



Azura Power West Africa Ltd.

Addendum to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Azura-Edo Independent Power Plant

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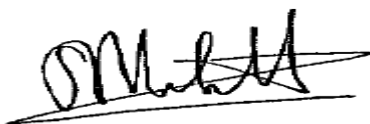
Addendum to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Azura-Edo Independent Power Plant

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For and on behalf of
Environmental Resources Management

Approved by: Sarah Murfitt

Signed:



Position: Partner

Date: 31 May 2013

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ERM recently worked with Azura Power West Africa Ltd (hereafter referred to as “Azura”) to develop an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for a 450 MW gas-fired power plant in Nigeria.

The project site comprises two plots: Plot A and Plot B. The RAP for the Project addressed resettlement impacts associated with Plot A, which comprised two communities: Orior and Idunmwowina. A third community, Ihovbor-Evboeka declined to be part of the resettlement process at the time and so resettlement impacts associated with this community (whose land claims are situated within Plot B) could not be addressed. A site layout plan is shown in *Figure 1.1*.

Since that time, Ihovbor-Evboeka has agreed to be part of the resettlement process and Azura requested that the RAP be updated to include Plot B and resettlement provisions for Ihovbor-Evboeka.

Subsequent to ERM’s production of the original RAP, Azura commissioned a land and asset inventory of Ihovbor-Evboeka. This inventory was completed by Adamu Kasimu & Associates. A corresponding social census was not completed at this time. This Addendum presents the findings of the social census that was carried out in February 2013 to expand the existing RAP to include the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka.

Figure 1.1 Site Layout



The objective of this report is to capture the outcome of the social census in Ihovbor-Evboeka as an Addendum to the original RAP document. It should be read as an addition to *Section 4: Baseline*, *Section 5: Resettlement Impacts* and *Section 6: Resettlement Sites* of the original RAP; captured within *Sections 2, 3* and *4* of this report respectively.

In order to update the Azura RAP, a social census of 100% of the Ihovbor-Evboeka households was conducted. In order to generate a comprehensive picture of the community all the available households were included within the survey, including those that contained land claimants and those that contained no land claimants, based on the Azura asset survey (conducted during 2011). This census of 100% of the households present in Ihovbor-Evboeka therefore showed that the village included 116 households with a total population of 766. Not all of these households included land claimants.

The asset survey listed 236 individual land claimants, but, based on investigation during the social census, 124 of those claimants were identified as living outside the project-affected area in Benin City (or elsewhere). Therefore the social census was conducted with households that included the remaining 112 land claimants.

The social census questionnaire used previously for Orior and Idunmwowina was used for this work in order to ensure consistency and comparability between the two datasets.

The social census was conducted by a team of 4 people over 6 days in the field, with an additional 8 days of data capturing. ERM undertook daily debriefing and review sessions of the completed questionnaires. Any omissions or inaccuracies were corrected in the field. The team undertaking the census were accompanied by two community members to witness and assist proceedings on behalf of the Enogie (local traditional leader) and the community.

Census limitations were identified in the field. The first was that the asset survey was conducted independently of the social census and almost a year beforehand. This meant that respondents had to participate in two separate survey processes, which led to some stakeholder fatigue and required the census team to keep their survey focused and concise. The survey team included all questions within the survey form but on occasions had to omit or hurry qualitative questions in order to avoid stakeholder fatigue.

Secondly, the social census team had to make sure that all respondents corresponded with the appropriate claimant households on the asset survey. This was made somewhat more time consuming by the fact that about 50% of the claimants on the asset survey lived outside the project affected area in Benin.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic baseline information presented below supplements the information that was collected for the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior in 2011, as presented in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project (February 2012). The purpose of this baseline is three-fold:

1. To provide information needed for the entitlements matrix setting out compensation options for affected stakeholders in Ihovbor-Evboeka;
2. To provide sufficient social and economic information for the design of appropriate livelihood restoration and development initiatives;
3. To set out quantifiable demographic, economic, educational, occupational and health indicators that can be used for future monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

The information in this section is drawn from the socio-economic baseline for the 2012 RAP, as well as from the household census that was undertaken in the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka in February 2013. Presentation of information follows the same format used for the socio-economic baseline for the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior. The following aspects of the community are addressed in this section:

- Administrative Structure;
- Demographics;
- Community Networks and Linkages;
- Income Generating Activities and Livelihoods;
- Infrastructure;
- Education; and
- Health

The following sections present updated baseline information for Ihovbor-Evboeka, with comparison against information gathered for Idunmwowina and Orior as part of the 2012 RAP. In cases where the social context is the same as that described in the 2012 RAP, this has been noted, along with reference to the appropriate section of that document.

It is important to note that baseline information has been provided for both households that contain land claimants as well as those that don't.

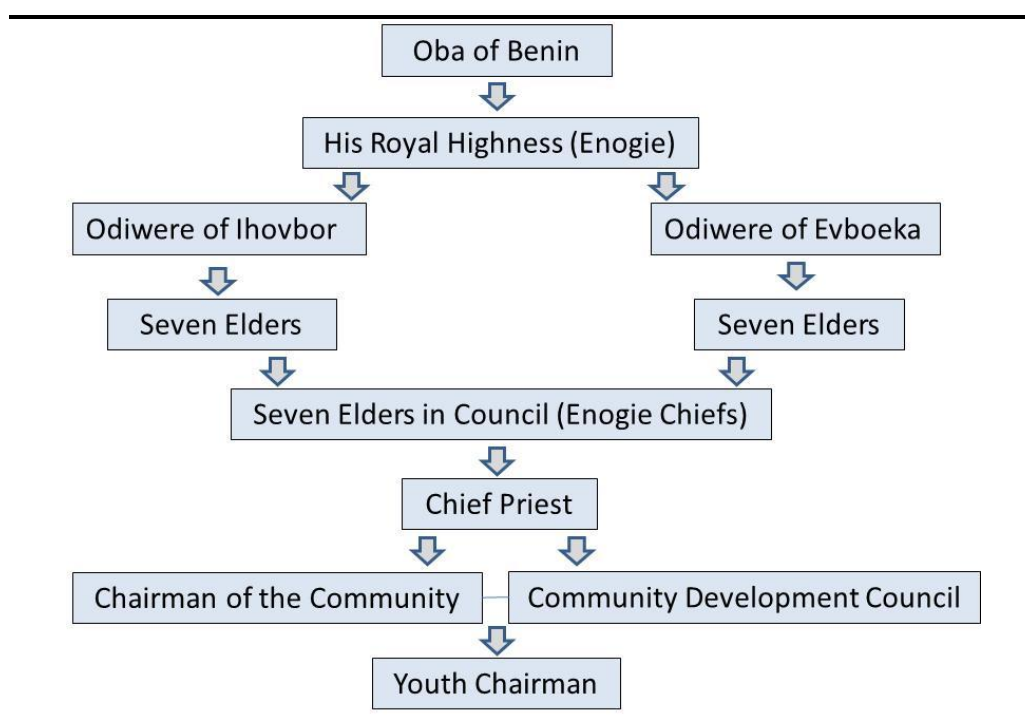
2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

2.2.1 Traditional Administrative Structure

An overview of the traditional administrative structure is consistent with that provided in *Section 4.2.2* of the 2012 RAP.

Ihovbor-Evboeka consists of a number of clans/groups – such as Oshodin, Enobore and Oloha. Each of these is controlled by a traditional chief who sits on the Elders Council with others who all report to and advise the Enogie. The Oba of Benin is (referred to locally as His Royal Majesty, the Oba of Benin). He is the overall traditional leader of all the Benin Kingdom and of all the Edo people.

Figure 2.1 *Traditional Leadership Structures Ihovbor-Evboeka*



2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

2.3.1 Population

Ihovbor-Evboeka has approximately 766 residents (approximately 112 households), making it the smallest of the three communities included in this RAP. Of this population, only one household will be affected by physical resettlement.

Large families are common within the affected Plots A and B. Whereas 36 percent of households covered in the first survey consisted of more than ten people, in Ihovbor-Evboeka only 18 percent of households were of this size.

The majority of households in Ihovbor-Evboeka (22 percent) have fewer than five members, in contrast with the other communities where the minority of households (18 percent) were of this size. Therefore, the trend for the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka is to have mid-sized households (between 5 and 9 members). Many households are multi-generational ⁽¹⁾.

