



FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE LAND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT (FRILIA)



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BPE	-	Bureau of Public Procurement
DAI	-	Disclosure and Access to Information
DP	-	Displaced Persons
CIF	-	Community Investment Fund
CLFS	-	Cluster Level Federations
CRP	-	Community Resource Person
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSs	-	Environmental and Social Standards
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FME	-	Federal Ministry of Environment
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FMWR	-	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GEM	-	Growth and Employment
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
FRILIA	-	Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land Intensive Investment in Agriculture
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDA	-	International Development Association
ICP	-	Investment Climate Program
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IPR	-	Intellectual Property Rights
ITES	-	Information Technology Enabled Services
LGA	-	Local Government Authority

MDAs	-	Ministries Departments and Agencies
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization Non
IPV	-	Non-Intimate partner violence
OVC	-	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PDO	-	Project Development Objective
PEBEC	-	Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council
RSA	-	Result Area
SABER	-	State Action on Business Enabling Reforms
PIM	-	Project Implementation Manual
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
FPCU	-	Federal Project Coordinating Unit
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	-	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	-	Sexual Harassment
SLM	-	Sustainable Land Management
SMOEs	-	State Ministry of Environment
SPCU	-	State Project Coordinating Unit
SSI	-	Semi Structured Interview
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TA	-	Technical Assistance
VO	-	Village Organization
WAG	-	Women Affinity Group
WB	-	World Bank
WF	-	Ward facilitator

FOREWORD

I am honored to present the Imo State Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land Intensive Investment in Agriculture (FRILIA). This groundbreaking initiative signifies a significant leap toward sustainable and inclusive agricultural development in our state.

Imo State, with its rich agricultural potential, embraces FRILIA as a testament to our dedication to harnessing this potential responsibly. This framework is designed to ensure that agricultural investments contribute to economic growth, the well-being of our communities, and the preservation of our environment.

These FRILIA toolkits serve as a comprehensive reference and guide to enhance the governance of land, fisheries, and forests. Our overarching goal is to achieve food security for all and support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food within our national food security context. Additionally, these toolkits are crafted to attract foreign investments in commercial agriculture, fostering economic benefits such as increased revenues, employment opportunities, and integration into global value chains.

This framework adopts two vital guiding principles: the Principles for Responsible Agriculture Investment (RAI) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (VGGT).

By adopting the Principles for Responsible Agriculture Investment, we affirm our commitment to responsible investment practices in agriculture and food systems. We recognize the pivotal role such investments play in promoting food security and nutrition while respecting human rights. Our alignment with these principles underscores our commitment to ensuring that Imo State's agriculture thrives economically, fostering social inclusivity and environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, incorporating the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests reflects our dedication to securing tenure rights and facilitating equitable access to vital resources. We understand that these resources are integral to eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development, and enhancing environmental conservation within the context of our national food security objectives.

The Imo State FRILIA is a dynamic framework emphasizing collaboration, inclusivity, and responsible stewardship of our land and natural resources. It symbolizes our collective vision for an agricultural sector that not only yields economic prosperity but also ensures the wellbeing of our citizens and the resilience of our environment.

I sincerely appreciate all stakeholders, including farmers, investors, researchers, and development partners, for their invaluable contributions in shaping FRILIA. Together, we

embark on a journey towards responsible and inclusive land-intensive investment in agriculture, setting a precedent for sustainable development in Imo State.

I invite everyone to actively engage with the Imo State FRILIA actively, fostering a spirit of collaboration and commitment as we work towards a future where agriculture drives positive change and prosperity in our state.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources

Hon Lambert Orisakwe

Imo State

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Executive Summary

Imo State, positioned at the forefront of transformative agricultural development, introduces the Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land Intensive Investment in Agriculture (FRILIA). This visionary framework is designed to harness the rich agricultural potential of the state, guided by globally recognized agreements—the Principles for Responsible Agriculture Investment (RAI) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (VGGT). Nigeria's steadfast commitment to these agreements underscores their importance, emphasizing responsible agricultural practices, respect for human rights, secure tenure rights, and equitable land access.

The imperative to unlock Imo State's agricultural potential is rooted in a dedicated pursuit of a sustainable agro-based industrial economy. In harmony with the Federal Government's diversification agenda, Imo State envisions agriculture as the linchpin for industrialization, private investments, job creation, and revenue generation. At the core of this vision is the recognition that responsible and inclusive land management is pivotal for translating agricultural potential into tangible socio-economic outcomes.

Key Features:

1. **Global Alignment:** Imo State's commitment to the RAI and VGGT agreements positions the FRILIA framework on a global stage, emphasizing responsible investment practices and the protection of human rights.
2. **Diversification Agenda:** Aligned with the Federal Government's diversification agenda, FRILIA positions agriculture as a central force for industrialization, private investments, job creation, and revenue generation in Imo State.
3. **Sustainable Agro-based Industrial Economy:** FRILIA is a strategic tool to propel Imo State towards a sustainable agro-based industrial economy, emphasizing responsible land management for long-term benefits.
4. **Inclusive Land Management:** The framework recognizes the critical role of responsible and inclusive land management in achieving tangible socio-economic outcomes, ensuring equitable access to land, and fostering sustainable development.

Objectives:

Unlocking Agricultural Potential: FRILIA aims to unlock Imo State's agricultural potential, promoting responsible and inclusive land-intensive investment to eradicate hunger, alleviate poverty, and support sustainable development.

- **Global Appeal:** The framework seeks to enhance Imo State's global appeal for landbased agricultural investments, fostering economic growth internationally.
- **Food Security:** FRILIA prioritizes ensuring food security for Imo State's population while providing attractive commercial yields for investors, balancing local empowerment with global engagement.

Implementation Strategies:

- **Innovative Approaches:** Implementing FRILIA will involve innovative approaches to community mapping, socio-economic analysis, land use, and resettlement, aligning with global best practices.
- **Adoption of Best Practices:** Imo State commits to adopting international best practices, ensuring the framework aligns with responsible and inclusive landintensive agricultural investment principles.

Imo State FRILIA is more than a document; it is a strategic roadmap towards a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous future. By responsibly harnessing agricultural potential, the state aims to secure its own food supply and position itself as a global hub for sustainable agricultural investment. This framework reflects Imo State's dedication to responsible and transformative agrarian development, marking the way to a future where the land yields prosperity.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources Hon Lambert Orisakwe
Imo State

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This comprehensive framework has been crafted to provide invaluable guidance to investors in agriculture, offering insights into agricultural investments and contracts within the unique context of Imo State. Agricultural investment contracts can be intricate, and specific provisions may pose challenges in comprehension. Therefore, stakeholders are strongly encouraged to align their investment strategies with the principles outlined herein, ensuring a holistic approach that prioritizes economic growth, social inclusivity, and environmental sustainability.



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE IN IMO STATE

1.0 Overview

In Imo State, the formulation and application of the Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land Intensive Investment in Agriculture (FRILIA) reflect a deep understanding of the critical role that responsible investment plays in advancing food security, nutrition, and the realization of the right to adequate food within the framework of national food security. Acknowledging agriculture and food systems as a spectrum of activities from production to consumption, involving various elements such as goods, livestock, fisheries, and forestry, the FRILIA framework aligns with global principles advocating for responsible investment practices. These practices aim to significantly contribute to sustainable livelihoods, particularly for smallholders and marginalized groups, fostering decent work, poverty eradication, social and gender equality, elimination of child labor, and overall economic growth.

The FRILIA framework prioritizes the four dimensions of food security and nutrition—availability, access, stability, and utilization—necessitating a substantial increase in responsible investment. As per the guiding principles in the document, responsible investment entails creating productive assets and capital formation, including physical, human, and intangible capital, to realize food security, nutrition, and sustainable development. Aligned with these principles, responsible investment necessitates the utmost respect, protection, and promotion of human rights, echoing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other pertinent international instruments.

Smallholders, farmers, are acknowledged as integral players in the agricultural sector and are deserving of priority in investments. The FRILIA framework emphasizes strengthening and securing the capacity of smallholders to invest, promoting responsible investment both in collaboration with and by these essential contributors to the agricultural landscape. Farmers, with a specific acknowledgment of family farms, are considered critical contributors to food security and nutrition, investing their capital and labor into their agricultural activities. The FRILIA framework highlights the multiplier effects of investing in agriculture and food systems, emphasizing its potential to contribute to complementary sectors and overall economic development. While large investments are vital, the sustainability of such assets relies on accompanying investments in public goods and services, including infrastructure and reinforced local government capacities. The FRILIA framework recognizes the interdependence of responsible investment and well-functioning ecosystems, emphasizing the importance of sustainable use of natural resources.

Furthermore, the framework adopts a holistic approach, recognizing the value of safety and health in generating productive agriculture and food systems. Responsible investment insists on gender equality, age considerations, and non-discrimination, emphasizing the importance of reliable, coherent, and transparent laws and regulations.

The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security, provide a distinctive value proposition through a multi-stakeholder, holistic, and consensus-driven approach. Drawing upon existing guiding frameworks like the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (VGGT), the IMO state FRILIA framework seeks to foster global ownership and application. This embodies a commitment to responsible, inclusive, and sustainable land-intensive investment in agriculture.

1.2 Objectives:

The overarching objectives of the Imo FRILIA Toolkits are to create a paradigm shift in how agricultural investments are approached and executed in the state. The toolkits aim to:

1. Promote responsible agricultural practices aligning with global standards and principles.
2. Facilitate integrating economic growth with social inclusivity and environmental sustainability.
3. Provide stakeholders with practical resources and guidelines to navigate the complexities of land-intensive investments in agriculture.
4. Foster collaboration and shared responsibility among farmers, investors, policymakers, researchers, and development partners.

1.3 Purpose:

The FRILIA Toolkits transcend mere guidelines; they are practical, actionable resources intended for stakeholders involved in the agricultural sector. Whether a farmer seeking sustainable land-use practices, an investor aiming for responsible investment, or a policymaker crafting regulations, these toolkits cater to a diverse audience. In Imo State, where communities are intricately connected to the land and its resources, the toolkits aim to ensure that the benefits of agricultural development are equitably distributed, respecting the rights and well-being of both present and future generations.

1.4. Justification for FRILIA:

The FRILIA Toolkits are justified by recognizing that agriculture if approached responsibly, can drive economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental conservation. Imo State, like many regions globally, faces the challenge of balancing the need for increased agricultural productivity with the imperative to protect the environment and uphold the rights of its citizens.

Agricultural investments, if not guided by responsible principles, risk contributing to environmental degradation, social inequality, and the violation of human rights. The FRILIA Toolkits were conceived as a response to this challenge, providing a structured and practical approach to guide stakeholders in making informed decisions that benefit the economy and the community.

1.5. Principles of FRILIA:

FRILIA aligns with the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2014. These principles include:

1. **Respecting Human Rights:** Ensuring that all investments in agriculture and food systems respect, protect, and fulfill human rights, particularly the right to adequate food.
2. **Prioritizing Smallholders:** Recognizing the vital role of smallholders, including family farmers, and ensuring that investments prioritize their interests, livelihoods, and resources.
3. **Gender Equality:** Promoting gender equality by addressing women's specific needs and challenges in agriculture and ensuring their active participation and benefit from investments.
4. **Sustainability:** Encouraging environmentally sustainable practices and the responsible use of natural resources to ensure the long-term viability of agricultural systems.
5. **Transparency and Accountability:** Promoting transparency and accountability in all stages of investment, from planning and decision-making to implementation and evaluation.
6. **Participation and Inclusiveness:** Fostering inclusive and participatory processes that involve all relevant stakeholders, including local communities, in decision-making related to agricultural investments.
7. **Holistic Approach:** Adopting a holistic approach that considers social, economic, and environmental factors to promote public health and well-being.

1.6. Nature and Scope:

The nature and scope of the Imo FRILIA Toolkits are expansive, covering a wide array of topics crucial for responsible land-intensive investment in agriculture. These include but are not limited to:

1. **Land Governance:** Ensuring secure land tenure, transparent land administration, and fair land distribution.
2. **Investment Practices:** Encouraging responsible and ethical investment practices prioritizing long-term sustainability over short-term gains.
3. **Community Engagement:** Fostering collaboration and communication between stakeholders to ensure local communities actively participate in and benefit from agricultural activities.
4. **Environmental Stewardship:** Promoting practices that protect and enhance the natural environment, including soil conservation, water management, and biodiversity preservation.

The comprehensive nature of the toolkits reflects the understanding that responsible agricultural development involves a multifaceted approach that considers economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

1.7. Applicable Law and Implementation:

Imo State's primary legal framework governing land acquisition and takeover is the Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978. This Act serves as the principal in-country legislation for such processes. Concurrently, the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12, addressing Involuntary Resettlement, represents the World Bank's overarching policy for all operations involving involuntary resettlement. An analysis of both documents considered entitlement and eligibility considerations in cases involving the loss of assets, including land, economic tree structures, employment, and businesses.

The evaluation scrutinized both systems for similarities and divergences in processes related to land acquisition, displacement of individuals, compensation rates, and entitlement structures. In instances where disparities were identified, a recommendation was made to adhere to the more stringent and pro-poor provisions, ensuring equitable outcomes for the project. Given the anticipated linkage with World Bank Operational Policy 4.12, the project in Imo State will align with international standards for involuntary resettlement.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a comprehensive guide for addressing issues stemming from physical and economic displacement and restricting access to or use of communal natural resources. Notably, the RPF ensures that Project-Affected People (PAP) are consulted before implementing any subproject activities and mandates the thorough consideration of appropriate mitigation measures. In cases where significant impacts are identified, a site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be diligently prepared to address the scope and magnitude of the effects.

1.8. Grievance Redress Mechanism:

The RPF recognizes that PAPs may have grievances from non-implementation or dissatisfaction with RAP implementation. The RPF provides a mechanism and the levels of grievance uptakes to ensure that PAPs' grievances are addressed out of court. However, PAPs have the right to approach the court for redress if dissatisfied with the judgment of the grievance committee. The RPF provides insight into the constituents of the GRC, the funding, and the management plan.

1.9. Public Consultation:

Stakeholder and community consultations were deliberately planned and carried out during the preparation of this RPF following the requirements of SABER on developing FRILIA Toolkits. Those consulted included relevant government agencies, project-affected areas, and social groups within the clusters and sites potentially receiving project financing support. The summary of the outcome of the consultations is documented in Appendix 5.

1.10. Monitoring and Evaluation:

The RPF states that RAPs will be monitored to measure the performance of the RAP implementation and livelihood reinstatement program. Monitoring will be internal (by the monitoring and evaluation officer) and external by an independent auditor.

1.11. Users:

Intended Users in the Context of Imo State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture:

The diverse stakeholders involved in responsible investment in agriculture and food systems are the intended users of the Imo State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture. This inclusivity is reflective of the collaborative and multi-faceted nature of the framework. The principles laid out in the framework specifically cater to stakeholders engaged in, benefiting from, or affected by investments in agriculture and food systems. Key users of the regulations include:

- i. States
- ii. Inter-governmental and Regional Organizations
- iii. Financing Institutions, Donors, Foundations, and Funds
- iv. Research Organizations, Universities, and Extension Organizations
- v. Large and Smallholders and their Organizations
- vi. Business Enterprises, including Farmers.
- vii. Civil Society Organizations
- viii. Workers and their Organizations
- ix. Communities
- x. Investors
- xi. Consumer Organizations

These categories encompass a wide range of actors, emphasizing the comprehensive and collaborative approach envisaged by the framework. By addressing these intended users' diverse needs and perspectives, the Imo State Framework strives to foster responsible investment practices that contribute to the region's sustainable development of agriculture and food systems.

1.12. Principles and Implementations in the Context of Imo State:

In Imo State, the fundamental principles underpinning the implementation of the Imo Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land Intensive Investment in Agriculture (FRILIA) are crucial for fostering responsible governance of land tenure, fisheries, and forests. The following principles guide the implementation in Imo State:

1. Human Dignity: Acknowledging all individuals' inherent dignity and equal, inalienable human rights.
2. Non-discrimination: Ensuring that no one is subject to discrimination under laws, policies, or in practice.

3. **Equity and Justice:** Recognizing that equality may necessitate acknowledging differences and taking positive action, including empowerment, to promote equitable tenure rights and access to land, fisheries, and forests for all individuals, encompassing women, men, youth, and vulnerable populations.
4. **Gender Equality:** Ensuring the equal rights of women and men to enjoy all human rights while acknowledging differences and implementing specific measures to accelerate de facto equality. States in Imo should guarantee that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land, fisheries, and forests irrespective of their civil and marital status.
5. **Holistic and Sustainable Approach:** Recognizing the interconnected nature of natural resources and adopting an integrated, sustainable approach to their administration.
6. **Consultation and Participation:** Engaging and seeking the support of those with legitimate tenure rights who could be affected by decisions before they are made. Responding to contributions, considering power imbalances, and ensuring active, free, effective, meaningful, and informed participation in decision-making.
7. **Rule of Law:** Adopting a rules-based approach through laws widely publicized in applicable languages, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with existing obligations under national and international law. Consideration is given to voluntary commitments under proper regional and international instruments.
8. **Accountability:** Holding individuals, public agencies, and non-state actors accountable for their actions and decisions based on the principles of the rule of law.
9. **Continuous Improvement:** Imo State commits to enhancing mechanisms for monitoring and analyzing tenure governance. This includes developing evidence-based programs and ensuring ongoing improvements to implementing FRILIA, aligning with the evolving needs and dynamics of the region.

CHAPTER TWO

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY TOOLKIT

1. Introduction

The FRILIA Toolkit Communication Strategy underscores the crucial role of all stakeholders in the pre-operationalization and operationalization phases. This highly consultative, collaborative, and inclusive process is a testament to our unwavering commitment to ensuring that all stakeholders are involved, understand, manage, and apply the toolkits in implementing FRILIA. This commitment reassures them they are an integral part of the project and their involvement is crucial to its success. It's about informing and actively engaging them in the process.

2.1 Objectives

The objectives of this communication strategy are to:

- To disclose the FRILIA toolkit to stakeholders
- Sensitize stakeholders on the FRILIA toolkits and its applicability, especially during the implementation phase
- Ensure stakeholder buy-in into the toolkits
- Ensure access to the toolkits during the implementation stage of FRILIA

2. Communication Strategy

The communication strategy for the toolkits answers the following questions:

- a) What information needs to be disclosed?
- b) Who is the target audience?
- c) What channel will be used to communicate the information?
- d) Who is responsible?

2.1 Information Disclosure

The primary information to be disseminated to stakeholders is the FRILIA Toolkits. It consists of frameworks and templates in eight areas developed to guide investors in integrating these principles into the development of land-intensive agricultural projects and, ultimately, into their daily operational practices. These toolkits include:

- Stakeholder Engagement Toolkit
- Grievance Redress Mechanism Toolkit
- Involuntary Resettlement, Valuation and Compensation Toolkit
- Environment and Social Risk Management Toolkit
- Community Needs Assessment and Community Development Plan Toolkit
- Out-grower Models and Food Security Plan Toolkit
- Global Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Toolkit

2.2 Target Audience

The target audience for communicating the toolkits during the pre- and implementation phases are all FRILIA stakeholders. These include:

- The Imo State Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, including the FRILIA Project Implementation Unit
- The Local Government Authorities

- Traditional and community leaders
- Investors
- Lenders
- NGOs, CBOs, and civil societies
- Representatives of women and youth groups from the communities
- Other development partners
- Media houses/outfits

2.3 Communication Channels

2.3.1 *Communication channel during FRILIA Pre-Implementation Phase*

The channel for the communication of the toolkits during the pre-implementation phase is conducting a training and capacity-building workshop for all stakeholders. The capacity building and training workshop will be organized to train all FRILIA stakeholders and get their input into the developed toolkits. This training and capacity-building program will also serve as a means of disclosure for the toolkits. The disclosure will ensure stakeholders' acceptance of the toolkits and generate feedback, which will be incorporated into the toolkits for finalization. This training and capacity-building exercise will cover different levels of stakeholders within Imo State's political and technical sphere, shown in more detail in the “Proposal for Stakeholder Engagement on FRILIA Toolkits in Imo State

To ensure the delivery of a bespoke training and capacity-building workshop to all stakeholders, the first training session will be conducted with the FRILIA PMU to obtain their input on the training programme and approach.

After the workshop, participant feedback will be incorporated into the toolkits, finalized, and officially handed over to the FRILIA PMU.

2.3.2 *Communication channel during FRILIA Implementation Phase*

After the finalized toolkits are submitted to the Project Implementation Unit, the Unit will ensure that they are domiciled with the lead implementing agencies of the Imo State Geographic Information Service , or the Imo State Investment Promotion Agency, where investors can easily access them. To ensure uniformity and applicability, copies will also be available in the relevant MDA responsible for each of the seven areas. These will be available in mainly soft copies for potential investors and other stakeholders. The communication channels at this point will vary for different stakeholder groups.

2.4 Responsible Persons

During the pre-implementation phase, Reigns Management consultants and associates, with support from the PMU, communicate the FRILIA toolkits to the stakeholders. Afterward, during the implementation phase, the FRILIA PMU and the critical implementation agencies, Imo State Geographic Information Service and the Imo State Investment Promotion Agency , communicate the toolkits.

2.4.1 *Reigns Management Consultants Limited and Associates*

The consultants will be responsible for developing the training materials and stakeholders' training and capacity building. Their tasks include:

- Preparation of training materials
- Initial training of PMU
- Finalization of training materials
- Training and Capacity Building of Stakeholders
- Incorporation of Feedback from the training workshop into the finalization of the toolkits
- Submission of the finalized toolkit an official handover to the PMU/IMSG

2.4.2 *The FRILIA PMU*

At the pre-implementation phase, the FRILIA PMU will support the consultants through:

- Scheduling of the date, time, and venue for the stakeholder engagement
- Securing the venue for the engagement activities
- Sending out invitations to all stakeholders and receiving their feedback and commitment to attend
- Coordinating with the consultants to ensure their preparation for the training
- Overseeing the entire training programme

2.4.3 *FRILIA Implementation Agencies*

The key FRILIA implementation agencies, Imo State Geographic Information Service (IMOIGIS), and the Imo State Investment Promotion Agency (ISIPA), will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Providing orientation around FRILIA toolkits to different stakeholders
- Responding to queries relating to the applicability of the FRILIA toolkits
- Training and Capacity Building of investors utilizing the FRILIA toolkits

Stakeholder groups	Communication channels								
	Awareness/ Training Workshops	Community meetings	Infographics	Flyers/Leaflets	Phone call	Text messaging	Email	FRILIA website portal	Notice boards
FRILIA Implementing Agencies	✓								
Investors, Lenders	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Local Government Authorities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Traditional and community leaders		✓	✓	✓					✓
NBOs, CBOs and civil societies and other development partners	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
PACs/Host communities		✓	✓	✓					✓
Media house/outfits	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	

CHAPTER THREE

COMMUNITY NEED ASSESSMENT (CNA) AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) TOOLKIT

1.1. Introduction to the Toolkit

The aim of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) and Community Development Plan (CDP) toolkit is to guide the systematic and strategic planning, development, and implementation of community development projects alongside other mitigation plans associated with the FRILIA large-scale agricultural investments. It can also promote the social license to operate and engender sustained growth and development. Since the toolkit is complementary to other social management plans, specifically, the food security plan and livelihood restoration plan, the use of the CNA/CDP toolkit will be informed by:

- An investor commitment to community social responsibility to improve the quality of life and well-being of project-affected communities
- A need to mitigate project impacts on existing community infrastructure and quality of life.

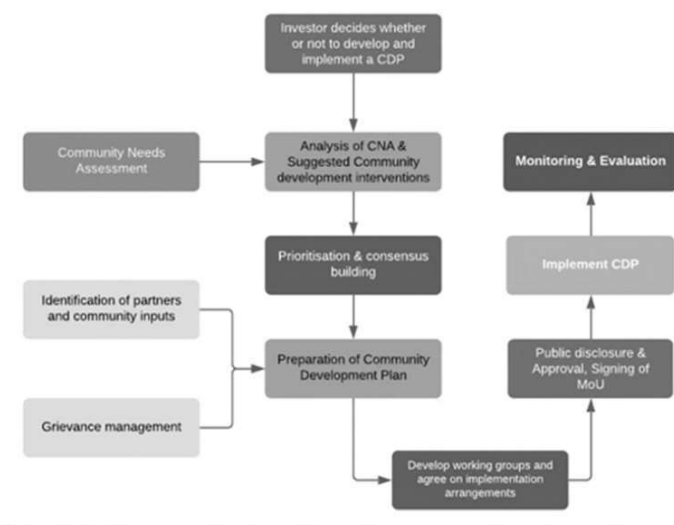
1.2 Scope of the CNA and CDP Toolkit

Initial consultations with the during the preparation of the FRILIA toolkits revealed that Cross River State Government (CRSG) was in the process of developing a framework for CDP that would focus on five (5) thematic areas:

- Women and Youth Empowerment
- Utilization of local contents and materials
- Minority and Vulnerable Groups
- Knowledge Transfer and Dissemination
- Improved community infrastructure

Therefore, to align with CRSG's commitment to improving social and economic transformation across the state and community development priorities, the CNA and resulting CDP should focus on the abovementioned thematic areas.

2. APPROACH FOR COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Stage 1 - Initial Enquiry:

- The investor reaches out to Cross River State Investment promotion Agency (CRSIPA) intending to conduct a CNA and develop and implement a CDP.

Stage 2 - Detailed Enquiry (including a site visit):

- Investor conducts stakeholder identification and analysis using FRILIA's Stakeholder Engagement Toolkit as guidance.
- The investor conducts a CNA to identify community needs and community development interventions and opportunities. Afterwards, the interventions are prioritised, and investors agree with other stakeholders (e.g., host communities, ministries, Departments, and Agencies) on feasible community development projects.
- A CDP is then prepared, documenting the community development project (s) and implementation arrangements. Once the CDP has been developed, it is disclosed to the public, and an MoU is put in place.
- CRSIPA liaises with other MDAs or institutions on sustainability and scales up community development projects in the target community.

Stage 3 - Negotiations/Signing of MOU

- CDP MoU signed.

Stage 4 - Due Diligence and Facilitation of Implementation:

- Implementation of the community development project commences as detailed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Stage 5 - Operations Initiated:

- Monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects by investors, CRSIPA and established working group.

Stage 6 - Aftercare:

- CRSIPA, in collaboration with host communities, oversees the maintenance of the implemented community development projects.

3.0. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK (CDP)

3.1 Objectives and justification for CDP

One way to redress or avoid further vulnerability in the FRILIA implementation phase is through a robust CNA process and subsequent preparation and implementation of a CDP. The CNA and CDP toolkit for FRILIA will complement other social mitigation plans, specifically the Livelihood Restoration Plan and Food Security Plan, and support systematic and strategic development plans to foster community ownership.

The objectives of the CDP are to:

- Identify, ascertain and engage stakeholders in the project's host community that can influence or be influenced by any community development project activity;
- Assess the host community's needs, opportunities and resources for community development;
- Prioritise the identified needs through a participatory approach; and
- Translate findings from the community needs assessment survey into a Community Development Plan (CDP) in line with best practices.

3.2 CDP Principles in line with FRILIA

The following FRILIA principles underpin the preparation and implementation of the CDP:

- Supporting project host communities: Investments should be consistent with and contribute to policy objectives, including poverty eradication, food security, sustainable land use, employment creation, and support to local communities [FRILIA Principle 1.1]
- Active consultation and participation: Investments should be subject to consultation and participation, including the disadvantaged and vulnerable, informed of their rights and assisted in their capacity to negotiate [FRILIA Principle 1.5]
- Community infrastructural development: Public infrastructure and community services that may be adversely affected will be replaced or restored [FRILIA Principle 3.5].

3.3 CDP Methodology

3.3.1 Stakeholder identification and analysis

In line with the first objective of the CDP and collaborative nature of FRILIA, there is the need to identify the different categories of stakeholders, including state and non-state development actors who can contribute to the identification, implementation and monitoring of community development projects. The key stakeholders from CRSG will include:

- CRSIPA
- Cross River State Geographic Information System (CRSIGIS)
- Cross River State Community and Social Development Agency (CRS-CSDA)

However, a robust stakeholder mapping exercise will need to be carried out to identify and analyse the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for the successful implementation and sustainability of the community development projects. A bespoke stakeholder identification and analysis protocol is provided in FRILIA Stakeholder Engagement Toolkit.

3.3.2 Community Needs Assessment

A Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is crucial to actualising the FRILIA principles. The participatory needs assessment process, carried out in conjunction with host/project affected communities, provides a methodical approach to identify actual community development needs and potential solutions accurately. A CNA also assesses the community capacities and resources in the management of community development projects. A CNA follows three (3) key steps as illustrated in Figure 1



Identify community needs

To identify the community needs and existing resources, the CNA will draw on one or more of the methods outlined below. Although there are various methods for conducting a CNA, we have carefully selected culturally appropriate and cost-effective methods in this toolkit. a. Desk review This will involve a review of relevant documents and reports related to the community infrastructural development in the FRILIA agri-investment project. The desk review aims to inform the administrative structure of the host community and provide an overview of the historical performance of past and existing community development projects in the host community. Documents to review will include:

- Scoping report (if available): This may have been conducted as part of the investor's scoping study for the agri-investment project. If so, a report of the findings should be reviewed to inform the CNA process.
- ESIA report: specifically, the social baseline and impact mitigation chapters
- Cross River State Community Development Plan and related documents
- Other state documents to inform the demographic profile, socioeconomic features, community dynamics and community development profile of the target community and project area of influence.

b. Social baseline household survey

We present two scenarios for the baseline data collection. The CNA can occur at one of two points in the agri-investment project cycle: Scenario one: The baseline survey can be conducted during the social baseline data collection for the ESIA and RAP studies. If the CNA is conducted at this point, the social baseline tool provided (ES Template 4) will enable robust data collection to inform the CNA in addition to the ESIA and RAP studies. In this case, the CNA component has been included as an addendum to the social baseline tool.

Scenario two: Where the ESIA and RAP baselines have been completed prior to the CNA, the baseline survey can still be conducted independently. However, this survey will only be required if a review of the existing social baseline data (from ESIA or RAP studies or desk review) show significant gaps. The CNA component of the FRILIA social baseline tool is still applicable in this case.

c. Interviews

Interviews are important data collection tools for institutional stakeholders such as MDAs and NGO representatives. Interview template with such key informants is provided as CDP Template 1.

d. Focus group discussions

Additional field data collection can be conducted through focus group discussions with specific groups within the community. These groups can either be segregated by age or/and gender. We have provided a generic FGD tool (CDP Template 2) that can be adapted to fit specific age groups (e.g. adults or youths) and gender (male or female).

Analyse community needs and potential solutions After the data collection, the community needs and suggested solutions are consolidated for each community (if the CNA involves more than one community). The solutions are then analysed through prioritisation into low, medium and high priority projects. We have provided a prioritisation matrix (CDP Template 3) to guide this process.

Decide on the best course of action to achieve the desired result

Once the community development solutions have been prioritised, a consensus-building exercise is carried out between the investor, community (s) and key institutions to agree on feasible projects to be implemented. The feasibility of projects is defined by available resources (financial and non-financial), the investor's capacity, and opportunities for external support from MDAs, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or community based organisations (CBOs). The consensus-building exercise will take a workshop and open dialogue style, which will be facilitated by the consultant. The consensus-building exercise will follow the outlined steps:

1. Presentation of community needs and priorities to participants
2. Presentation and confirmation of existing community resources to support the identified priorities
3. Understand community attachments and preferences to high priority projects
4. Agreement from all participants on feasible short term, medium-term and long-term community development projects.

After these three (3) processes, the CNA is then documented using the reporting template provided (CDP Template 4).

3.3.3 Preparation of community development plan

The Community Development Plan (CDP) arising from the CNA process will ensure that identified community development priorities are sustainable, innovative and contextually appropriate. In developing and finalising the community development plan, the following are required:

- Identification of community development implementation partners: the FRILIA stakeholder identification and analysis template will guide the identification of internal and external institutions that can contribute to an aspect of the CDP.
- Grievance management procedure: a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is required to manage current and future conflicts that may arise regarding the community development project(s). The GRM will be guided by the FRILIA GRM procedure detailed in the GRM Toolkit. Investors should refer to the FRILIA GRM toolkit for detailed guidance on managing different forms of grievances.
- Public disclosure, signing of MOU and approval: The public disclosure exercise where the agreed-upon development projects are presented to the community (s) with the plan for resources and indicative timelines, including implementation partners identified. Following the public disclosure, the MOU signing will take place. The investor, at this point, will be required to sign an MOU (see GMOU Template 7) with the community to formally agree on which development projects will be implemented and the institutional arrangements required for this.

A reporting template for the CDP is provided in CDP Template 5.

3.3.4 CDP Implementation

- Develop working groups: To ensure smooth running, transparency and accountability during the implementation phase, a two-tier governance system will be set up. The first group, the Community Development Technical Committee (CDTC), will comprise a maximum of ten (10) high-level stakeholders. This group will be mainly responsible for the governance and monitoring of the community development projects. The requirements/qualifications for this group are outlined in the CDP MOU (GMOU Template 7).

A second working group, the Community Development Implementation Committee (CDIC), will be set up to oversee implementation activities at the community level. Similar to the CDTC, the membership requirements and roles of this working group are detailed in the CDP MOU (GMOU Template 7)

- **Implementation schedule:** the implementation matrix describes the specific projects detailed in the MoU, project phasing and timeline. An implementation schedule template is provided (See SE Template 4).
- **Budget requirements and resources ;**The success and sustainability of the community development project lie heavily on clearly defined financial commitments. The cost requirements of implementing the project(s) and monitoring it should be considered in the preparatory phase. This section will cover financial requirements and consider in-kind/non-financial resources such as voluntary land donation by host communities, community resources in the form of skilled and unskilled labour, etc. The recruitment of local community members for implementation of the CDP will be guided by the FRILIA local employment MOU (GMOU Template 10).

3.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation:

The monitoring and evaluation process will cover the following:

- Outline the goals and objectives of the CDP.
- Define the project monitoring indicators (these will be developed by the CDIC and CDTC).
- Define data collection methods and timeline.
- Define who is responsible for monitoring and evaluation and determine their responsibilities. For the evaluation, both process (which measure the progress of the implemented community development project in line with pre-defined indicators) and impact evaluation (the impact of the community development project on the quality of lives of beneficiaries in comparison to the baseline data) should be conducted.

TEMPLATES

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT- KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW TEMPLATE*		
Section A: General Information		
1	Date/Venue	
2	Name of Village	
3	Name of Facilitator (s)	
4	Name of Organisation/ Institution	
5	Name of Respondent (s)	
6	Position of Respondent (s)	
7	Overview of institution's roles/functions in community development	
Section B: Community Infrastructure and needs		
8	How would you describe the availability and adequacy of water in the community?	
9	How would you describe the availability and adequacy of sanitation, hygiene and waste facilities in the community?	
10	How would you describe the availability and adequacy of healthcare facilities and services in the community?	
11	How would you describe the availability and adequacy of education facilities in the community?	
12	How would you describe the availability and adequacy of access to other amenities like road and security?	
13	What are the top 3 community development challenges? And how can these be addressed?	
Section C: Community organisations and resources		
14	What are the community associations and groups, CBOs or NGOs currently existing in the community? Have any of these being supporting the community in undertaking community development activities?	
15	What external/internal resources do you think are required to solve the current community challenges?	
16	What community resources/capacities exist to address the current community challenges?	
Section D: Additional Information		

*The key informant interview questions provided here in this template only serves as a guide and should be expanded to fit the project realities.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT- FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION TEMPLATE*		
Section A: General Information		
1	Date/Venue	
2	Name of Village	
3	Name of Facilitator (s)	
4	Number of participants	
5	Overview of participants (age range, observed disabilities etc)	
6	Major occupation of participants	
Section B: Community Infrastructure and Needs		
7	How would you describe the availability and adequacy of the following infrastructure/amenities in the community? a. Water b. Sanitation, hygiene and waste c. Health d. Education e. Electricity f. Roads/transportation g. Market h. Security	a. Water b. Sanitation, hygiene and waste c. Health d. Education e. Electricity f. Roads/transportation g. Market h. Security
8	What are the challenges faced in accessing these infrastructures?	
9	How are these infrastructures maintained?	
10	Are there any challenges peculiar to women/men/youth [delete as required]? How can these be solved?	
11	What are the top 3 community development challenges? And how can these be addressed?	
12	What can be done to empower women/youths [delete as required] in the community?	
Section C: Community organisations and resources		
13	What are the community associations and groups, CBOs or NGOs currently existing in the community? Have any of these being supporting the community in undertaking community development activities?	
14	What external/internal resources do you think are required to solve the current community challenges?	
15	What community resources/capacities exist to address the current community challenges?	
16	What are the roles of women/men/youth [delete as required] in community development?	

Section D: Additional Information

*The Focus Group Discussion questions provided here in this template only serves as a guide and should be expanded to fit the project realities.

PRIORITY	Identified Community Development Projects		URGENCY		
			High	Medium	Low
	High				
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	Medium				
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	Low				
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				

CHAPTER FOUR

LAND ACCESS, EASEMENT AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT, MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT

4.1 Introduction to the Toolkit

This toolkit combines the involuntary resettlement toolkit and the valuation and compensation toolkit. Both toolkits have been merged to avoid repetition of the valuation and compensation component, a sub-component of the entire resettlement process. In cases where the project triggers both physical and economic displacement, the whole toolkit will be applicable; however, in the case of economic displacement only, the livelihood restoration and the valuation and compensation components shall be appropriate.

This toolkit provides frameworks and templates for designing appropriate mitigation and compensation strategies for land acquisition impacts caused by FRILIA-compliant project activities. One of the core principles of FRILIA is the minimization of displacement and sustainable resettlement of PAEs. Land-based developments, essentially large-scale agricultural projects, are often land-intensive; thus, ensuring that such FRILIA projects are developed sustainably is necessary.

4.2 Scope of the Toolkit

This toolkit's scope of application includes any physical and/or economic displacement resulting from developing a large-scale agricultural project. It focuses on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and its attendant templates, which cover the following areas.

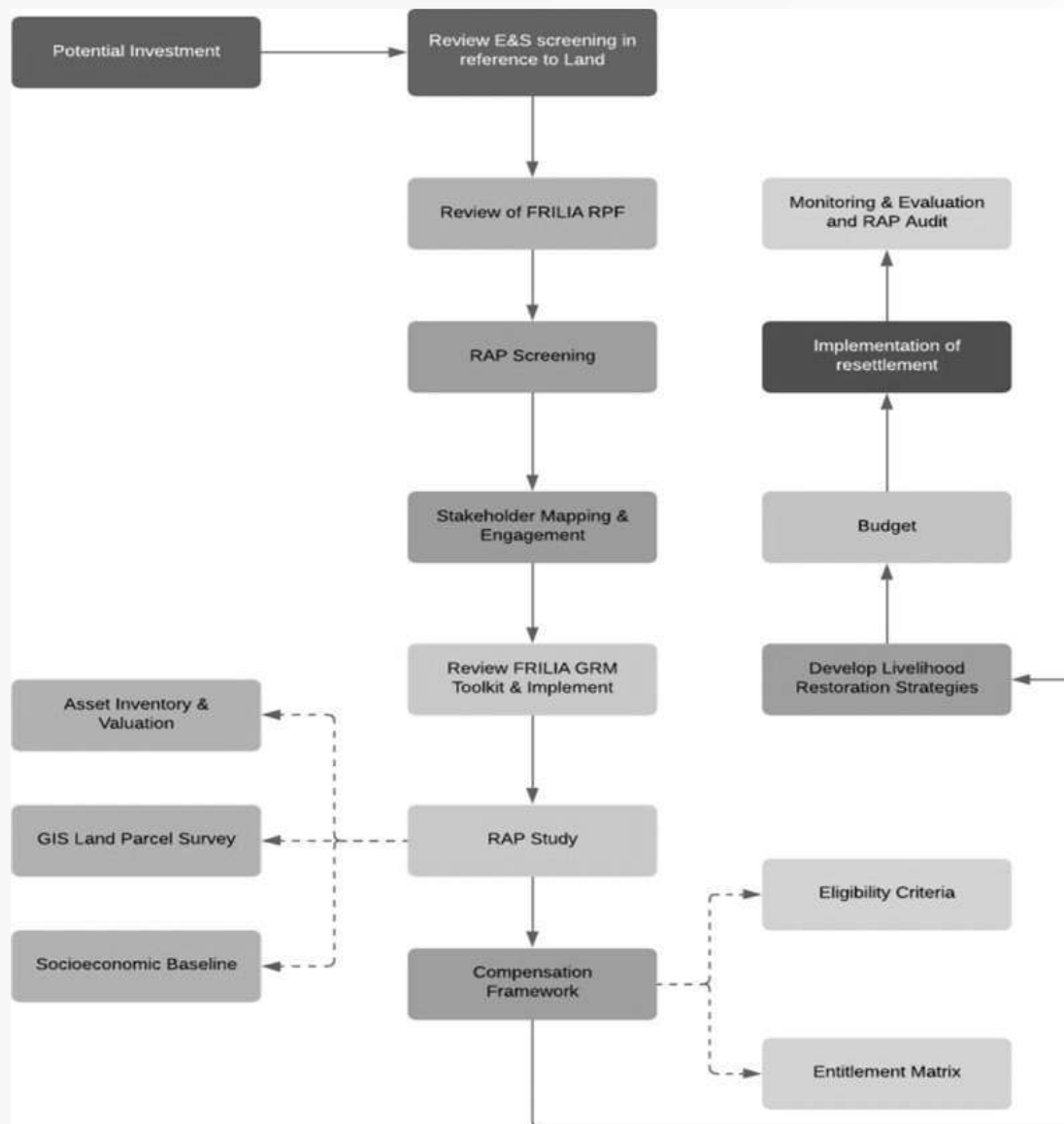
- Legal Framework
- Resettlement planning process
- Compensation framework and arrangements for all PAPs
- Participatory approach to stakeholder engagement
- Livelihood restoration planning
- Grievance management

Specifically, the compensation framework of the RPF supports a process for the realization of total compensation arising from involuntary land acquisitions. It clearly defines the procedures, applicable valuation standards, legal frameworks, and minimum performance requirements expected from stakeholders. The compensation framework of the RPF, therefore, seeks to:

1. Set the minimum implementable and legally permissible performance standards required in involuntary land acquisition proceedings for Agricultural projects in Imo State.
2. Embrace best practices in land valuation while considering existing national and state laws, IMSG regulations, and the new FRILIA law.
3. Highlight all recognizable land rights, including restricted access to land resources, that a particular investment program may cause.
4. Afford ISIPA, a one-stop compensation and valuation compliance checklist document.

4.3 VISUAL PROCESS MAP FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Figure 1: Process Map for involuntary resettlement



4.4 RPF Visual Process Map in line with ISIPA's Investment Stages

- **Level 1: Initial inquiry**
At this stage, the investor informs ISIPA of the intent to review its project for possible displacement.
- **Level 2: Detailed inquiry (including a site visit)**
 - After inquiry, the investor reviews the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for environmental and social impacts and risks discussed in the ESIA.
 - Review project documents to understand the extent of land taken, and ascertain project nature, complexity, and land requirement.
 - Project reviews FRILIA RPF to understand guidelines in screening and planning resettlement
 - Investors map out all stakeholders (federal, state, and LGA levels) and engage them based on the FRILIA Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF).
 - The investor undertakes a RAP study. This includes a socioeconomic baseline study, a GIS land parcel survey, and an asset inventory of all assets within the project site. The investor also activates the grievance redress process based on the FRILIA Grievance Redress Mechanism toolkit.
 - Investor undertakes valuation of all assets inventoried and develops an entitlement matrix for compensation.
 - Investor then develops plans for replacement housing (in the case of physical displacement), identifies potential locations for replacement land and designs programmes to support affected persons in the restoration and improvement of their livelihoods
- **Level 3: Negotiations/signing of Memorandum of Understanding**
This stage involves discussions with stakeholders, specifically PAPs, to disclose the compensation payable and other benefits available to them. At this stage, the affected persons sign off on all benefits.
- **Level 4: Due diligence and facilitation of implementation**
At this stage, the investor sets out to implement the RAP. i.e., paying compensation and other benefits and provision of replacement land and housing, among others.
- **Level 5: Operations initiated**
This stage involves initiating monitoring and evaluation programmes to ensure that the RAP's objectives are met, and completion audits are initiated.
- **Level 6: Aftercare**
As the investor continues operations, aftercare should focus on the continuous improvement of social performance.

PROCESS MAP FOR VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

Valuation and compensation principles under FRILIA are only triggered when the project land in view would be acquired involuntarily. In cases where land is acquired voluntarily (through a willing buyer and willing seller agreement), and evidence is provided, projects should follow necessary State processes to achieve a land title. See Figure 2 for the process for valuation and compensation under FRILIA.

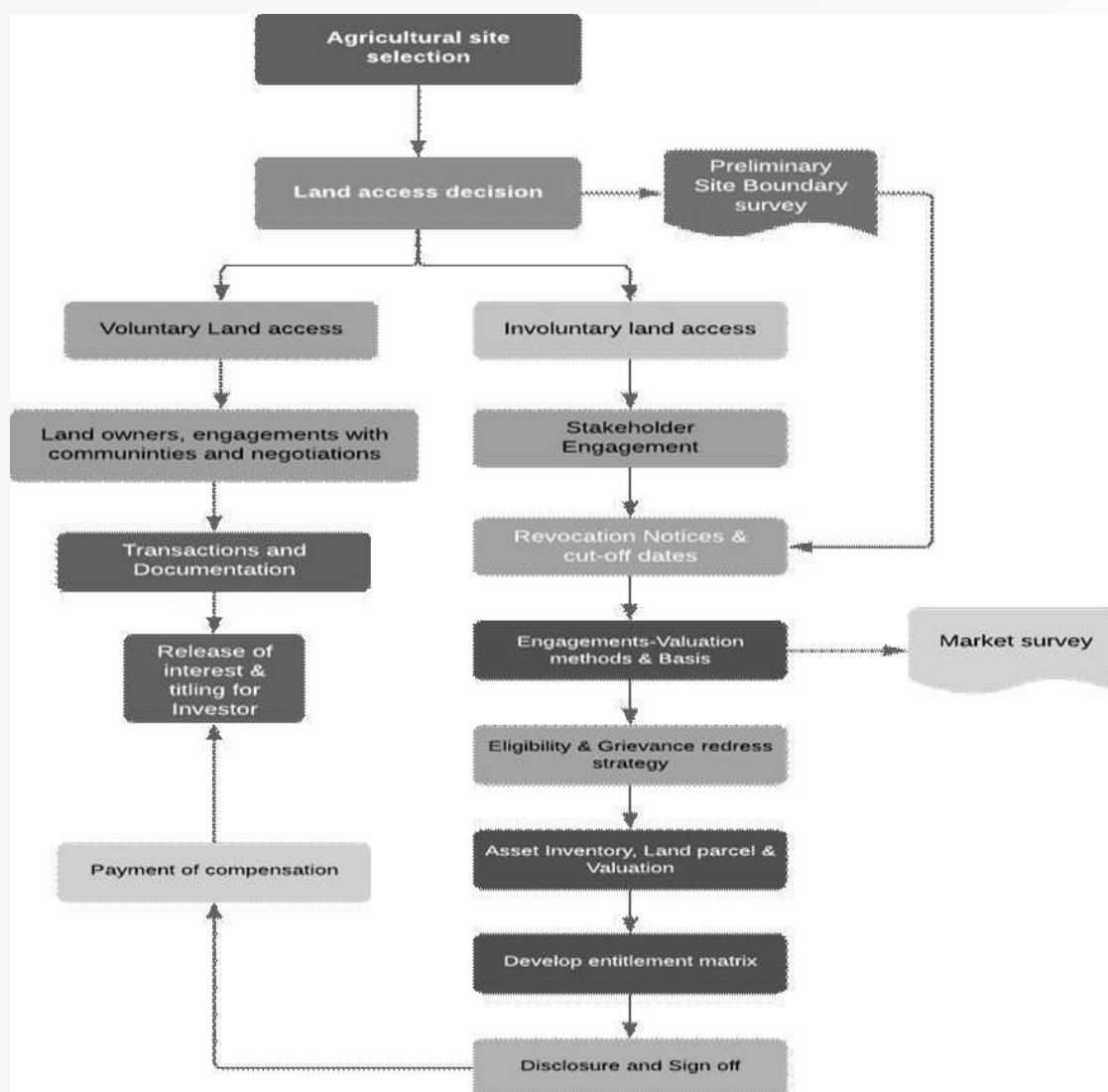
CHAPTER FIVE

VALUATION AND COMPENSATION MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT

5.1 Introduction

the Valuation and Compensation Toolkit is a comprehensive guide designed to provide practical frameworks, methodologies, and tools for assessing property values and determining equitable compensation. It caters to professionals involved in real estate, land acquisition, development practices while accounting for local legal, economic, and social contexts. By offering clear guidelines on appraisals, cost estimation, and compensation mechanisms, it helps stakeholders make informed decisions, ensuring transparency, fairness, and sustainability in land and property transactions.

Figure 2: Process Map for Valuation and Compensation



4.5 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

4.4.1 Introduction to RPF

The overall aim of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to provide a process for identifying individuals likely to be physically and economically impacted by the land-intensive projects under FRILIA, assessing the magnitude/severity of the impact, and outlining the process for mitigating the effects through Resettlement Action Plans (RAP). More specifically, it presents the guiding resettlement policies and procedures that must be adopted under the applicable requirements of the FRILIA principles and Law on land access and involuntary resettlement. For this document, the term "involuntary resettlement" refers to physical and economic displacement that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood due to sub-project activities related to land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.

Objectives of the RPF

The RPF aims at ensuring that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are appropriately and transparently compensated for their loss of land (either permanently or temporarily), unexhausted improvements and loss of access to natural resources, which affect their livelihood. The RPF's specific goals are as follows:

- Establish the legal and institutional framework underlying the Nigerian system/framework (complemented with provisions aimed at addressing the FRILIA principles and Law) for involuntary resettlement and compensation;
- Define eligibility for compensation and resettlement; describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; provide strategies for up-taking and resolving project-related grievances and disputes;
- Establish the methodology for valuing assets;
- Establish a resettlement entitlement matrix;
- Establish consultation procedures and grievance mechanisms;
- Establish the Project's resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements.

This document is a principle-based framework that would guide all future agricultural projects under FRILIA that trigger livelihood restoration and/or resettlement. Once the sub-project or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, the RPF shall be expanded into a specific plan proportionate to potential risks and impacts. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated RAP (ARAP) —*depending on the scale and severity of impacts*³— will be prepared to address any negative impacts that may arise as per FRILIA principles. The various steps in designing a RAP are outlined in this document.

Principles of RPF

All resettlement and compensation activities for projects under FRILIA should be conducted according to the provisions of all relevant Nigerian laws, specifically Imo State FRILIA law. The overarching principles of this RPF, in line with the FRILIA principles, are

- Land acquisition and related adverse impacts will as much as possible, be minimized or avoided (FRILIA principle 1.1)
- Investments should be subject to consultation and participation, including the disadvantaged and vulnerable, informed of their rights and assisted in their capacity to negotiate (FRILIA principle 1.5)
- Provide for the protection of rights through grievance redress mechanisms that provide accessible and affordable procedures for the third-party settlement of disputes, including but not limited to disputes arising from displacement or resettlement. These mechanisms should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms (FRILIA principle 2.3)
- Compensation standards are to be disclosed and applied consistently (FRILIA principle 3.1)
- Economic and social impacts caused by land acquisition or loss of access to natural resources shall be identified and addressed, including people who may lack full legal rights to assets or resources they use or occupy (FRILIA principle 3.2)
- Fair compensation will be provided to purchase replacement assets of equivalent value and to meet any necessary transitional expenses before taking of land or restricting access (FRILIA principle 3.3)
- Supplemental livelihood improvement or restoration measures will be provided if the taking of land causes loss of income-generating opportunities (FRILIA principle 3.4)
- Public infrastructure and community services that may be adversely affected will be replaced or restored (FRILIA principle 3.5)
- Displaced persons with land-based livelihoods should be offered an option for replacement land unless equivalent land is not available (FRILIA principle 3.6)
- Principles specific to compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration (FRILIA principle 3.7)

4.6 Legal Framework

The legal framework expounds on the relevant land acquisition laws, regulations, and policy frameworks of Nigeria and, specifically, the Imo State Government. The RPF represents managing land acquisition issues and addressing the involuntary

resettlement and displacement of people related to FRILIA projects.

Resettlement and land acquisition issues for all projects under FRILIA will be addressed under the guidance of the laws governing the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Imo State Laws and other policies and special provisions to involuntary resettlement. A list of these laws, regulations and policies are outlined in Table 1. To develop a RAP/LRP, the project and sub-projects shall detail a comparative analysis of federal laws, regulations, policies, and FRILIA principles.

Table 1: *Applicable National, Imo State Laws and Policies on Resettlement, valuation and compensation*

Year	Law/Document	Ref #	Comments
1992	National Agriculture Land Development Authority	S.9	The Federal Government may request agricultural land from any State or Local Government.
1992	Nigeria Urban and Regional Planning Act	S. 75-S.78	For planning, all acquisitions are to be guided by the provisions of Cap L5.
2005	Harmonized Rates for Compensation for Economic Trees, Crops and buildings		This schedule of rates is prepared by the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to guide compensation-structured geo-political zones of the Country
2014	Land Use Act, Cap L5	All	This is the principal Act governing land management in Nigeria and is contained as part of the 1999 Constitution.
2016	Imo State Master Plan Law	S(7), S(8)	Improve governance in land administration.
2017	Imo Land Use Regulations	All	Principal regulation guiding land administration in Imo State
2018	Imo State Infrastructure Master Plan 2018-2050		Agricultural investments
2018	Imo State Urban and Regional Planning Law		Imo State Establishment Law
2018	Imo State Landlord and Tenant Law		Land rents
2018	Imo State Landed Property Law		Penalties for sharp practices
2019	Imo State Environmental Law)		Harmonize approved names of trees and the recognition of gazette forest reserves
2019	Nigerian Valuation Standard		IVSC, RICS and NVS Standards
2020	Public-Private Partnership Policy		Investment guide
2021	FRILIA Executive Order 2023		To guide the development of Land-Intensive Agricultural Investments

4.7 Rap Methodology

The purpose of the stakeholders engagement was to consult with each stakeholder on their mandate and interest in the project. The consultation also looked at their capacities and capacity gaps towards the implementation of safeguards (RPF, ESMFs and PMP). Various supporting documentation from the respective MDAs/stakeholders was collected for preparing the RPF report. At the end of the consultations, we worked with the PIU to convene a wider stakeholder workshop for aggregation and harmonization of findings from across the sectors.