2.3.2

Gender

Overview

Overall, the census revealed that 49 percent of the individuals from the affected community are female, which is similar to the 2010 national average of 50 percent female. The household survey data indicated that there are nine female – headed households in Ihovbor-Evboeka, which is 7.9 percent of total households. This is slightly less than in the other surveyed communities, where 12.8 percent of households were female-headed.

Marital Status

The majority of inhabitants over the age of 18 in Ihovbor-Evboeka are single (48.7 percent, compared with 35.2 percent married), whereas the majority of inhabitants in the first two communities surveyed were married. Divorce, while uncommon (0.9 percent of those surveyed or 7 respondents) is marginally higher in Ihovbor-Evboeka than in the other communities surveyed, which reported no divorces. The percentage of widowed members of Ihovbor-Evboeka (1.7 percent) is lower than the other two communities (4 percent).

2.3.3

Age Profile in Affected Households

The population age profile in Ihovbor-Evboeka is in line with national and state averages and similar to that of the other surveyed communities, with the general trend being a relatively young population.

Table 2.1

Age and Gender Breakdown of the Affected Population

0-5 yrs	12.1%	Male: 65.5%	Female: 34.4%
6-18 yrs	29.3%	Male: 50.6%	Female: 49.3%
19-50 yrs	44.6%	Male: 47.0%	Female: 53.0%
51+ yrs	13.5%	Male: 52.0%	Female: 48.0%

National data sourced from the World Bank, 2010

As noted in *Table 2.1*, the working age population (19-50 years) represents nearly 45 percent of the total community. This is slightly more than in the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior, where the working age population constitutes 41 percent.

(1) EIA Final Report 451MW Ihovbor Proposed Power Plant

The working age population of Ihovbor-Evboeka is predominantly female (53 percent), compared with the working age population in Idunmwowina and Orior, which is 57 percent male. This could be attributed to stakeholder reports of young men of working age leaving the region in search of work or training opportunities.

2.3.4 *Ethnicity, Language and Religion*

Within the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka, 81 percent identified themselves as Bini. 'Other' was the second largest group (9.7 percent) and Ishan was the third (5.7 percent).

In line with the other surveyed communities, peoples living in Ihovbor-Evboeka include Urhobo, Ora, Efik, Kalaba, Ijaw, Hausa, Fulani and Yoruba and some who identified themselves as unknown.

In Ihovbor-Evboeka, as with the other surveyed communities the majority of residents are practicing Christians, with 90.8 percent attending church on a regular basis, compared to only 2.6 percent who attend mosque on a regular basis. Only 4.1 percent of those surveyed report that they visit traditional shrines on a regular basis, of these the majority are men over the age of eighteen. Similarly to the other surveyed communities, the low level of traditional religious observance could be associated with the fact that members of the community do not visit shrines regularly, but rather on special holidays and when considered necessary.

2.4 *COMMUNITY NETWORKS AND LINKAGES*

2.4.1 *Introduction*

This section describes the social networks within and between communities in the region. Information gathered for Ihovbor-Evboeka indicates that membership and participation in social groups is essentially the same as in the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior, and are characterized by a high level of religious (Christian) – based socialization. As in Idunmwowina and Orior, men are most likely to participate regularly in social groups.

2.4.2 *Community Support Networks*

A significant majority of residents report that they attend church on a regular basis (91.5 percent). Men and women are almost equally represented within this group (50.2 percent of the group is male and 49.8 percent is female). Only 2.6 percent of residents attend their mosque regularly. Within the group who attend their mosque regularly, 45 percent are men and 55 percent are women. Approximately 5.6 percent of residents participate in other types of social groups and men were found to hold a slight majority within this group, with 56.8 percent. It is worth noting that while male participation in social groups is spread amongst households (25 males from 25 households), female participation tends to be grouped among members of the same household (19 women from 13 households).

2.5

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

2.5.1

Introduction

Based on information collected through household surveys, employment and income levels in Ihovbor-Evboeka are lower than in the communities surveyed in 2011. This is in contrast to reports from those residents of Idunmwowina and Orior, who indicated that Ihovbor-Evboeka had benefited disproportionately from the NIPP project (see *Section 4.4.2* of the 2012 RAP). It should be noted that data regarding levels of income are notoriously unreliable and anecdotal evidence gathered during the household survey indicated that households may be under-reporting income or over-reporting expenditure for the purposes of perceived benefits that would be received in terms of compensation or community investment.

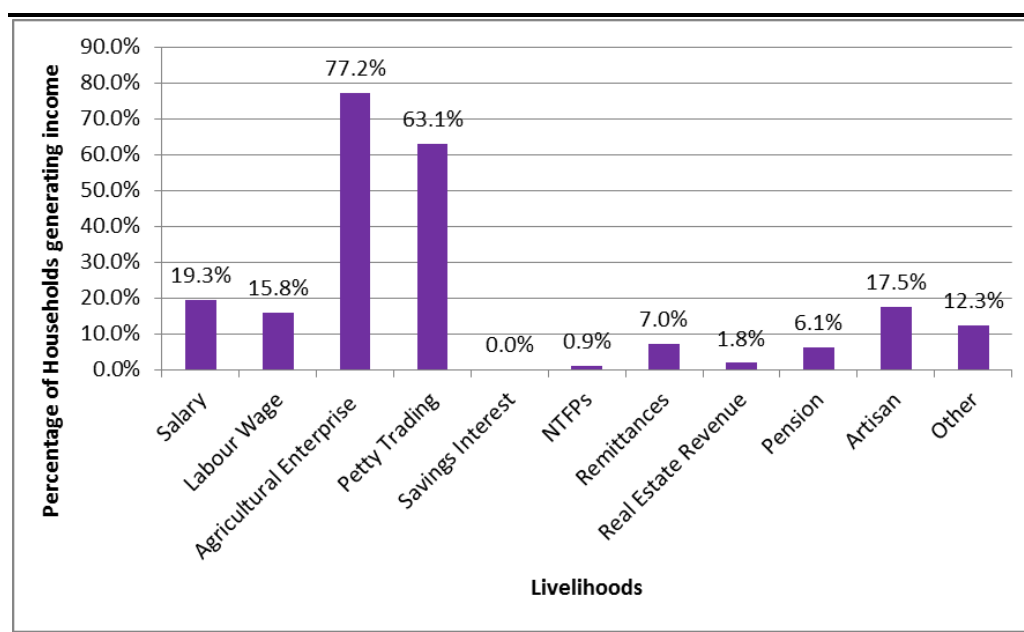
2.5.2

Income Sources

The most common sources of income among surveyed respondents in Ihovbor-Evboeka are agriculture (77.2 percent) and petty trading (63.1 percent). This mirrors the results from the other surveyed communities (where agriculture provided income for 62.5 percent of respondents, and petty trading 50 percent). *Figure 2.2* illustrates the sources of household income.

Figure 2.2

Sources of Household Income in Ihovbor-Evboeka



The household survey allowed respondents to indicate that residents within a household generated income from more than one source. *Figure 2.3* shows not only the primary, but also alternative sources of income for surveyed households. It illustrates a comparison between household survey respondents' primary sources of income and their overall source of household income.