4.3.1 Specific methodology on task-by-task basis

In preparing the RPF, satisfactory steps were taken to deliver the objective of the RPF by undertaking the following tasks which complements the initial broad tasks enunciated in the earlier section on

Task 1: Project Planning

Meetings were held with the client for harmonization of pertinent issues in the TOR which provided a platform for questions and clarifications. Relevant documents and contact addresses of the platform for questions and clarifications. Relevant documents and contact addresses of the agencies/desk officers in the participating states as well as introduction letters were collected.

Task 2: Literature Review involves

- Review of relevant Nigerian and World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12) and procedure regarding land take and involuntary resettlement.
- Reviewed laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementation resettlement activities in the sub-projects
- Identified gaps between local laws covering resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms for addressing such gaps
- Reviewed some previous RPFs prepared for other recent World Bank projects in Nigeria (e.g. RAMP, FADAMA 2, NEWMAP)
- Reviewed and incorporated relevant data on population and social characteristics in the project areas;

Task 3: Field Work and Data Gathering

Undertook social survey in the area where project investments will occur in the State to assist in defining the content of the RPF. This included a preliminary identification of existing land conflicts and/or patterns of conflict in the project area and how such conflicts are being resolved, as well as any changes in land use or livelihoods which have occurred in recent years, including any population influx, other development projects in the area. It also covered gender and gender-based violence issues.

Undertook Public Consultation with the relevant stakeholders

- Task 4: Development and preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework report This involves the following line of actions:
- Analysis of social groups and population in the participating states that may be affected by the project
- General description of project impacts, avoidance measures and mitigation measures
- Description of eligibility conditions for entitlement of compensation
- Description of entitlement for categories of affected assets
- Description of valuation framework
- Description of framework for preparing Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Procedure for assessing capacity need for A/RAP implementation.

Task 5: Reporting Requirements

- ▶ Preparation and Submission of Inception Report
- ▶ Preparation and Submission of Draft Report
- ▶ Preparation and Submission of Draft Final Report
- ▶ Preparation and Submission of Final Report

4.8 Procedure to be followed in Involuntary Resettlement / preparation of RAP Involuntary

- ▶ Resettlement guideline of the World Bank has core requirements spelled out as follow:
Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement/land where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs,
- ▶ Consult and encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement,
- ▶ Identify project affected persons, consult them and inform them of their rights in involuntary resettlement.
- ▶ Assist project affected persons (PAPs) in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them back to the former status,

Provide assistance to affected persons regardless of the legality of land tenure.

- ▶ Prepare a socioeconomic census and land asset inventory of the area.
- ▶ Develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or ARAP; A/RAP review and approval.
- ▶ Implement the A/RAP and,
- ▶ Implement the A/RAP and,
- ▶ Monitor RAP or ARAP implementation and success.
- ▶ The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this Policy Framework and will be applied to the RAP(s) for the sub-projects. In this regard, the following principles and objectives apply:
- ▶ Acquisition of land and other assets and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.

- ▶ All PAPs will be entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improving or at least maintaining their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. The rehabilitation measures to be provided are:
- ▶ Compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation.
- ▶ Transaction fees or salvage materials for house and other structures
- ▶ Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity or in cash at substitution cost according to the PAPs preference.
- ▶ Replacement of premise land of equal size acceptable to the PAP or in cash at the substitution cost; Compensation for income losses from businesses and transfer and subsistence allowances and;
- ▶ Additional assistance measures for vulnerable PAPs.
Severely affected people will also be provided with income restoration measures, to include: Adequate income restoration measures such as, preferential access to employment generated by the project, local procurement of goods and services, microfinance loan schemes, local community development programmes and adequate cash compensation for loss of income, Replacement premise and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost and be accepted to the PAP.

4.8 Categories of Entitlement

Different project-affected people will sustain different levels of impacts by the project in various ways, which will have implications for the type of compensation that they receive. The World Bank's OP 4.12 makes provision for this by requesting an entitlement matrix, as part of all RAPs. The entitlement matrix is central to any RAP. It is also useful for planning the resettlement and compensation budget. When a full census has been carried out, as part of the RAP, a list of the categories of entitlement will be drafted. These individual RAPs, which must be consistent with this RPF, will be prepared by the investor/proponent, validated by the affected people and the government.

3.5.1 Aim and Objectives of the RPF Consultancy

Where involuntary resettlement is not properly managed, long-term hardship may be wreaked on the intended beneficiaries of the project and communities. It may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks resulting in production and communal systems being dismantled, people facing impoverishment when their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition of resources greater; community institutions and social networks being weakened; kin/clan groups being dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. For these reasons, projects supported by the World Bank are designed to avoid involuntary resettlement. Where it is unavoidable to embark on involuntary resettlement, appropriate measures to minimize, as much as possible, are chosen. For adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities, carefully planned and implemented framework is ensured to mitigate the impacts. RPF provides basic and binding principles that will be applied in all

such situations. Basic principles are:

3.5.1.1

If possible, all resettlement should be avoided exploring viable alternatives in Project design;

3.5.1.2 If this proves to be impossible, all adverse effects should be rendered to the barest minimum;

3.5.1.3 When unavoidable adverse effects and social impact occurs, all loss of property shall be compensated at replacement costs and PAPs livelihood restored at least to the level before the Project implementation.

3.5.1.4 PAPs will be assisted in their effort in livelihood restoration and living standards in real terms to the level prior to project implementation and resettlement.

3.5.1.5 All resettlement needs to be managed in accordance with national laws, OP 4.12, accepted international best practices and this document.

3.5.1.6 Special support during the resettlement process will be provided for affected vulnerable groups according to their specific vulnerability.

The process of planning and implementing resettlement will ensure inclusion of women in all public consultations. Where feasible, gender-differentiated mitigation measures with the goal to provide women the possibility to be effectively protected by mitigation measures provided for resettlement impacts, will be given under this RPF.

RAPs will be prepared for all cases of resettlement under each sub-project. Full RAPs will be prepared for all cases when resettlement impacts are significant. ARAP is prepared when less than 300 people are affected, and resettlement impacts are minor, as provided by the OP

4.12. -RPF and the RAPs will be publicly disclosed with public consultations held prior to its approval to allow affected persons and stakeholders to participate in project development and planning and implementation of resettlement programs.

During the project implementation and resettlement cycle, stakeholders will be provided with clear information about grievance rights and procedures. All grievances will be considered during project implementation and resettlement activities.

- All resettlement activities should be conceived as sustainable projects providing sufficient investment resources to enable principles and goals of resettlement defined by this RPF and RAPs.

The goal of screening is to identify and consider resettlement issues as early as possible.

The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this Policy Framework and will be applied to the RAP(s) for the sub-projects. In this regard, the following principles and objectives apply:

- Acquisition of land and other assets and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible;
- All PAPs will be entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improving or at least maintaining their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.

The rehabilitation measures to be provided are:

- Compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation;
- Transaction fees or salvage materials for house and other structures;
- Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity or in cash at substitution cost according to the PAPs preference;
- Replacement of premise land of equal size acceptable to the PAP or in cash at the substitution cost;
- Compensation for income losses from businesses and transfer and subsistence allowances and;
- Additional assistance measures for vulnerable PAPs.

Vulnerable people will also be provided with income restoration measures, to include: Adequate income restoration measures such as, preferential access to employment generated by the project, local procurement of goods and services, microfinance loan schemes, local community development programmes and adequate cash compensation for loss of income, Replacement premises and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost and be acceptable to the PAP

4.9 Types of Resettlement Plans

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP): When the impacts on the entire displaced population are minor (i.e. if affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost) or fewer than 200 people are displaced, then the Bank may approve the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP). The contents of the ARAP are to be:

1. a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets.
2. Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided.
3. Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives.
4. Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress.
5. Arrangements for monitoring and implementation, and
6. A timetable and budget.

4.10 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):

For impacts that are not considered minor, the preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RAP) is required for each site. World bank OP 4.12 article 25 sets the requirements of the RAP to include:

1. Description of the project
2. Potential Impacts
3. Objectives
4. Socioeconomic Studies
5. Legal Framework
6. Institutional Framework.
7. Eligibility
8. Valuation of and compensation for losses
9. Resettlement measures
10. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation
11. Housing, infrastructure, and social services
12. Environmental protection and management
13. Community participation
14. Integration with host populations
15. Grievance procedures
16. Organizational responsibilities
17. Implementation schedule
18. Cost and budget
19. Monitoring and evaluation

The entitlement matrix is key to any RAP. It is useful for planning the resettlement and compensation budget. When a full census has been carried out, as part of the RAP, a list of the categories of entitlement will be drafted.

Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria

The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. The principle of ESS5 stipulates that all persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off-date, which is the last day of inventory of loss of asset will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. To determine their eligibility, PAPs are classified as follows:

- a. Person who has formal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Nigerian law);
- b. Persons with temporary or leased rights to use land; and
- c. Persons who do not have formal legal right to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets.
- d. Businesses within the community Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the loss, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF.

Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-offdate established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-offdate are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. It is therefore clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it, before the entitlement cut-offdate.

The principles adopted entails special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as female-headed households, disabled persons, migrants and the poor. PAPs affected through land acquisition, relocation loss of residence and structures, and business enterprise are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on ownership right and lost assets. PAP will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards.

4.11 Eligibility Criteria and Proof for Individual and Household Compensation

This RPF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages). All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive (i) compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures and compensation for loss of workdays/income. Persons who occupy the area after the socio- economic study (census and valuation) have been completed are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance, except possibly for moving expense. Similarly, assets, built after the cut-offdate are not eligible for compensation (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

PAP CLASSIFICATION	ELIGIBLE FOR		
	Compensation	No Compensation	Assistance
Those with legal Right	Land or asset at replacement cost	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off-date	Assistance as needed
Those with temporary or leased rights at cut-off-date	Land and assets at replacement cost	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off-date	Assistance as needed
Those with no legally recognized right but arrived before cut-off-date	Assets at replacement cost except that compensation maybe “topped off” to allow the PAP to acquire a new residence		Assistance as needed.
Those who arrived after cut-off-date	None	None	None
Those with business located within the Community	Assets and loss income as a result of lost business during project duration	For business located in community after the cut-off-date and outside the affected area	Assistance as needed

The Imo State will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility as stated in this RPF to cover the following:

- a. PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, rent receipts, and building and planning permits among others.
Also, unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established in the RAP.
- b. PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights-criteria for establishing non- formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:
 - Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants; and
 - Witnessed or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general
 - community.

During the preparation / implementation of RAPs, PAPs recent passport photograph or a digital image will be captured, PAPs contact address, Phone Number, and Name of Next-of Kin will be collected and documented for use as means of eligibility for identification of PAPs during screening for compensation. In this project, the absence of formal titles should not constitute a barrier to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation.

Where legally permissible, the resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy, such as title deeds and lease agreements, and compensation (including the bank accounts established for payment of compensation), are issued in the names of both spouses or of single female heads of households, as relevant to each situation. In circumstances in which local customary tenure systems do not give women equal opportunities or rights with regard to property, alternative steps are taken to ensure that access of women to security of tenure is equivalent to that of men and does not further disadvantage women.

4.12 Eligibility for Community/Village/Clan Compensation

Community compensation will be in-kind only for a community as a whole in the form of reconstruction of the structure to at least the same standard or equivalent better standard to that being built by the program in the area to serve the same function. Communities (districts, villages and clans) permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation could include construction of marketplaces, community lock up shops, community hall, and employment for locals within the projects sites as well as sinking of boreholes, rehabilitation/construction of schools and health centers. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities were restored and/or improved upon. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying community needs.

Where an affected asset/land belongs to a family group or an association, it will be advised that as much as possible, the asset should be reallocated to each eligible member/owner so that each person be captured and compensated separately. Where this arrangement is not possible or desirable, the household or association may agree within themselves and present one person among them to be recognized as the PAP. In that case, compensation will be paid to the person to whom the family had agreed to represent their common interest. The PAP is the one whose identification / photograph will be captured during census and inventory. It is important to note that the eligibility may be claimed collectively e.g. as a community or religious group. Communities permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory/customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation includes public toilets, marketplaces, taxi parks, schools, and health centers. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land.

4.4 Methods to determine cut-off date

Cut-off date is the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. To avoid an influx of outsiders to subproject areas and misuse of the compensation policy, the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area is completed will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new arrivals in the project area or assets created after the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation after this date. Given its importance therefore, this cut-off date must be effectively communicated to the project affected persons through the community leaders and using culturally appropriate awareness campaign and effective medium of public communication in the community and in local languages to ensure dissemination of the message to the least PAP as much as possible. The detailed census of PAPs will be appended to the RAP/ARAPS. Sub-projects should only be approved if they include at least a preliminary RAP and budget. Special attention shall be taken to secure the sites from opportunistic invasion. These measures should include close consultation with the recognized PAPs, signs that inform public of intended use of site and security patrols to identify opportunistic invaders.

4.13 Common complications in the application of cut-off date

The application of cut-off date sometimes become controversial especially if there is a delay between the time the census is carried out and the start and completion of the project. However, the World Bank's ESS5 recognizes that individuals and households who occupy project-affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation.

A common complication encountered with respect to cut-off dates involves historic cut-off dates, which were established when a project was ready for development but which, due to project delays, has become outdated. In such situations, natural population growth (for example, grown children from previously eligible households) may result in new households eligible for resettlement benefits and assistance that were not listed in the original survey. It is good practice for planners to make provision for population movements as well as natural population increase. If there is a significant time lag between the completion of the census and implementation of the resettlement or livelihood restoration plan (such as more than three years), a repeat census and inventory and evaluation of assets are undertaken and the resettlement plan updated accordingly.

There is also the complication of unfinished structures which were later finished at or after the time of census / cut-off date. Unfinished structures should be identified during mapping prior to setting of cut-off date. Thus, unfinished sites should be secured, and unused materials piled at the site should be noted and the cut-off survey can estimate investment which should be compensated for in lieu of expenses (including labour) incurred until the cut-off date.

Diligent efforts should be made to ensure that the claims of individuals or groups who, for valid reasons, are not present at the time of the census but who have a claim to land or assets, are addressed. Nevertheless, if works are not initiated two years or more after declaration of a cut-off date, a new census and evaluation of properties must be carried out.

4.14 Defining Entitlements and Preparing an Entitlement Matrix

The basis of what is to be paid as compensation will be determined by identifying the most appropriate entitlement for each loss. Based on the entitlements, options for resettlement will be selected in accordance with Bank ESS5. The RAP planner will prepare an entitlement matrix with respect to both temporary and permanent displacement. This matrix will set the measure for the payment for all losses or impacts. It will also list the type of loss, criteria for eligibility and define entitlements as presented in Table 4.2. Based on this comparison, entitlement matrix is designed to assist the process by bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank ESS5. The higher of the two standards is followed in this entitlement matrix, since this procedure also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard. The missing values in the entitlement matrix will be

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PERSON	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENT
Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/ Residential/ Commercial Land	1.1 (a) Legal owners of land (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge (b) &(c) Compensation will be paid as plus a one – time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.
2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub - project site) 2.1 by excavation	2.1. (a) Legal owner/g (b) Village/s or clan/s with owner	2.1 (a) & (b) Restoration of the land to pre contribution condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer / tractor hours to
3. Loss in income and livelihood 3.1 Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation	3.1 Cultivator occupying land	3.1 Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on the land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
3.2 loss of Agricultura; crops , and fruits and wood trees. 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of the land were cultivating	3.2.(a) Owner/s of crops or tress. Includes crops trees owned by encroachers /squatters (b) Tenant 3.3 Persons working on the affected lands	3.2 (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for next 25 years to be computed at current market value. Compensation for the loss of woods – trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2(b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops / trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long- term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/ tree compensation)

4. Permanent loss of structures, Residential and commercial Structures	4.1.(a) Owners of structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied	4.1.(a) Cash compensation for loss of built -up structures at full replacement costs. Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/ reuse their salvageable materials for building/ rehabilitation of structure. In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading, unloading) the effects
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structure/ facilities	4.2 School, church, water channels, pathways and other community structures/ installations	4.2 Complete rehabilitation/ restoration by the project; or, cash compensation for restoring affected cultural / community structures and installations , to the recognized patron/ custodian.
5. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1 Re-establishing and /or enhancing livelihood	5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless	5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.
5.2 Change in livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	5.2.(a) Vulnerable Aps, particularly women enrolled in a vocational training facility. 5.2.(b) Owners /s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5.2(a) &(b). Restoring of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance at agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility.
6. Loss of grazing area	Cattle Rearers	Relocation to new grazing area and where possible assist the cattle herdsman to locate new grazing fields Consider possible compensation for loss income for the period of locating new grazing area.

4.15 Principles Applicable to Vulnerable Groups

4.7.1 Vulnerability Categories

This RPF classifies vulnerability in two stages: pre-existing vulnerability and transitional hardship vulnerability. Pre-existing vulnerability refers to the vulnerability condition which would be present with or without Project development. Transitional hardship vulnerability occurs when those directly affected by the Project (PAPs), are unable to adjust to new conditions due to shock or stress related to Project activities. This scope of vulnerability in this RPF is however confined to the transitional hardship group or simply PAPs that may become vulnerable as a result of this project.

4.7.2 Vulnerability Assessment Criteria

Vulnerable PAPs may require more assistance than others during the implementation of the RAPs because of their vulnerability status. Criteria for inclusiveness include: female headed household, aged persons (65 years and above), PAPS incapacitated by ill health, and the poorest of the poor PAPs. The vulnerability assessment tool in Table 4.3 is useful in identifying the poorest of the poor group. PAPs that fall within all or most of the conditions (at least 80%) in Table 4,3 are in abject poverty according to this RPF, and therefore, classified as vulnerable.

Table 4.3: Vulnerability Assessment Tool

HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY				
S/N	Category	Indicators	True	False
1	Pre- project Extreme poverty, the pre- disposed	No arm		
		No land		
		No Job		
		No Business		
2	House hold Composition	Elders and /or children only or women and children only or disabled or diseased only		
3.	Income	None from Farm		
		None from Jobs		
		None from business		
		None from rental		
4.	Food	Have no stored food		
		Claim to be eating one meal or less /day		
5.	Housing	Homeless or Living in Charitable housing		
6.	Social Support	No Extended Family Support		
		No Community / Neighbourhood support		
7.	Health	HH has ->1 disabled, disease, drug addict or prostitute.		

STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT

4.16 Introduction

Effective stakeholder engagement is pivotal to the success of any project. Stakeholders who influence or are affected by a project play a crucial role in shaping its outcomes. Effectively recognizing and engaging these stakeholders ensures that their insights and concerns are integrated into the project's development, enhancing its overall success. Stakeholders are those who either influence or are impacted by a project. Finding and having these stakeholders participate effectively is essential to accomplishing project goals, and FRILIA is no different.:

The Stakeholder Engagement & Communication Toolkit has been meticulously developed to support investors and implementation agencies in engaging with stakeholders systematically and constructively to:

- Identifying Project Stakeholders: Recognizing all parties involved or impacted by the project.
- Analyzing Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities: Understanding each stakeholder's contributions and expectations.
- Understanding Relationships Between Stakeholders: Mapping the interactions and dependencies among stakeholders to foster collaboration.
- Defining Pathways for Effective Communication: Establishing clear and efficient communication channels to ensure inclusive participation and feedback.

By leveraging this toolkit, project teams can foster a more inclusive, transparent, and participatory approach to project management, ensuring that stakeholder voices are heard and considered at every project lifecycle stage.

8.1. Scope of the Toolkit

The scope of the toolkit is the development of a stakeholder engagement plan template and communication strategy for FRILIA in consultation with FRILIA stakeholders in line with the current procedures of the FRILIA implementation agencies. More specifically, the FRILIA stakeholder engagement toolkit comprises two (2) broad components:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan Framework
- Communication Strategy for FRILIA

8.2 Stages of Community Consultation

The toolkit also guides community consultation and engagement throughout the six stages of the FRILIA agricultural investment, from initial inquiry to aftercare.

Stage 1 - Initial Enquiry:

The investor contacted IMOIGIS, intending to invest in Imo State. IMOIGIS, communicates the FRILIA toolkits to them via the channels outlined in the **FRILIA Toolkit Communication Strategy**.

Stage 2 - Detailed Enquiry (including a site visit):

Investors conduct stakeholder identification, analysis, and mapping. This is further explained in section 4 below.

Stage 3 - Negotiations/Signing of MOU

Preliminary stakeholder engagement activities commence at this stage and drafting the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) is recommended to commence concurrently to capture ongoing stakeholder engagement activities.

Stage 4 - Due Diligence and Facilitation of Implementation:

- Ongoing stakeholder engagement as the project implementation commences. The SEP is also updated regularly as required.
- Disclosure activities for the different project components, e.g., disclosure on ESIA or RAP reports. The disclosure procedure is guided by State and National regulations. For instance, the ESIA report is disclosed to the public as decided by the Federal Ministry of Environment.

Stage 5 - Operations Initiated:

Monitoring of engagement activities and revising stakeholder engagement strategies as required.

Stage 6 - Aftercare:

ISIPA liaises with investors and other stakeholders to explore project expansion, sustainability and scale-up.

4.17 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is used to identify a project's stakeholders and how they will be constructively engaged throughout the project life cycle. It ensures synergy between the project and its stakeholders and helps to manage project risks. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a living document that must be reviewed and constantly updated throughout the project lifecycle to reflect changes.

3.4. Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The following are the objectives of the stakeholder engagement plan.

- Identify and categorize stakeholders
- Analyze and map stakeholders
- Identify the stakeholder issues and concerns
- Ensure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent FRILIA operationalization
- Clarify the scope of engagement to manage stakeholder expectations and concerns.
- Proactively consult and engage stakeholders to ensure participation in project decision-making.

4.18. Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

The following are the principles of stakeholder engagement that align with FRILIA principles 1.5 and 1.6

- Investments should be subject to consultation and participation, including the disadvantaged and vulnerable, informed of their rights and assisted in their capacity to negotiate (FRILIA principle 1.5)
- Communities have the opportunity and responsibility to decide whether to make land available based on informed choices (FRILIA principle 1.6)
 - ❖ Stakeholder Engagement should be participatory by including the

marginalized and vulnerable.

- ❖ Recognition of community rights and interests and respect for them.
- ❖ Transparency and accountability in all dealings.
- ❖ Development of a relationship with stakeholders based on trust and a mutual commitment to acting in good faith.
- ❖ Respect stakeholder opinions and aspirations.
- ❖ Work collaboratively with stakeholders to find solutions that meet common interests.
- ❖ Strengthening the implementation capacity of stakeholders

4.18. Regulatory Framework for Stakeholder Engagement

This section will provide an overview of the legal and regulatory framework for the project's stakeholder engagement in Imo state, as well as the requirements of the project owners and lenders.

4.19. Stakeholder Identification And Analysis

4.20 Stakeholder Identification

Imo State liaises with ISIPA to identify stakeholders and facilitate stakeholder meetings. Stakeholder identification is an essential process required to identify all the parties whose actions or inactions may affect or be affected by project activities. To identify the appropriate project stakeholders, the following questions must be answered:

- ❖ Who is affected positively by the project activities?
- ❖ Who is affected negatively by the project activities (including vulnerable persons)?
- ❖ Who can influence the project outcomes/deliverables?
- ❖ What regulatory bodies are concerned with the project activities?
- ❖ At which stage of the project cycle will stakeholders be affected?

4.21 Stakeholder Categorization

Through analysis of existing FRILIA and SABER PforR documents and expertise, we broadly categorize stakeholders relevant to the implementation of FRILIA into eight (8):



These stakeholder groups can be modified (expanded or reduced) based on project realities.

The key MDAs for FRILIA are listed below:

- FRILIA Project Implementation Unit
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Ministry of Transportation
- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs
- Ministry of Environment

- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development
- Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning
- Imo State Geographic Information Services (ISGIS)
- Imo State Investment Promotion and Public Private Partnership Agency (ISIPPPPA)
- Imo State Internal Revenue Service
- Imo State Environmental Protection Agency

Other MDAs may be included depending on the nature of the agricultural investment project.

4.22. Summary of Stakeholders' Consultation

The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this RPF is to notify project-affected persons and the community about the project set-up and development objectives; 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.

4.32 Stakeholder Analysis

Having identified the stakeholders, it is necessary to analyze them to obtain information about them. This includes clearly describing the stakeholders, their interests or stakes, potentials, and challenges. Information about stakeholders can be obtained directly through preliminary engagement to identify their interests and indirectly through past details on stakeholders in a similar project or setting.

Table 1: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder	Description	Interest	Roles/ Responsibilities
MDAs	<i>E.g., KOGIS</i>	<i>Responsible for all land-related applications, transactions, and acquisitions Mapping of all land and geographic data Repository of all datasets</i>	<i>Support the ISIPPPA in implementation of FRILIA</i>	<i>In charge of the State GIS database Generate all land revenues</i>
Project investors				
Lenders				
NGOs, CBOs and Civil societies				
PACs and Host communities, including vulnerable groups				
Traditional and community leaderships				
Other development partners				
Media houses/outfits				

*Interest—Stakeholders are interested in a project if they are likely to affect or be affected by it. The level of interest is determined by the magnitude of their effect on the project or its impact on them.

4.24. Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder mapping is understanding the relationship between stakeholders and how to manage them. A stakeholder map visually represents identified stakeholders categorized by their interest and influence in the project. It is the first stage in managing stakeholders, as it clearly explains how project proponents need to communicate with stakeholders.

A stakeholder matrix is a tool used in stakeholder mapping. Four quadrants show each stakeholder's level of interest and influence. A sample interest-influence matrix can be found in

SE Template 1.

4.4.1 Summary of Previous Engagements

A summary of previous engagements conducted before the development of the stakeholder engagement plan must be documented and updated throughout the lifecycle of the SEP. It is essential to capture categories of stakeholders engaged with, concerns or issues raised, and actions taken to address them. Documenting previous and ongoing stakeholder engagement activities will highlight engagement gaps and help the investor or project proponent revise their engagement strategies. The summary should include the date of the engagement, the purpose of the engagement, the attendants, and the summary of the issues discussed and comments.

Table 2: Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement

<i>Date</i>	<i>Purpose of Engagement</i>	<i>Attendants (Stakeholders)</i>	<i>Summary of Issues Discussed</i>	<i>Comments/Actions</i>
E.g. 10/02/23	Community Entry Meeting	✓ Project Proponent ✓ Community Leaders ✓ Community Members ✓ Youth Representatives	✓ Project Description and exact location ✓ Project benefits and impacts on the community ✓ Community Development Challenges	The project proponent will conduct in-depth discussions with farmers in a month.

4.5.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

This section details the stakeholder engagement activities and procedures carried out throughout the project life cycle.

4.5.2 Mechanism for Future Engagement/Consultation of PAPs

PAPs shall be consulted via the use of the existing recognized traditional structures in which consultation is conducted through the village/community leadership. This means of engagement is widely acceptable and an effortless way to reach all the groups in the community based on the existing traditional governance structure. The use of social gatherings such as Women's Associations, Village Meeting Structures, Cooperative Groups, Churches and Mosques will be important for the dissemination of information to PAPs, and finally, there is the need to segment consultations into smaller targeted groups. This is premised at giving a voice to less advantaged groups, minority settlers and groups in the resettlement planning. To do this effectively, the attendance records of the various groups having phone numbers and contacts will be used to call or reach out to PAPs, including coordinating them for group meetings as and when necessary.