Figure 2.3 Primary Source of Household Income

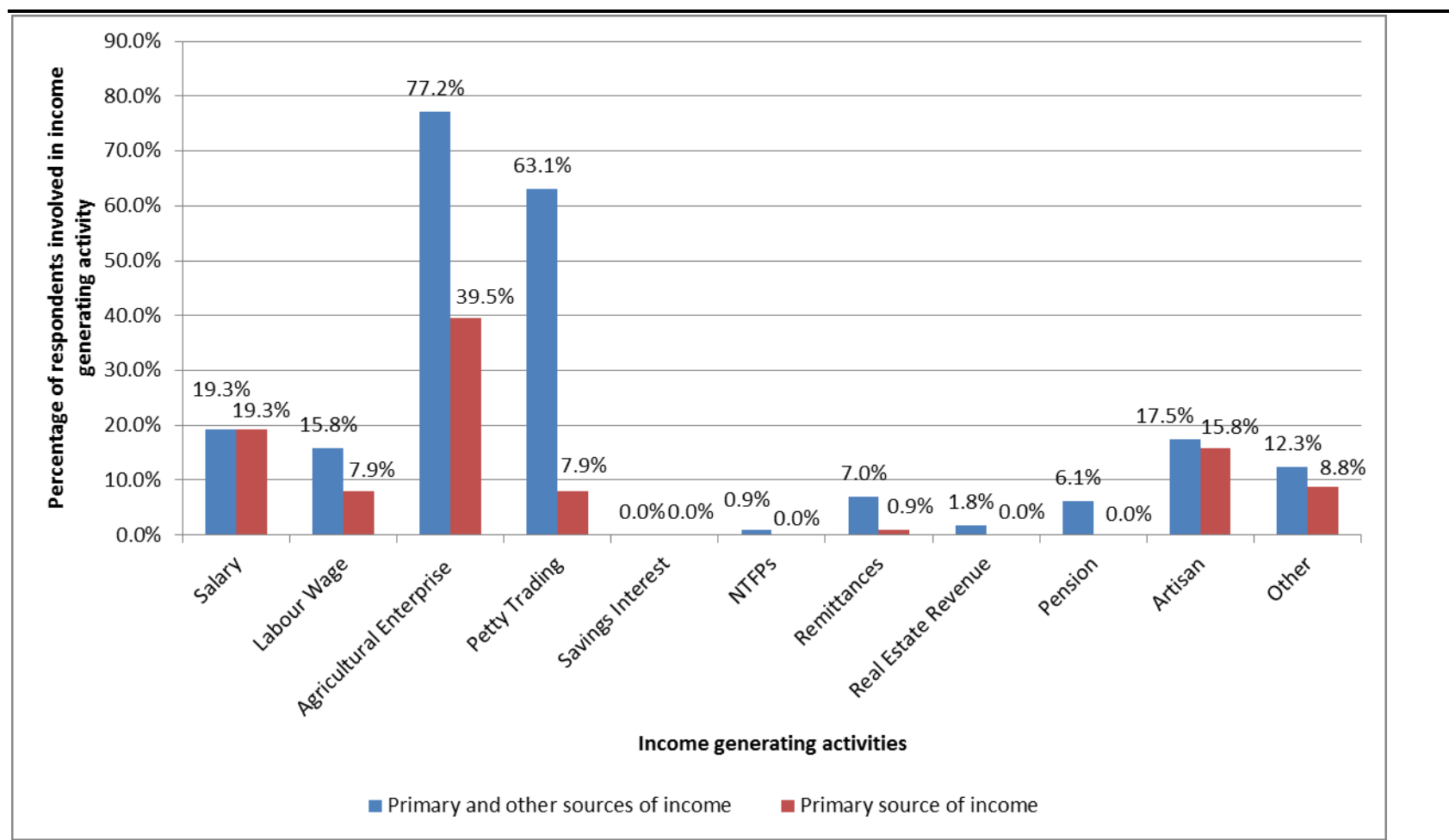


Figure 2.3 illustrates that although 77.2 percent of households generate their income from agriculture, it is only the primary source of income for 39.5 percent of respondents. For petty trading, 63.1 percent identified it as a source of income, while only 7.9 percent identified it as their primary source of income. This is similar to the differentiation seen in this category in the other surveyed communities.

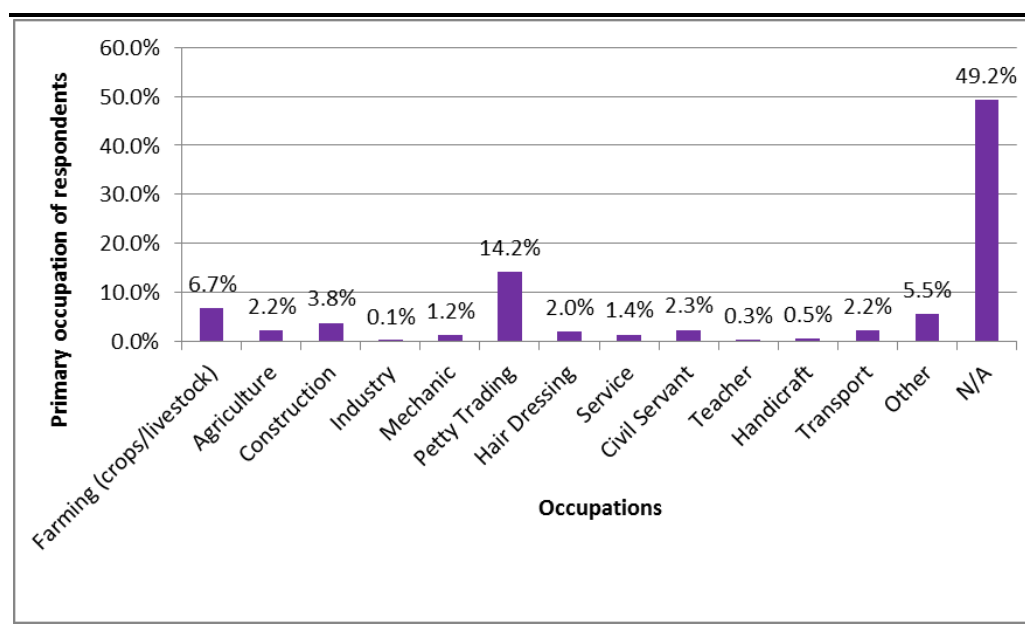
The third most common source of primary income for Ihovbor-Evboeka is salary (19.3 percent). Artisan work was identified as the fourth most common primary source of income, among 15.8 percent of households.

Although income generation between the three communities is similar, there are some nuanced differences with respect to primary sources. For example, labour wages were the second most common primary source of income in Idunmwowina and Orior (approximately 27 percent). In Ihovbor-Evboeka, labour wages are far less significant and account for only 7.9 percent of primary income, the same percentage as petty trading. This may indicate that Idunmwowina and Orior have benefited more from hiring for the NIPP powerplant than Ihovbor-Evboeka.

According to survey respondents, the most common occupation in Ihovbor-Evboeka was reported as 'Other' (49.2 percent). However, no information to clarify 'other' was provided. In Idunmwowina and Orior, petty trading was reported as the most common occupation (29.7 percent); in Ihovbor-Evboeka, petty trading was reported to be the second most common occupation (14.2 percent).

Figure 2.4 illustrates the distribution of the other occupations in the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka. There are not a lot of similarities between the communities of Ihovbor-Evboeka and the other two surveyed communities with respect to occupation breakdown. In Idunmwowina and Orior, farming and construction were reported as key occupations, whereas in Ihovbor-Evboeka these were relatively minor. It should be noted that 49.2 percent of respondents answered "Not Applicable", or "No Answer" to this question.

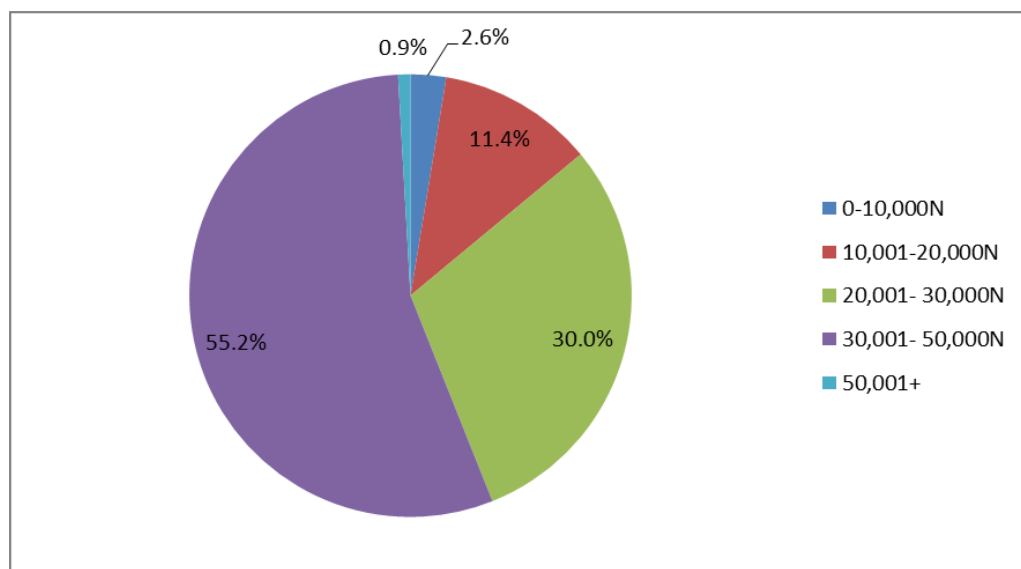
Figure 2.4 *Distribution of Occupations*



2.5.3 *Household Income and Expenditure*

The household survey also considered Ihovbor-Evboeka's monthly income level. *Figure 2.5* shows that the most common monthly household income was indicated to be between N 30,0001 and N 50,000 (USD189 and USD315). This is the same as in Idunmwowina and Orior. In addition, and as in Idunmwowina and Orior, a significant number of households in Ihovbor-Evboeka indicated that they earned less than N 30,000 a month (44 percent); however, unlike the other communities, very few households in Ihovbor-Evboeka indicated that they earned more than N 50,001 per month (0.9 percent). This would indicate that average income in Ihovbor-Evboeka is lower than in Idunmwowina and Orior. This contradicts reports from residents of Idunmwowina and Orior that Ihovbor-Evboeka had been favored in the distribution of benefits from the NIPP project.

Figure 2.5 *Distribution of Total Monthly Household Income*

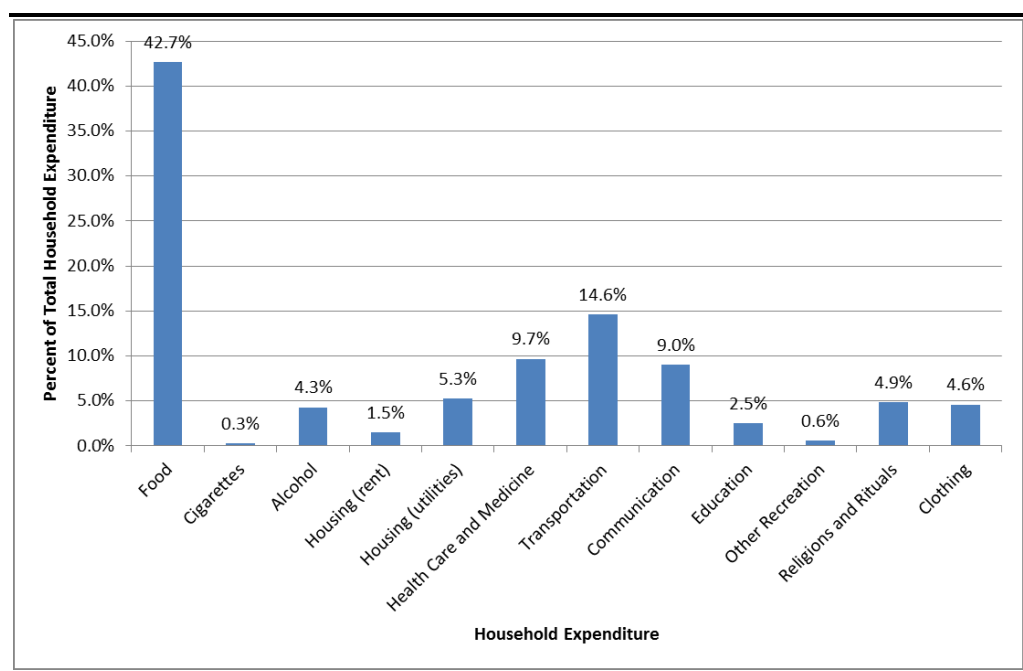


Based on currency conversion of N1.00 = 0.00630300 USD as of 19/01/13, from XE Currency Converter

In *Figure 2.6* the largest reported expenditure for surveyed households was on food, which represented 42.7 percent of expenditure. This was the same as in Idunmwowina and Orior. The next two largest expenditures were transportation (14.6 percent) and health care and medicine (9.7 percent). This is broadly comparable to the other two surveyed communities' monthly expenditures.

The above holding true, issues related to the accuracy of reporting on income and expenditures remain the same for Ihovbor-Evboeka as for the other surveyed communities. That is that income may have been underreported as a result of hesitancy among survey respondents to discuss income levels, potentially due to a perceived risk from crime (as noted in the 2012 RAP, see *Section 4.5*). It has also been noted that data regarding income and expenditure is notoriously unreliable as respondents may feel uncomfortable openly discussing or estimating numbers, as a result of socio-cultural expectations and associated taboos.

Figure 2.6 *Monthly Household Expenditures*



2.5.4 *Income Generation and Gender*

The household survey indicated that there were nine female headed households (FHH) in Ihovbor-Evboeka, which equals approximately eight percent of the total heads of households. This is lower than in Idunmwowina and Orior where the household survey data indicated that there are 12 female headed households within the surveyed area; equating to approximately 12.8 percent of the total number of households.

As is the case in Idunmwowina and Orior, FHH in Ihovbor-Evboeka typically generate much less monthly income than male-headed households (MHH). The comparison between monthly income generation between female and male heads of households is shown in *Figure 2.7*.

As indicated, FHH are more likely to earn less monthly income than MHH, and there are no FHH in the top earning bracket. This represents a significant difference with the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior, where 29.1 percent of FHH reported earnings in excess of N 50,000 (USD314).

In addition, both male and female residents of FHH typically earn less monthly income than their counterparts in MHH. *Figure 2.8* illustrates this comparison. This same trend was identified in the other two surveyed communities.

Figure 2.7 *Comparison of Monthly Household Income Distribution*

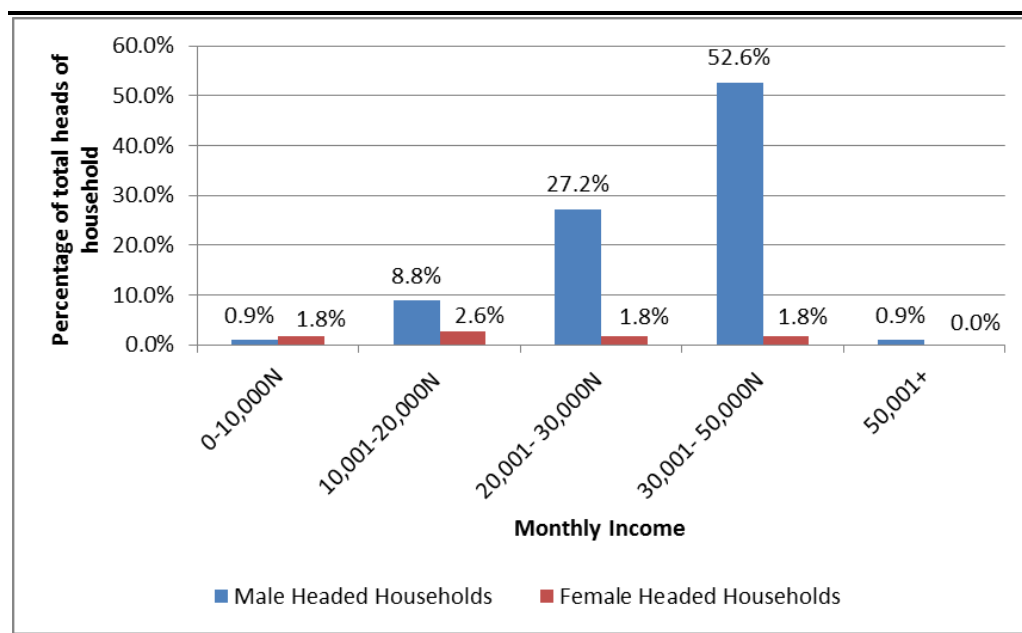
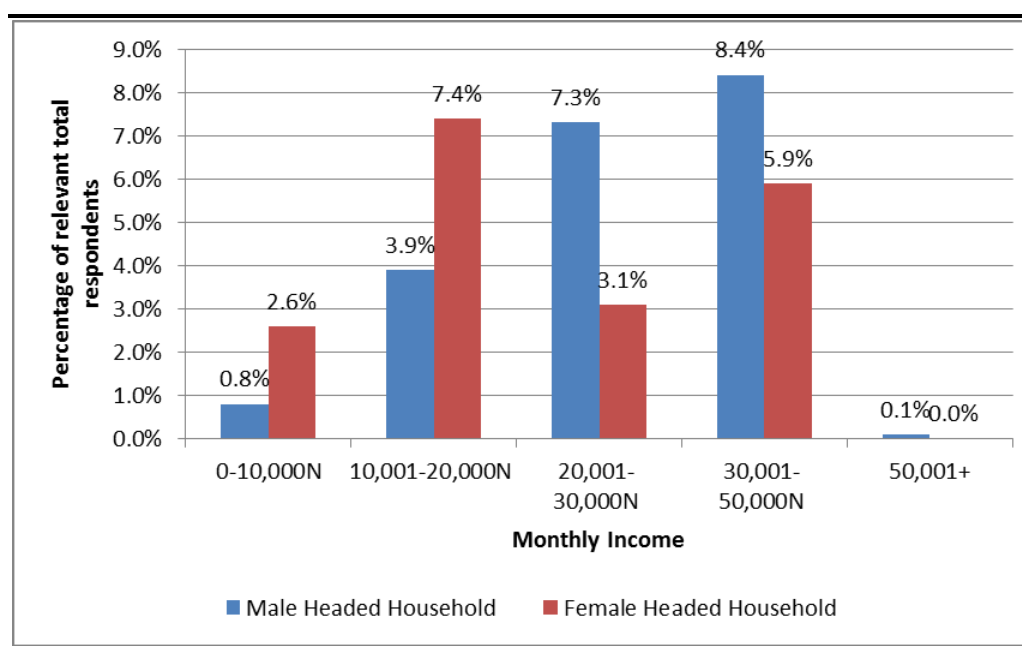


Figure 2.8 *Comparison of Personal Income Distribution*



Not only did residents of FHH report less monthly income, but only 5.9 percent of respondents indicated income in excess of N 30,000 (USD189), compared to 8.4 percent of residents of MHH. This same trend was seen in the other two surveyed communities.