1.1 Procedure for Stakeholder Engagement

This section describes the following:

- The key messages for Stakeholder Engagement.
- The procedure for initial entry at the LGA level
- The community entry procedure

1.1.1 Key Message

A key message contains the primary information of a project disseminated to project-affected persons, government officials/agencies, and other stakeholders by the investor to provide an overview of the project; details of the project proponent or any other consultancy that has been hired; purpose of the engagement with the stakeholder and description of future engagements to be conducted. It is imperative to assure stakeholders of the professionalism of any team conducting stakeholder engagement and how the investor will respect community rights. The key message should be written in simple English terms (translation to the local language may be required for some communities) and should not exceed one page (see SE Template 2). Copies of this should be printed and shared with key stakeholders for future reference. The components of a critical message include:

- A concise but clear description of the project, including project background and components.
- A clear description of project proponents or consultancy undertaking the consultations
- Description of the intended activities to be carried out
- Description of the mode of engagements
- A statement of assurance of adherence to good practices, professionalism, and protection of community rights.

1.1.2 Procedure for Initial Entry at LGA

The local government is the closest government tier to the people. It is responsible for implementing policies and projects at the local level and collecting taxes and fees. Communities have a close relationship with the local government; hence, engaging and consulting the local government before engaging directly with the community members is essential. The following are the objectives of LGA entry:

- To formally introduce the project to the LGA
- To communicate project objectives, goals, and impacts to the LGA
- To understand local government regulations specific to the project.
- To garner the support of the local government in the project development

Steps to entering at an LGA level

1. The project proponent/ investor should submit a letter of intent (see SE Template 3) briefly describing the project details and purpose of engagement to the local government. This letter must be submitted in person, and an acknowledged copy must be collected to allow for traceability and follow-up. It should be addressed to the office of the local government chairman and include valid project contact details.
2. This could be followed up with phone calls or in-person visits to arrange engagements with the local government officials.

1.1.3 Community Entry

Before initial community entry, it is essential to identify key community stakeholders such as community leaders/traditional authorities, interest groups, and other people with authorial information about the community. The first entry point into the community is through the community leaders or traditional authority. This should be done through a face-to-face meeting with community leaders to introduce the project and the project proponents or representatives. The community leaders can then assist in identifying project stakeholders and arrange other initial meetings. It should be noted that some communities have customs and traditions that need to be respected during community engagements to enhance support from community leaders and prevent hostility and grievances.

1.2 Stakeholder Engagement Methods and Tools

This section will describe the methods for consulting the different stakeholder groups. The engagement process may vary from stakeholder to stakeholder and may be based on the purpose of engagement.

The methods provided below are not exhaustive and are commonly used methods appropriate for the Kogi State context.

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement Methods

Tool/ Method	Description
Townhall Meetings	These large meetings are convened to inform the community members, mainly for information disclosure. They inform the community about the project's status and progress
Focus Group Discussions	These are engagements conducted with different stakeholder groups to discuss topics of similar interests. At the community level, this can be gender segregated (male and female groups), age-segregated (youth and adults), livelihood, etc. Discussions usually follow themes, with multiple participants sharing their views and opinions.

Key Informant Interviews	This method of engagement involves consulting with persons with authoritative knowledge about issues to gain an in-depth understanding and collect information.
Key Informant Interviews	This method of engagement involves consulting with persons with authoritative knowledge about issues to gain an in-depth understanding and collect information.
Workshops	These meetings are designed for stakeholders to share views and opinions. They are often participatory and aim to sensitize stakeholders, find solutions to problems or consult for decision-making.
Media Broadcast	This uses print media, radio, or television to convey information about the project to a broader audience.
Notice Boards	Information boards are set up at vantage points to disseminate information to the general community.
Letters and Emails	This is a written and typed mode of communication that can be used to introduce the project to Government stakeholders and traditional leadership. A sample letter of intent is provided

1.3 Stakeholder Engagement Activities

This section will describe the future engagement activities to be carried out by the project in each of the project development phases. It will include:

- A brief description of the project phase
- The kind of engagement that will be carried out, as well as the target audience and expected outcome.
- Schedule of stakeholder engagement activities, if possible

Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stakeholder	Objective of Engagement	Engagement Method	Action Required

1.4 Special Considerations for Gender, Vulnerability, GBV/ SEAH

In every community, some people are disadvantaged or vulnerable and need special consideration or attention to ensure their participation in project decision-making and outcomes. This section describes identified vulnerable groups, the special considerations they will be given to ensure they are engaged, and their concerns and opinions entrenched in project decision-making. The section will also describe the steps the project will take to ensure project representatives who work in the community do not trigger any Gender-Based Violence or sexual exploitation, Abuse, or Harassment (GBV/SEA).

1.5. Stakeholder Engagement Activities

This section will describe the future engagement activities to be carried out by the project in each of the project development phases. It will include:

- v A brief description of the project phase
- v The kind of engagement that will be carried out, as well as the target audience and expected outcome.
- v Schedule of stakeholder engagement activities, if possible

Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stakeholder	Objective of Engagement	Engagement Method	Action Required

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section guides how the stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented.

1.1 Implementation Arrangements

This section describes the implementation schedule of the stakeholder engagement plan (See SE Template 4). It describes the tasks or activities to be carried out and the timeline.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section guides how the stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented.

1.1 Implementation Arrangements

This section describes the implementation schedule of the stakeholder engagement plan (See SE Template 4). It describes the tasks or activities to be carried out and the timeline.

1.2 Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes how the Stakeholder Engagement plan will be integrated into the project's management system. It specifies who is responsible for implementing the plan and their responsibilities.

1.3 Stakeholder Engagement Budget

This section details the budget for carrying out the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The budget must provide sufficient funding to sustain stakeholder engagement activities throughout the project's lifecycle. Depending on the existing resources, the budget will cover items such as:

- Stakeholder Engagement Activities and their estimated cost
- Source of Funding for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

6. GRIEVANCE REMEDIAL MEASURES FOR STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

This describes how people concerned with or potentially affected by the project can express their grievances for consideration and redress. It details how grievances will be received, by whom, how grievances will be resolved, and how the response will be communicated.

The grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and will be accessible and inclusive. Where feasible and suitable for the project, the project will adopt and utilize the existing grievance redress mechanisms for FRILIA projects, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements (see **FRILIA GRM Toolkit**). The following need to be considered in developing the GRM

- ❖ The GRM is expected to address concerns promptly and effectively in a transparent manner that is readily accessible to all project-affected parties at no cost and without retribution.
- ❖ Grievances must be handled in a culturally appropriate manner, and they must be discreet, objective, sensitive, and responsive to the needs and concerns of the project-affected parties.
- ❖ The mechanism must allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.
- ❖ The project proponent(s) must inform the project-affected parties about the grievance process during community engagements.
- ❖ The process must be well documented to enable easy tracking and resolution of grievances.

7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

4.8.1 Monitoring

This section will describe how stakeholder engagement will be monitored and incorporated into the whole project monitoring or management system and how stakeholders will participate in the monitoring process. For practical cooperation, it is essential to involve the stakeholders in monitoring the project's anticipated impacts and obtain regular feedback on the progress in achieving the stakeholder engagement goals, objectives, and plans. In some cases, during the monitoring process, monitoring would go beyond consultation of stakeholders for information to actual involvement of stakeholders in monitoring. There is a need to assess stakeholders' capacities and build them where necessary, especially on the technical side of the project. The following will be described in this section:

- ❖ Monitoring indicators
- ❖ Frequency of Monitoring
- ❖ Persons Responsible for Monitoring (including their capacity, any gaps, and how the gaps will be filled)
- ❖ Strategy for collection of data and reporting

8.2 Reporting

All stakeholder engagement activities will be documented and recorded. This will include not only engagements carried out but inquiries and grievances as well. The purpose of reporting is to keep track of stakeholder engagement activities and feedback and report back to stakeholders to maintain relationships and ensure stakeholder opinions, concerns, and grievances have been attended to.

As part of the monitoring process and depending on the project stages, the responsible persons will prepare monthly or quarterly stakeholder engagement reports to track the progress of implementing the stakeholder engagement plan and make changes where necessary. Means of reporting will include meeting minutes (**SE Template 5**) or notes, pictures, video and audio recording, and report writing. Good reporting will help update the SEP (See **SE Template 6** for SEP outline) and provide the project with valuable information about its stakeholders.

9. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT TEMPLATE

NA	FRILIA Toolkit Communication Strategy
SE Template 1	Interest-influence matrix
SE Template 2	Key Message
SE Template 3	Letter of Intent
SE Template 4	Implementation Schedule
SE Template 5	Meeting Minutes
SE Template 6	SEP Outline

Sample Interest- Influence Matrix

The Y-axis shows the level of interest, and the X-axis shows the level of influence. It shows the lowest at the bottom and the highest at the top.

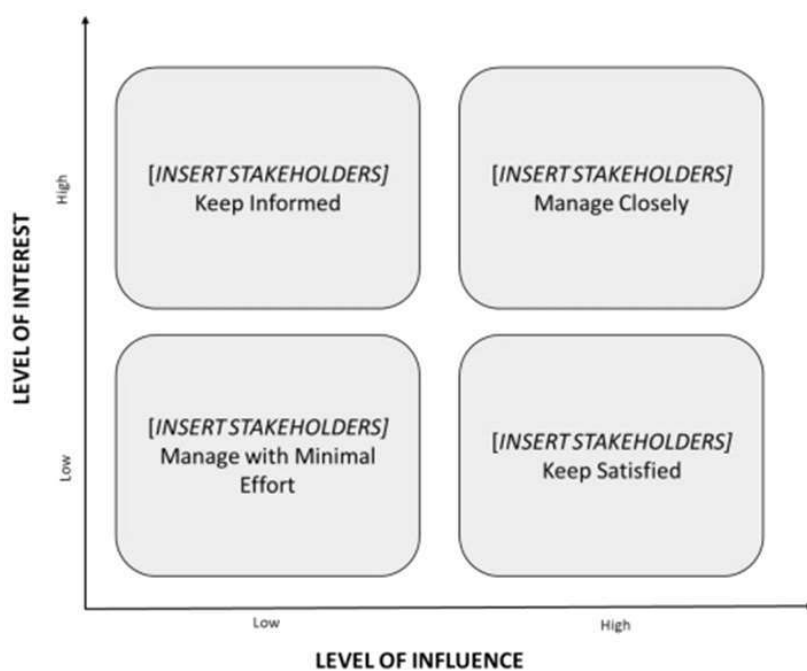
- Interest- How much stakeholders are impacted by the outcome of the project
- Influence- How much stakeholders impact the outcome of the project

Stakeholders with high levels of interest and influence are particularly crucial to the success of FRILIA implementation; hence they need to be engaged throughout the agricultural investment lifecycle.

Stakeholders are placed into four quadrants:

1. Low interest – low influence: Managed with minimal effort
2. Low interest- high influence: Keep satisfied
3. Low influence- high interest: Keep informed
4. High interest- high influence: Manage closely

Figure 1: Sample Influence versus Interest Matrix



CDP Templates	
IRVC Template 1	Screening checklist for identifying cases of involuntary resettlement
IRVC Template 2	Cut-off date notice
IRVC Template 3	Valuation Form
IRVC Template 4	Land Parcel Survey Form
IRVC Template 5	Socioeconomic Data collection tool
IRVC Template 6	RAP Outline
IRVC Template 7	Compensation payment Sign-off certificate
IRVC Template 8	Outline for Market Survey
IRVC Template 9	Valuation Report Format
IRVC Template 10	Compensation Schedule

IRV1: Screening checklist for identifying cases of involuntary resettlement

Screening Checklist for Involuntary Resettlement

Project Description					
Name of Project:					
Name of Executing Entity/Organization:					
Project Location (LGA, Paramountcy, Town):					
Type of Project:					
Approximate size of land estimated for the project:					
S/N	Impact	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
1	Will the project lead to permanent acquisition of land?	☐	☐	☐	
2	Will the project lead to temporary occupancy of land? i.e. Use of land for a limited time frame	☐	☐	☐	
3	Will land be acquired through a willing buyer-willing seller principle?	☐	☐	☐	
4	Will land be acquired through the law of eminent domain?	☐	☐	☐	
5	Will the project restrict access to land/ use of adjoining land?	☐	☐	☐	
6	What is the ownership status of the land?	☐	☐	☐	
7	What is the present use of the land?	☐	☐	☐	
8	Are there any encroachers/ squatters on the land?	☐	☐	☐	
9	Will persons be physically displaced (loss of home/residence)?	☐	☐	☐	
10	Will persons be economically displaced (Loss of livelihood)?	☐	☐	☐	

Cut-off date Notice**SAMPLE PUBLIC NOTICE**

Project Title:

Project Summary

Project Location:

Affected Communities.....

By this Notice, all affected persons are to register their interests with the IGIS or its agent /nominees
(Messer.....on or before-----day of-----20--....

This serves as the CUT-OFF date of eligibility for any form of compensation.

Kindly Contact: for enquiries and complaints.

Signed

ASSESSMENT/FIELD INSPECTION SHEET
Economic Trees, Crops, Structures and other assets

Project title:

Valuer ID:

PAP Picture

1.0 General Information:

- 1.1 Neighbourhood/village/settlement/Community.....
- 1.2 Name of Respondent
- 1.3 Valuation Assessment Code: KD/.....
- 1.4 Address:
- 1.5 Telephone No.
- 1.6 Age (years) : <18 ☐ 18 -25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46-55 ☐ 56-65 ☐ >65 ☐
- 1.7 Sex Male ☐ Female ☐
- 1.8 Religion: Christian ☐ Muslim ☐ Traditional ☐ Others, specify.....
- 1.9 Marital Status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Others, Specify.....
- 1.10 No of Children: () None, () 1-2, () 3-4, () 5-6, () Above 6
- 1.11 Level of Education: No formal Educ () Primary () Secondary () Tertiary () Others
 (specify).....
- 1.12 Primary Occupation/ nature of business: a Farmer, () Self-employed, () Civil servant, () NGOs/CBOs,
 () Student, () others (Specify).....
- 1.13 Average income in Naira per month: a () 1000-15000 b () 16001-30000 c. () 30001 – 60000 d. () >60001
- 1.14 Respondent Bank Name:
- 1.15 Bank Account Number
- 1.16 Is the Respondent the Primary Land User? (Y/ N)
- 1.17 If no, what is the relation to the Land User?
- 1.18 Reason Land User not interviewed
- 1.19 Next of Kin (in event of death)

- 1.20 Land Occupation Status: User ☐ Owner ☐ Owner/User ☐
- 1.21 Will you be ready to volunteer the land for this Project (a) Yes (b) No (c) Not Sure
- 1.22 Where would you like to be resettled, if need be? (a) Within the same community area (b) Anywhere suitable (c) Others (specify).....
- 1.23 Which way do you prefer to be resettled? (a) Resettling with community members or trade association (b) Resettling without community members (c) Anyhow, specify.....
- 1.24 Vulnerability Status of Respondent ;
- 1.25 Date of Completion of Inspection:.....

1.26 Crops Information:

1.26.1 Crop ID	1.26.2 Crop Type	1.26.3 Maturity of crop (M, IM, S)	1.26.4 Dimensions/ Qty of crop area (m ²)	1.26.5 Value/Unit /m ² (KDSG)	1.26.6 Open Market Value/Unit/ m ² (FRILIA)	Assessed Value		1.26.9 Ownership Status (owned, rented, long term lease, sharecrop, other)
						1.26.7 Statutory (KDSG) 2.12.4x2.12.5	1.26.8 Market (FRILIA) 2.12.4x2.12.6	
a								
b								
c								
d								
e								
f								

1.26.10 Total area cultivated including fallow land m²

1.26.11 Total Land Value (KDSLUR) NGN.....

1.26.12 Market Value of Land (FRILIA) NGN.....

1.26.13 Cultivation Status: ☐ Fallow ☐ Cultivated ☐ Wild

1.26.14 Source/Legal Occupancy right to Occupied Land (Gift/Inheritance/Purchase etc)

1.27 Cash Standing Trees Information:

1.27.1 Species ID	1.27.2 Tree Type	1.27.3 Maturity (M, IM, S)	1.27.4 No. of trees/ m ²	1.27.5 Value/unit(K DSG)	1.27.6 Market Value/Unit (FRILIA)	Assessed Value		1.27.9 Ownership Status (owned, rented, long term lease, other)
						1.27.7 Statutory (KDSG)	1.27.8 Market (FRILIA)	
a								
b								
c								
d								
e								
f								

1.27.10 Total Market Value of Trees

1.28 Livestock Information:

1.28.1 Species ID	1.28.2 Type of animal	Number of:			1.28.6 Total number	Number of:		1.28.9 Ownership Status (owned, leased, other)
		1.28.3 juveniles	1.28.4 Moderate	1.28.5 Old		1.28.7 Males	1.28.8 Females	
a								
b								
c								
d								
e								

1.28.10 Total number of livestock

1.28.11 Total Cost of Transporting livestock to resettlement site NGN

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON TOTAL LAND OCCUPIED**1.29 Coordinates (GPS UTM)**

1.29.1 Point	Agriculture Land		Housing Land	
	Coordinates			
	1.29.2 Northings	1.29.3 Easting	1.29.4 Northings	1.29.5 Easting
a				
b				
c				
d				
e				
f				
Total Area (Agric):			Total Area (Housing)	

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON TOTAL LAND OCCUPIED FOR HOUSING**1.30 Land for Housing Information**

1.30.1 How did you acquire this plot? (circle one)	1.30.2 Dimensions of plot area, inc. house & land (m ²)	1.30.3 Value/ m ² (KDLUR)	1.30.4 Market Value/ m ² (FRILIA)	Assessed Value	
				1.30.5 Statutory (KDSLUR)	1.30.6 Market (FRILIA)
a) allocated by local chief b) purchased c) inherited d) gift e) rented f) other, specify					

1.31 Building/Structure

1.31.1 Building ID	1.31.2 Building Type	1.31.3 Building Use	1.31.4 % Compl ete	Construction Materials			1.31.8 Exterior Dimensi ons (m)	1.31.9 Total Area (m ²)
				1.31.5 Walls	1.31.6 Roof	1.31.7 Floor		
a								
b								

c								
d								
e								

Building ID	1.31.10 Value/ m ² (KDSLUR)	1.31.11 Market Value/ m ² (FRILIA)	Assessed Value		1.31.14 How was construction financed? a) self b) family/ friend loans c) bank loan d) coop loan e) other, specify
			1.31.12 Statutory(KDSLUR)	1.31.13 Market (FRILIA)	
a					
b					
c					
d					
e					

1.32 Complimentary buildings/facilities/installations:

1.32.1 Type	1.32.2 Quantity /Area	1.32.3 Use	1.32.4 Size	1.32.4 Condition	1.32.5 Reconstruction/ Relocation Cost/m2/unit	1.32.6 GPS Co-ordinates (one point)	
						N	E
Wells/boreholes							
Granary							
Outdoor Cooking Facility							
Toilet/Bathroom facility							
Grave/Tomb							
Fence walls only							
Shrine (Family/Communi ty)							
Community Graveyard							
Community Square							

1.33 Endorsements:

I/we certify that this is the correct account of buildings, installations/structures/Economic Trees/Crops on my/our land:

1.34 PAPs signature/Thumbprint Date

1.35 Assessor Date

IRVC Template 4: Land Parcel Survey Form

PAP Reference Number		First Name			
HoH Contact Number		Middle Name		Date	
HoH ID Type		Last Name			
HOH ID Number		Community			
Ownership Status		Land Use			
Area of Parcel					
Assets					
SKETCH OF PARCEL INDICATING NEIGHBORING LAND OWNER'S REFERENCE NUMBER					
Signature (Rep. Traditional Leadership)		Signature (Rep. Survey Dept)		Signature (Head of Household)	

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Sample Socioeconomic Survey Tool

Field	Question	Answer
enumeration_datetime (required)	What is the date of enumeration?	
HH_reference_number (required)	Enumerator: Indicate already assigned reference numbers for PAP Check with GIS team for approved coding format: ag/Project Initial/Community/Ownership status/Number	
HH_community (required)	Which community is the affected PAP from?	1 Comm 1 2 Comm 2 3 Comm 3 4 Comm 4
Respondent_YN (required)	Is the respondent the Head of Household (HoH)?	1 Yes 0 No
Name_respondent (required)	Indicate the name of the respondent. Indicate name in this order (the first name, middle name (if any), and last name)	
HoH_contactnumber (required)	What is the contact number of the HoH Eg. (0803)1234567	
HoH_ID_type (required)	Which ID type does the respondent have?	1 Voter ID 2 National Identification Card 3 Driver's License 4 International Passport 5 Other 6 None
Other_ID_type (required)	What is the specific ID type?	
OtherID_number (required)	Indicate the ID number on the card	
HoH_photo (required)	Enumerator: Please take a portrait photo of the Head of Household/ Respondent.	
HH_members (required)	How many household members are there in the household?	
Household Roster (1)		(Repeating group)
name (required)	What is the name of the household member?	
Member_Relation_HoH (required)	What is [name]'s relation to the Head of Household?	1 HoH 2 Spouse 3 Child 4 Grand Child 5 Sibling 6 Parent 7 Grand Parent 8 Niece/Nephew 9 Uncle/Aunt 10 Cousin 11 In-Law 12 Great Grand Child 13 Tenant
member_sex (required)	What is [name]'s sex?	1 Male 2 Female
member_age (required)	What is [name]'s age?	
member_marital_status (required)	What is [name]'s marital status?	1 Married 2 Single 3 Divorced 4 Widow 5 Widower 6 Co-Habitation 7 Not Applicable
member_attended_sch_YN (required)	Has [name] ever attended school?	1 Yes 0 No
member_currently_studying (required)	Is [name] currently studying?	1 Yes 0 No
member_educational_level (required)	What is the highest level of education of [name]?	1 KG 2 Primary 1-3 3 Primary 4-6 4 JSS 1-3 5 SSS 1-3 6 OND

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		7 NCI 8 HND 9 BUKU 10 MSU/MA 11 Vocational 12 Craft 13 Technical 14 Religious 15 None
member Able to read/write (required)	Is [name] able to read or write a phrase in English?	1 Yes 2 No
member Occupational status (required)	What is the occupational status of [name]?	1 Employee 2 Self-Employed 3 Unemployed 4 Not Applicable
member Primary livelihood (required)	What is the primary livelihood of [name]?	1 Farming 2 Livestock Farming 3 Trading 18 Palm Wine Tapping 4 Fishing 5 Hunting 6 Transportation 7 Food Processing 8 Artisanal Mining 9 Artisan and Craft 10 Apprenticeship 11 Religious Leader 12 Civil Servant 13 BSE Schooling 14 Unemployed 15 Construction 16 Other 17 Not Applicable
member Secondary livelihood (required)	What is the secondary livelihood of [name]?	1 Farming 2 Livestock Farming 3 Trading 18 Palm Wine Tapping 4 Fishing 5 Hunting 6 Transportation 7 Food Processing 8 Artisanal Mining 9 Artisan and Craft 10 Apprenticeship 11 Religious Leader 12 Civil Servant 13 BSE Schooling 14 Unemployed 15 Construction 16 Other 17 Not Applicable
member Residential status (required)	What is [name]'s residential status?	1 Year Round 2 Seasonal
HH religion (required)	What is the religion of the household?	1 Islam 2 Christianity 3 Traditional religion 4 Other
HH other religion (required)	Indicate other religion of Household	
HH ethnicity (required)	What is the ethnicity of the household?	1 Hausa 2 Gbagli 3 Adala 4 Hala

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Crop_sold_where (required)	Where do you sell your farm produce?	☐ 1 At the Farmgate ☐ 2 Within the Community ☐ 3 In neighbouring communities ☐ 4 Other State
Crop Farming > Food Processing		
consent_food_processing (required)	Is your household involved in food processing?	☐ 1 Yes ☐ 0 No
Raw_material_processed (required)	What food do you process?	
Processing_End_Product (required)	What is the raw food material processed into?	
food_processing_location_ (required)	Where do you process food?	☐ 1 In the community ☐ 2 In neighbouring communities ☐ 4 Outside the State
food_processing_monthly_income (required)	What is your monthly income from food processing? <i>please indicate amount in haire</i>	
monthly_expenditure_food_processing (required)	What is your monthly expenditure on food processing? <i>please indicate amount in haire</i>	
access_extension_service (required)	Do you have access to agricultural extension services?	☐ 1 Yes ☐ 0 No
Crop Farming > Ownership Status of Land		
farm_ownership_status (required)	What is the ownership status of the land used for cultivation?	☐ 1 Owned by you ☐ 2 Rented ☐ 3 Sharecropped ☐ 4 Family Land ☐ 5 Community Land
rent_amount (required)	If the land is rented, how much do you pay per year as rent?	
access_alternate_land (required)	Do you have access to alternate land?	☐ 1 Yes ☐ 0 No
farm_practices (required)	What type of farm practices do you use? <i>please select all that apply</i>	☐ 1 Shifting Cultivation ☐ 2 Mechanised Farming ☐ 3 Use of Fertiliser ☐ 4 Crop Rotation ☐ 5 Mixed Cropping ☐ 6 Bush Burning ☐ 7 Improved Variety Seed ☐ 8 Hybridised Livestock ☐ 9 Simple Farm Tools
Livestock Farming		
Consent_livestock_farming (required)	Is the household involved in livestock farming?	☐ 1 Yes ☐ 0 No
livestock_animals (required)	Which of the following animals does the household keep?	☐ 1 Cow ☐ 2 Sheep ☐ 3 Goat ☐ 4 Poultry ☐ 5 Camel ☐ 6 Donkey ☐ 7 Dog ☐ 8 Pig
Livestock Farming > Animals Kept (1)		(Repeated group)
specific_animal_kept (required)	Please select animal kept and give us some basic information about them <i>please ensure that the selection matches the farmer</i>	☐ Cow Cow ☐ Sheep Sheep ☐ Goat Goat ☐ Poultry Poultry ☐ Camel Camel ☐ Donkey Donkey ☐ Dog Dog ☐ Pig Pig
No_animal_owned (required)	How many of the [specific_animal_kept] do you own?	
No_animal_consumed_yearly (required)	What number of [specific_animal_kept] do you consume yearly?	
No_animal_sold (required)	What number of [specific_animal_kept] is sold every year?	
No_animal_sacrifice (required)	What number of [specific_animal_kept] do you offer as sacrifice in the year?	
Price_animal_kept (required)	What is the average price of a fully grown [specific_animal_kept]?	
Livestock_monthly_expenditure (required)	What is your monthly expenditure on livestock <i>please indicate amount in haire</i>	

**SAMPLE COMPENSATION PAYMENT SIGN-OFF CERTIFICATE PROPOSED SITE
FOR XYZ PROJECT, ----- STATE**

Sequel to Valuation Assessment No:/.../.... I Chief/Dr/Mr/Mrs/Mallam/Alh
..... of
.....(address) hereby agree to
receive the total sum of..... (N.....)
from the -----State Government/XYZ Ltd being compensation for my/our assets affected by XYZ
Agricultural Venture per ----- State Gazette No. I/We shall execute a
final Indemnity Certificate in favour of State government and its representatives to confirm that
I/We have not previously received compensations from the Government or any of its Agencies in
connection with the Assets assessed as -----/.../.... On collection of the compensation, I authorize
the removal/or taking free possession of my property/crops/economic trees within the acquired site
Twenty (21) days after receiving my/our payment. This sign-off has been translated into the
language that I/We understand.

Thumb Print/Signature

Dated _____ this _____ day of _____ 20____

PAP's Name & Reference: _____

Address: _____

Signature/thumbprint: _____

Witness's/Attorney's Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

Government Representative

XYZ Representative

VALUATION REPORT FORMAT

The valuer shall carry out valuations in conformity with Nigerian Valuation Standards, FRILIA involuntary resettlement toolkit and the Valuation Template issued by the Estate Surveyors and Valuers Registration Board of Nigeria (ESVARBON).

The Minimum Standards outlined for compliance are as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

HEADING	REQUIREMENT(S)
A. <i>Brief/Instruction</i>	Reference to letter of engagement with dates;
B. <i>Identification and Status of Valuer</i>	- Disclose external Assistance/consultant eg Engineers, Quantity Surveyors, Environmentalists etc - Disclosure of Valuer's full Name, Qualifications and status with Regulatory Bodies;
C. <i>Purpose of Valuation</i>	Clearly state the reason for the Valuation
D. <i>Scope of Valuation</i>	Extent of Reporting Requirements
E. <i>Dates of Inspection</i>	Actual date of Inspection of the assets including multiple dates
F. <i>Constraints/Limitations</i>	List and explain all challenges faced pre and post valuation processes.
G. <i>Revocation Notice</i>	Refer to government gazette, publications etc conveying revocation notice(s).

HEADING	REQUIREMENT(S)
Location/ Neighborhood	Access description of the proposed site • The site's boundary GPS coordinates are in KOSG/KOGIS-approved format. • Description of any landmark, other farmlands of significance;
Property Description	• General description of the topographical composition of the land. • Photographs (where applicable)
Construction Details	Full Description of materials and finishing (where structures are considered along in the Report)
Accommodation Details	• Accommodation schedule for each property on the land
Site Description	• GIS information relating to land area and available amenities within the site
Condition	• Physical state of the property (attach photographs where critical)
Tenure	• Ownership rights – tenure systems • Easements/Rights of Ways etc affecting the land use • Town Planning/Zoning information as provided in the XYZ State Masterplan • Report on Squatters, trespassers etc
Source(s) of Information	• References that are external to the Valuer's investigations/observations; • • Any other information
Measurements	• Land • Buildings (if any
	•

Chapter 3: Economic Background

SN	HEADING	REQUIREMENT(S)
A.	<i>Market Analysis</i>	Describe market conditions, demand and supply factors affecting similar property, National economic indicators, and risks associated with the market, etc
B	<i>Highest and Best Use</i>	Describe current land use and possible permissible highest and best use if it is different from the purpose in the Masterplan;
C	<i>Eligibility Framework</i>	Describe all heads of claims and eligibility framework and list the category of assets that are subject of valuation.
D	<i>Methodology</i>	Describe methods of data collection, tools employed, engagements, etc.

Chapter 4: Valuation

	HEADING	REQUIREMENT (S)
A.	<i>Basis</i>	State the basis of the valuation as prescribed in the Nigeria Valuation Standards;
B	<i>Premise of Value</i>	Premise on which the Valuation was conducted
C.	<i>Approaches/Methods</i>	Methods of Valuation adopted – state and define them.

	HEADING	REQUIREMENT (S)
A.	<i>Basis</i>	State the basis of the valuation as prescribed in the Nigeria Valuation Standards;
B	<i>Premise of Value</i>	Premise on which the Valuation was conducted
C.	<i>Approaches/Methods</i>	Methods of Valuation adopted – state and define them.

		- Description of valuation rates applied; - Comparable fact sheet (if income approach adopted) - State all assumptions leading to the conclusions; - Limiting conditions and other factors
D. Assumptions and Limiting Conditions		
E. Reliance Statement		Optionally authorize third parties to rely on the valuation report including lenders;
F. Conclusion and Opinion of Value		- Date of Valuation - Opinion of Value - Currency (if applicable) - Statement on reference to NVS, IVSC, IFRS, IPSAS, IPMS, NIESV Notes, etc. (whichever is applicable) - Stamp, Signature and Seal

Note:

The Valuation Report shall be accompanied by the following documents and any other document that are incidental to the valuation in both hard and electronic formats:

- Field Valuation Inspection Sheets;
- Schedule of calculations of the Valuation Report;
- Geodatabase or Shapefiles of all land parcels to accompany each valuation Inspection Sheet
- Photo album of all PAP and Assets;

TYPICAL COMPENSATION SCHEDULE TEMPLATE (Example only)

S/No.	Claimant Personal Information	Assets Owned / Heads of Claims M= Mature; IM= Immature; S= Seedlings	Kaduna State Government (KDSLUR)				FRILIA (Full Replacement Cost and allowances)				Assessed Value (NGN)						
			Unit ₁	Qty ₁	Statutory Rate ₁	Stage of completion/Depreciation ₁	Sub-total	Household Size ₂	Transaction Costs ₂	Market Value Rates (2021) (FRC) ₂	Sub-total	Allowances		KDSG (KDSLUR)	FRILIA		
												Transport ₃	Disturbance ₃				
1	Ibrahim John Elvis	Economic Trees/Crops															
		Maize (M)	M ²	7,000	20	Nil	140,000.00			25.40	177,800.00			140,000.00	177,800.00		
		Rice (M)	M ²	1,500	25	Nil	37,500.00			31.76	47,640.00			37,500.00	47,640.00		
		Locust bean (M)	No.	5	20,000	Nil	100,000.00			25,405	127,025.00			100,000.00	127,025.00		
		Guava (IM)	No.	4	5,000	Nil	20,000.00			6,351	25,404.00			20,000.00	25,404.00		
		Buildings															
		3-room bungalow (Gr. E)	M ²	24.0	5,000	25	90,000.00			5,000.00	120,000.00			90,000.00	120,000.00		
		1-room Bungalow (Gr. A)	M ²	9.2	20,000	20	147,200.00			20,000.00	184,000.00			147,200.00	184,000.00		
		Thatched cooking hut (D)	M ²	3.5	2,000	40	4,200.00			2,000.00	7,000.00			4,200.00	7,000.00		
		Fence	M	90	15,000	15	1,147,500.00			15,000.00	1,350,000.00			1,147,500	1,350,000.00		
		Water source - Well	No.	1	80,000	Nil	80,000.00			80,000.00	80,000.00			80,000.00	80,000.00		
		Land area acquired:															
		Household area (Zone D)	M ²	450	30	Nil	13,500.00			23,625.00	30	157,500.00			13,500.00	181,125.00	
		Farmland (Zone D)	M ²	12,000	30	Nil	360,000.00			54,000.00	30	360,000.00			360,000.00	414,000.00	
KD/ZR/001		Fallow land (Zone D)	M ²	3,000	30	Nil	90,000.00			13,500.00	30	90,000.00	16,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	209,500.00	
Total Compensation Payable																2,229,900.00	2,923,494.00

Notes:

CHAPTER SIX

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES, REQUIREMENTS AND PRINCIPLES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT IN IMO STATE

5.1 Land Ownership in Nigeria

A range of diverse cultural and traditional practices and customs characterize the complex land ownership in Nigeria. The land tenure system in Nigeria is essentially an intricate mix of traditional customary land ownership and the national legislation known as the Land Use Act (LUA) 1978. However, the Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990 is the legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria.

Community Driven Projects are land based. To this end, various interests and titles to particular pieces of land may be impacted. Therefore, an analysis of the legal framework for the project will be carried out in the RAP and this will consider the various land holding arrangements in the assessment of entitlements and compensations for the various interests for lands acquired.

Below is a broad land ownership classification in Nigeria:

1. Community land (Ancestral Land): owned by all the people.
2. Communal land: consists mostly of under-developed forests and owned by nobody. Those who clear it first claim ownership.
3. Clan or family land: owned by clans and families
4. Institutional land: land allocated to traditional institutions such as traditional authorities and chiefs.
5. Individual land: land acquired by an individual, which may be inherited by the immediate family, depending on customary practices or purchased or allocated by the government. Although the scenarios painted above holds in Nigeria, the government still acts as the owner of all lands by the Land Use Act 1978.

What this means is that the government can acquire land from anywhere including individual lands through land acquisition procedure and revocation of rights.

5.2 Nigerian Legal/Institutional Guidelines and Requirements

5.2.1 Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, 1978 (amended as 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. The Governor 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 rural lands. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all 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”. 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; such as agriculture (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing with the consent of the Governor. 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.

5.2.2 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: 1. 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.

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

5.3 Land Acquisition Procedures in Nigeria

Land acquisition procedure in all the states of Nigeria is similar and derives from the national legislation- the Land Use Act 1978. According to sections 28 and 29 of the legislation, the compulsory land acquisition needs to follow these steps:

- a. Individuals/organizations request land from the State Governor, who in turn instructs the Commissioner of Land to obtain the land through compulsory land acquisition.
- b. The Commissioner of Land instructs the Surveyor General to demarcate the land and conduct a land survey i.e. identifies the owner and establishes the compensation entitled under the national legislation.
- c. After the Commissioner of Land has reviewed and approved the survey results, the Director of Land issues a public announcement/notice to the concerned communities that invites all right holders to identify themselves to the authorities.
- d. After the end of the public disclosure period a final survey is conducted to confirm the findings of the land survey and/or register any changes.
- e. After the survey results have been either accepted by the right holders or confirmed by the Director of Lands, compensation is paid, and the land becomes the possession of the State government, which then in turn can issue a certificate of occupancy to the investor.

To conduct this process the State Government is required to establish a Land Use and Allocation Committee that reviews and solves disputes related to the compensation amounts. In addition, the State Government is required to set up a Land Allocation Advisory Committee, to advise the Local Governments on how to identify and allocate replacement land, when customary rights of occupancy on agriculture land are expropriated. The State Government has further the right to take over the process if the Local Government doesn't solve this issue in a reasonable time.

As the land is held in trust by the State Government, there is no compensation foreseen for the land as such, but for the “unexhausted improvement”, which is defined as anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labor 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.” Consequently, developed land is defined in section 50(1) as “land where there exist any physical improvement 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”.

In sum, the provisions of the Land Use Act with a view on compensation are:

- a. Compensation is not paid for fallow or undeveloped land i.e. with no physical improvements resulting from expenditure, capital or labor.
- b. Compensation is estimated based on the value of improvements.
- c. The provision of Section 6(5) of the Act, which defines that the “holder” and the “occupier” of customary right of occupancy are entitled for this compensation, is rather confusing and vague as it fails to acknowledge that the holder of the certificate of occupancy might be different from the occupier /user of the land, just as the user of improvement on land (e.g. house) may be a tenant rather than the owner, who is the holder of certificate of occupancy.
- d. When the right of occupancy is revoked 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 to the 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.
- e. When there are buildings, improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the compensation amount shall follow the principle outlined above.

The Act makes no clear description of how the public or the PAPs will be consulted in the process of involuntary resettlement and again remains rather vague by saying “there shall be a public notice so that those who have interest in the affected land will indicate their interest”.

5.4 The World Bank Environment and Social Standards

Since October 2018, all World Bank funded Investment Project Financing (IPF) are required to follow the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) consisting of ten (10) Environment and Social Standards (ESS). These ESSs set out their requirement for the borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with any project. The ESSs support the borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability, assist them in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations, enhance transparency and accountability and ensure sustainable development outcome through continuous stakeholder engagement. Among the 10 standards, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Cross River State has prepared this RPF following the guidelines suggested under ESS5.

5.4.1 Objectives of ESS 5

- a. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- b. To avoid forced eviction;
- c. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- d. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- e. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- f. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

5.4.2 Applicability of ESS5

ESS5 will apply as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as 'linked' or 'associated facility'. This ESS5 requirements and provisions apply to all components of Imo State Project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. In addition, ESS5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- a. Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- b. Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- c. Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- d. Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- e. Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- f. Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas; Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- g. Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

5.5 International Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

International standards and approaches to access and value assets and land involving compulsory acquisition or displacement is gradually being adopted in Nigeria based on lessons learned from early investments that caused significant resistance by public and private actors in Nigeria. Consultations with varied stakeholders for this RPF reveal that most states in Nigeria have improved on the valuation rate it uses for assets, which is a departure from the obsolete gazetted rate contained in the Land Use Act of 1978. The current rates used by individual states are varied but under this project, the participating states have committed to complying with the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

The World Bank ESS5 applies to all components of this Project including activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that are (a) directly and significantly related to the project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the investments.

The Bank's ESS5 covers direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether the affected persons must move to another location. To address these impacts a RPF and subsequent RAPs are prepared to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the investment.

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

The implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities shall be linked to the implementation of the investments to ensure that displacement does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with

adequate facilities, where required. Taking of land and related assets shall take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. As indicated for displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based, preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

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

- a. those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b. those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
- c. those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. Persons covered under para.

(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under para. (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in ESS5, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

5.6 Gap Analysis between Nigerian Law and World Bank ESS5 and Gap Filling Measures

In Table 5.1, a comparison between Nigerian Land law and the WB ESS 5 is shown. Whereas the law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank's ESS 5 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by an

announced cut-off date. The Table provides assessment of key relevant clauses in the Nigerian extant law regarding involuntary resettlement/land acquisition and that of the World Bank ESS 5 and provides solutions to existing gaps.

The Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank ESS 5 agree that compensation should be given to PAPs in the event of land acquisition and displacement of persons prior to the commencement of works. Thus, all land to be acquired by the government for this project will be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank ESS 5

Table 5.1: Gaps between Nigerian Law and World Bank ESS5 and Gap filling Measures / Actions

CATEGORY	NIGERIAN LAW	WORLD BANK ESS5	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 (actual and specific designs) of project related activities particularly commercial farmland will be undertaken to minimize resettlement.
Information and consultation	It is 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 consulted and engaged in the resettlement process.
Timing of compensation	The law is silent on the 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 prescription 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 vested with all disputes/ grievance and compensation Matters	Requires that a grievance redress mechanism be set early constituting the representatives 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 member of GRC.
Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of

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	Land for the land compensation	Land for land compensation
Fallow Land	No compensation	Land for land compensation subject to land holding right	Land for land compensation subject to land holding right.
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
Owners of “Non-permanent” Building	Cash compensation based on the 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 other relocation expenses, prior to displacement	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of “permanent” building and installations	Resettlement in any other place by way of reasonable alternative accommodation or cash compensation based on market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Rejection of compensation	No categorical Statement	The taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the project has deposited funds equal to the amount offered as compensation plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit satisfying the banks fiduciary requirements.	The project must provide a means satisfactory for resolving the dispute concerning the offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manners as issues are resolved.

5.7 Major outcomes of the Review of Nigeria Legislation and the International Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

Following the review and gap analysis contained in Table 5.1, the following conclusions can be made:

- a. In the event of divergence between the Nigeria Legislation and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, the more stringent and pro-poor law is to be followed in the implementation of this project.
- b. That entitlement value for affected land and assets varies with the type of asset which are identified as follow:

State (urban and non-urban) owned Land

State owned land would be allocated free by the Governor or Local Government (perhaps eAJ xcept for processing and registration fees). The State Agency would be expected to pay compensation/resettlement assistance to acquire land in this category in cases where the state- owned land is being used by landlords or squatters, settled upon or otherwise being used.

Privately owned Land

Privately owned property, would have to be acquired at the replacement cost. The guiding principle is that whoever was using the land to be acquired would be provided other land of equal size and quality.

Assets held under Customary Law

According to Nigeria law, assets held under customary rights are in the Local Government jurisdictions only and would have to be valued according to the following method and compensation paid for:

- I. The project would compensate for assets and investments, including labour, buildings, and other improvements, according to the provisions of the resettlement plan.

Compensation rates would be based on replacement costs as of the date and time that the replacement is to be provided;

ii. Compensation would not be made after the entitlement cut-off date in compliance with this policy. Under customary law land belongs to chiefdoms, towns and villages;

iii. The permanent loss of any such land will be covered by community compensation, which will be in-kind, only. However, because the Bank's ESS5 makes no distinction between statute and customary rights, not only assets and investments will be compensated for, but also land; Thus, a customary land owner or land user on state owned land will be compensated for land, assets, investments, loss of access etc. at market rates at the time of the loss.

Methods For Valuing Assets And Compensation Arrangement

8.1 Methods of Valuation for Different Categories of Assets/Entitlements

This section of the RPF sets out the detailed requirements for determining the value of affected assets, and the scope of valuation covers all categories of impacts/assets identified during the social assessment and described in the entitlement matrix. The essence is to ensure appropriate procedure and fair compensation to the project affected groups that are in tandem with best practices which ESS5 supports. Therefore, the basis of this valuation is derived from the ESS5 of the World Bank and the Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria. The valuation will estimate asset compensation rates based on full replacement cost without depreciation (Table 6). The replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets is based on damages caused by project operations.

8.2 Description of Key Valuation Approaches and Compensation Terms

(a) Replacement Cost Approach (RCA): Replacement cost is the market value of the affected asset plus transaction cost. The RCA assumes that cost and value are related. It involves finding the estimate of the gross replacement cost of an asset which is the estimated cost of constructing a substitute structure or buying an alternative land in a location and size of equal value at current market prices.

(b) Market Comparison Approach (MCA): This involves the direct comparison of the property's value determining features with those of immediate and surrounding vicinity that sold recently. This method simply arrives at the value of an asset by taking an estimate of similar asset (in size, frame and location) sold in recent time to arrive at the cost of the asset to be acquired or demolished by a project. It is most desirable when cash compensation is the choice compensation.

8.3 Valuation Methods for Categories of Impacted Assets¹.Land

The following land asset types identified under Nigeria law in this policy framework include:

a. State (urban and non-urban) owned Land

State owned land will be allocated free by the Governor or Local Government (perhaps except for processing and registration fees). The State Agency will be expected to pay compensation to acquire land in this category in cases where the state-owned land is being used by landlords or squatters, settled upon or otherwise being used.

b. Assets held under Customary Law

According to Nigeria law, assets held under customary rights are in the Local Government jurisdictions only and will be valued according to the following method

and compensation paid for. The project will compensate assets and investments, including buildings, and other improvements, according to the provisions of the resettlement plan. Compensation rates will be replacement cost as determined by surveys of recent transactions of similar assets in the same area as of the date and time that the replacement is to be provided. Under customary law land belongs to chiefdoms, towns and villages. The permanent loss of any such land will be covered by community compensation, which will be in-kind only. A customary land owner or land user on state owned land will be compensated for land, assets, investments, loss of access etc. at replacement rates at the time of the loss.

c. Privately owned Land

In the event of permanent land acquisition of titled land, the first premise is provision of replacement land. The guiding principle is that whoever was using the land to be acquired will be provided other land of equal size and quality. In the case where no alternative land is available within a reasonable distance such as to minimize disruption to other aspects of socio-economic life, cash compensation at full replacement value should be provided using the MCA method. This should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality to purchase an equally productive plot of land in the same locality. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land i.e., taxes, registration fees will need to be included in the compensation.

Also, the PAP will be compensated for any permanent improvements made to the land (for instance irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the price of making the permanent improvement at current prevailing market rates for labor, equipment and materials.

Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP, but renders the remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land). If land is required temporarily, standing crop will be compensated at fully matured market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. The compensation will be paid to the sharecroppers rather than the owner, where the tiller is not the owner (e.g. tenant or share cropper). There will hence be no adjustment in the terms of the rent of share cropping agreement.

2. Structure/Building

The replacement cost approach will be adopted for the valuation of dwellings and structures. To use replacement cost approach relevant data to be captured during RAP preparation include:

- Location details of the affected land (boundaries of the area/section of the land);
- Affected immovable properties (detailed measurement of building/structure and materials used);
- Property details including construction information such as number of rooms, type of roof, wall, fence walls, gates, pavements, interior ancillary decoration, etc.
- Prices of items collected in different local markets used to construct different types of structures (e.g. poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors etc.), including labour required.
- Categorizing temporary structures based on constructional details (wall materials), size of structure and use of structure;
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to the acquired/ replacement land or building site.
- Social profile/data on affected household (owner, tenants, dependents and livelihood)

- Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by subproject activities.

3. Fruit trees/Farm crops/Woodlots

Impacts associated with losses of income from any of the above items will be calculated as follows:

a. Compensation for fruit tree is cash compensation for average fruit production for 3 years at current market value. Although government rate prepared by NTDF exists, market research will be conducted by appropriate experts (independent quantity survey) to determine if the government rate is in tune with current market rate. Where this rate is different from current market rate, the later will be used to fulfil the condition “current market rate” of ESS5

b. Compensation for farm crops is at full market value of crop yield per hectare. This entails conducting an inventory of size of hectares farmed by each PAP and the type of crop. The existing market value of crop yield per hectare will be determined and adjusted (as may be necessary for inflation) during RAP preparation so that end result will be reminiscent of prevailing market price at the time of RAP compensation.

c. Compensation for woodlot is Cash compensation at current market value. All woodlot attracts a flat rate using market rate.

The valuation methods for categories of impacted assets are shown in table below;

Table 6.1: Method of Valuation

S/NO	TYPE OF LOSS	COMPARATIVE SALES METHOD	BASED ON THE OPEN MARKET VALUE OF COMPARABLE RECENT TRANSACTION
1.	Loss of building, structures and other civil works	Replacement cost method or comparative sales method (which ever given a commensurate value)	Full replacement cost value as if new- recent construction cost rates
2	Loss of business income and loss of business Goodwill	Comparative method	Based on the average monthly net profit
3.	Loss of income from rent and expenditure incurred for alternative accommodation during reinstatement period	Comparative sales methos	Based on the comparable rent payment , rent advance paid.
4.	Expenditure incurred for transfer of moveable properties and temporary structures	Comparative methos	Based on truck/ transport hiring charges.
5.	Loss of wages -loss of fees form	Comparative Method	Based on current fees and wages
6.	Loss of access to land used for agriculture	Comparative method	Based on crop compensation resettlement assistance; Economic rehabilitation assistance.

8.4 Mechanism for Voluntary Donation of Land: Procedure and Records

The Project anticipates that land for widening of existing setbacks or establishment of agro logistic hub may be donated by communities or individuals that will be directly benefitting from the project on a voluntary basis. This RPF recognizes that these voluntary donations should not severely affect the living standards of PAPs and that the community agrees to replace any of their losses. This RPF requires that voluntary donations are confirmed and verified by an independent third party. The following procedures, records and safeguards will be adhered to by the Project and included in respective RAPs of subprojects, which involve voluntary donations of land and other assets:

1. Site Selection Consultations

While selecting a site for a structure for any of the sub-projects or activities associated with the sub- projects, proponent should conduct detailed consultations with customarily recognized or legally titled landowners and any non-titled affected people, such as squatters, tenants, and herders that may have traditional access to these areas. The SPCU/Project team will facilitate meetings to reach consensus for locations that have least adverse impact. The donors of such land could be a community/clan or sub- clan that owns undivided land collectively or as individuals.

2. Replacement of Losses of the Vulnerable and Poor

Where site selection severely affects the living standards of PAPs, the project will undertake to replace the loss by relocating them to a similar location with comparable resources within the same community or paying reasonable compensation that is acceptable to them. To help facilitate a mutual understanding of 'reasonable compensation,' the Project team will guide both parties in line with the compensation and valuation principles in the Project's Entitlement Matrix.

3. Record of Communally Guaranteed Amelioration Measures, Third Party Verification, and Grievance Redress

Agreed measures to replace losses of people severely affected by the donations will be verbally accepted by all the PAPs (recognized heads of each household) in the presence of a mutually agreed third party and documented on an affidavit which shall include a description of the amelioration measures guaranteed by the community. The donor community will be represented by a recognized elder(s) of clan(s) or sub-clan(s) who will affix their signatures and/or thumb impressions on the affidavit. The NGOs that are present or involved in facilitating the community mobilization will play the role of the third party. The NGO will also affix their signatures and/or thumb impressions on the affidavit. Construction will only proceed after the donor community has replaced losses through agreed measures and the amelioration has been verified by the PAPs themselves to the mutually agreed third party, verbally and documented in an affidavit to which all PAPs (recognized heads of each household) and the third party affix their signatures and/or thumb impressions. The PAPs will be informed of voluntary donation procedures as part of the disclosure policy of the Project and have access to the grievance redress mechanism outline in this RPF.

4. Record of Donation and Verified Transfer by Legal Authority

Donations by the community or an individual will be documented on an affidavit and confirmed verbally by the individual owner or a recognized elder(s) of clan(s) or sub-clan(s)

8.5 Arrangements for Compensation

A Compensation and Relocation Committee will be set up and be responsible for planning, coordinating and monitoring of compensation and relocation activities. The compensation process for the subproject will involve several steps to be carried out in accordance with the resettlement and compensation plan and the RAP. This will be in accordance with the individual project resettlement and compensation plans as outlined below:

1. Public Participation

This process seeks the involvement and concerns of the PAPs and the communities in a participatory approach with the project, from the beginning to implementation. Public participation with local communities is an ongoing process throughout resettlement planning and this will have taken off at the screening stage. PAPs will be notified during the identification of subprojects and consulted with as part of the screening process. The subsequent socio-economic survey will record all relevant information about the PAPs and ensure that this is accurately reflected in the RAP in order to allocate the appropriate compensation. Periodic monitoring will ensure that PAPs have been consulted and that compensation and relocation has been carried out satisfactorily. This will ensure that no affected individual household is simply “notified” one day that they are affected in this way.

2. Notification

Landowners will be notified by the State Agency that their property is required for development of the subproject. The user will be informed through both a formal notification, both written and verbal, to be delivered in the presence of the community heads and the Coordination Committee. To ensure that any sensitive areas are accurately identified during this procedure, all necessary community heads, religious leaders, other elders and individuals will accompany the project team to the site.

3. Documentation of Holdings and Assets

The Imo State officials and the local community will arrange meetings with the project affected persons to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household affected, the project officials complete a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on, the affected party and those individuals considered as household members, total land holdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring future arrangements. The dossier shall be confirmed and witnessed by village/community officials and will be kept up-to-date. This is necessary because it ensures monitoring of an individual over time. All claims and assets should be documented in writing.

4. Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts

The types of compensation shall be clearly explained to the individual or household involved. The Imo State will draw up a contract, listing all property and/or land being surrendered, and the types of compensation (cheque and/or in-kind). A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form, which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract and the grievance redress mechanisms are to be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and the representative of the local government chairman (or his/her representative), the project officials, and other community leaders prior to signing.

5. Compensation Payments

All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party, representative of the state environmental agency, representative from the State Project Management Unit, NGO and the community officials.

8.6 Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

The procedure for delivery Includes the following:

- a. Full payment of compensation is carried out before possession of acquired sites and before civil works begin.
- b. Offers to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and allow them to accept or reject compensation for transparency's sake, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established
- c. Land/Asset valuation committee communicates the amount to be paid to the acquiring agency and the Ministry of lands will ensure that the amounts are fair and adequate.
- d. Cheques in the name of the beneficiary or deposits to the beneficiary's bank account shall be the preferred and first mode of payment; however, payment may be by banker's draft where the amounts involved are “minimal”. SPCUs shall make arrangements with nearest bank to effect payments by banker's draft;
- e. Payments are made to the affected person personally by the State Agency in the presence of Land/Asset Valuation Committee and an independent witness of the affected person/opinion leader.
- f. Proper receipts are issued and copies given to the affected person, the Finance Department of the Plateau State Agency and the Land/Asset Valuation committed/Asset Valuation committee.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONSULTATIONS, STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

10.1 Purpose of Stakeholders' Engagement

Stakeholder and Community consultations are key to the success of the project as well this RPF. Consultation is important both as a tool for information gathering and for carrying the stakeholders along in order to achieve sustainability. Consultations which began at this stage of the RPF will continue during the RAP/ARAP preparation stage up to the project implementation stage.