It should be noted that 306 out of 766 survey respondents provided information on income – percentages have been provided based on those who provided information (rather than the total survey respondents). The

omissions are assumed to be children or those household members still involved in full time education.

2.5.5 *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*

Agriculture is an essential livelihood activity in Edo State and in Ihovbor-Evboeka. According to surveyed respondents in Ihovbor-Evboeka only 12 percent of households do not practice some form of agricultural cultivation. In addition, approximately 39.5 percent of households identified agriculture as a primary source of income. This is similar to the trend that has been identified in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina. Common types of agricultural activities are shown in *Table 2.2*. These are the same types of agricultural activity commonly practiced in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina.

Table 2.2 Agricultural Activity by Household

Activity	Number of Households
Arable Crops	100
Cash Crops	99
Subsistence Crops	99
Animal Husbandry	52

2.5.6 *Land Cultivation*

Cultivation practices are generally the same in Ihovbor-Evboeka as they are in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina (see *Section 4.5.3*) of the 2012 RAP.

2.5.7 *Land Tenure and Ownership*

The 2012 RAP provides useful background information about the land tenure process in the region. This can be found in *Section 4.5.4* of that document.

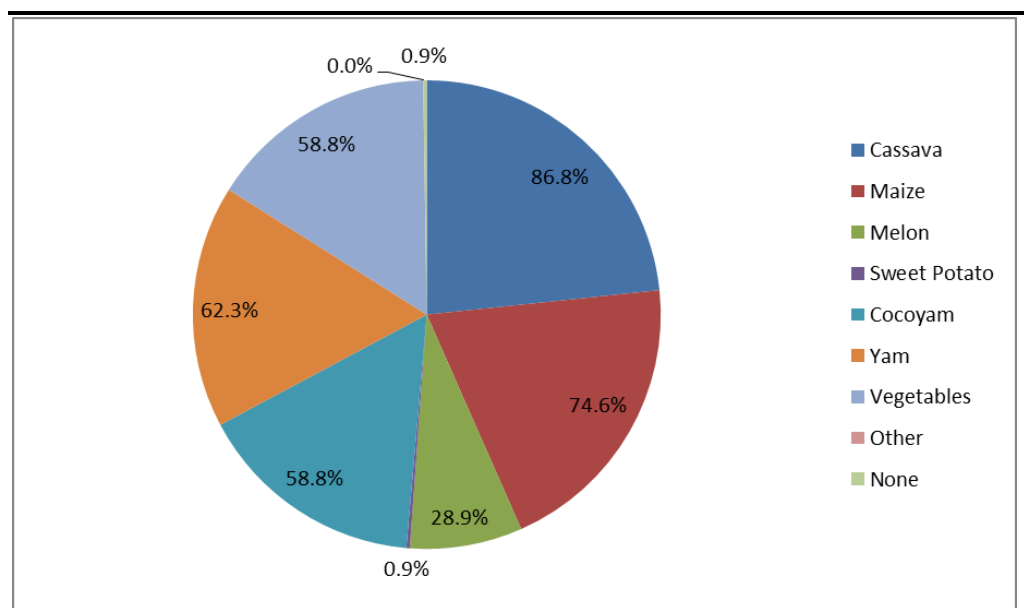
Nearly 53 percent of households in Ihovbor-Evboeka report holding legal land title for their cultivated land; approximately 30 percent rent their land and one respondent identified that they owned their land, but without legal title. Zero percent of respondents in Ihovbor-Evboeka reported that they hold no agricultural land (though it should be noted that such could be the case among non-respondents). These land tenure trends are similar to those identified in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina (see *Section 4.5.4* of the 2012 RAP). It should be noted that total percentages do not equal one hundred, as not all of the households responded to this question.

2.5.8 *Crops*

Arable Crops

The most common type of arable crop in Ihovbor-Evboeka is cassava. *Figure 2.9* sets out the key crops in Ihovbor-Evboeka as a percentage of the total household cultivation. As the graph indicates, the second most cultivated crop is maize (74.6 percent), followed by yams (62.3 percent). This is similar to crop cultivation in Orior and Idunmwowina, with the exception of vegetables, which are far more prevalent in those two communities (at 71 percent) than in Ihovbor-Evboeka, where vegetables are the fourth most common arable crop, at 58.8 percent.

Figure 2.9 *Arable Crop Cultivation*



Note that many households cultivate multiple crops, which is why the total percentage is over 100 percent

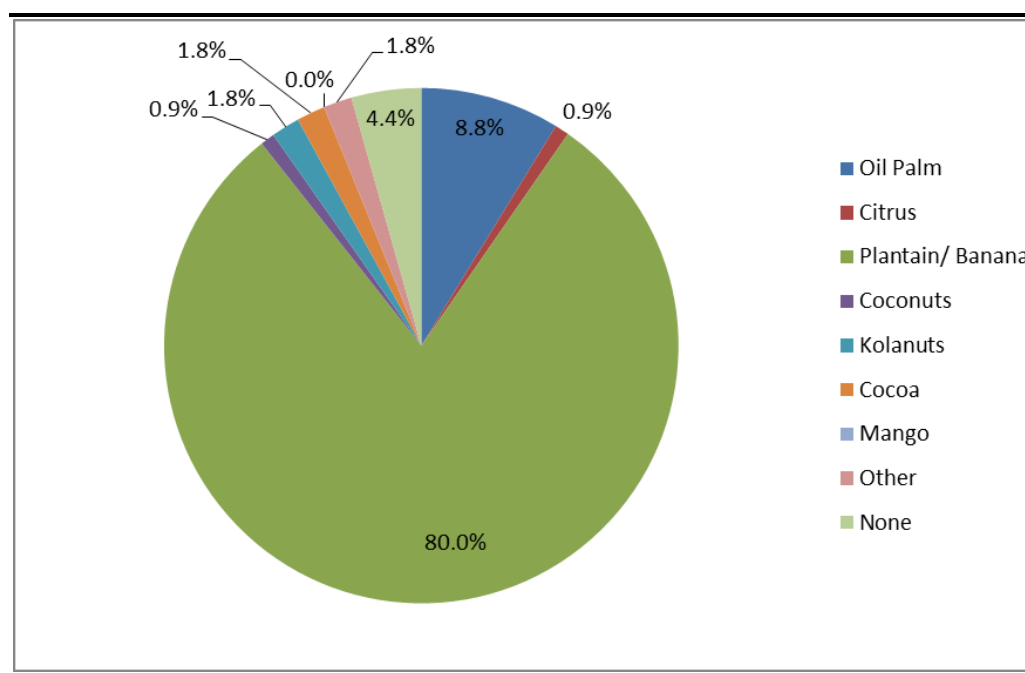
Subsistence Crops

Cassava is the most important crop grown for household subsistence, as reported by 82.4 percent of households in Ihovbor-Evboeka. Maize is the second choice and yams the third, at 39.5 percent and 29 percent respectively. The trend is similar in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina; however, as noted above, vegetables reportedly play a larger role in subsistence crop production in those two communities than in Ihovbor-Evboeka.

Cash Crop

As in Orior and Idunmwowina, plantains/bananas are the most popular cash crop in Ihovbor-Evboeka (80 percent, refer to *Figure 2.10*). Also in line with the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina, this is followed by palm oil (8.8 percent). The other types of cash crops produced in Ihovbor-Evboeka include cocoa, kola nuts and coconuts. In this way, cash crops in Ihovbor-Evboeka differ from those produced in Orior and Idunmwowina, where the production of rubber and sugar cane as cash crops were more prevalent.

Figure 2.10 *Cash Crop Cultivation*



2.5.9 *Income from Agricultural Activities*

As noted in *Section 2.5.2 (Figure 2.2)*, nearly 40 percent of households earn their primary source of income from agricultural activities.