The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this RPF are to:

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

10.2 Stakeholders Identification

The RPF team worked in conjunction with the Imo State in identifying the stakeholders. Stakeholders include groups, institutions and MDAs who will be affected by the project and/or those that have responsibilities in project implementation. In addition to the list stated below for identified stakeholders, it is expected that more stakeholders at the rural and community levels will be identified at the RAP/ARAP development stage. Among the identified stakeholders at this stage include:

The lists of stakeholders consulted include:

1. Ministry of Agriculture
2. Bureau of Lands, Survey and Town Planning
3. Ministry of Environment
4. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
5. Ministry of Education
6. Ministry of Works
7. Ministry of Transport
8. Ministry of Forestry
9. Ministry of Finance, Budget and Planning
10. Ministry of Water Resources
11. Local Government Councils
12. Farmers Associations including women farmers' association
13. Ministry of Social Development
14. Cooperative Societies, CSOs/NGOs

10.4 Summary of stakeholders consultation

The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this RPF are to:

- notify project affected persons and community about the project set up and development objectives;
- 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.

10.5 Mechanism for Future Engagement/Consultation of PAPs

PAPs shall be consulted via the use of the existing recognized traditional structures in which consultation is conducted through the village/community leadership. This means of engagement is widely acceptable and an effortless way to reach all the groups in the community based on the existing traditional governance structure. The use of social gatherings such as Women Associations, Village Meeting Structure, Cooperative Groups, Churches and Mosques will be important for dissemination of information to PAPs, and finally, there is the need to segment consultations into smaller targeted groups. This is premised at giving a voice to less advantaged groups, minority settlers and groups in the resettlement planning. To do this effectively, the attendance records of the various groups having phone numbers and contacts will be used to call or reach out to PAPs, including coordinating them for group meetings as and when necessary

10.6 Table for consultation of Stakeholders

Depending on the target stakeholder and objective of consultation at any point, one or a combination of the following tools should be used.

STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION TOOLS
Project affected person and groups	Focus group discussions, questionnaire, worship centres.
Livestock Farmer Groups	Community town hall meetings, print materials
Traders, Land owners, tenants, squatters, Herdsmen, vulnerable group/ women, crop farmers	Phone call, Visit, meetings
Government Agencies / Ministries contractors	Phone calls, e mails, visit, meetings, electronic media.

10.4 Disclosure Requirements

As a standard practice, the Project safeguard documents including RPF and RAP/s released for disclosure are accompanied by making available the registers of comments and suggestions from the public that are subsequently documented by the Imo State Government in a formal manner. Imo State Government will continue applying the similar approach to disclosure for any additional safeguard appraisal materials that will be prepared as part of the project development.

The RPF and RAP will be disclosed in compliance with relevant Nigerian regulations and the World Bank operational policy. It will be disclosed in-country at designated centres such as Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Environment, State Ministry of Land and Survey, State Ministry of Environment, other stakeholders in the nineteen states of northern Nigeria and at strategic locations in the affected communities. It

will also be disclosed in 2 daily newspapers for 21 days as required by the Nigerian extant laws. Electronic copies of the safeguard documents will be placed on the project website and also, the World Bank will disclose the document on its website. This will allow stakeholders with access to Internet to view information about the planned development and to initiate their involvement in the public consultation process. The website will be equipped with an on-line feedback feature that will enable readers to leave their comments in relation to the disclosed materials.

The mechanisms which will be used for facilitating input from stakeholders will include press releases and announcements in the media, notifications of the aforementioned disclosed materials to local, regional and national NGOs as well as other interested parties.

CHAPTER EIGHT

GLOBAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Imo State, in its pursuit of sustainable development and global engagement, recognizes the crucial role of strategic partnerships in fostering economic growth, enhancing educational systems, and advancing agricultural investment initiatives. To streamline and formalize these collaborations, the state is introducing this International Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) template tailored to investment in large-scale agriculture.

These MoU templates provide a standardized and transparent framework for initiating and managing partnerships between Imo State and external entities. Whether engaging in economic and agricultural initiatives, these templates serve as foundational documents, delineating roles, expectations, and timelines to ensure the success of collaborative endeavors.

The agricultural production contract upon which the Guide focuses typically involves two parties: a “producer” directly involved in the production of farm products as an independent person or enterprise and a “contractor” committed to purchase or otherwise take delivery of those products – typically an agribusiness company engaged in processing or marketing activities. However, the agreement may be part of a complex transaction involving other parties (e.g. several producers, a public entity, an input supplier, or a banking institution). As a result, the agricultural production contract may either influence or affect separate contractual relationships. The participation of other parties is discussed in the Guide only insofar as it may affect the mutual obligations and remedies of the producer and the contractor.

Sections of the Guide

1. Responsibilities:

In every collaboration, defining clear responsibilities is paramount. The MoU templates include dedicated sections outlining each party's specific roles and obligations. Whether it's the state government, educational institutions, healthcare providers, or economic development partners, clarity in responsibilities is essential for effective execution.

2. Expectations:

Mutual expectations are articulated within the templates to align the goals of all parties involved. This section clarifies the anticipated outcomes of the collaboration, ensuring that the stakeholders share a common understanding of the project's purpose and envisioned impact on Imo State.

3. Timelines:

Time is a critical factor in project management. The MoU templates incorporate sections detailing project timelines, milestones, and deadlines. This ensures that all collaborators are synchronized in their efforts and that the initiatives progress efficiently toward their goals.

How to Use the Templates:

Selection: Choose the relevant MoU template based on the nature of the collaboration (small or large-scale investment in agriculture).

Customization: Tailor the template to suit the specifics of the partnership. Insert details such as names, addresses, and project details where required.

Legal Review: Before finalizing any agreement, it is advisable to seek legal counsel. Ensure that the terms and conditions comply with local regulations and adequately protect the interests of all parties.

Signing: Once customized and reviewed, the parties involved should sign the MoU to formalize the collaboration.

By embracing these MoU templates, Imo State aims to foster a conducive environment for impactful, transparent, and accountable collaborations. The state is poised to strengthen its global ties and accelerate progress toward its development objectives by adhering to these standardized frameworks. Annex 5 presents the MOU template.

CHAPTER NINE

OUTGROWERS IN THE IMO STATE

12.1 Introduction

Imo State, endowed with rich agricultural potential, is embarking on a transformative journey towards sustainable and inclusive agricultural development by launching the Outgrowers Program Toolkit. This comprehensive toolkit is a testament to the state's commitment to fostering economic growth, ensuring food security, and empowering local communities.

Unlocking Agricultural Prosperity:

Imo State recognizes the pivotal role that agriculture plays in its socio-economic landscape. The Outgrowers Program Toolkit is strategically designed to unlock agricultural prosperity by creating a supportive ecosystem for farmers, agribusinesses, and local communities. Through innovative and inclusive strategies, the toolkit aims to enhance productivity, promote sustainable practices, and contribute to the overall growth of the agricultural sector.

Empowering Local Communities:

At the heart of the Outgrowers Program is the empowerment of local communities. The toolkit empowers smallholders, farmers, and entrepreneurs by providing practical resources, guidelines, and collaborative platforms, ensuring they actively participate in and benefit from the agricultural value chain. The Imo State envisions a program that not only boosts agricultural output but also uplifts the livelihoods of its citizens.

Sustainable Agricultural Practices:

Imo State is committed to promoting sustainable agricultural practices that balance economic development with environmental stewardship. The Outgrowers Program Toolkit integrates best practices to ensure that agricultural activities contribute to the state's long-term ecological and economic sustainability.

Collaboration for Success:

Success in agriculture requires collaboration among various stakeholders. The toolkit emphasizes the importance of cooperation between farmers, agribusinesses, government agencies, and development partners. Imo State aims to create a thriving agricultural ecosystem that benefits all by fostering strong partnerships.

Key Components of the Toolkit:

The Outgrowers Program Toolkit encompasses a range of essential components, including guidelines for responsible land use, sustainable farming techniques, community engagement strategies, and avenues for accessing financial support. These components are carefully curated to address the diverse needs of stakeholders involved in the agricultural sector.

Roadmap to Agricultural Prosperity:

Imo State believes that the Outgrowers Program Toolkit is not just a guide but a roadmap towards agricultural prosperity. It invites all stakeholders to actively participate, collaborate, and contribute to realizing a sustainable, inclusive, and thriving agricultural landscape in Imo State.

As we embark on this journey, Imo State invites farmers, agribusinesses, policymakers, researchers, and development partners to actively leverage the Outgrowers Program Toolkit. Together, let us cultivate a future where agriculture is a source of prosperity, resilience, and shared success for the people of Imo State.

11.2 Overview of Outgrowers Program

The Imo State Outgrowers Program is a progressive and comprehensive initiative to catalyze sustainable growth within the agricultural sector. Rooted in the commitment to empower local communities, enhance agricultural productivity, and embrace sustainable practices, the program signifies a pivotal step towards a resilient and inclusive agrarian ecosystem.

Key Objectives:

1. *Enhancing Agricultural Productivity:* A primary goal of the program is to boost agricultural output by providing strategic support, resources, and knowledge to farmers and agribusinesses.
2. *Community Empowerment:* Focused on uplifting local communities, the program seeks to create economic opportunities and improve the socio-economic well-being of smallholders and entrepreneurs.
3. *Sustainable Agricultural Practices:* The program prioritizes environmentally conscious farming methods, aiming for ecological sustainability and responsible use of natural resources.
4. *Collaborative Ecosystem:* Emphasizing collaboration, the program seeks to build a robust and interconnected agricultural ecosystem, fostering cooperation among farmers, agribusinesses, government entities, and development partners.

Key Features:

1. *Inclusive Approach:* The program is designed with inclusivity at its core, ensuring that smallholders, farmers, and entrepreneurs are active participants and beneficiaries in the agricultural value chain.
2. *Sustainable Agriculture:* Imo State's commitment to sustainable agriculture is evident in the program's incorporation of practices that align with global standards for responsible land use and ecological conservation.

3. *Community Engagement:* Strong community engagement is a hallmark, ensuring that local perspectives are considered, and stakeholders play an active role in decision-making processes.
4. *Financial Support:* The program offers avenues for financial support, providing opportunities for investment, growth, and increased economic resilience for participants.

Holistic Approach:

1. *Land Use Planning:* Responsible land use planning is foundational to the program, ensuring that agricultural activities are conducted in a manner that respects ecological integrity and long-term sustainability.
2. *Capacity Building:* The program includes provisions for capacity building, equipping farmers and stakeholders with the knowledge and skills necessary for sustainable agricultural practices.
3. *Market Access:* Facilitating market access is integral, enabling farmers to connect with broader markets, enhancing economic opportunities, and contributing to market-driven agricultural growth.
4. *Technological Integration:* Embracing technological advancements, the program encourages the adoption of modern farming techniques to improve efficiency, productivity, and overall agricultural yield.

The Imo State Outgrowers Program signifies a transformative shift towards a future where agriculture is a source of sustenance and a dynamic driver of economic growth, community prosperity, and environmental stewardship. With its emphasis on inclusivity, sustainability, and collaboration, the program is poised to catalyze positive change, setting the stage for a resilient and prosperous agricultural sector in Imo State.

12.3 Benefits of Outgrowers Program in Imo State

The Outgrowers Program in Imo State brings forth many benefits, not only for individual farmers but for the community, the environment, and the state's overall economic landscape. This initiative is strategically designed to address various facets of agricultural development, promoting sustainability, inclusivity, and prosperity.

1. Economic Empowerment:

- *Int* by adhering to sustainable and responsible farming practices.

6. Technology Adoption:

- *Innovation and Efficiency:* Encourages the adoption of modern farming technologies and practices, leading to increased efficiency, reduced waste, and improved overall productivity.

7. Inclusivity and Social Impact:

- *Empowering Vulnerable Groups:* Specifically addresses the needs of vulnerable groups, including smallholders, women, and youth, ensuring they actively participate in and benefit from the agricultural value chain.
- *Social Cohesion:* Fosters community and farmer collaboration, promoting collective prosperity and shared responsibility.

8. Food Security and Nutrition:

- *Local Food Production:* Strengthens local food production, contributing to improved food security for residents of Imo State.
- *Nutritional Diversity:* Promotes the cultivation of diverse crops, enhancing the nutritional diversity of locally available food.

The Outgrowers Program in Imo State catalyzes positive transformation, aligning agricultural practices with global sustainability goals and fostering a future where agriculture is a source of enduring prosperity for all stakeholders.

12.4 Objectives of the Imo State Outgrowers Program Toolkits

The Imo State Outgrowers Program Toolkits are designed with specific objectives to guide and facilitate the successful implementation of the outgrowers program. These objectives encompass a range of goals to promote sustainable agriculture, economic development, and social inclusivity within the state. The key objectives of the toolkits are:

1. Promote Responsible Agricultural Practices:

- Encourage farmers to adopt sustainable and responsible farming practices, prioritizing environmental conservation, soil health, and resource efficiency.

2. Facilitate Economic Growth with Social Inclusivity:

- Foster economic growth within the agricultural sector while ensuring the benefits are equally distributed among all stakeholders, including smallholder farmers and marginalized groups.

3. Provide Practical Resources and Guidelines:

- Offer comprehensive and practical resources that serve as guidelines for farmers, investors, policymakers, and other stakeholders involved in the agricultural sector.

4. Foster Collaboration and Shared Responsibility:

- Facilitate collaboration among farmers, investors, policymakers, researchers, and development partners, creating a collective effort towards responsible and sustainable agricultural development.

5. Enhance Global Attractiveness for Land-Based Investments:

- Increase the attractiveness of Imo State for land-based investments in agriculture, thereby contributing to economic growth and development on a global scale.
6. **Ensure Food Security for the State's Population:**
 - Focus on strategies that secure food production within the state, ensuring a consistent and reliable food supply to meet the needs of the local population.
 7. **Provide Attractive Commercial Yields for Investors:**
 - Design the program in a way that not only benefits local farmers but also provides investors with commercially viable returns, making agricultural investments in Imo State attractive.
 8. **Embrace Local Empowerment and Global Engagement:**
 - Strike a balance between empowering local communities through agriculture and engaging with global practices and standards to ensure competitiveness on an international scale.
 9. **Innovative Approaches to Community Mapping and Socio-Economic Analysis:**
 - Incorporate innovative approaches to community mapping, socio-economic analysis, and land use planning to ensure that the program aligns with the evolving needs and dynamics of the communities involved.
 10. **Align with Responsible and Inclusive Land-Intensive Agricultural Investment Principles:**
 - Adhere to responsible and inclusive land-intensive agricultural investment principles, ensuring that the program contributes positively to economic, social, and environmental dimensions.
 11. **Contribute to Sustainable Agricultural Development:**
 - Play a pivotal role in contributing to sustainable agricultural development within Imo State, considering the long-term impacts on the environment, communities, and the overall well-being of stakeholders.

The objectives outlined in the toolkits collectively serve as a roadmap for achieving a balanced, sustainable, and inclusive approach to agricultural development in Imo State through the Outgrowers Program.

12.5. Legal and Regulatory Framework for Agricultural Practices in Imo State

Overview of Existing Agricultural Laws and Regulations in Imo State:

Imo State has established a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework governing agricultural practices within its jurisdiction. This framework encompasses various laws and regulations to ensure responsible and sustainable agricultural development. Some key components of the existing legal and regulatory landscape include:

1. Imo State Agricultural Law:

- The state has a dedicated agricultural law that outlines the rights, responsibilities, and obligations of stakeholders in the agricultural sector. This law addresses land use, crop cultivation, livestock management, and

environmental conservation issues.

2. Land Use Laws:

- Imo State has specific laws governing land use, including regulations related to agricultural land. These laws provide guidelines for allocating, using, and managing land for agricultural purposes, emphasizing sustainable practices.

3. Environmental Protection and Conservation Laws:

- To ensure the responsible use of natural resources, Imo State has environmental laws that regulate agricultural activities. These laws prevent soil erosion, promote biodiversity, and safeguard water resources.

Specific Provisions Related to Outgrower Arrangements:

Imo State's legal framework recognizes the significance of outgrower arrangements in promoting inclusive agricultural practices. Specific provisions related to outgrower arrangements include:

1. Contract Farming Legislation:

- Imo State has enacted legislation that addresses contract farming, specifying farmers' and contracting entities' rights and obligations. This legislation promotes fair and transparent agreements between outgrowers and investors.

2. Land Tenure Laws:

- The state's land tenure laws incorporate provisions relevant to outgrower arrangements, emphasizing secure land rights for farmers engaged in such partnerships. This ensures farmers have confidence in their land tenure, promoting long-term investments.

3. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:

- Imo State has established mechanisms for resolving disputes that may arise in outgrower arrangements. These mechanisms aim to provide fair and timely resolutions to conflicts, fostering a conducive environment for sustainable agricultural partnerships.

Compliance and Adherence to Land-Use Policies:

Imo State strongly emphasizes compliance with land-use policies to ensure responsible and sustainable agricultural practices. The legal framework encourages adherence to the following guidelines:

1. Zoning Regulations:

- Zoning policies guide land allocation for specific agricultural activities, preventing inappropriate land use and promoting efficient land utilization.

2. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Requirements:

- Projects involving large-scale agricultural activities, including outgrower programs, may be subject to EIA requirements. This ensures that potential

environmental impacts are assessed and mitigated.

3. Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanisms:

- Imo State has established monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with land-use policies. Regular inspections and assessments contribute to the sustainability of agricultural practices and the overall well-being of communities.

In conclusion, Imo State's legal and regulatory framework reflects a commitment to responsible and sustainable agricultural development. By addressing outgrower arrangements and emphasizing compliance with land-use policies, the state aims to create an environment conducive to inclusive and environmentally conscious agricultural practices.

12.6. Key Features

The Outgrowers Program in Imo State is designed to catalyze sustainable agricultural development, promote inclusive practices, and enhance economic prosperity for farmers and stakeholders. The program incorporates several key features that underscore its effectiveness and contribution to the overall growth of the agricultural sector:

1. Participatory Model:
 - The Outgrowers Program adopts a participatory model, actively involving farmers in decision-making processes. Farmers play a central role in shaping the program's direction, ensuring their needs and concerns are considered.
2. Crop Diversification:
 - Recognizing the importance of crop diversity for resilience and market access, the program encourages farmers to cultivate various crops. This approach enhances food security, provides income opportunities, and contributes to sustainable agricultural practices.
3. Secure Land Tenure:
 - The program prioritizes secure land tenure for participating farmers. Clear and transparent land-use agreements are established, providing farmers with confidence in their land rights and fostering long-term investments in agricultural activities.
4. Training and Capacity Building:
 - Capacity building is a fundamental aspect of the Outgrowers Program. Farmers receive training on modern and sustainable agricultural practices, technological advancements, and business skills. This empowers them to enhance productivity and adapt to evolving market demands.
5. Access to Finance:
 - To overcome financial barriers, the program facilitates access to finance for participating farmers. This includes support for obtaining credit, investment capital, or financial tools that empower farmers to expand their operations and improve their livelihoods.
6. Market Linkages:
 - Establishing robust market linkages is a crucial focus of the program. Farmers

are connected to reliable markets, local and international markets, and avenues for them to sell their produce at fair prices. This ensures a steady income stream and promotes economic sustainability.

7. Environmental Sustainability:

- Imo State's Outgrowers Program integrates principles of environmental sustainability. Farmers are educated on eco-friendly farming practices, soil conservation techniques, and water management, contributing to the preservation of natural resources.

8. Inclusive Approach:

- The program adopts an inclusive approach, recognizing the diverse needs of farmers, including women, youth, and vulnerable populations. Specialized support and incentives are provided to ensure all participants benefit equitably from the program.

9. Technological Integration:

- Embracing technological advancements, the program incorporates modern farming technologies and precision agriculture tools. This enhances efficiency and positions farmers to adapt to evolving agricultural trends.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- A robust monitoring and evaluation framework is in place to assess the program's impact. Regular assessments help identify areas for improvement, measure success indicators, and ensure the program remains aligned with its objectives.

11. Community Engagement:

- Community engagement is emphasized, fostering collaboration and a sense of ownership among local communities. The program actively seeks input from communities, addresses their concerns, and ensures that the benefits of agricultural development are shared collectively.

In essence, the critical features of Imo State's Outgrowers Program revolve around empowerment, sustainability, and inclusivity. By integrating these elements, the program aims to create a resilient and prosperous agricultural sector that uplifts farmers' livelihoods and contributes to the state's overall economic development.

12.7. Access to Resources in Imo State

Access to credit facilities is vital for empowering farmers and investors to enhance the agricultural landscape in Imo State. Several credit facilities and financial support programs are available to support agricultural activities in the state. While specific programs may evolve over time, as of my last knowledge update in January 2022, here are some examples of credit facilities that may be available:

1. Agricultural Development Programs (ADPs):

- ADPs often collaborate with financial institutions to provide credit facilities to farmers.
- These programs may offer low-interest loans for various agricultural purposes, including crop production, livestock farming, and agribusiness.

2. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Intervention Programs:

- The CBN initiates various intervention programs to support agriculture, such as the Anchor Borrowers' Program.
- These programs provide credit facilities to smallholder farmers and agribusinesses through partnerships with financial institutions.

3. Bank of Agriculture (BOA):

- BOA is a specialized bank that focuses on providing financial services to the agricultural sector.
- It offers loans for agricultural purposes, including crop cultivation, livestock farming, and agro-processing.

4. Commercial Banks:

- Commercial banks operating in Imo State may have specific agricultural loan products.
- Farmers and investors can approach these banks for loans to fund their agricultural projects.

5. Cooperative Societies:

- Agricultural cooperatives often have access to credit facilities to support their members.
- Farmers can join or form cooperatives to benefit from group-based credit programs.

6. Microfinance Institutions:

- Microfinance institutions may provide smaller loans tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses.
- They play a crucial role in financial inclusion for rural communities.

7. NGO and Development Agency Programs:

- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and development agencies may implement projects that include credit components for farmers.
- These programs often aim to empower local communities and enhance agricultural productivity.

8. Government Grants and Subsidies:

- Government agricultural initiatives may include grants or subsidized credit to support specific agrarian activities.
- Farmers should stay informed about government programs and eligibility criteria.

9. Imo State Agricultural Development Program (ADP):

- *Description:* The Imo State ADP will likely play a crucial role in agricultural development, providing extension services, training, and support to farmers.
- *Contact:* You can contact the Imo State Ministry of Agriculture or the ADP office for more information.

10. Federal College of Agriculture, Nekede, Imo State:

- *Description:* This institution may offer agricultural training programs and contribute to research and development in agriculture.
- *Contact:* Federal College of Agriculture, Nekede, Imo State.

11. Imo State Ministry of Agriculture:

- *Description:* The state's Ministry of Agriculture is a key government body responsible for formulating and implementing agricultural policies.
- *Contact:* Imo State Ministry of Agriculture, Owerri.

12. Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo:

- *Description:* The polytechnic might offer agriculture-related programs, including practical training for students.
- *Contact:* Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo.

13. Imo State Microfinance Institutions:

- *Description:* Microfinance institutions may provide financial services, including credit facilities, to small-scale farmers.
- *Contact:* Local microfinance institutions operating in Imo State.

14. Imo State Cooperative Federation:

- *Description:* Cooperative societies play a vital role in supporting farmers with collective efforts. The state federation can provide information on cooperative activities.
- *Contact:* Imo State Cooperative Federation.

15. Imo State Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture (ISMCCI):

- *Description:* The chamber of commerce may offer support and networking opportunities for agricultural businesses.
- *Contact:* ISMCCI.

16. Rural Development Centers:

- *Description:* Local rural development centers may provide community-based support, including training and extension services.
- *Contact:* Community-based centers in various local government areas.

17. National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI), Umudike:

- *Description:* While located in a neighboring state (Abia), NRCRI could be a resource for root crop research and development.
- *Contact:* NRCRI, Umudike.

Farmers and investors in Imo State should actively engage with local agricultural extension services, cooperative groups, and relevant government agencies to access information about available credit facilities. Additionally, financial institutions and development partners regularly update their offerings, so it's essential to inquire about the most recent programs and eligibility requirements.

For specific and up-to-date information, consider contacting these institutions directly or contacting relevant government offices in Imo State. Local agricultural extension offices can also provide valuable insights and connect farmers with available resources.

12.5 Risk Management in Imo State Agriculture

Implementing effective risk management strategies is crucial in agriculture to mitigate potential challenges and uncertainties. In Imo State, Nigeria, several risk factors may impact agricultural activities. Here are key considerations and strategies for risk management in Imo State agriculture:

1. Climate Risks:

- **Consideration:** Imo State may face climate-related risks, including unpredictable rainfall patterns and extreme weather events.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Promote climate-smart agriculture practices.
 - Invest in drought-resistant and disease-resistant crop varieties.
 - Encourage water management and conservation techniques.

2. Market Risks:

- **Consideration:** Fluctuations in commodity prices and market demand can impact farmers' income.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Diversify crops to reduce reliance on a single commodity.
 - Foster linkages with agricultural cooperatives and agribusinesses.
 - Stay informed about market trends and prices.

3. Financial Risks:

- **Consideration:** Limited access to credit and financial services can hinder agricultural development.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Advocate for improved access to credit facilities for farmers.
 - Promote the use of agricultural insurance.
 - Encourage savings and investment groups among farmers.

4. Infrastructure Risks:

- **Consideration:** Inadequate infrastructure, such as roads and storage facilities, can disrupt the supply chain.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Advocate for improved rural infrastructure development.
 - Support initiatives to enhance post-harvest storage and processing facilities.

5. Pest and Disease Risks:

- **Consideration:** Crop and livestock diseases can lead to significant yield losses.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Implement pest and disease monitoring systems.
 - Promote the use of resistant crop varieties.
 - Provide education on disease prevention and control.

6. Policy and Regulatory Risks:

- **Consideration:** Changes in government policies and regulations can impact agriculture.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Stay informed about policy changes and engage with relevant authorities.
 - Advocate for policies that support sustainable agriculture.
 - Participate in farmers' associations to amplify collective voices.

7. Social Risks:

- **Consideration:** Social factors, such as conflicts or community disputes, can disrupt agricultural activities.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Promote community engagement and conflict resolution mechanisms.
 - Establish community-based support networks.

8. Technology Risks:

- **Consideration:** Limited adoption of modern agricultural technologies can hinder productivity.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Facilitate training programs on modern farming techniques.
 - Encourage the use of precision agriculture and information and communication technologies (ICTs).

9. Human Resource Risks:

- **Consideration:** Labor shortages and skills gaps may affect farm operations.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Invest in training programs for farmers and agricultural workers.
 - Promote youth engagement in agriculture.

10. Research and Extension Risks:

- **Consideration:** Limited access to research and extension services can impede innovation.
- **Risk Management:**
 - Support agricultural research and extension programs.
 - Facilitate collaboration between research institutions and farmers.

By addressing these risk factors and implementing proactive risk management strategies, stakeholders in Imo State can contribute to building a more resilient and sustainable agricultural sector. Policymakers, farmers, researchers, and other stakeholders need to work collaboratively to identify and address risks specific to the local context.

11.6 Market Linkages

While specific market linkages in Imo State may vary based on the agricultural sector and commodity, here are key market linkages and platforms that play a role in connecting farmers with buyers, processors, and consumers:

1. Imo State Agricultural Development Program (ADP):

- **Description:** The ADP serves as a key government agency providing support, training, and market information to farmers.
- **Role:** Acts as a facilitator between farmers and markets, providing extension services and market intelligence.

2. Imo State Ministry of Agriculture:

- **Description:** The Ministry of Agriculture is involved in policy formulation, implementation, and the coordination of agricultural activities in the state.
- **Role:** Implements programs to link farmers with markets, including through cooperatives and value chain development.

3. Agricultural Cooperatives:

- **Description:** Various agricultural cooperatives exist in Imo State, bringing farmers together for collective marketing and bargaining.
- **Role:** Enhances farmers' market access, negotiation power, and ability to participate in larger value chains.

4. Farmers' Markets:

- **Description:** Local farmers' markets provide a direct platform for farmers to sell their produce to consumers.
- **Role:** Facilitates direct interaction between farmers and consumers, fostering community connections.

5. Imo State Agricultural Markets and Processing Company (ISAMPC):

- **Description:** A state-owned company focused on promoting agricultural markets and processing.
- **Role:** Provides infrastructure, support, and coordination to enhance market linkages for agricultural products.

6. Agricultural Trade Fairs and Exhibitions:

- **Description:** Periodic events organized to showcase agricultural products and innovations.
- **Role:** Connects farmers with potential buyers, processors, and distributors, fostering networking and market visibility.

7. Extension Services:

- **Description:** Agricultural extension services provide farmers with information on market trends, quality standards, and best practices.
- **Role:** Empowers farmers with knowledge to meet market requirements and demands.

8. Cooperative Financial Institutions:

- **Description:** Financial institutions associated with agricultural cooperatives.
- **Role:** Provides financial support to farmers and cooperatives, facilitating investments in production and meeting market demands.

9. Imo State Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture (ISMEDAN):

- **Description:** Represents the business community in the state, including agriculture-related enterprises.
- **Role:** Organizes trade events, promotes networking, and advocates for favorable business policies.

10. E-commerce Platforms:

- **Description:** Online platforms facilitating the sale of agricultural products.
- **Role:** Expands market reach, especially for niche products, and enables farmers to connect with buyers beyond geographical boundaries.

11. Federal Government Agricultural Programs:

- **Description:** National agricultural programs and initiatives that may extend to Imo State.
- **Role:** Provides funding, technical support, and market linkages to farmers through federal initiatives.

12. Processing Industries and Agribusinesses:

- **Description:** Companies involved in processing agricultural products.
- **Role:** Creates market linkages for farmers by providing a market for raw materials and promoting value addition.

13. Transportation and Logistics Services:

- **Description:** Companies involved in transportation and logistics.
- **Role:** Facilitates the movement of agricultural products from farms to markets, reducing post-harvest losses.

14. NGO and Development Partners:

- **Description:** Non-governmental organizations and development partners supporting agriculture.
- **Role:** Implements projects and programs that enhance market linkages, capacity building, and sustainability.

When leveraged effectively, these market linkages contribute to the overall development of Imo State's agriculture by ensuring that farmers have reliable access to markets and opportunities for growth.

12.8 Environmental Stewardship: Training and Capacity Building

Promoting environmental stewardship is crucial for sustainable agriculture. Out-growers in Imo State can benefit from training and capacity-building programs offered by specific institutions:

1. Imo State Ministry of Environment:
 - The Ministry provides training on sustainable agricultural practices that minimize environmental impact.
 - Collaborate with the Ministry for workshops on soil conservation, water management, and biodiversity conservation.
2. Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN):
 - FRIN conducts training on agroforestry practices that enhance environmental sustainability.
 - Out-growers can engage with FRIN to learn about the integration of trees and crops for improved ecological balance.
3. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like Green Nigeria:
 - Green Nigeria focuses on environmental conservation and sustainable agriculture.
 - Out-growers can participate in training programs organized by Green Nigeria to enhance their knowledge of environmentally friendly farming practices.
4. Agricultural Extension Services:
 - Extension officers, particularly those affiliated with the Imo State
 - Agricultural Development Program can provide on-the-ground training.
 - Work with extension services to conduct workshops on organic farming, conservation tillage, and other eco-friendly agricultural methods.

12.9 Extension Services: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluating the impact of extension services are essential for continuous improvement. Specific institutions play a role in this process:

1. Imo State Agricultural Development Program
 - Employs a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of extension services.
 - Regular assessments and feedback mechanisms are integral to extension services.
2. Imo State Ministry of Agriculture:
 - The Ministry monitors the implementation of agricultural programs, including

extension services.

- Collaborate with the Ministry to establish robust monitoring mechanisms and conduct periodic evaluations.

3. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA):

- IITA engages in research and evaluation of agricultural practices.
- Out-growers can participate in collaborative projects with IITA to assess the impact of extension services on farm productivity and sustainability.

4. Farmers' Cooperatives:

- Establish internal monitoring and evaluation systems within farmers' cooperatives.
- Cooperative members can periodically assess the outcomes of extension services and provide feedback for improvement.

10. Self-Assessment Encouraging out-growers to conduct self-assessments enhances their ability to adapt and improve. Relevant institutions include:

1. Imo State Agricultural Development Program

- Facilitate self-assessment workshops for out-growers.
- Provide guidelines and tools for farmers to assess their own practices, identify areas for improvement, and set goals.

2. National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS):

- NAERLS supports self-assessment initiatives among farmers.
- Engage with NAERLS to access resources and tools that empower out-growers to evaluate their agricultural practices.

3. Agricultural Research Institutes:

- Collaborate with research institutes like the National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI) for guidance on self-assessment in specific crop production.
- Provide out-growers with resources to conduct self-assessment in line with best agricultural practices.

4. Community-Based Organizations:

- Strengthen community-based organizations to facilitate self-assessment sessions.
- Encourage out-growers to actively participate in self-assessment activities within their community groups.

By engaging with these institutions, out-growers in Imo State can build capacity, monitor, and evaluate extension services, and conduct self-assessments to continuously improve their environmental stewardship and farming practices.

CHAPTER TEN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT

13.1 Introduction to Toolkit

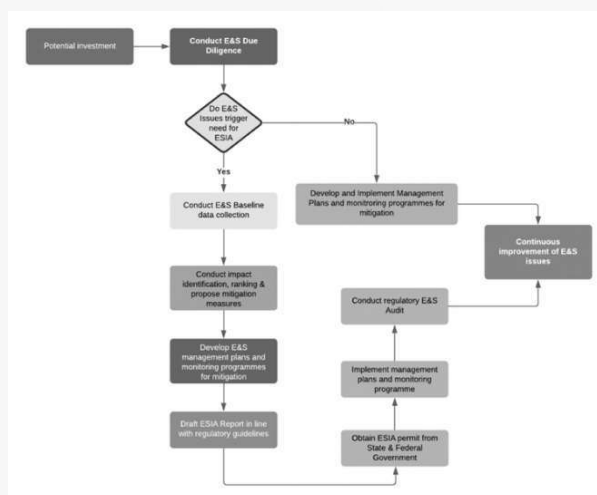
The Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) toolkit provides templates for environmental and social (E&S) standards on the operationalization of FRILIA. Imo State Environmental Protection Authority typically manages and regulates these standards. However, the Imo State Geographic Information Service (IMOIGIS) and Imo State Investment Promotion Agency (ISIPA) may manage specific social components. Therefore, the environmental and social risk management toolkit provides the Imo State Environmental Protection Agency, IMOIGIS, and ISIPA with the framework to guide the investor in implementing the various environmental and social sustainability safeguards, including the health and safety of its stakeholders.

13.2 Scope of the Toolkit

The scope of the toolkit is the provision of an E&S Management framework for potential investment activities via FRILIA, from the planning to the operation stage of such investments. More specifically, the toolkit covers the following:

1. Understanding the environmental and social due diligence for proposed development projects. This includes embedding E&S screening and assessment mechanisms for proposed interventions.
2. Conducting E&S baseline data collection to interpret potential E&S risks and impacts.
3. Managing potential positive and negative environmental and social risks and impacts (including climate change mitigation and adaptation) per best practice requirements.
4. Providing sustainable agriculture investment templates in line with best practices.
5. Developing E&S management plans for mitigating and/or enhancing risks and impacts and monitoring and evaluating (M&E) the effectiveness of these management plans

2. APPROACH TO ESRM TOOLKIT



2.1 ESRM Visual processes in line with ISIPA's Investment Stages

- **Level 1 : Initial inquiry**

At this stage, the investor conceptualizes the components of the potential investment, including the environmental and social (E&S) elements

- **Level 2 : Detailed enquiry (including a site visit)**

After enquiry and conceptualization, the investor then conduct an E&S due diligence.

- **Level 3: Negotiations/ Signing of Memorandum of Understanding**

This stage involves a review of the Environmental and Social due diligence (ESDD) report to ascertain if the investment triggers and Environmental and Social impact Assessment (ESIA). The final decision will be a major component of negotiations / signing of MOU

- **Level 4: Due Diligence and Facilitation of Implementation**

From the decision in stage 3, this stage can either involve conducting an ESIA or developing mitigation measures for E&S issues from the due diligence in cases where ESIA is not triggered.

- **Level 5: Operations initiated**

This stage involves implementing the management plans, monitoring the programme to mitigate E&S impacts, and conducting regulatory E&S audits.

- **Level 6: Aftercare**

As the investor continues operations, aftercare should focus on the continuous improvement of E&S performance.

13.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESRMF)

3.1 Principles for ESRMF in line with FRILIA

The component of FRILIA principles that address the E&S component is “Principles related to the environmental and social sustainability of investments.” The FRILIA principles related to E&S are:

- Safeguard against environmental damage unless adequately mitigated (FRILIA principle 4.1)
- Investments preceded by independent assessments of potential positive and negative impacts on tenure rights, food security, livelihoods, and the environment (FRILIA principle 4.3)
- Promote community, individual, and worker safety (FRILIA principle 4.4)
- Promote fair treatment, non – discrimination and equal opportunity of workers and prevent all forms of forced and child labour (FRILIA principle 4.5)
- Promote the use of recognized good practices related to hazardous materials generated (FRILIA principle 4.6)

3.2 Institutional Framework for ESRMF

The Imo State Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for coordinating all efforts related to the management of E&S risks associated with FRILIA; cross-cutting topics will be appropriately supported by the IMOIGIS, ISIPA, Imo State Agricultural Development Agency and Imo State Community and Social Development Agency

(IMOCSDA) and other institutional members of the FRILIA working group (FWG). The Imo State Environmental Protection Agency, will be supported by the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV) and the Federal Ministry of Labour & Employment to ensure compliance obligations of FRILIA projects are met and subsequently obtain the necessary permits and licenses (see GMOU Template 4)

3.3 Institutional roles and responsibilities

Below is a summarized list of the roles of the key institutions to drive the Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework (ESRMF) in FRILIA:

- The Imo State Environmental Protection Agency coordinates all efforts to manage E&S risks associated with FRILIA.
- IMOIGIS is responsible for providing expertise on land availability and acquisition issues.
- The Imo State Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for coordinating all investments in the state, including FRILIA-related projects.
- IMOCSDA is responsible for ensuring the sustainable development of communities and boosting FRILIA projects.

3.4 Capacity building requirements

Implementing efficiently and effectively the FRILIA ESRM toolkit requires the right set of knowledge and studies as environmental studies, social studies, data management, M&E, and best practices in sustainable agriculture. All personnel responsible for undertaking work related to FRILIA must be trained on the contents of the FRILIA ESRM. Based on the role and responsibilities of the key agencies, the following broad areas of capacity building have been identified and recommended:

- E&S risks and impacts identification and assessment
- Stakeholder engagement
- Reinforced ESIN process to include socioeconomic assessments, physical culture assessments, and conflict analysis.
- Understanding an environmental and social management system (ESMS)
- E&S audit
- Best practices on the use of pesticides, waste management, water conservation, and irrigation.
- Occupation Health and Safety Management System.

Ensuring that all site personnel have a basic level of E&S awareness training is essential. Capacity building will cover the applicability and use of this FRILIA ESRM toolkit and regulations and standards, as listed in the section below.

3.5 Legal/Regulatory Framework

3.5.1 Application of national and State laws and policies, international best practices, National laws a, Regulations, and policies:

- Criminal Code, 1990
- EIA Act No 86 of 1992
- Employee's Compensation Act, 2010
- Labour Act, 1990
- Land Use Act, 1978
- National Adaptation Strategy & Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria, 2011
- National EIA Procedural Guidelines, 1995
- National Environmental (Air Quality Control) Regulations, 2014
- National Environmental (Control of Bush Forest Fire and Open Burning) Regulations, 2011

- National Environmental (Desertification Control and Drought Mitigation) Regulation, 2011
- National Environmental (Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides) Regulations , 2014
- National Environmental (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2009
- National Environmental (Sanitation and Waste Control) Regulations, 2009
- National Environmental (Soil Erosion and Flood Control) Regulations , 2011
- National Environmental (Surface water and Groundwater Quality Control) Regulations, 2011
- National Environmental (Wetlands , Riverbanks and Lake Shores Protection) Regulations , 2009
- National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations , 1991
- National Policy on Environment , 2016
- National Policy on Occupational Health and Safety , 2020
- National Policy on Solid Waste Management , 2018
- Nigeria's Cultural Policy , 1996
- Pension Reform Act , 2004

State Laws, Policies and reference materials:

- Control of Water Pollution Sources Regulation, 2010
- Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulation, 2010
- Environmental Protection Authority Law , 2010
- IMIS infrastructure Master Plan 2023-2028
- FRILIA Executive Order , 2023

International standards and best practices:

- Africa Agenda 2063
- FAO and World Health Organization (WHO) International Code of Conduct
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries , 2011
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Environmental and Social Management Guidelines , 2015
- IFC Corporate Governance Guidelines , 2019
- IFC Good Practice Note on Animal Welfare, 2014
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS 1 to 8) and Guidance Notes 2012
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions, 1930 -1958
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001:2015 (Environmental Management System), 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System), 26000:2010 (Social Responsibility), 37101:2016 (Management Systems for Sustainable Development in Communities) on Pesticide Management , 2014
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants , 2004
- UN Sustainable Development Goals , 2015- 2030
- United Nations (UN) Convention Against Corruption (2005)
- World Bank EHS Guidelines for Aquaculture , Perennial Crop Production, Annual Crop Production, Forest Harvesting Operations , Mammalian Livestock Production, Poultry Production , Water and Sanitation , and Waste Management 2007- 2012
- World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1 to 10) , 2017
- World Bank General Environmental , Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

3.6 Environmental and Social Impact Screening

3.6.1. E&S screening

E&S Screening involves the initial assessment of the investment to understand the potential E&S impact. This initial Screening determines whether FRILIA investments are categories as High (Category I), Medium (Category II), or Low Risk (Category III). See ES Template 1 for the E&D Screening Categorization. Low Risk (Category III) projects are not land – intensive and are not bound by the FRILIA law. Thus, this toolkit is not applicable for such projects.

3.6.2 Regulatory ESIA process

The FMENV is responsible for setting policy guidelines on environmental issues and ensuring compliance with national environmental standards, while state – level agencies undertake similar responsibilities at the state level. The FMENV has an environmental Assessment (EA) department responsible for implementing Nigeria's EIA Act No.86 of 1992. The EA department, in conjunction with State Ministries of Environment, ensures adequate monitoring of environmental performance during project implementation consistent with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The Agency responsible for this action in Imo State is the Imo State Environmental Protection Agency. A summary of activities within each step and the roles and responsibilities of the proponent, Imo State Environmental Protection Agency, and FMENV are outlined in Figure 2. The most fundamental output of the ESIA process is an ESIA report developed in the regulations and best practices. The outline of an ESIA report is provided in **ES Template 2**.

Project Proposal: The project proposal should consist of the following:

1. Brief description of project-
 - Project title, proponent, and contact person (name/telephone)
 - Nature of the project and location (include plans if possible)
 - Comment on any land clearing activities involved in construction / operation which may result in the following: emissions, noise, night time operations, waste and/or by-products generated; and
 - Process flow diagrams, site plans, and current land use map.
2. Outline of the planning and implementation programme-
 - Project plan and implementation timetable; and
 - Project interactions (if applicable) such as out-grower models (**Refer to FRILIA out-grower and food security toolkit**).
3. Outline of the significant elements of the surrounding environment-
 - Residential development, schools, hospitals, parks, cultural features, site of specific interest, site of archaeological interest, groundwater and surface water resources, fishing areas, surrounding communities, and potential project affected persons; and
 - Environmentally sensitive areas.
4. Comment on E&S protection measures incorporated in the design and further E&S Implications-
 - Contractual controls, beneficial/ adverse effects, short/long-term effects, secondary/ induced effects, cumulative effects, history of similar projects, and ability to mitigate adverse E&S impacts.

- Proceedings of consultations and comments with other stakeholders in a public forum (if any has been done) . see **FRILIA Stakeholders Engagement Toolkit** for further guidance on stakeholder consultations.

Screening:

- Assign the project or activity into a category I, II, or III project (this procedure has been aligned with the E&S Screening for FRILIA as seen in **ES Template 1**)
- For projects under Category II, a full-scale ESIA may not be mandatory, but an ESMP will be required.
- The FMENV will issue an environmental impact statement (EIS) for projects in Category III, which are expected to have beneficial impacts on environmental and social parameters.
- The FMENV shall provide the proponent with appropriate advice (Screening Report) in writing.

Executive of ESIA: The ESIA scope must cover the following.

- Review national and international laws, regulations and codes applicable to the ESIA study and the proposed investment project.
- Scoping and stakeholder engagement exercise (with FMENV and The Imo State Environmental Protection Agency).
- Description of all action / activities that will be carried out during the proposed project.
- Baseline data gathering of environmental and social parameters and laboratory analysis (with FMENV and The Imo State Environmental Protection Agency
- Analysis of data obtained and description of the study area base on baseline data.
- Identification, evaluation and significance ranking of potential environmental and social impact of the project.
- Proposed recommendations of appropriate risk mitigation and / or opportunities enhancement measures , including an ESMP.
- Preparation of ESIA Report.

Draft ESIA Report: ES Template 2 shows the content of a Draft ESIA report. The investor shall submit copies of the report to the FMENV and The Imo State Environmental Protection Agency for review. All other stages are appropriately summarized in the figure above.

3.7 Environmental and Social Baseline

3.7.1 Guidelines and methodology for environmental data collection. Data and information for the description of the existing environmental condition of the Project area shall be collected using appropriate methodologies for each parameter. Parameters relevant to FRILIA investments include. climate. geology and hydrogeology, air quality and noise , surface and groundwater quality, aquatic biodiversity (hydrobiology),soil, land use and terrestrial biodiversity (flora and fauna) . The environmental baseline data collection will be guided by the FRILIA ESIA baseline data collection tool for environmental parameters **ES Template 3**.

3.7.2 Guidelines and methodology for social data collection.

Data and information for the description of the existing socioeconomic characteristics of the project area shall be collected using appropriate methodologies. Parameters relevant to FRILIA investments include demography, ethnicity , language , religion , vulnerable groups , administrative and socio- cultural institution , migration trends and patterns, land acquisition , economics , livelihoods , community grievances and

expectations, education, employment, health status and access to health services, culture, settlement pattern, and community infrastructural services and facilities. The social baseline data collection will be guided by the FRILIA ESIA baseline collection tool for social parameters is attached as **ES Template 4**.

3.8 E&S Impact analysis, ranking and mitigation

3.8.1. Impact identification and ranking methodology

The potential for environmental and social impact exists where an environmental aspect has been identified, i.e. where a project activity has been determined to have the potential to interact with the biophysical and socio-cultural environment. This can be done using an interaction matrix of project activities versus receptors. The significance of each impact is then determined as a product of the impact magnitude (ranked as positive, negligible, low, medium or high) and receptor sensitivity (ranked as low, medium or high). Qualitatively, the impact significance is then ranked on four (4) widely accepted levels; major, moderate, minor, or negligible.

3.8.2 Potential E&S impacts and significance ranking

Potential E&S impacts are any changes to the E&S baseline, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from the investor's activities. Impacts should be identified by considering the interaction between project activity (e.g. site clearing, planting, etc.) and the E&S aspect (e.g. exhaust emissions, noise, etc.). The potential impacts can be defined as:

- Negative : An impact that represents an adverse change from the baseline or introduces a new undesirable factor.
- Positive : An impact that represents an improvement to the baseline or introduces a new desirable factor.
- Direct: Impacts that result from the direct interaction between planned project activity and the receiving environment.
- Indirect: Impacts that result from the other activities that are encouraged to happen as a consequence of the project.
- Cumulative: Potential impacts that may result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project.

The potential E&S impacts associated with FRILIA projects are shown in **ES Template 5**.

Although the template is for a typical plant-based agriculture system, it can be modified as appropriate to suit other forms such as livestock rearing, poultry, agroforestry, aquaculture, etc. However, the list in the template is non-exhaustive and cannot be interpreted to indicate the totality of impacts applicable to a specific project.

After identifying potential impacts, the determination of significance and ranking process occurs in three (3) stages:

1. Determination of Impact Magnitude: which is a function of the combination of the following impact characteristics: extent, duration, scale, and frequency. The magnitude designations for potential negative impacts can be negligible, low, medium or high.
2. Determination of receptor sensitivity / fragility / value- which refers to economic, social, and/or environmental / ecological importance of the receptor, including reliance on the receptor by people for sustenance, livelihood, or economic activity and the importance of direct impacts to persons associated with the resource. The receptor-sensitivity designators for potential negative

impacts can be: low, medium , or high.

3. Determination of the impact significance- Which is the “product “ of a combination of the impact magnitude and receptor sensitivity (Table 2).

Table 2 : E &S impact significance matrix

Impact Significance Matrix				
Impact Magnitude		Sensitivity of Receptors		
		Low	Medium	High
	Negligible	Not Significant	Not significant	Low
	Low	Not significant	Low	Medium
	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	High	Medium	High	High

The significance ranking of potential impacts requires expertise consultation within the respective field (environmental and social) and engagement with stakeholders to accurately determine impact magnitude and receptor sensitivity to avoid bias or omissions.

3.8.3 Concept of impact mitigation and enhancement

Mitigation refers to measures or interventions necessary to avoid , minimize, reduce or offset adverse impacts. The standard approach for selecting appropriate mitigation measures are:

- Avoid adverse impacts as far as possible by the use of preventive measures.
- Minimise or reduce negative impacts to “as low as reasonably practicable” (ALARP) level;
- Offset , remediate , or compensate for adverse impacts which cannot be mitigated or residual impacts which cannot be further reduced.

In proffering mitigation measures, preference should be given to avoiding or preventing adverse impacts. Where not feasible , measures which are practicable and cost–effective using the best available technology should be suggested , such as climate- smart agriculture, innovative practices (aquaponics, vertical farming, black soldier flies, reforestation etc) irrigation and water management , sustainable livestock management, sustainable soil management, agricultural waste management, integrated pest management, etc. compensation (see toolkits on **FRILIA Involuntary Resettlement Valuation and Compensation Toolkit**) should only be considered as the last resort.

Enhancement refers to the identification , management and improvement of positive impacts. Enhancement of positive impact or opportunities should be managed with the development of adequate management plans and procedures as well as evaluation and monitoring tools to review progress.

3.8.4 Recommended mitigation and enhancement measures

The proposed recommendation for impact mitigation or enhancement measures (as shown in **ES Template 6**) should be based on the potential E&S impacts. Similarly, this template is for physical plant based agriculture system and can be modified as appropriate to suit other forms such as livestock rearing , poultry, agroforestry , aquaculture , etc. This is a non – exhaustive list and does not indicate the totality of

recommendations applicable to project impacts. The table only provides a guide as we understand that recommendations vary by several factors such as the project specificity, scale, best available technology, sustainability etc. nonetheless , the overall aim is to ensure that the project – related impacts are mitigated to the barest minimum, avoided , or compensated for while the opportunities are enhanced as much as practicable.

An ESMP should be developed (outline provided in **ES Template 7**) for effective Management of significant mitigation and enhancement measures. The ESMP shall be monitored, audited, reviewed and improved as indicated in the section below.

3.9 **E&S monitoring, audit and reporting**

3.9.1 The E&S monitoring programme shall be developed using the monitoring schedule from the ESMP to highlight the monitoring of compliance with mitigation measures. **ES Template8** shows the content a typical monitoring programme should contain in a tubular, including E&S parameters that would be monitored, the frequency and the responsible party within the project management team. Furthermore, the FMENV , the National Environmental Standard and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and the Imo State Environmental Protection Agency have mandated projects to submit evidence of these monitoring programme activities in quarterly reports; this reports are called the Environmental (and social) compliance monitoring report (**ES Template 8**)

3.9.2 **E&S Audit**

The FMENV, NESREA, and the Imo State Environmental Protection Agency have mandated projected to submit and environmental (and social) audit report (EAR) every three (3) years after commencement of operations. The EAR shall be developed in line with the National Guidelines for Environment Audit in NIGERIA OF 2011 issued by NESREA (ES template9)

CHAPTER ELEVEN

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Introduction

This RPF anticipates that disputes or complaints may arise as a fallout of land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement resulting from the implementation of this Project. Therefore, Imo River State acknowledges the right of PAPs to grievance redress, and hence in consultation with stakeholders establishes this Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) as alternative dispute resolution arrangement. Going through the court (judicial system) by aggrieved PAPs for redress may take longer periods and many times, are accompanied with court injunctions which adversely affect project implementation. Therefore, establishing a GRM is a proactive measure for addressing and resolving complaints out of court. As experienced in past projects, complaints and grievances may arise during implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme and may be relayed to the following issues:

- a. Disputed ownership of a given asset by two or more affected individuals having claim on the same land and inheritance of the acquired lands to affected persons,
- b. Incomplete census as well as inadequate valuation of affected assets,
- c. Compensation entitlements, complains against noise, pollution, accident,
- d. Errors related to identification and disputes on boundaries between affected individual(s) in specifying their land parcels and associated development.
- e. Disagreements on plot/asset valuation.
- f. Divorces, successor and family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between heirs or family.
- g. Where affected individual(s) opt for a resettlement-based option, disagreement on the resettlement package (the location of the resettlement site does not suit them).
- h. GBV and other social and environmental issues.

In view of this, Imo State will establish a procedure to deal with and resolve any queries as well as address complaints and grievances about any irregularities in the application of the guidelines adopted in this RPF for assessment and mitigation of social and environmental impacts through grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The GRM will deal with complaints and grievances related to both resettlement and other social and environmental issues beyond resettlement in this Project. Grievance redress committees (GRC) will be formed to receive and resolve complaints as well as grievances from aggrieved persons from the local stakeholders including the project-affected persons. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal actions. The procedure will, however, not pre-empt a person's right to go to the courts of law.

9.2 Objectives of GRM

The fundamental objectives of the GRM, implemented through the GRC serving as a par-legal body, are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability to the affected people. In other words, the grievance mechanisms:

- a. Provide a way to reduce risk for projects.
- b. Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities and promote a mutually constructive relationship.
- c. Prevent and address community concerns and assist larger processes that create positive social change.
- d. change.

9.3 Benefit GRM

The establishment of a GRM is beneficial for organizational and Project strengthening. Grievances should be seen as a gift and not a threat to the Project. Grievances submitted are a source of valuable information that can help to strengthen the implementation of the Project and provide support and protection to Project beneficiaries. Plateau State ability to resolve grievances demonstrates transparency and accountability to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Who can raise grievances?

Anyone can raise a grievance about Plateau State. Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are all welcome to submit complaints on any aspect of Plateau State via any of the available grievance channels (e.g. in-person to staff or volunteers or by phone, letter, email, or social media).