Income is primarily earned through the sale of crops (94 percent of households) and none of the crops cultivated in Ihovbor-Evboeka are sold through middlemen. This is a difference between Ihovbor-Evboeka and the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina, which either sell their crops to middle men or direct to the consumer.

As in Orior and Idunmwowina, the majority of households in Ihovbor-Evboeka (48 percent) sell their crops in Benin City. 34 percent stated they sell their crops to surrounding villages (34 percent) and very few (two percent) of the crop sales from Ihovbor-Evboeka are made in Ehor town market. This is in contrast to Orior and Idunmwowina, which sell 23 percent of crops in Ehor town market.

2.5.10 *Animal Husbandry*

The types of livestock kept by residents of Ihovbor-Evboeka are similar to those kept in Orior and Idunmwowina. The most common type of livestock in Ihovbor-Evboeka is poultry (39 percent of households), followed by goats (29 percent of households keep at least one). Four percent of households keep pigs and two percent keep rabbits or cane rats. There were no reports of sheep being kept (while two percent of households in Orior and Idunmwowina reported having sheep). Approximately 26 percent of households do not keep any livestock.

2.5.11 *Entrepreneurial Activity*

Entrepreneurial activity is a significant source of income for households in the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka, providing income for approximately 89 percent of households. The main types of entrepreneurial activities reported in Ihovbor-Evboeka are listed in *Table 2.3* and mirror those activities found in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina.

Table 2.3 *Entrepreneurial Activity*

Activity	No. of Households	Percentage of Surveyed Households
Mechanic	9	7.9 percent
Petty Trading	109	95.6 percent
Hair dressing	15	13.2 percent
Handicrafts	4	3.5 percent
Transport	17	14.9 percent

2.5.12 *Employment and Unemployment*

Employment levels are low in Ihovbor-Evboeka, as they are in Orior and Idunmwowina. Approximately 41 percent of respondents over the age of 18 have some type of employment (full-time or part-time), and of those positions, 75.5 percent are temporary.

Approximately 37 percent of respondents in Ihovbor-Evboeka are employed on a full-time basis, which is slightly higher than those with full-time employment in Orior and Idunmwowina (27 percent).

Among those who are full-time employed, 88.3 percent have permanent positions; this is similar to Orior and Idunmwowina, where 83 percent of full-time workers have permanent positions. Only 8.9 percent of full-time workers in Ihovbor-Evboeka have temporary positions. The remaining 2.8 percent provided no response.

Part-time employment accounts for just over four percent of employment in Ihovbor-Evboeka, which is similar to that reported in the other two surveyed communities. Among the part-time employed, only 12.1 percent report having permanent positions; the remaining part-time workers have temporary, seasonal or otherwise occasional work.

2.5.13 *Other Sources of Income*

Certain households receive income from sources other than entrepreneurial and employment activities. These other sources of income are the same for Ihovbor-Evboeka as for the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina and include:

- Remittances (money received from family members outside of the village) provide a source of income for seven percent of households;
- Pensions (received from past employment) provide a source of income for six percent of households; and
- Real Estate Revenue (from rental/lease of property/land) provides a source of income for approximately two percent of households.

No households reported receiving income from savings, which is the same as the other two surveyed communities. This further reinforces reports that banks are inaccessible and rarely used by stakeholders.

2.6 *INFRASTRUCTURE*

2.6.1 *Introduction*

As with the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina, Ihovbor-Evboeka's infrastructure is not substantial. The supply of electricity is sporadic although access is fairly widespread. No households surveyed in Ihovbor-Evboeka reported having piped water in their homes. The roads within the community and those linking them to the wider region are poorly maintained, making them particularly difficult to traverse during the rainy season.

2.6.2 *Power*

Approximately 68% percent of respondents in Ihovbor-Evboeka reported that their household has access to a public electricity supply from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) (note that not all survey respondents provided answers to these questions this is the number who reported using electricity for lighting). This places Ihovbor-Evboeka significantly higher than the survey results for the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina, with respect to access to power, as Orior-Osemwende ⁽¹⁾ has no supply of electricity and in Idunmwowina, only 31 percent of survey respondents use electricity for lighting. This may be explained by the time gap between the surveys in the community, during which the provision of electricity locally may have increased (as indicated by some of the anecdotal observations made during the household census).

As with the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina, kerosene is the most popular fuel in the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka, and is used by 68.4 percent of households for cooking, and 44.7 percent of households for lighting.

Electrical generators are used by 6.3 percent of households in Ihovbor-Evboeka: this is much less common than in the other surveyed communities, where 32 percent ⁽²⁾ of respondents use generators for their lighting needs (see *Section 4.6.2* in the 2012 RAP).

(1) Orior-Osemwende has since received access to public power from PHCN

(2) Note that some of these communities have since received cabled power supply.

In Ihovbor-Evboeka, 74.6 percent of respondents reported using wood for cooking, compared to only five percent of respondents in the other two communities.

2.6.3 *Telecommunications*

As with the other two surveyed communities, almost all households in Ihovbor-Evboeka (96.5 percent) have at least one mobile phone. Radios are a popular source of information and communication; 85 percent of households in Ihovbor-Evboeka have at least one radio, which mirrors the data collected from the other two surveyed communities. Slightly fewer households in Ihovbor-Evboeka own televisions (80 percent), than in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina (in which 92 percent of households reported owning a television).

2.6.4 *Housing*

The most common type of house in Ihovbor-Evboeka is made with brick (72 percent), followed by mud homes, which account for approximately 28 percent of homes in the community. These percentages are slightly lower than for the other two communities, where 90 percent of homes are brick and eight percent are mud.

In Ihovbor-Evboeka, similarly to the two other surveyed communities, the houses made of brick tend to belong to families of high socio-economic status (reporting a higher income) while those made of mud belong to families of lower socio-economic status.

2.6.5 *Transport*

The conditions of roads are generally considered to be 'satisfactory' by 74.6 percent of respondents. 9.6 percent considered road conditions to be 'good', while 8.8 percent consider them to be unsatisfactory. As with the other surveyed communities, motorcycles are the most common mode of transportation in Ihovbor-Evboeka with 35 percent of households owning at least one. Cars are owned by 29 percent of households, while 12 percent of households have bicycles. These results are in line with the survey results from the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina.

2.6.6 *Water*

According to those surveyed, public wells are the most common source of water; and are relied upon by 97.4 percent of households. This is very different from the results for Orior and Idunmwowina, where it was observed that there were no wells for public use, and the majority of water was sourced from water vendors or tanks.

There is more access to piped water in the other two communities than in Ihovbor-Evboeka, where zero percent of households have piped water in their homes. Two percent have piped water access outside of their homes (on their

property), which is a similar percentage to the other two surveyed communities (three percent).

2.6.7 Sanitation Facilities

Within Ihovbor-Evboeka, the majority of households use dry pit latrines (56 percent). Pit latrines are also the most common type of sanitation system in Orior and Idunmwowina (used by 70 percent of households). More households in Ihovbor-Evboeka have access to individual water born sewage systems (44 percent) than do residents of Orior and Idunmwowina (23 percent).

There are no community toilets in Ihovbor-Evboeka, whereas in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina, four percent use community toilet facilities.

2.6.8 Cultural Infrastructure

Traditional worship and practices around sacred sites are described in *Section 4.6.8* of the 2012 RAP.

Ihovbor-Evboeka has the highest number of sacred sites of the three communities surveyed, with 14 sacred sites within and around the village (this is compared to five sites reported in Orior and five sites reported in Idunmwowina). In addition to those named in *Table 2.4* below, others include *Awakaba, Oto, Edigbo, Osapana, Owowo, Ahoza, Egbon, Osunewah and Efai*.

Table 2.4 *Cultural Sites in Ihovbor-Evboeka*

Name of sacred site worshipped in community	Location	Materials used for worshipping	Time of year/ frequency of worship
Osun-Ewuare	Forest	Goat, sheep, cow, chicken	April-May/ annually
Osun-Ukokomo	Forest	Goat, sheep, cow, chicken	November/ annually
Ovia	Forest	Dog, chicken, tortoise	March/ annually
Edion	House	Goat, antelope, chicken	February/ annually
Isakpana	House	Chicken, corn	January/ annually
Edion-Ugbo	Road Junction	Male goat	June/ annually
Ake	Forest	Chicken	August/ annually
Ovator	Forest	Dog, chicken	October/ annually
Osun-Egbon	Road Junction	Male goat, chicken	December/ annually

Source: NIPP, 2010

2.7 *EDUCATION*

2.7.1 *Facilities*

Within Ihovbor-Evboeka, there is a primary school that accepts attendees from across the village, however there are no other schools. It is likely that this contributes to the lower levels of education and training in comparison with the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina.

2.7.2 *Education Levels*

Among residents of Ihovbor-Evboeka over the age of 19, approximately 38 percent have completed secondary school. This is lower than in Orior and Idunmwowina, where 61 percent of residents over age 19 have completed secondary school.

Of the 38 percent of people in Ihovbor-Evboeka who have completed secondary school, 29 percent have college or university degrees, compared with only 14 percent of secondary school graduates in Orior and Idunmwowina.

In Ihovbor-Evboeka, 25 percent of residents over the age of 19 have only primary school education or less, which is similar to the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina.

Professional/ vocational training levels in Ihovbor-Evboeka are low, even compared with the low levels in Orior and Idunmwowina. Only 13 percent of surveyed residents (aged 19 or older) report having received some kind of professional training, and 76.5 percent have no professional training whatsoever. In Orior and Idunmwowina, 28 percent of residents over age 19 had some professional training, and 72 percent had none.

2.8 *HEALTH*

2.8.1 *Health Status*

The health profile of Ihovbor-Evboeka appears to be slightly better than that of Orior and Idunmwowina. Within Ihovbor-Evboeka, only nine percent of residents were reported as being sick in the previous month, compared with 16 percent reported in the communities of Orior and Idunmwowina. It should be noted, of course, that the elapsed time between surveys of Orior and Idunmwowina, and of Ihovbor-Evboeka mean that certain variables may have changed to affect this comparison.

Of the nine percent who had fallen ill in Ihovbor-Evboeka in the past month, the reported illnesses are considered common ailments within Edo State (see *Table 2.5*, which lists the common diseases in Ihovbor-Evboeka).

Table 2.5 *Common Diseases in the Ihovbor-Evboeka*

Disease	No. of Individuals
Malaria	3.8% (29 respondents)
Typhoid fever	0.65% (5 respondents)
Heart disease/ hypertension	0.52% (4 respondents)
Rheumatism	0.52% (4 respondents)
Arthritis	0%
Fever and cough	0.52% (4 respondents)
Skin conditions	0%
Diarrhea	0.13% (1 respondent)
Pneumonia	0%

As in Orior and Idunmwowina, there were no reported cases of HIV/AIDS, although the absence of reporting could be due to stigma associated with the condition.

2.8.2 *Facilities*

When they do fall ill, the majority of respondents in Ihovbor-Evboeka reported that they would usually consult the public hospital (67.2 percent). This is a marked difference from Orior and Idunmwowina, where only three percent said they would do the same. 14.2 percent of respondents would consult a private hospital (compared with 11 percent in Orior and Idunmwowina). Approximately six percent regularly consult with informal medicine shops or pharmacies. In general, then, residents of Ihovbor-Evboeka seem to make more use of formal medical care than do residents of Orior and Idunmwowina (see Section 4.8.2 of the 2012 RAP). The most common reasons cited for selection of health care were accessibility, cost and effectiveness. Only four percent of residents in Ihovbor-Evboeka said that they would not consult with a health care provider when ill compared with 18 percent in Orior and Idunmwowina.

3.1

INTRODUCTION

It is critical that the resettlement planning process arrives at a detailed understanding of the likely impacts that the Project will have on those subjected to physical and/ or economic displacement. This enables development of appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration plans, which in turn ensure that the affected people are provided with the support needed to re-establish their homes, lives and means of existence post resettlement, mitigating the impacts that resettlement may cause.

This section draws upon: (i) the affected community baseline outlined in *Section 2*; (ii) additional information gathered through the socio-economic fieldwork, engagement and consultation process to date; and (iii) the asset valuation work conducted in order to inform the entitlement requirements of each eligible group. This section seeks to identify and describe the key displacement impacts that the affected people may experience, the predicted scale of these impacts, and the measures required to mitigate these impacts and ensure that the resettlement process is transformed into a mechanism for social development. More specifically, this section includes the following:

- An overview of the Project's key displacement impacts in Ihovbor-Evboeka and the relative magnitude of these impacts.
- A more detailed elaboration of each of these displacement impacts, with reference to appropriate sections of the original 2012 RAP to provide an indication of the general form that appropriate compensation / mitigation / livelihood restoration measures should take, in order to ensure Project adherence to the requirements of international best practice.

3.2

OVERVIEW OF KEY DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

As discussed in previous sections, a proportion of Ihovbor-Evboeka is set to experience displacement impacts as a result of the Project's land acquisition process. *Table 3.1* provides a high-level overview of the displacement impacts that the community is expected to face, along with the predicted scale of these impacts in terms of number of affected households / people.

Table 3.1 *Key Displacement Impacts and Associated Magnitude*

Key Displacement Impacts		Displaced Community
Loss of (occupied) residential housing	Physical displacement	1 household
Loss of agricultural land	Economic displacement	187 land claimants
Loss of crops/ trees		204 land claimants
Loss of business structures		3 business structures (2 kiosks, 1 office)
Owners of other (non-habitable) physical assets: non-occupier of land		43 land claimants
Loss of community resources/ assets		26 community assets (17 shrines, 3 church buildings, 6 tombs)

In the following sections, each of these displacement impacts will be examined in more detail. Where possible, indication will be provided as to the types of compensation, mitigation and livelihood restoration measures that the Project will be required to provide for each type of displacement impact.

3.3 *KEY DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS: DETAIL*

3.3.1 *Loss of Residential Housing*

Summary of Impact

There is one household in Ihovbor-Evboeka that is resident on the Project Plot and will face physical resettlement. The affected house has a corrugated metal roof and earth floor. With only one household to be physically resettled, the overall significance of this impact may be viewed as low; however, the impact on the affected household will be high, and will include (i) practical upheaval related to the need to pack up the contents of the house and move to a new location; and (ii) emotional upheaval associated with the loss of a ‘sense of space’, and the feelings of security and familiarity that are attributed to being ‘at home’ in a particular physical context. It is also important to consider the relative vulnerability of the affected household to the impacts of physical resettlement. Although the household contains an influential community member (the chief priest), broadly the village has limited income and job opportunities and, therefore fewer resources at its disposal to facilitate adjustment. Consequently, this household may require a commensurate degree of assistance.

International Best Practice: Appropriate Project Interventions

The original RAP for the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior sets out international best practice for Project intervention and compensation for physical resettlement. Please refer to *Section 5.3* of the 2012 RAP for more detail.

3.3.1 *Loss of Agricultural Land*

Summary of Impact

As indicated in *Table 3.1*, 391 people will lose access to agricultural land as a result of the Project land acquisition. This implies a total loss of 267,290 square meters. In comparison, Orior-Osemwende is set to lose 313,302 square meters, and Idunmwowina will lose 66,886 square meters. Overall, approximately 41 percent of agricultural land acquired by the Project will be from Ihovbor-Evboeka.

The majority of affected land is used for crop cultivation; as noted in *Section 2.5.2* of the 2012 RAP. Agricultural activities are a key source of livelihood and income in the community of Ihovbor-Evboeka, generating income for 77.2 percent of households, and constituting the primary source of income for nearly 40 percent of households.

International Best Practice: Appropriate Project Interventions

The original RAP for the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior sets out international best practice for Project intervention and compensation for economic resettlement from rural agricultural land. Please refer to *Section 5.3.2* of the 2012 RAP for more detail.

3.3.2 *Summary of Impact*

In addition to the agricultural land itself, standing crops and trees will also be lost as a result of the Project land acquisition process. A total of 204 people claim such losses, implying that approximately 88 percent of total claimants will suffer this type of economic impact. Losses of crops and trees may also have an impact on overall food security in the area.

International Best Practice: Appropriate Project Interventions

The original RAP for the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior sets out international best practice for Project intervention and compensation for loss of land improvements, including standing trees and crops. Please refer to *Section 5.3.3* of the 2012 RAP for more detail.

3.3.3 *Loss of Non-Agricultural Income/ Livelihood Sources*

Summary of Impact

In addition to the loss of agricultural land and crops/ trees, the Project land acquisition will require removal of two small-scale trading kiosks and one office, which served as the base for Ihovbor-Evboeka contractors. The impacts of this economic resettlement will include business upheaval; particularly where these structures are small scale enterprises, owners may require additional support to reestablish their businesses.

International Best Practice: Appropriate Project Interventions

The original RAP for the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior sets out international best practice for loss of livelihood assets. Please refer to *Section 5.3.4* of the 21012 RAP for more detail.

3.3.1 Loss of Community Resources/ Assets

Summary of Impact

The Project's land acquisition will result in the loss of a number of community assets. *Table 3.2* details the affected community resources and assets.

Table 3.2 Affected Community Resources/ Assets in Ihovbor-Evboeka

Community Resource/ Asset	Description
3 church buildings	• Approx. 174 m², made of compressed cement blocks. Under care of Daniel Osagioduwa • Assembly of God Church. Approx. 242 m², made of compressed cement blocks. Represented by Mark Agho • Passion of God Ministry. Approx. 176 m², made of cement blocks.
17 community/ family shrines	• Family Shrine claimed by Uhunoma James • Family Shrine "Osun", claimed by Uwugiarien Family • Family Shrine "Ukokomon", claimed by Uwugiaren Family • Community Shrine "Osun" • Community Shrine "Ibiemen" • Family Shrine "Umukoro" • Family Shrine, claimed by Yanbiyu Osairume • Family Shrine "Oduduwamen", claimed by Osasere Uyigue • Family Shrine "Adabi", claimed by Ivie Osagie • Family Shrine "Sango", claimed by Eki Osawaro • Community Shrine "Ovato", represented by Efisa Uyigwe • Family Shrine, claimed by Osayande Family • 4 Shrines claimed by Chief Nelson Iduwe • Shrine "Eziza", claimed by Patrick Otasawie
6 Tombs	• Tomb claimed by Felix Obasuhan • 2 Tombs claimed by Chief Nelson Iduwe • Tomb claimed by Mrs. Itohan Williams • 2 unmarked tombs, claimed by Anthony Osifo

These community resources are an important source of cultural, community and family identity. Where physical relocation or restricted access is required, this should be managed in careful consultation with affected stakeholders.

International Best Practice: Appropriate Project Interventions

The original RAP for the communities of Idunmwowina and Orior sets out international best practice for loss of community resources or assets. Please refer to *Section 5.3.5* of the RAP for more detail.

3.4 SUMMARY

This section summarised the key impacts associated with the resettlement in Ihovbor-Evboeka. In order to reduce duplication of effort, it refers to relevant

sections of the 2012 RAP for Idunmwowina and Orior to provide an overview of international best practice guidance on how such impacts ought to be managed and addressed.

Whilst not part of our formal scope of work, ERM became aware, while conducting the social census in Ihovbor-Evboeka, that the positioning of the two resettlement sites has been slightly adapted to respond to matters of suitability of purpose and availability of the required sites. ERM took some field observations of the proposed sites while in-country that Azura might find useful.

The two re-positioned sites are outlined on the site plan below with red squares. Site 1 is located to the north of Orior near the Enogie of Orior's house and Site 2 is located south-west of the NIPP project site.

Figure 4.1 *Map of Proposed Resettlement Sites*



The two sites are indicated below:

Figure 4.2 Site 1 – North of Orior



Site 1 (located to the left of the track seen on the photo above), is situated close to the Enogie's house and has direct access to the Orior road network. Access to the site is through an adjacent palm plantation also belonging to the Enogie (shown in the photos below).

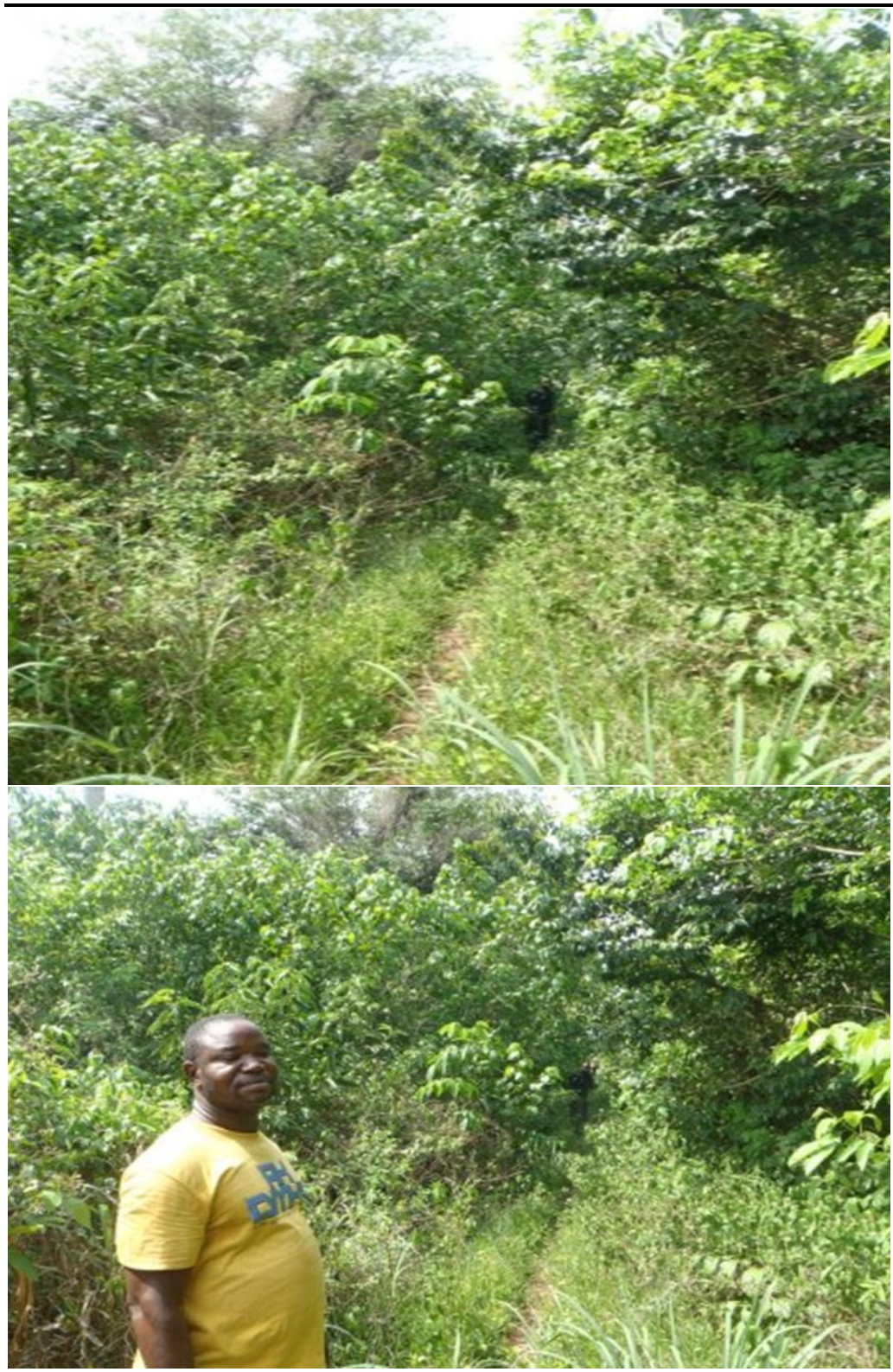
Figure 4.3 Access to site through palm plantation



Site 2 is situated on the south-west of NIPP Project and has some agricultural developments situated immediately to its west and south. It is accessed by a footpath (approximately 400m to the south) which connects to the Orior road network.

The site is situated on the left side of the pathway visible on the photos below.

Figure 4.4 Site 2 – South East of NIPP Project



The following information summarises some basic points of interest regarding the two sites.

Land ownership – Land on both sites is owned by the Enogie of Orior. The land tenure system is one of informal ownership.

Site selection – It was reported that the sites were identified by the Orior Land Allocation Committee with the input of the Enogie. The reason for the sites being selected was that they are currently 'unused', and suitable for agricultural and residential settlement.

Community Perceptions – It was reported that the two sites have not been presented to the community for comment. The Land Allocation Committee holds the opinion that the 2nd site is preferable because it is situated further away from the home of the Enogie of Orior.

Land Use – Both sites are covered with dense vegetation and have apparently not been used for any specific purpose recently. Also, until such time as resettlement matters have been concluded, the Enogie agreed to not allocate the land to anyone else.

Services and Infrastructure – There are no services or infrastructure present on the proposed resettlement sites.

Resources – It was reported that the two sites are not used for purposes of natural resource harvesting such as hunting, collection of firewood or other natural resources.

Status of previous resettlement site alternatives – The resettlement site located on the northern side of the highway as was proposed initially during 2011, will apparently not be considered as a suitable resettlement site any longer. It was reported that this was because it was too far from the settlements to be used as agricultural land.