Structure for managing grievances and Staff responsible

The following can receive grievances from complainants under the State Imo GRM:

1. Grievance Volunteers and Ward Facilitators (at community the level)
2. LGA Field Supervisors (LFS) and Support Officers (at LGA level)
3. Imo State GRM Focal Points - specifically the Social Safeguards and Environmental Safeguards Anchors and Advisers (at State the level)
4. Imo State GRM Focal Points – specifically the Social Safeguards and Environmental Safeguards Anchors and Advisers (at Federal the level)

9.4 How can grievances be Submitted?

At the LGA, State levels:

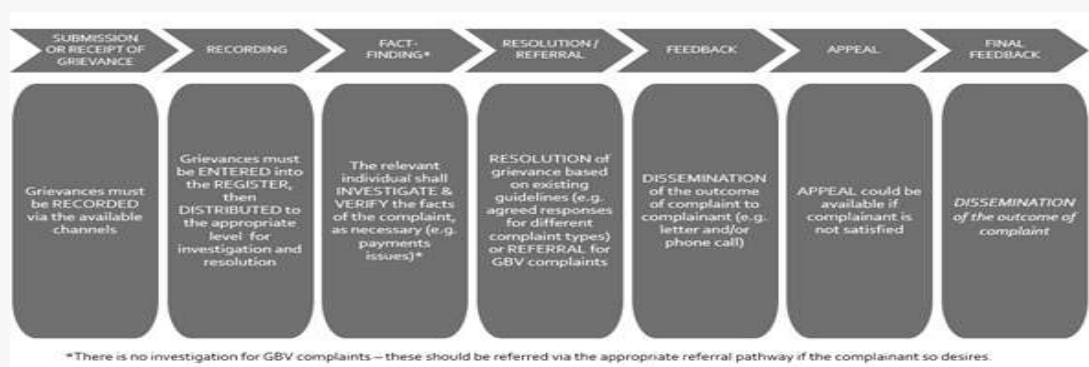
1. LFSs / WSOs: Complaints can be made through the LFSs or WSOs in person or in writing. They are also responsible for reviewing any complaints relating to their LGA received via any channel. They are effectively trained on project activities to collate and address grievances, channeling them as necessary to the Plateau State GRM Fps.
2. Imo State GRM FPs: Grievances can be made at the state offices either in person, via telephone, in writing, or through any other accessible channel as there are Imo State GRM FPs that have been trained on effectively handling and managing grievances. Telephone numbers for State hotlines will be displayed at various state and local government offices and in Project communities.

Addressing complaints related to GBV and SEA/SH

The Imo State GRM takes complaints related to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation or abuse / sexual harassment seriously. A separate GBV accountability and Response Framework have been prepared to address GBV allegations and to hold perpetrators accountable. However, for any complaint that is reported to the GRM (including complaints involving other forms of GBV that are not related to the project), the GRM will also have procedures in place to refer the individual to GBV service providers.

BASIC PROCESSES IN GRIEVANCE HANDLING

The following are basic processes to be followed in handling grievances:



Service Standards for Imo State GRM

- Imo State will ensure that all grievances are handled and resolved within the specified time frame depending on the category of complaint. The maximum time frame for resolving categories of issues that are within the remit of Imo State will be 3 months (90 days).
- Imo State will ensure that feedback is provided to complainants on the status of their grievances within 28 working days from the time the complaint was first received.
- Where investigations are likely to take more than 7 days, Imo State will provide complainants with a progress update.
- Imo State will guarantee that all complainants are treated with respect and fairness.
- Imo State will ensure that persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups can easily access the GRM using available channels for registering complaints.
- Imo State will ensure that GBV and SEA/SH complaints are treated appropriately following a survivor-centered approach

Guiding Principles

To effectively manage grievances, there are basic principles that must be followed to ensure that the grievance redress mechanism is effective and valuable to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The key principles include the following:

I. Communicated and Visible

A good grievance mechanism should be clearly communicated to all relevant stakeholders (beneficiaries, the general public, and others). Information on how to channel grievances should be clear and widely publicized. Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries should be informed on the timelines and the necessary steps that will be taken in handling their grievances. Information on what type of grievances can be made should also be clearly communicated to the beneficiaries, staff, and any other interested party. In the case of NFWP the Ward Facilitators (WFs), WAG Support Officers (WSOs), and LGA Field Supervisors

(LFSs) are the frontline staff who engage directly with citizens hence should be well knowledgeable on how the GRM operates. Accessible: An effective GRM should be easily accessible by all. It should offer multiple channels for receiving and responding to grievances (e.g. in person, by phone, in writing, etc.). The conditions of the beneficiaries and other interested citizens should be taken into account when establishing a GRM. For example, if the GRM has a hotline element and there are beneficiaries with no phones, the grievance handling process should offer other alternatives such as face to face interaction or writing letters as alternatives for channeling grievances.

Also, a good GRM should enable and encourage the use of different local languages in channeling grievances, which makes it more accessible for those who may not understand the official language.

II. Responsive

It is essential that a GRM should be responsive to the needs of its beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. It should ensure that grievances are acknowledged, and issues resolved promptly. Staff handling the complaints must follow the agreed targeted timelines for resolving grievances. A responsive GRM will ensure that complainants are regularly informed on the progress or status of their grievances. A good GRM should be responsive to the needs of different people, including vulnerable persons such as the elderly or disabled, and those who cannot speak or write in English. It should also take a survivor-centered approach to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse / sexual harassment (SEA/SH) complaints.

III. Fair and Objective

Grievance handling staff should be fair and objective when handling and managing grievances. Grievances should be handled with all sense of fairness and without any bias. Staff receiving grievances should be objective and empathetic towards the complainant and should not be defensive, unfair or seen to be taking sides. Complainants should feel that they were treated fairly and with respect.

9.5 Expectation When Grievances Arise

When local people present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following: acknowledgement of their problem, an honest response to questions/issues brought forward, an apology, adequate compensation, modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies. In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the company, contractors, or government officials must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation. To address these challenges, companies are being called upon to lead and work with their host communities to fund non-judicial, dialogue-based approaches for preventing and addressing community grievances.

9.6 Grievance Redress Process

At the time that the individual resettlement plans are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and communities will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be channeled via the Resettlement and Compensation Committee for each sub project at the sub- project level.

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs and project conditions and scale. Annex 4 contains grievance redress forms that could be used for grievance mechanism. In its simplest form, grievance mechanisms can be broken down into the following primary components:

a. Registration

The first step is the presentation of a grievance at the uptake point at any level. The social contact person or secretary of the committee will receive grievance from the complainant, register and acknowledge receipt of grievance to the grievant within 2 days. The registration form will capture the following data: 1) Case number, 2) Name of the complainant, 3) Date of the grievance, 4) Gender, 5) Complete address, 6) Category of the grievance, 7) persons involved, and impacts on complainant life, 8) Proofs and witnesses, and 9) Previous records of similar grievances.

b. Verification

The verification determines among other things whether the matter has relationship with the project activities, and whether the matter can be handled/resolved at the level where it is presented. This will determine if the matter should be referred to the next level or not. Part of the investigations may also be to assess the cost of lost or risk involved in the grievance. The processing step is when options for the approach to resolving the case are weighed and determined. Parties involved in the case are brought together for the first attempt at resolution with suggestions from the parties on practical steps to be taken which may also involve site visit for physical inspection and determination of the claim.

c. Feedback

All responses to the complainant in a grievance redress process that moves beyond a unit level must be communicated in writing and/or by verbal presentation to the complainant. This will include a follow up on the corresponding authority where cases are referred, to ascertain the status of reported cases. Feedback on outcome of each case should get to the complainant through the secretary of committee or social contact/safeguard person. It is expected that reported complaints at each level will be resolved and determined within 21 days from date of receipt of the complaint.

Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in subproject level activities and implementation. The Imo State will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as and when asked for by the Bank and any other interested persons/entities. The Imo State will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on the Imo State website. The Imo State program intends to strengthen the

GRM through information and communication technology to ensure that all complaints including those of sexual exploitation and abuse are immediately reported to the Government. Imo State will integrate the GRM on a web-based dashboard, to adequately and promptly address any potential grievance related to Gender Based Violence and SEA.

The complaints registered in this system will be managed by a dedicated administrator that will liaise immediately with any GBV and SEA complaints with the contractors, consultant and Imo State for immediate measures. If the GRM receives a case on sexual exploitation and abuse related to the project, it will be recorded, and the complainant will be referred to the relevant assistance, if needed, for referral to any other service providers. The supervision consultant will keep the information confidential to protect privacy of GBV and SEA complainants. In cases, where the perpetrator(s) is linked to project activities then the contractor will take appropriate actions as per the Code of Conduct signed by the particular person and under the effective law in Nigeria. Imo State will report activities and outcomes of GBV and SEA surveillance and management to the World Bank on a regular basis.

9.7 Financing of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Cost of Remediation

The proponent shall be responsible for the funding of logistics for the GRC as well as the eventual compensation or resettlement remediation that aggrieved party may be entitled to. The proponent will also be responsible for the cost of the judicial process for cases that result to court for adjudication. Table 7.1 below show the implementation plan for the GRM.

Table 7.1: Implementation Plan for Grievance Mechanism

STEPS	PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	COMPLETION TIME	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/PERSON
1	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, village, nature of complaint, inform the SPCU	1 day	Secretary to GRC at project level
2.	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	Social safeguard officer at SPCU
3.	Screen and establish the merit of the grievance	Visit the site, listen to the complainant / community; and assess the merit	7-14 days	GRC including the social safeguard officer & the aggrieved PAP or his / her representative.

4.	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, carry out resettlement redress in line with the entitlement matrix/ESS5	21 days or at a time specified in writing to the aggrieved PAP	PC-PCU and social safeguard Officer
5.	Extra intervention for dissatisfied	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-3 weeks of receiving status	PC-PCU
6.	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant
7.	Funding of grievance process	GRC logistics and training, redress compensation, court process	No fixed time	The proponent (Government or Investor)

9.8 World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by Sub-project interventions may submit complaints to existing project-level GRM or the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Project affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, because of non-compliance with WB safeguards policies and procedures. Details of the procedures to submit complaints to the WB's corporate GRS, is available in the GRS website: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the WB Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org. Any disclosure instrument on GRM will provide addresses of the GRS and the Inspection Panel.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Report of Stakeholder Consultations

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	Plateau State is in the north-central geo-political zone of Nigeria. It was created in 1976 and has Jos as its capital. Much of the state consists of undulating highlands of an average height of 1200 meters. The state is in the North Central Zone out of the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. With an area of 26,899 square kilometers, the state has an estimated population of about three million. It is located between latitude 8°24' N and 10°30' N and longitude 8°32' E and 10°38' E.
Demography	Plateau 4,717,300 Population [2022] – Projection 26,026 km ² Area 181.3/km ² Population Density [2022] 2.4% Annual Population Change [2006 → 2022]
Socio Economic Characteristics	• Christianity is the principal and significant religion of the state. There are also practitioners of Islam and the original native religions; however, the latter remains in the minority. • Economic Activities: Plateau State has a diverse economy, with agriculture, trade, and services playing significant roles. The state is known for its agricultural produce, including cocoa, oil palm, rubber, and fruits. • Education: Plateau State places importance on education with several institutions of higher learning, including the University of Jos and numerous secondary and primary schools. • Natural Resources: The state is rich in natural resources such as tin ore, columbite, Iro ore, Gemstones, agricultural resources, and kaolin. • Infrastructure Development: The state government has undertaken various infrastructure development projects, including roads and bridges, to improve connectivity and facilitate economic activities within the state. • Healthcare: Efforts have been made to enhance healthcare services, with the construction and renovation of healthcare facilities to improve the population's health outcomes.
Agricultural Sector	• Agriculture is the main occupation of the state's people and the central source of income. • Plateau State, Nigeria, engages in various agricultural practices due to its diverse agro-ecological zones. some central agriculture practices in Cross River State include: • Crops: Maize, Irish Potatoes, Millet, Sorghum, Riec, Cassava, Yam, Vegetables (e.g., tomatoes, peppers, onions) • Fruits (e.g., apples, strawberries)

Agricultural Sector	• Agriculture is the main occupation of the state's people and the central source of income. • Livestock Farming: Animal husbandry, including poultry farming, is practiced in Imo State. This contributes to the production of meat and eggs for local consumption. • Fish Farming: With its proximity to water bodies, aquaculture is practiced in certain areas, contributing to fish production for local consumption and sale. • Vegetable Cultivation: The cultivation of various vegetables, including tomatoes, peppers, and leafy greens, is undertaken by farmers in the state. • Poultry Farming: Poultry farming is a common agricultural practice, providing a source of meat and eggs for local and commercial consumption. • Livelihood Farming: Subsistence farming is prevalent in some rural areas, where farmers grow crops for their families' consumption and local trade.
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Groups Consulted	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land and Planning, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Plateau Sheep and Goat Association of Nigeria, Plateau Union of Butchers, Niger State Branch Manufacturers Association of Nigeria Cooperative Societies, NGOs, CBOs etc.
Number of Participants	53
Purpose of the consultations	The government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of the World Bank to create state business-enabling reforms in agriculture, fiberoptic infrastructure, and land -based investment administration. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the productivity, resilience, and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery. According to the lead Consultant, SABER triggered Involuntary Resettlement because it may involve land acquisition and displacement of persons physically and/ or economically. Though land take is not anticipated to be large scale, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is being prepared at this time to describe the procedures and policies that will be followed in preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which might be necessary when exact project locations requiring land acquisition or displacement of people would have been determined. This RPF outlines the laws of Nigeria and policies of the World Bank that will be followed to prepare RAPs and also gives indication about the categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their entitlements. The consultant informed them that compensation should take place before project implementation in the case of land acquisition or displacement of individuals. According to the consultant, this project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at various levels. The GRM will enable the PAPs to lodge their complaints, which will be appropriately addressed to avoid conflict.

Perception and Remark	The stakeholders took their time to express their appreciation to the state government and World Bank for the project. They believe the project is a step in the right direction to scale up value chains and encourage those in the sub-sector to put in more energy and resources to create more employment and wealth. Each agency also described its mandates and promised synergizing to support the project development objectives.
Areas of Discussion	The consultant inquired for information and inputs of the stakeholders on several issues, including the following: • The land tenure system in the state, process of land acquisition for small/commercial land holding. • The right of women to land ownership and challenges to land acquisition. • The availability and structure of conflict resolution mechanisms at various levels (cluster, community, and state) and GRM efficiency. • If the state has a gazette for payment of compensation for economic trees and crops; how land unit is measured, cost of acquiring a unit of land for lease and for outright purchase; • Easement and property valuation • Stakeholders Engagement • Community Assessment • Grievance Redress Mechanism • Valuation and Compensation • Environmental and social risk management • Out-growers and food security • International Memorandum of Understanding • Monitoring and Evaluation
Concerns expressed. by stakeholders	The stakeholders made input and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follows: 1)Rice Farmers: • Increase in the number of staff strength (extension workers) to address the needs of rice farmers, • Training for already existing workers,
Perceived Project Impacts	Positive impacts expected from the intervention: Increase in per capita. income, creation of employment, availability of drugs/vaccines for the control of disease at a subsidized rate, sensitization, and training on proper waste management, equipping of veterinary labs for efficient research,
Conclusions	All relevant issues were exhausted, documents were collected, and the meeting ended with a closing remark and prayer by a stakeholder.

Appendix 2: Pictures from Stakeholder Engagement



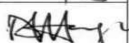
Appendix3: Attendance of Stakeholder Engagement on FRILIA

ATTENDANCE LIST

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PMRDO	Houan Damang	08066058107	h.lainga@gmail.com	
MOA	Dakye Ntchur Hnabila	07063535820	and ntfrednabila dakye@gmail.com	

MDA	CONTACT PERSON	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGN
Abu Nine Homes	Justice Onyabule	080 6327998	Justiceonyabule@yahoo.com	J.
J.M.B.B	Nandom Fankur	07030324488	@gmail.com fankur.nandom	Nandom
LANDS, SURVEY	TAGWI, SUNDAY	08036396069	satitagwi@gmail.com	Tagwi
PMRD	Winnifred Daboo	08162096644	winnifreddaboo@gmail.com	Winnifred
FADAMA	GIDEON DANDON	08356065	gideon.dandon@yahoo.com	Gideon
DND	ATICHOC YENGOF	07034858505	loiyengoet@gmail.com	Atichoc
LANDS	YOSY N. JOHNSON	0803207821	yosyjohnson@gmail.com	Yosy
OAH	Alezekiah N. Vrance	08037154-954	vrancealezekiah@gmail.com	Vrance
PICOT	Winnifred Wang	0909086635	winnifredwang@gmail.com	Winnifred

Appendix 4: Checklist for Resettlement Screening Affected Plot Sheet

Reference:

Reference:

Location: - County: District: Town:

GPS Coordinates: Surface: m²

Description of soil:

.....

.....

Perennial Crops: 1 Owner:
2 Owner:

Annual Crops: 1 Owner:
2 Owner:

Trees: 1 Owner:
2 Owner:

Structures: Movable structures: Owner:
Immovable structures: Owner:
Buildings: Owner:

Users: User 1: Surface used: Regime of tenure:
User 2: Surface used: Regime of tenure:
User 3: Surface used: Regime of tenure:
User 4: Surface used: Regime of tenure:

Valuation proposal (details of calculation on attached sheet):

Crops:

.....

.....

Structures:

.....

.....

Proposed distribution of compensation:

User 1:

User 2:

User 3:

User 4:

Prepared By: Date:

Affected Building Sheet

Reference:

Location: - County: District: Town:

GPS Coordinates: Photograph number:

Owner:

Full Name:

Address :

.....

Description:

Permanent:.....Non permanent:

Surface: m² Number of rooms:

Walls: Material: Condition:

Roof: Material: Condition:

Floor: Material: Condition:

Annexes outside:

Latrine: Material: Condition: Bathroom: Material:

..... Condition: Kitchen: Material: Condition:

..... Others: Material: Condition:

Additional features:

.....

Permanently Inhabited:By:Regime of occupation:

Periodically Inhabited: By: Regime of occupation:

Vulnerable group:

- a) Women-headed Household.....
- b) Family with physically and mentally.....
- c) Family with aged members.....
- d) Family with income below poverty line.....
- e) Family losing more than the economic threshold of their land through acquisition/negotiation.....

Valuation proposal (details of calculation on attached sheet):

.....

Proposed distribution of compensation:

User 1:

User 2:

User 3:

User 4:

Prepared By:Date:

Affected Household Sheet

Household Reference:

Location: - County:District:Town:

Reference of Affected Asset:-

Type: - Structure: Plot:Crop: (Tick one)

Reference of Affected Asset Sheet:

Household Information:-

Head of Household: - Name:Age:Sex

Identity Document: - Type:Number:

Composition of Household:-

Number	Name	Relationship with Household Head	Sex	Age
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

Socio-Economic Information:-

Head of Household:

Occupations: - Primary: Secondary:

Other members of Household:-

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Total Estimated Household Cash Income:

Education level of Household Members:-

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Project Impact:-

Assessment of the Impact of the Loss of the Affected Asset on Household's Livelihood:

.....

Amount of land owned;

Details of income loss due to loss of land;

Proposed Compensation or Resettlement Package:-

Household's Wishes:

.....

Proposed Package:

Proposed Livelihood Restoration Package:

Household's Wishes:

.....

Proposed Package:

.....

Appendix 5: **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Investment in Intensive Agriculture** **Template**

Between [Your Organization/Entity] and [Partner Organization/Entity]
This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is entered into on [Date], by and between [Your Organization/Entity], located at [Address], hereinafter referred to as "Party A," and [Partner Organization/Entity], located at [Address], hereinafter referred to as "Party B."

Purpose of the MoU: This MoU aims to establish a framework for collaboration between Party A and Party B for the development and investment in intensive agriculture, focusing on [Specify the purpose - e.g., sustainable farming practices, crop diversification, technology integration, etc.].

Terms of Agreement:

1. Objectives: 1.1 Clearly outline the objectives and goals of the collaboration, including but not limited to increased agricultural productivity, sustainable farming practices, and mutual economic benefits.
2. Responsibilities: 2.1 Party A Responsibilities: - Define specific responsibilities, tasks, and contributions expected from Party A, including financial commitments, expertise sharing, and resource provision. 2.2 Party B Responsibilities: - Define specific responsibilities, tasks, and contributions expected from Party B, including land provision, operational management, and adherence to best agricultural practices.
3. Expectations: 3.1 Clearly state the mutual expectations of both parties regarding the collaboration, emphasizing transparency, open communication, and shared success.
4. Timelines: 4.1 Project Timeline: - Outline the proposed timeline for the collaboration, including key milestones such as land preparation, planting seasons, harvest periods, and other relevant events.
5. Resources: 5.1 Resource Allocation: - Specify the resources (financial, human, technological) each party commits to the collaboration, ensuring equitable distribution and optimal utilization.
6. Communication: 6.1 Communication Plan: - Establish a communication plan outlining how information and updates will be shared between the parties, ensuring regular meetings, progress reports, and a designated point of contact.
7. Confidentiality: 7.1 Confidentiality Clause: - Include a clause specifying the confidentiality of information shared between the parties, particularly concerning proprietary technologies, business strategies, and financial data.
8. Termination: 8.1 Termination Clause: - Define the conditions under which either party can terminate the agreement, ensuring a fair and transparent process.

Review and Amendment: This MoU may be amended only by written agreement of both parties.

Termination: Either party may terminate this MoU upon written notice to the other party with

[Specify number] days' notice.

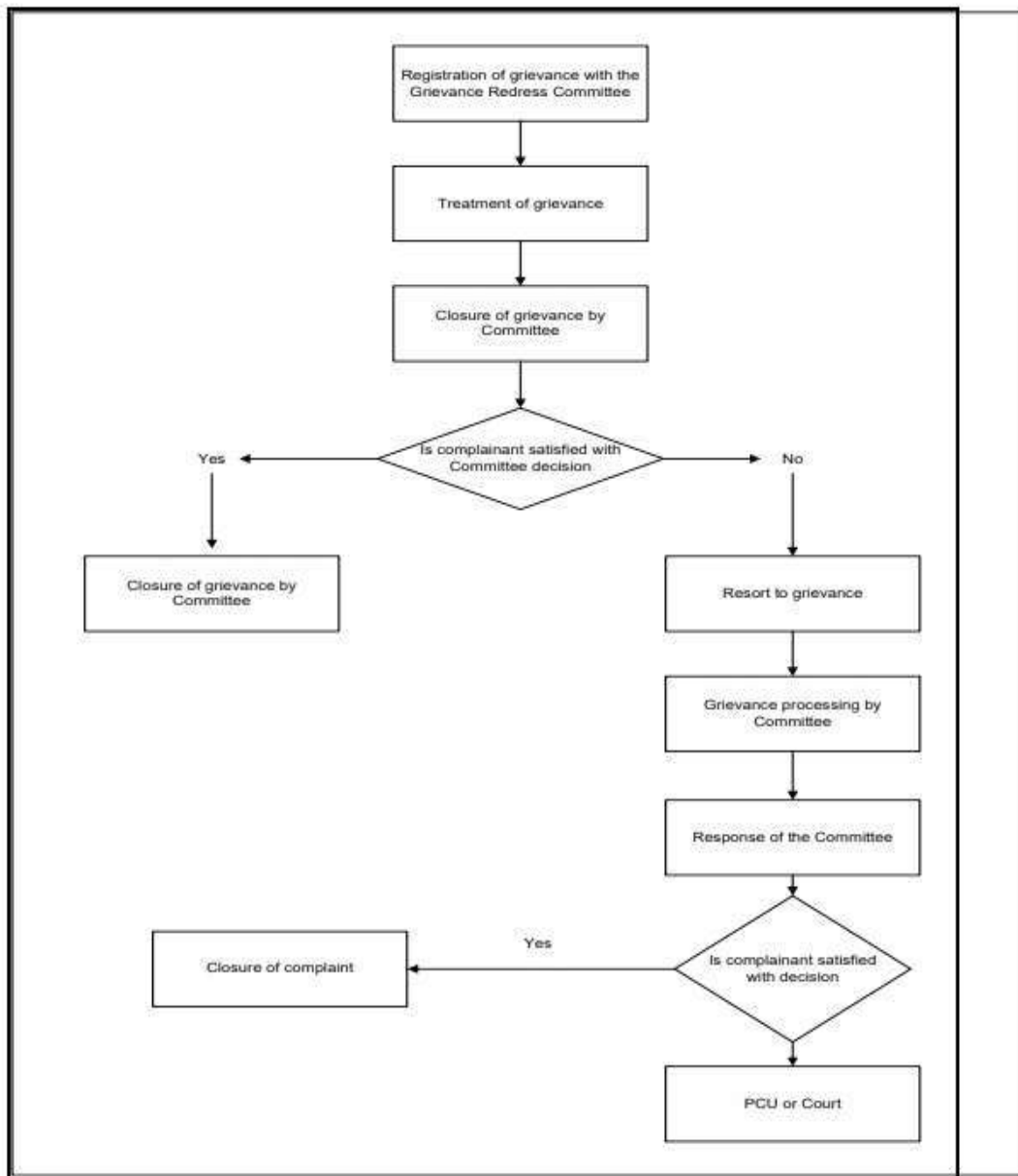
Governing Law: This MoU shall be governed by and construed by the laws of Plateau State of Nigeria.

Signatures:

[Name and Title - Party A] [Name and Title - Party B]

Date: _____

Appendix6: Sample Grievance Log



Appendix 7A: Sample Grievance Redress Form and Agreed Resolution Format

Grievance Form				
<i>Grievance Number:</i>		<i>Copies to forward to:</i>		
<i>Name of the Recorder:</i>		<i>(Original)-Receiver Party:</i>		
<i>LG & Community:</i>		<i>(Copy)- Responsible Party:</i>		
<i>Date:</i>				
Information About Grievance				
Define the Grievance				
Information about the Complainant		Forms of Receipt:		
Name		☐ community Information Meetings		
Phone Line		☐ Mail		
Village/ Local Govt. Area		☐ Informal		
Signature of Complainant and Date		☐ Other		
DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE (addition to list could be made as appropriate)				
1. Access to Land and Resources	2. Damage to	3. Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets	4. Decrease or Loss of Livelihood	5. Traffic Accident
a) Fishing grounds b) Lands c) Pasturelands d) House e) Commercial site f) Others	a) House b) Land c) Livestock d) Means of livelihood e) Other	a) Road b) Bridge/Passageways c) Power/Telephone Lines d) Water sources, canals and water infrastructure for irrigation and animals e) Drinking water f) Sewerage System g) Others	a) Agriculture b) husbandry c) Beekeeping d) Small scale trade e) Other	a) Injury b) Damage to property c) Damage to livestock e) others
6. Incidents Regarding Expropriation	7. Resettlement Process(Specify)	8. Employment and Recruitment(Specify)	9. Construction Camp and	10. Other (Specify)

<i>and Compensation (Specify)</i>			<i>Community Relations</i> <i>a) Nuisance from dust</i>	
			<i>b) Nuisance from noise</i> <i>c) Vibrations due to explosions</i> <i>d) Misconduct of the project personnel /worker</i> <i>d) Complaint follow up</i> <i>f) Other</i>	

Appendix 7 B: Template of a Claim Registration and Follow-up Form

Prepared by: Date:
Aggrieved person:
Full name:
Residence:
Project registration number:
Reason for the claim (detailed description of the aggrieved person's version):
Composition of the mediation committee:
Chair (name, position):
LG Chairman/Community Leader/representative (name, position):
Project (name, position):
Other elders (name, position):
Report of mediation efforts:
Agreed solution:
Implementation of the agreed solution:
Close-out:
In case no settlement is reached:

Appendix 7C: Quarterly Grievance Report

Case No.	Complainant's Name, gender and location	Nature of complain and expectation of	Date of petition submitted	Method of resolution with	Decisions and date of communication to the	Agreement with and commitment to	Progress (solved/	Reason if pending



DEVELOPED BY:

