



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
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
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
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 delighted to introduce the Plateau State Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land Intensive Investment in Agriculture (FRILIA). This pivotal initiative marks a significant stride towards sustainable and inclusive agricultural development in our state.

Plateau State is endowed with vast agricultural potential, and the FRILIA embodies our commitment to harnessing this potential responsibly, ensuring that agricultural investments contribute to economic growth, the well-being of our communities, and the preservation of our environment.

The purpose of these FRILIA toolkits is to serve as a reference and to provide guidance to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries, and forests with the overarching goal of achieving food security for all and supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. It will also enhance foreign investments in commercial agriculture that can generate economic benefits for Plateau state, such as additional revenues, increased employment opportunities for local populations and other citizens, and access to global value chains.

This framework adopts two crucial 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).

Adopting the Principles for Responsible Agriculture Investment underscores our dedication to responsible investment practices in agriculture and food systems. We recognize that such investments can play a pivotal role in promoting food security and nutrition while respecting human rights. By aligning ourselves with these principles, we aim to ensure that Plateau State's agriculture thrives economically and fosters social inclusivity and environmental sustainability.

Secondly, incorporating the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests reflects our commitment to securing tenure rights and facilitating equitable access to land, fisheries, and forests. 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 Plateau State FRILIA is a dynamic framework emphasizing collaboration, inclusivity, and responsible stewardship of our land and natural resources. It is a testament to our collective vision for an agriculture sector that not only yields economic prosperity but also ensures the well-being of our citizens and the resilience of our environment.

I appreciate 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 Plateau State.

I invite everyone to actively engage with the Plateau 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.

Sincerely,



Hon. Bugama Samson Ishaku

Commissioner for Agriculture

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The FRILIA toolkits were prepared by the Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with Reigns Management Consult staff and volunteers and guidance from the Nigerian Governors Forum Secretariat under the World Bank-assisted program on States Action on Business Enabling Reform (PFoR) Program. We would specifically like to acknowledge the time and input of:

Reigns Management Staff—Paul Adepelumi, Ph.D., Adebisola Odunuga, Abdulateef Baba Muhammed and Heather Eisenlord

Plateau State SEBER Staff— Mrs. Dongkum Grace Shwarta – (Commissioner for Finance and State SABER Coordinator), Engr. Modibo Samari (State Reform Champion), and all Staff of PMRDO (Programme Management and Result Delivery Office)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FRILIA

Plateau State, characterized by extensive arable land covering approximately 74% of its total area, is on the brink of a significant transformation in agricultural development. Despite the undeniable potential for cultivating various crops, such as cocoa, oil palm, rubber, yam, groundnuts, soybeans, potatoes, rice, fruits, and vegetables, only 30% of this fertile expanse is currently under cultivation. This contrast between potential and utilization sets the stage for the Plateau State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture—an ambitious initiative poised to propel the state into a new era of agricultural prosperity.

The urgency to unlock this agricultural potential is deeply rooted in the commitment to establish a sustainable agro-based industrial economy. Aligned with the Federal Government's diversification agenda, the state sees agriculture as the cornerstone for industrialization, private investments, job creation, and revenue generation. Central to this vision is the acknowledgment that responsible and inclusive land management plays a crucial role in translating this potential into tangible outcomes.

To realize these aspirations, Plateau State will embrace a comprehensive framework inspired by two 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 commitment to these agreements underscores their significance, emphasizing responsible agricultural investment, respect for human rights, secure tenure rights, and equitable access to land—essential elements in eradicating hunger, poverty, and supporting sustainable development.

The collaboration with the World Bank Group underscores the global importance of this initiative. Developed jointly by [Collaborating Organization], this framework is part of the Plateau State Economic Transformation Project, leveraging international expertise to guide Plateau State toward sustainable agricultural development.

The framework's objectives are dual-fold: firstly, to enhance the global appeal of Plateau State for land-based investments in agriculture, fostering economic growth on an international scale; and secondly, to ensure food security for the state's population while providing attractive commercial yields for investors. It represents a strategic blend of local empowerment and global engagement.

Implementing this framework necessitates innovative approaches to community mapping, socio-economic analysis, land use, and resettlement. Plateau State is committed to adopting these practices in line with global best practices, ensuring that the framework aligns with responsible and inclusive land-intensive agricultural investment principles.

In conclusion, the Plateau State Framework for Investment in Intension Land Agriculture is more than a document; it is a roadmap toward a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous future. By responsibly harnessing agriculture potential, the state aims to secure its own food supply and position itself as a global hub for sustainable agriculture investment. This framework is a testament to Plateau State's dedication to responsible and transformative agrarian development—a guiding light toward a future where the land yields prosperity for all.


Hon. Bugama Samson Ishaku
Commissioner for Agriculture

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This framework was developed to assist investors in agriculture to understand better agricultural investments and contracts in Plateau state, such as those available. Agricultural investment contracts can be complex, and some provisions may be challenging to understand. Stakeholders are urged to align investment strategies with these principles, ensuring a comprehensive approach prioritizes economic growth, social inclusivity, and environmental sustainability. The framework champions collaboration among farmers, investors, researchers, and development partners to collectively shape responsible land-intensive investments. Implementation necessitates actively securing tenure rights, promoting equitable access to resources, and adhering to human rights standards. By actively adhering to the FRILIA framework, stakeholders proactively contribute to the overall development of Plateau State's agriculture sector, forging a path towards resilience, inclusivity, and responsible land use.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This framework was developed to assist investors in agriculture to understand better agricultural investments and contracts in Plateau state, such as those available. Agricultural investment contracts can be complex, and some provisions may be challenging to understand. Stakeholders are urged to align investment strategies with these principles, ensuring a comprehensive approach prioritizes economic growth, social inclusivity, and environmental sustainability. The framework champions collaboration among farmers, investors, researchers, and development partners to collectively shape responsible land-intensive investments. Implementation necessitates actively securing tenure rights, promoting equitable access to resources, and adhering to human rights standards. By actively adhering to the FRILIA framework, stakeholders proactively contribute to the overall development of Plateau State's agriculture sector, forging a path towards resilience, inclusivity, and responsible land use.

1. Introduction

In Plateau State, the development and implementation of the Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land Intensive Investment in Agriculture (FRILIA) are grounded in a profound understanding of the pivotal role responsible investment plays in advancing food security, nutrition, and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food within the context of national food security.

Recognizing agriculture and food systems as encompassing a broad spectrum of activities—from production to consumption, involving goods, livestock, fisheries, and forestry—the FRILIA framework aligns with global principles and standards that advocate for responsible investment practices. These practices aim to contribute significantly 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 four dimensions of food security and nutrition—availability, access, stability, and utilization—stand as focal points within the FRILIA framework, necessitating a substantial increase in responsible investment. This entails the creation of productive assets and capital formation, encompassing physical, human, and intangible capital, all geared toward realizing food security, nutrition, and sustainable development. In line with the guiding Principles outlined in the document, responsible investment necessitates the utmost respect, protection, and promotion of human rights, echoing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other pertinent international instruments.

The FRILIA framework places particular emphasis on strengthening and securing the capacity of large and smallholders to invest, promoting responsible investment not only in collaboration with but also by and for these essential contributors to the agricultural landscape.

Farmers, with a specific acknowledgment of family farms, are deemed critical contributors to food security and nutrition, being major investors and investing their capital and labor into their agricultural activities. The framework underscores the multiplier effects of investing in agriculture and food systems, highlighting its potential to contribute to complementary sectors and overall economic development.

While large investments in agriculture and food systems are vital, the sustainability of such assets hinges 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. As the FRILIA framework outlines, 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, crafted by the Committee on World Food Security, offer a distinctive value proposition through a multi-stakeholder, holistic, and consensus-driven approach. These Principles draw upon existing guiding frameworks such as the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance on Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (VGGT). By embracing these principles, the Plateau FRILIA framework seeks to foster global ownership and application, embodying a commitment to responsible, inclusive, and sustainable land-intensive investment in agriculture.

1.2. Objectives:

The overarching objective of the Plateau FRILIA Toolkits is to create a paradigm shift in how agricultural investments are approached and executed in the state. The toolkits seek to:

1. Promote responsible agricultural practices that align 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' purpose extends beyond mere guidelines; they are intended to serve as practical, actionable resources for stakeholders involved in the agricultural sector. Whether it be a farmer seeking sustainable land-use practices, an investor aiming for responsible investment, or a policymaker crafting regulations, these toolkits are designed to cater to a diverse audience.

In Plateau 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 rationale behind the development of the FRILIA Toolkits is rooted in the recognition that agriculture can be a driving force for economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental conservation when approached responsibly. Like many regions globally, Plateau State 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

Plateau FRILIA is aligned with the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2014 then the principles could 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 Plateau 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.

The primary legal framework governing land acquisition and takeover in Plateau State, Nigeria, 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. In evaluating both documents, particular attention was given to considerations of entitlement and eligibility in cases involving the loss of assets, including land, economic tree structures, employment, and businesses.

The analysis scrutinized both systems for similarities and divergences in processes related to land acquisition, displacement of individuals, compensation rates, and entitlement structures; among 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 Plateau State will align with international standards for involuntary resettlement.

The Resettlement Policy Framework 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 it 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 as fallout of the 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. Intended Users

Intended Users in the Context of Plateau 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 Plateau 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 Plateau State Framework strives to foster responsible investment practices that contribute to the region's sustainable development of agriculture and food systems.

1.11 Principles and Implementations in the Context of Plateau State:

In the context of Plateau State, these fundamental principles underpinning the implementation of the Plateau 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 Plateau 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 Plateau 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:** Plateau 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

2.1. 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 commitment to ensuring that all stakeholders are involved, understand, manage, and apply the toolkits in implementing FRILIA, making them an integral part of the project.

2.2 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

2.3. The Toolkit 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?

2.4 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

2.5 Target Audience

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

- The Plateau 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 Plateau State's political and technical sphere, shown in more detail in the “Proposal for Stakeholder Engagement on FRILIA Toolkits in Plateau 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 Plateau State Geographic Information Service (PLAGIS), or the Plateau State One Stop Investment Center (OSIC), 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.

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	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		

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, KWIPA and KOGIS, communicate the toolkits.

2.4.1 Reigns Management Consultants 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/KOSG

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, KOGIS and KIPA, 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

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.

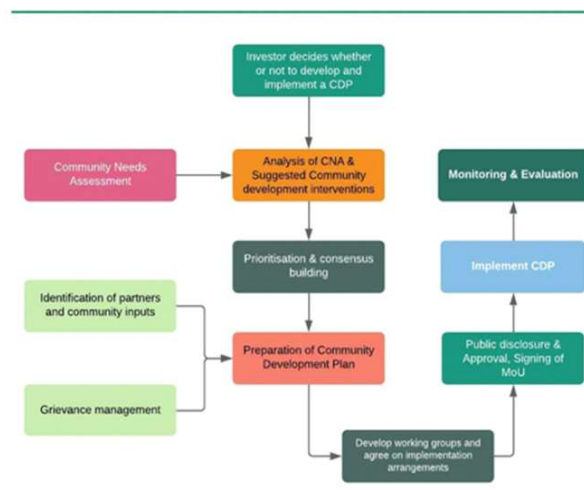
1.2 Scope of the CNA and CDP Toolkit

Initial consultations with the during the preparation of the FRILIA toolkits revealed that Pleateau State Government (PLSG) 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 PLSG'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 OSIC 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.
- Investor conducts 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.
- OSIC 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, OSIC and established working group.

Stage 6 - Aftercare:

- OSIC, 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 of the ways 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 plan, 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 PLSG will include:

- OSIC
- Plateau State Geographic Information System (PLAGIS)
- Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency (PLACSDA)

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
- Pleateau 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 been 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	<p>How would you describe the availability and adequacy of the following infrastructure/amenities in the community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water b. Sanitation, hygiene and waste c. Health d. Education e. Electricity f. Roads/transportation g. Market h. Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT OUTLINE (TABLE OF CONTENTS)

- Acronyms
- List of Tables
- List of Figures
- Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

- 1.0: Overview
- 1.1: Project background
- 1.2: Objectives of the Community Needs Assessment
- 1.3: Description of the Project Area <Including a project area map if available>
- 1.4: Structure of the consultancy team
- 1.5: Report structure

Chapter 2: Community Needs Assessment Methodology

Chapter 3: Community Needs Assessment Analysis

- 3.1: Prioritization
- 3.2: Consensus-building

Chapter 4: Community Needs Assessment Results

- 4.1: Overview of community
- 4.2: Administrative and Development Institutions
- 4.3: Community Development Profile
- 4.4: Identified Community Needs
 - 4.4.1 Cross-cutting community needs
- 4.5: Community Resources and Capacities

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Next Steps

- 5.1: Conclusion
- 5.2: Next steps
 - 5.2.1: Community Development Plan

Annex

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.

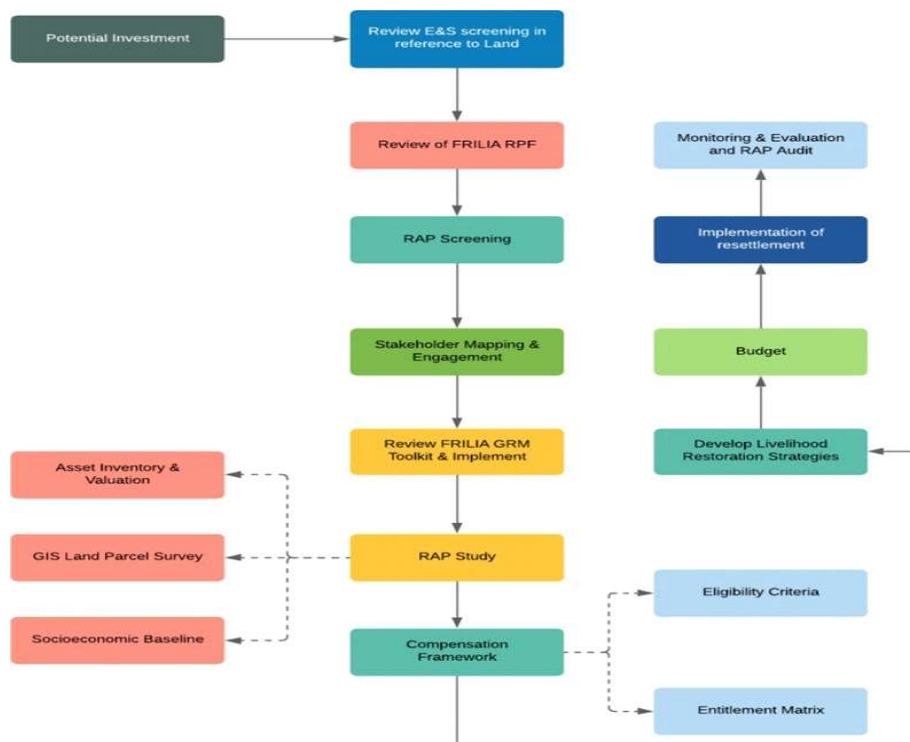
- Legal Framework
- Resettlement planning process
- Compensation framework and arrangements for all PAPs
- Participatory approach to stakeholder engagement
- Livelihood restoration planning
- Grievance management

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 Plateau State.
2. Embrace best practices in land valuation while considering existing national and state laws, PASG 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 PL IPA, a one-stop compensation and valuation compliance checklist document.

4.3 VISUAL PROCESS MAP FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT



4.1 RPF Visual Process Map in line with KIPA's Investment Stages

- **Level 1: Initial inquiry**
At this stage, the investor informs PLIPA 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 (See section 4.3 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.

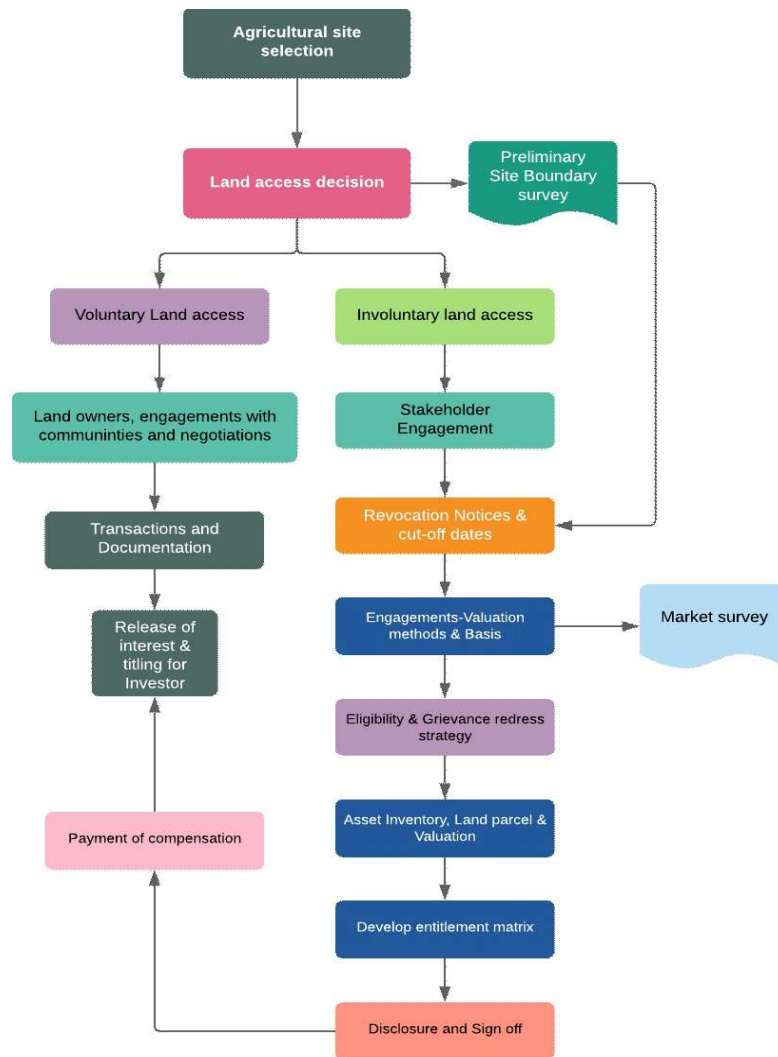
CHAPTER FIVE

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 or 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



A. **RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)**

B. 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 impacts 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 or restrictions on land use.

C. *Objectives of the RPF*

The RPF aims to ensure 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 thorough consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders, ensuring their involvement and consideration; 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, providing a sense of security and information.

This document is a principle-based framework that would guide all future agricultural projects under FRILIA that trigger livelihood restoration or/and 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 in line with FRILIA

All resettlement and compensation activities for projects under FRILIA should be conducted according to the provisions of all relevant Nigerian laws, specifically Plateau 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)

D **Legal Framework**

The legal framework expounds on Nigeria's relevant land acquisition laws, regulations, and policy frameworks and, specifically, the Plateau 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, Plateau 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, project and sub-projects shall detail a comparative analysis of federal laws, regulations, policies, and FRILIA principles.

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

Year	Law/Document	Ref #	Comments
1992	National Agriculture Land Development Authority	S.9	Provides that 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 the purposes of planning, all acquisitions are to be guided by the provisions of Cap L5.
2005	Harmonised 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	Plateau State Master Plan Law	S(7), S(8)	Improve governance in land administration.
2017	Plateau Land Use Regulations	All	Principal regulation guiding land administration in Plateau State
2018	Plateau State Infrastructure Master Plan 2018-2050		Agricultural investments
2018	Plateau State Urban and Regional Planning Law		KASUPDA Establishment Law
2018	Plateau State Landlord and Tenant Law		Land rents
2018	Plateau State Landed Property Law		Penalties for sharp practices
2019	Plateau Forestry Law)	S.4(1), S10 and S15(2)	Harmonise approved names of trees and the recognition of gazetted 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

The FRILIA Principles adopt a mix of best practices regarding involuntary resettlement and standards entrenched in State and National laws. In the event of an involuntary acquisition, CAP L5 (LFN) and the PLSLUR at the local level set the minimum performance benchmarks for valuation and compensation. However, to fully implement the principles of FRILIA, all land-intensive projects shall, in addition to the minimum requirements, adopt FRILIA principles to address resettlement and compensation.

- E **RAP Study**
The RAP study should entail three core exercises, namely socioeconomic baseline study, asset inventory and valuation, and GIS land parcel survey. These exercises are best conducted simultaneously to maximize efficiency and to avoid stakeholder engagement fatigue.
- F **GIS Land Parcel Survey**
The land parcel survey involves the measurement of the extent of an individual's parcel of land using a GPS device with significant precision. With this, the exact boundary track of parcels within the project area should be recorded on-site and further processed into a geodatabase. In undertaking the parcel survey, survey forms (**see IRVC Template 4**) covering necessary land-related details of the owner and/or user should be completed on the field.
- G **Asset Inventory & Valuation**
Asset inventory involves the inventory of assets (all unexhausted improvements) within the land parcel of each affected person as defined by the GIS land parcel survey. In conducting an asset inventory, the certified valuer shall conduct a rapid market survey (see **IRVC Template 8**) to understand major crops within the project area and also collect market information of the market prices to develop the replacement value for potentially affected assets. (*see section 4.6.1 Methodology for valuing affected assets*). Asset inventory should be conducted using **IRVC Template 3**
- H **Socioeconomic Baseline Survey**
An essential aspect of preparing a RAP is establishing a socio-economic baseline census of all persons identified as owning or having usufruct rights for land and all unexhausted improvements made to the land under the GIS land parcel and asset inventory survey. The socioeconomic baseline survey should cover critical indicators such as demography, livelihoods, income and expenditure, access to social infrastructure, vulnerability, and food security. Refer to **IRVC Template 5** for sample Socioeconomic baseline survey tool)

.5.2 Compensation Framework

The valuation and compensation processes for involuntarily acquired land in Nigeria are legally regulated. The process is solely governed by the Land Use Act, Cap L5 (LUA Cap L5) and provisions of the Plateau State Land Use Regulations, 2017 (PLSLUR), which cumulatively empower the Governor to revoke rights to land for overriding public purposes and to pay compensation accordingly. The Act in S.33 also offers a Project Affected Person (PAP) the option to accept resettlement instead of cash compensation.

PLSG adopts a modified land take system that encapsulates the requirements of the LUA Cap L5 and best practices. It practices the land for land compensation policy (where practicable) and pays for economic trees, crops, and structures based on rates provided in a Regulation (PLSLUR). The Government emphasizes the involvement of all affected stakeholders in participatory stakeholder consultation, with an appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism in place for all its acquisitions.

Notwithstanding the enhanced existing land valuation and compensation strategies embraced by the government, its resolve to achieve the implementation of an acceptable framework through the FRILIA Principles at this moment adopts a compensation framework (CF) that addresses the following issues:

- Description of existing compensation guidelines and practices of the PLSG.
- The methodology that an investor will apply in the valuation of losses.
- Types of assets and compensation for each loss classification.
- Compensation valuation methods and eligibility criteria for any assistance.
- How and when compensation should be paid.

The CF, therefore, defines and guides a performance benchmark expected of projects in the planning for compensation as a component of a general Resettlement Framework.

5.3 Principles guiding (CF) in line with FRILIA

The FRILIA Law through a Standing Committee seeks amongst other functions the monitoring and application of Compensation standards embracing the following principles:

1. Compensation standards are to be disclosed and applied consistently.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Supplemental livelihood improvement or restoration measures will be provided if the taking of land causes loss of income-generating opportunities.
5. Public infrastructure and community services that may be adversely affected will be replaced or restored.
6. Displaced persons with land-based livelihoods should be offered an option for replacement land unless equivalent land is not available.

5.4 Eligibility Criteria

This section sets out the eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix for projects and sub-projects that trigger resettlement. Eligibility criteria are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits and discourage claims of ineligible people. The eligibility criteria for projects that trigger resettlement under FRILIA are underpinned by the FRILIA law and principles and international best practices. It is therefore essential for projects that trigger resettlement to develop comprehensive eligibility criteria.

Whether or not the PAPs must relocate, the involuntary acquisition of land results in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, as well as loss of income streams or means of livelihood. Meaningful consultations with impacted people, local

governments, and community leaders will thus enable the development of criteria to determine persons eligible for compensation and other resettlement aid. The specific criteria for eligibility are as follow:

- Holder of a statutory⁴ right of occupancy is eligible for compensation as a landowner
- Holder of a customary right of occupancy is eligible for compensation as a landowner
- Individuals who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, i.e. encroachers/squatters, are eligible for compensation as a land occupier, not as a landowner.

5.5 ***Vulnerable Groups***

Vulnerable groups are people who may be more negatively impacted by resettlement based on their age, gender, ethnicity, physical or mental disability, financial or social status. More crucially, vulnerable persons may be constrained in claiming compensation or resettlement assistance and related benefits. As such, all projects and sub-projects should be committed to ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are given appropriate attention in the context of compensation provisions and overall resettlement assistance. To achieve this, persons considered vulnerable must be consulted adequately in a fair and culturally appropriate manner.

Whilst there are no fixed compensation mechanisms currently developed, the Project shall develop these in advance of relocation, allowing sufficient time for consultation with those affected to ensure that the measures are fair and culturally appropriate. Cash compensation is unlikely to be a suitable measure for vulnerable groups, so the focus should be on specific support mechanisms and social programmes tailored to these groups. Investors may also take further steps to assess the needs of the vulnerable to sufficiently support them (See **FRILIA CNA & CDP Toolkit** for guidance).

Determining Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date is the date by which no further claims for compensation to land, assets or other unexhausted improvements can be made. The cut-off date notice (**IRVC Template 2**) seeks to prevent individuals seeking compensation from filing speculative claims within the Project Area. In establishing the cut-off date, a notice should be served to the general public by radio, newspapers, gong-gong beaters, information centres or any culturally appropriate medium through which information can be disseminated. After the established cut-off date, individuals who move into the Project Area are not eligible for compensation and/or assistance. Enumerated inhabitants who make further improvements to their homes or other structures after the cut-off date are likewise ineligible for additional compensation on the improvements made.

5.6 **Entitlement Matrix**

Table 2 details the eligible groups for compensation and their types of losses based on Plateau State Government (PLSG) principles on compensations and the FRILIA principles.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

S/N	Eligible Group	Type of Loss	Existing PLSG Principles	Project Compensation based on FRILIA Principles
1.	House owner: Holder of customary rights of occupance	Land and Housing	<p>Depreciated Replacement Cost of the structures and all accompanying improvements specified in Cap L5 2014 and reference to PLSLUR 23, Schedule 9.</p> <p>Refunds of ground rents paid in the year of revocation (operationally replaced by the payments outlined in Schedule 7 of the PLSLUR.)</p>	<p>The Project shall offer affected persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing with security of tenure or cash compensation where appropriate. The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of housing. Cash compensation levels will be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.</p> <p>Relocation assistance or allowance: Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process will be provided with a transport allowance. <i>(if a PAP falls into more than one category, they should only be eligible for one payment of relocation assistance to assist relocation of all their assets)</i></p> <p>Disturbance allowance: A cash amount will be provided related to the quantum of the disturbance caused.</p>
2	Occupier of Habitable asset	Rented Housing	No compensation	Relocation allowance: cash amount to cover the cost rent of equivalent housing for the residue of the year (if a documented

				annual tenant per Plateau State Landlord and Tenant Law, 2018) plus transportation allowance
3	Agriculture landowner and holder of customary and statutory rights of occupancy	Agricultural land, Crops and Economic Trees	<p>For the farm buildings, installation or improvements for the replacement cost of the installation, building or improvement, that is to say, such cost may be assessed based on the method determined by the appraising officer, less any depreciation.</p> <p>In regard to any improvement in the type of reclamation works, the cost of which may be proven by documentary evidence.</p> <p>Crops and economic trees on the land apart from any building, installation, or improvement thereon, for an amount equal to the value prescribed in Schedule 7 of the PLSLUR 2017</p>	<p>Where resettlement land is not available, the principle of full replacement cost (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of all agricultural assets (buildings, trees, crops etc.). All transaction costs are to be accounted for.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes: The approved RAP or LRP will determine the restoration programmes. (<i>Refer to section 4.7 Livelihood Improvement Strategy on livelihood improvement strategies</i>).</p> <p>Relocation assistance or allowance: Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process should be provided.</p> <p>Disturbance allowance: A cash amount should be provided if disturbance is specifically caused.</p>

4	Agricultural Land User (Renting land through cash or in-kind payment)	Loss of crops and Access to income from agricultural land use	Crops to be counted and pain in accordance with Schedule 7 of the PLSLUR 2017	Compensation calculated at market value for all crops and additional allowance for land rent at a new site, including costs of land clearance, improvements and transactions cost.
5	Formal workers employed by agricultural land occupier and holder of customary/statutory rights of occupancy	Loss of income and Employment (Permanent and/or Temporary	No compensation	Inventory of workers and payment of wages not below the National Minimum Wage for the transition period (expected periods as recommended ESMP for businesses to relocate). Where this is not feasible, employees may be compensated for a minimum period of 3 months.
6	Crop cultivators, including sharecroppers or a farmer, who cultivates crops on agricultural land over which they do not hold a customary right of occupancy.	Loss of crops and rights to farming activity	Crops to be counted and paid in accordance with Schedule 7 of the PLSLUR 2017	Full replacement cost of lost crops Relocation assistance or allowance: Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process should be provided.
7	Owner of other (non-habitable) physical assets on land.	Immovable structures/assets (e.g. tool sheds, fence, food kraal, fishponds, traps etc.)	No compensation	Full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of (non-habitable) physical assets owned by non-occupiers of the land. The project may contemplate additional allowance. Disturbance allowance: A cash amount should be provided if disturbance is caused.
8	Owner of movable assets on the land	Moveable assets	No compensation	Relocation assistance or allowance: Physical aid with the relocation process

	whether they live or work there.			or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process should be provided.
9	Graves, Tombs and Shrines	Religious and psychological	Non-Specific	Relocation allowance: A culturally acceptable cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation should be provided. Where the expenses demanded are unreasonable, the project may conceive a top-up above any government-recommended cost.
10	Utility Companies (PLEDC), Water Authority pipelines, Telcos etc.	Loss of income and service disruptions	Replacement costs – non-specific	Physical assistance and commitment to the relocation process or a cash payment to the service provider covering the cost of the relocations. The project may conceive emergency supports to community losing services.
11	Government Assets - Schools, Health Centres etc	Loss/disruption of access to public services		The principle of rebuilding such assets at an acceptable resettlement site in a participatory frame with the Government shall underlie this loss. Where replacement is not feasible, full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of community assets payable to the affected government agency.
12	Community provided infrastructure – Roads, Water sources, mosques, churches etc	Communal benefits		The principle of rebuilding such assets at an acceptable resettlement site in a participatory frame with the community shall underlie this loss. Where replacement is not feasible, full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the

				provisions for loss of community assets payable to the affected community leadership or trust.
13	Water users – Community/Individual	Loss of access to communal assets and individual rights to fishing, games etc		Individuals who lose access to water bodies for purposes of fishing or other livelihoods should be included in livelihood restoration programmes. If the community's economy is dependent on the water source, the project should conceive a restoration programme within similar locations and additional supports for improved fishing practices.

5.7 Methodology of Valuing Affected Assets.

This section describes the compensation standards that shall be applied to the entitlements described in Table 2 and the valuation methods used to arrive at the compensation that will be payable. The FRILIA principles recognise that holders and/or occupiers of all categories of assets are eligible for participation in the compensation and valuation process. Typically, assets that may be subject to valuation are:

- Residential, commercial, agricultural, communal and recreation assets.
- Uncompleted developments at different levels of completion.
- Temporary structures in use both for agricultural, residential and/or commercial uses.
- Makeshift/uncompleted structures in use as permanent/temporary residences.
- Undeveloped plots of lands.
- Fallow agricultural lands.
- Cultivated farmlands.
- Water bodies including fishing traps/nets.
- Game and forest reserves.
- Ancillary facilities such as boreholes, barns, outdoor cooking facilities etc.
- Cultural assets, shrines and other communal interests.
- Gravesites (Communal, individual and Family)
- Animal/Fishing/Poultry business assets.
- Categorised trees, crops and other plantations of economic value; and
- Government and privately-owned utilities assets.

The basis of valuation in this regard shall be 'the current market value'⁶ for all the assets – buildings, installations, improvements, ancillary facilities, economic trees and crops, plus transactional costs. This method of valuation achieves full replacement cost. The full replacement cost or the replacement cost approach of valuation involves determining the cost of reconstructing the same structures new but reflecting their stages of completion/construction. Projects or sub-projects⁷ shall not depreciate assets on account of their state of repairs. To achieve this, the Project should engage the services of independent registered/certified valuers to conduct market surveys and issue a market survey report within the Project Area and develop current replacement value indices expressed per unit, per square meter and/or linear meter. The valuation must report on all assets identified and issues around them using outline detailed in **IRVC Template 9**.

With regards to crops and economic trees, the investment yield approach for valuation should be used. This method involves determining the opportunity cost of the claimants' rights to the incomes from their farms, trees and plantations through a resettlement implementation period of three months and variable crop/tree gestation periods.

5.8 Compensation

Compensation should be provided to all individuals whose assets or access to assets is affected or damaged due to land acquisition or any other activities undertaken by the projects, sub-projects, or activities under FRILIA. Compensation for the loss of tangible and intangible assets will vary depending on the type of loss and whether a PAP is eligible. Compensation can take the form of monetary payment, in-kind compensation, or livelihood support programmes.

All PAPs should be entitled to monetary compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets or in-kind compensation, where the impacted assets would be replaced with an asset of similar or increased size, value, and quality. The decision on which type of compensation to be used should be jointly agreed upon between the project and the PAPs and subject to the availability of replaceable assets.

5.9 Livelihood Improvement Strategy

This RPF acknowledges the need to go beyond in-kind compensation and cash compensation for losses and provide support to PAPs to restore their livelihoods and improve their standard of living. As part of developing the RAP, detailed livelihood restoration and improvement measures and strategies must be established. These strategies shall ensure that livelihood and restoration packages (either land-based or non-land-based) are sustainable and foster socioeconomic empowerment. Table 3 Table 1 details examples of restoration/improvement programs that can be adopted to ensure the overall improvement of the livelihoods of affected persons. It is important to emphasize that proposed improvement programs should be sustainable, culturally acceptable, and tailored to the predominant livelihoods in the project area.

Land-Based Programmes	Non-Land based Programmes
<p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to improved seeds • Assistance for clearing, tiling, planting and harvesting • Training on farm management • Out-grower programmes 	<p><u>Food Processing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of processing equipment • Training on use and maintenance of equipment • Provision of extension services
<p><u>Livestock Keeping</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved breeds • Access to water from earth dam- all year round • Assistance in improved livestock management practices • Veterinary assistance and vaccination programmes • Livestock housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up community/village cooperative • Project-related employment • Financial management training
<p><u>Fishing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on aquaculture • Training on feed formulation • Access to extension services 	<p><u>Technical and vocational training</u></p> <p>To support new skills development.</p> <p>Training can be on sewing, basket weaving, catering, welding, among others</p>

The restoration and improvement strategy should also detail the following:

- Beneficiaries to the restoration programmes
- Training and capacity building
- Transitional support
- Implementation of the restoration options
- Monitoring and evaluation of the strategy

5.10 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievances redress represent one of the important processes that should be tackled carefully during project development and implementation. Expression of grievances should be expected and planned for, especially considering individuals' increased desire to express their views. See the **FRILIA GRM Toolkit** for details on the grievance procedure.

5.11 Avoiding grievance

The priority is to avoid grievances altogether. Table 4 details actions that can be taken to avoid grievances related to land access and involuntary resettlement:

Table 4: Actions that can avoid grievances

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm village & ward boundaries 2. Minimise Displacement 3. Google earth area 4. Confirm all project components 5. Ground truth Valuation Rates 6. Develop the SEP 7. Create Eligibility Criteria 8. Train field teams for every RAP phase 9. Develop Key Entry Messages 10. Fulfil Entry Protocols 11. Enable Q&A sessions 12. Appoint Team CLO 13. Capacity build Com Reps (Inc GPS) 14. Erect & Manage Notice Boards 15. Be inclusive 16. Identify all the vulnerable 17. Always keep appointments with communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Dispel rumour-mongering 19. Ensure boundary neighbors present 20. Sign off on Val Forms with witnesses 21. Val Forms have beneficiary names 22. Ensure that PAPs have a copy of the valuation form 23. Undertake Q&A on all data entry 24. Amend data errors immediately 25. Consult on concerns and preferences 26. Ensure participatory development 27. Under-promise, over-deliver 28. Coherence of Value forms & bank accts 29. Allow harvest and leave 30. Allow early planting on new land 31. Clear message on post valuation planting 32. Update on RAP timing 33. Manage expectations 34. Timely delivery
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5.12 Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure

The continuous exchange of information during resettlement is critical to completing the project on time and in full compliance with best practices and FRILIA Principle (1.5). Refer to the **FRILIA Stakeholder Engagement toolkit** for details on Stakeholder Engagement Framework. As a result, two-way communication will take place throughout the preparation and implementation of the resettlement process.

As part of resettlement, projects and sub-projects shall conduct extensive, effective, and meaningful consultation and participation. Overall, projects shall ensure that the following principles of stakeholder engagement¹¹ in line with FRILIA are maintained.

- Stakeholder Engagement should be participatory with the inclusion of the marginalised and vulnerable in society
- 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 stakeholders for opinions and aspirations.
- Work closely with stakeholders to find solutions that meet common interests.
- Strengthening implementation capacity of stakeholders

Stakeholder engagement and consultations shall be conducted and observed throughout the resettlement process. These will include consultation during the following activities.

- Project design phase
- Prior to the preparation of RAP
- Development of the RAP
- Implementation of the RAP
- Monitoring & evaluation of the RAP

5.13 RPF and RAP Implementation Arrangements and Procedures

Overall, projects under FRILIA shall be implemented through OSIC, while PLAGIS shall facilitate land acquisition and compensation. The project shall ensure a systematic process and procedure to guide the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan when required as follows:

- *RAP screening*: The RAP screening process will determine whether the project or subproject will result in physical or economic displacements and, therefore, whether an RAP is required and, if so, how to prepare and implement one. Investors/projects should screen for potential resettlement using the checklist provided in **IRVC Template 1**. Once screening establishes that the project triggers resettlement, Projects should develop an RAP using **IRVC Template 6** as a guide.

- Development of RAP- Socioeconomic profiling, asset inventory (*see section 4.3 RAP Study*)
- *Disclosure, sign-off, and approval:* Projects and subprojects under FRILIA should ensure that RAPs are implemented with appropriate information disclosure, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. This is essential in achieving *Principle [1.5]*. Additionally, the compensation payable should be disclosed to affected persons prior to sign-off (see **IRVC Template 7** for sample sign-off certificate) on all enumerated assets.

5.14 Institutional Arrangement

For the successful development, execution, and monitoring of any RAP, a functioning and effective institutional framework is required. An institutional framework, therefore, establishes the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. In developing and implementing RAPs, all projects and sub-projects should establish a robust institutional framework that clearly outlines stakeholders' roles and responsibilities. The institutional framework will serve as the interface for all stakeholders involved in RAP implementation, allowing for close collaboration between the Developer, Plateau State Government, traditional leaders, NGOs and affected communities, among other relevant stakeholders.

5.16 Implementation Budget

The implementation budget outlines the cost of developing, executing and monitoring the RAP. At this point, it is not conceivable to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected by potential FRILIA resettlement activities because technical designs/details for subsequent projects have not yet been developed, and needs/use for land has not been established. When these locations become known, and after the finalisation of the site-specific socioeconomic baseline study, information on specific impacts, and developing compensation measures to mitigate impacts, the project shall prepare a detailed and accurate budget for the RAP. An indicative budget should cover the following:

- Payment of compensation for land, crops, economic trees, buildings and other unexhausted improvements made to the land.
- Cost of resettlement allowances
- Cost of disclosure
- Cost of livelihood training
- Cost of implementation of RAP
- Cost of procurement and management
- Cost of replacement housing
- Cost of monitoring and audits

- **Monitoring & Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation aim to identify and rectify implementation challenges confronting the RAP. More specifically, monitoring and evaluation are critical to the success of any resettlement project because it verifies that the Resettlement Plan is being followed. The evaluation process of the RAP ensures that the resettlement benefits and options being delivered to the PAPs are coherent with the resettlement outputs in the RAP, in line with FRILIA principles.

In planning a RAP or LRP under FRILIA, projects shall develop robust monitoring and evaluation plan and set the following performance indicators by which inputs and outputs can be monitored:

- Proper communication with affected persons and communities
- Timely implementation of compensation packages
- Timely handing over of housing, where applicable
- Verification of payment/delivery of compensation packages
- Transparency of the implementation process
- Paying critical attention to the vulnerable
- Grievance redress
- Absence or prevalence of conflicts
- Continued support from local communities and stakeholders
- PAPs are able to maintain or improve on their standard of living prior to project land-take

In cases where the above indicators are proven to be inadequate to meet the goal of monitoring and evaluation, further indicators capable of measuring the RAP performances shall be developed.

- *Completion audit*

A RAP completion audit is an independent evaluation of the entire resettlement process to understand whether the Project has fulfilled its commitments to resettlement and livelihood restoration and improvement as detailed in the RAP. An essential component of the completion audit is ensuring that all forms of compensation to project affected persons have been dispensed/delivered. The completion audit will ensure that actions prescribed in the RAP/ARAP/LRP have achieved the desired effect. Services of an external party/consultant should be engaged to carry out the completion audit following the implementation of the RAP.

TEMPLATES

The list of templates required for the Involuntary Resettlement, Valuation and Compensation (IRVC) toolkit are outline in table 5 below:

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
IRVC Template 11	Updated PLSG valuation rate in line with current market rates
Other FRILIA Templates	
OG Template 2	Out-grower Model

CHAPTER SIX

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

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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

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”. 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.

- 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.

- 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 Plateau 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;
- 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.

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

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.

- **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	WORL 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	Its 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-offdate 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

CHAPTER SEVEN

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction to the GRM Toolkit

The impacts of development projects vary with each stakeholder. Project Affected Persons (PAP), Project Affected Communities (PAC), and other stakeholders should be able to express their concerns and grievances on each project to find solutions that meet their expectations. The FRILIA Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) toolkit, with its reliable, trustworthy, transparent, and cost-effective mechanisms, is designed to promote transparency and trust. It is a cross-cutting tool that applies to all the other seven FRILIA components, providing an avenue for stakeholders to understand the concept of grievances and capture and respond to grievances. The toolkit also assists the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) in aggregating and monitoring grievances through the grievance escalation procedure, providing feedback, and exploring alternative dispute resolution mediums.

7.2 Scope of the GRM Toolkit

The FRILIA GRM clearly articulates how grievances should be lodged, addressed, and resolved and the committees responsible for resolving such grievances. The FRILIA GRM does not seek to replace but to complement the existing channels for addressing grievances in Plateau State before the final option of litigation; channels like the on GRM (Land Disputes Mediation Guidelines), and the multi-door courthouses.

The scope for FRILIA grievance redress, therefore, includes:

- A GRM framework
- Institutional framework for addressing grievances
- GRM procedure
- Procedure for sorting, assessing and processing of the grievance
- Procedure for monitoring and tracking the grievance
- A feedback mechanism and time frame for responding to filed grievances
- A reporting and dissemination system

7.3 GRM FRAMEWORK

Introduction

The lack of a transparent, equitable, easily affordable, and culturally appropriate grievance mechanism can impact the implementation of FRILIA and its future sustainability, especially at the community level. Although the Plateau State Development Plan, a GRM1 has been designed such that there are multiple complaint points with the agency having a 1st-level and 2nd-level GRM and option to go to the multi-door courtroom or the court of law in cases of non-resolution. The existing GRM also requires PLAGIS to develop GRMs for flagship programmes, such as FRILIA. Presently, PLAGIS does not have a formal GRM but liaises with OSIC to facilitate stakeholder meetings. These meetings serve as the medium of collecting and addressing grievances for PLAGIS. The FRILIA GRM will provide a systematic procedure for managing grievances related to FRILIA projects, and this FRILIA GRM toolkit will

provide the necessary guidance that will help PLAGIS to manage and monitor all FRILIA related disputes and ensure that:

- all stakeholders, including investors and communities, are involved;
- different uptake points are explored; and
- The GRM is linked with other relevant agencies for effectiveness and timely feedback.

7.4 Grievance and GRM?

A grievance is an expression of dissatisfaction or concern stemming from an actual or perceived impact of an action on an individual or group. Grievance Redress Mechanisms are institutions, instruments, methods, and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided. In everyday human interaction, grievances, disputes, complaints etc., cannot be avoided; hence to manage stakeholder relationships and ensure the success of FRILIA investments, a GRM provides the start and endpoint through which complaints are voiced, managed and resolved.

The objectives of a grievance redress mechanism are:

- To establish procedures and processes that capture, assess and respond to concerns from project stakeholders and the general public throughout a project lifecycle;
- To provide and facilitate access to information about project implementation and address complaints, concerns and grievances that may arise during project implementation;
- To provide a forum for resolving disputes at the local level, reducing the likelihood of escalation;
- To ensure that the rights of affected parties are respected by enabling the public to raise their concerns or objections towards investment projects;
- To provide a cost-effective method to report grievances and complaints and an opportunity to resolve disputes relatively quickly;
- To reduce conflict in project implementation and operations;
- To ensure and promote transparency and accountability throughout the implementation of projects among the relevant stakeholders;
- To identify and respond to unintended impacts of projects on individuals/communities;
- To facilitate cordial relations between the project stakeholders, e.g. investors, implementers and beneficiaries.

7.5 Principles of GRM

An effective GRM should be guided by several principles, among which are:

- **Accessibility:** GRM must be accessible to all stakeholders, irrespective of the remoteness of the area they live in, the language they speak, and their level of education or income;

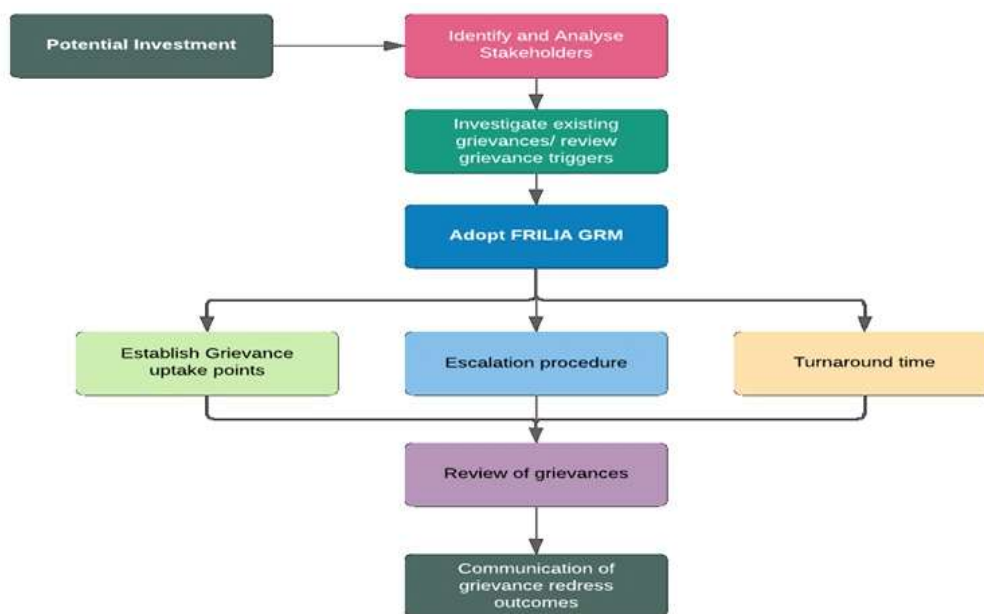
- **Simplicity:** Procedures to file grievances must be simple that stakeholders can understand;
- **Fairness:** Grievances must be treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently;
- **Timely:** All grievances, simple or complex, must be addressed and resolved as quickly as possible, and actions must be constructive;
- **Inclusiveness:** Special attention must be given to ensure that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, are able to access the GRM;
- **Responsiveness:** The GRM must be responsive to the needs of all complainants. Accordingly, officials handling grievances are trained to take effective action upon, and respond quickly to, grievances and suggestions;
- **Objective and Independent:** The GRM operates independently of all interested parties in order to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case. GRM officials must have adequate means and powers to investigate grievances.

These principles are underpinned by FRILIA principle 2.3: Protect 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.

7.8. FRILIA GRM APPROACH

The GRM approach for FRILIA aims to address grievances that may arise during any of the investment stages of FRILIA. The figure below illustrates the process map to guide the investor in the application of the toolkit.

Figure 1: Visual Process Map to guide the Application of the Toolkit



In OSIC investment stage two (detailed enquiry), where stakeholders are identified, it is important to investigate existing grievances and review grievance triggers. This stage will identify the different types of project grievances to develop avoidance/mitigation measures. Once this is completed, a GRM must be established.

Once established, the GRM applies to the subsequent stages of investment.

According to international best practices, a grievance mechanism's priority is to avoid grievances. This is done by identifying the root cause(s) of land-related grievances and proactively pre-empting. Some common causes of land-related grievances include:

- Inadequate stakeholder engagement
- Compensation less than expected
- Delayed payments
- Impersonation of PAPs
- Speculative planting to get more money
- Multiple and overlapping claims on one land
- Some assets not considered, such as shrines
- Disregard for cultural heritages
- Local employment quota
- Community development initiatives
- Destruction of community infrastructures
- Destruction of access routes

Where grievances cannot be avoided, mitigation measures should be taken to reduce grievances and their impacts. Examples of some mitigation measures are outlined in Table 1. Actions that can be taken to avoid grievances

1	Establish a user-friendly GRM	8	Always keep appointments with communities
2	Provide adequate and timely information to communities and the general public.	9	Build the capacity of the project staff, especially the ones relating with communities and external stakeholders
3	Conduct effective, meaningful and interactive community consultations	10	Dispel rumour-mongering
4	Enable Q&A sessions after engagement with stakeholders	11	Set and manage expectations early in the project
5	Confirm all Project components and beneficiaries	12	Develop easy to understand and culturally appropriate Key Entry Messages
6	Develop and implement the SEP	13	Be inclusive
7	Identify all the vulnerable persons and engage with them adequately	14	Under-promise, over-deliver and timely delivery of what is agreed

A ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

B Basic Elements of GRM Design

A GRM must be designed to incorporate the following:

- A dedicated process/ procedure to receive grievances, e.g. call center, comment/complaint form, emails, text messages, suggestion boxes, website, local offices etc.
- Take into account culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns
- The process must be simple, clear, easily accessible and understandable to all of the affected communities at no cost
- It must provide for anonymity, be secure and prevent retribution or intimidation
- It must have different levels to allow for appeals and recourse to an open court system.
- It must have a reasonable time frame for resolutions and feedbacks
- It must show transparency, objectivity and accountability in its processes and outcomes.
- It must recognize the uniqueness and diversity of grievances, and therefore decision making should be flexible.
- It must have a dedicated unit/department and a register to receive, record and track the resolution of grievances.

C Institutional Arrangement for Grievance Redress Based on FRILIA

For a successful and working GRM, it is important to establish an institutional framework.

The FRILIA GRM will require three levels of institutional arrangement as follows:

- I. **Establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism Unit at the community level:** This will be the first level of redress for project-affected entities, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders at the community level.
 - Members to be selected from the community will include traditional leaders, women leaders, youth leaders, CBOs, CLO representing the PAC or host community, representatives of local Government and the FRILIA GRM officer.

This community-level unit shall dedicate and communicate days when they are available to receive and resolve complaints. This unit shall be responsible for registering and collecting complaints/grievances and shall recommend necessary actions to take in order to resolve them.

- ii. **Establishment of FRILIA GRM secretariat at PLAGIS:** The secretariat will be responsible for the overall management, resolution, supervision and monitoring of the FRILIA GRM. This secretariat will oversee and monitor all FRILIA grievances, including setting up multiple grievance uptake points and complaints channels like verbal, written, phone calls, text messages, WhatsApp, suggestion boxes, web portal, Emails, fax etc. at the various institutions like MDAs, LGA offices, communities and PMU office.

An officer will be appointed who shall be in charge of the GRM secretariat. The officer shall regularly analyse the frequency, pattern, and causes of grievances and be responsible for the grievance logbook. The officer shall prepare and submit monthly reports to the PMU. The GRM unit shall also appoint GRM officers at the various established uptake points.

iii. Establishment of Grievance Redress Committee

Based on the scope and impact of the grievance, members of the committee shall comprise of at least five (5) representatives (including at least a female representative) from the list below:

1. A representative from FRILIA GRM secretariat; who shall be the secretary of the committee
2. A representative of the FRILIA Investor(s)
3. A representative from the Plateau State Government (can be from the Ministry of Justice)
4. A representative chosen by the project host community;
5. A senior LGA official in which the project host community is located;
6. A representative from OSIC
7. A representative of PLAGIS
8. A representative of Plateau State -EPA
9. A representative of the traditional ruler of the area in which the project host community is located; and
10. A representative from NGOs, CBOs, civil societies.

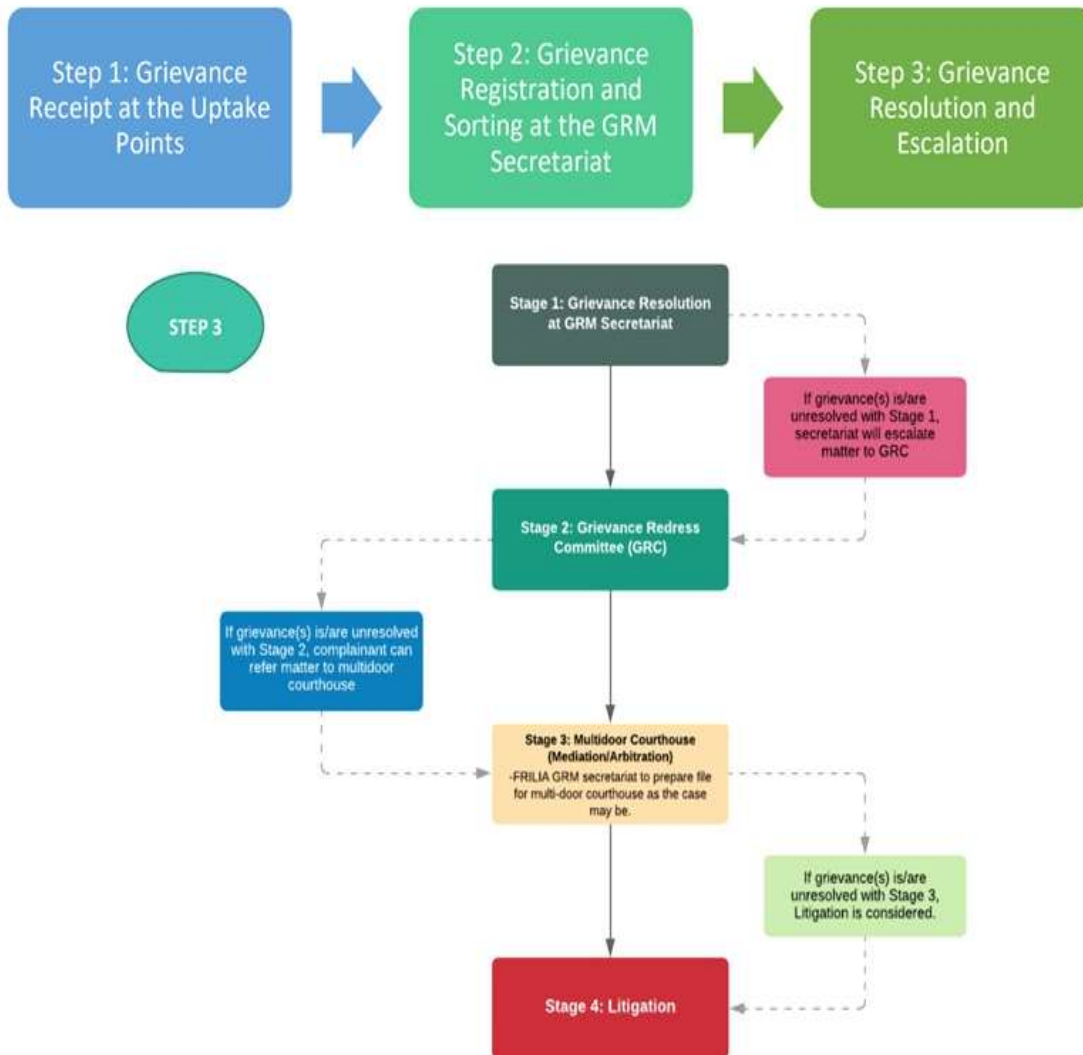
The GRC shall be headed and supervised by the PLAGIS Deputy Program manager. The committee secretary shall compile all complaints and, under the guidance of the Chairman, suggest meetings to address complaints. This committee shall have the responsibility to investigate and recommend actions based on the nature of grievances and shall prepare a monthly report on grievances to be submitted to the FRILIA GRM secretariat for onward submission to the FRILIA PMU.

FRILIA Grievance Redress Procedure

It is expected that PLAGIS, the implementing agency for FRILIA GRM, will establish a GRM secretariat and take responsibility for managing all grievances related to FRILIA during the operationalization phase. All FRILIA-related grievances collected from the Uptake points will be forwarded to the FRILIA GRM secretariat for logging and sorting. To address each complaint, the unit will forward respective grievances to the responsible authorities in the appropriate MDAs/ relevant bodies; and will ensure that complaints are resolved within ten (10) days in order to provide feedback to complainants within fourteen (14) days of grievance submission. Unresolved grievances will be escalated to the GRC.

Cases unresolved by the GRC will be advised to seek redress at a multi-door courthouse before considering litigation.

The FRILIA grievance redress procedure is summarized in three (3) steps as illustrated in Figure 2:



Step 1: Grievance Receipt at the Uptake Points

- The GRM secretariat will ensure that grievance collection/uptake points are established at the community level, at relevant institutions, e.g. MDAs, LGA offices etc.
- GRM secretariat will set up easy to access grievance channels, e.g. suggestion/grievance box, email address, phone number, SMS number, FRILIA website portal and grievance desks
- GRM secretariat will set up a GRM unit at the community level; this will also serve as a community grievance uptake point. The Grievance officers at the community level will:
 - Receive complaints/ grievances at the different uptake points via suggestion or drop boxes, verbal communication, phone calls or in writing by completing the grievance registration form (**GRM Template 1**). This template is provided in the English language but should be translated to the local language(s) as required.
 - Acknowledge all registered complaints and issue an acknowledgment form (**GRM Template 2**) in English or the local language, depending on the language preference of the complainant. Acknowledgments may also be provided via texts or phone calls, depending on the complainant's preferred mode of communication.
 - Forward all complaints to the GRM secretariat, where they will be logged and monitored.
- The GRM officer at the secretariat will acknowledge complaints through other uptake points, such as emails, phone calls, and text messages, directly to the GRM secretariat and FRILIA website portal.

Step 2: Grievance Registration and Sorting at the GRM Secretariat

- Receive complaints at the FRILIA GRM secretariat
- Record/ Register complaints in the FRILIA grievance logbook (**GRM Template 3**)
- Review all complaints
- Identify the appropriate ministry/agency concerned based on the nature of the complaint
- Refer the complaint/grievance to the identified /relevant ministry/agency or the GRC, as the case may be
- Monitor grievance

Step 3: Grievance Resolution and Escalation

As explained below, all collated and logged complaints should be processed at the relevant agencies and closely monitored by the FRILIA GRM secretariat. In the case of non-resolution, complaints will be escalated to the GRC. The grievance resolution and escalation step is further broken down into four (4) steps:

Stage 1: Grievance resolution at GRM secretariat

- Assess the complaint nature
- Identify cause

- Identify possible solutions
- Suggest and implement remedial action (community resolution, mediation/arbitration)
- Monitor implemented action/ solution using the grievance logbook (**GRM Template 3**)
- Inform the complainant of action taken through the grievance disclosure form (**GRM Template 4**) or the complainant's preferred mode of communication
- Close case if actions are satisfied or escalate grievance to GRC, if not.

Stage 2: Escalation to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

- GRC to assess and review procedures taken at stage 1. The outcome of their assessment is captured in the grievance committee proceedings template (**GRM Template 5**)
- Explore and identify all available options for resolution
- Inform and consult complainant by physical address in a meeting
- Address all resolutions and actions taken
- Monitor implemented action and compliance with committee resolutions
- Close case if recommended actions are taken and complied with

Stage 3: Escalation to a multi-door courthouse

- Refer unresolved grievances to an alternative dispute resolution system through a multi-door courthouse.

Stage 4: Litigation

- If the grievance remains unresolved through mediation and arbitration, parties should resort to litigation through the court of law.

D GRIEVANCE REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION

F Communication Strategy

The FRILIA PMU should provide awareness training on the GRM procedure to ensure that all project stakeholders are informed of the grievance resolution process. Simple and easy to understand leaflets and infographics of the GRM should be made available via physical and online grievance uptake points. These communication strategies will ensure that all stakeholders are well informed of the process to channel their grievances and concerns.

To successfully implement the FRILIA GRM, there is a need to create awareness and train the specific MDAs across Plateau State to enhance a better understanding of the GRM Toolkit and templates.

G Feedback Mechanism

This is the process of providing information to stakeholders and notifying the complainant on the status of the complaints. It is important to note the following:

- All grievances must be acknowledged, and an acknowledged receipt sent to the complainant within two (2) working days, depending on the mode of presenting grievance. Grievances lodged verbally and physically or via phone to the FRILIA

secretariat must be acknowledged immediately and grievance receipt issued to the complainant. Grievances not physically lodged shall be acknowledged by the FRILIA GRM secretariat no later than two (2) working days, and acknowledgement receipt must be provided through the preferred mode of communication stated in the grievance form.

- The complainant must be updated on the status of the grievance 10 -14 days after receipt of the grievance
- Complainants must be informed of the status of their complaints/resolution outcome using **GRM Template 4** or other modes of communication (e.g. a phone call, text messages, and email).

Recording and Monitoring of Grievances

A simple, easy-to-use GRM logbook (**GRM Template 3**) should be designed to serve as a database for effective storage and monitoring of grievances. The logbook will serve as the complaints database for ease of monitoring and will contain action taken on grievances and the status of grievances. This will allow for identifying patterns, avoiding recurring problems, and an overall improvement in project management. All Grievance Forms and letters must be kept in hard copy as well. The FRILIA GRM secretariat will be responsible for the maintenance and continuous update of the logbook.

The FRILIA GRM secretariat will ensure the management and accurate update of the logbook by analysing the grievance registration forms from the various uptake mediums. Each grievance unit will provide monthly reports of registered grievances and their status of resolution.

6 TEMPLATES

GRM Templates	
GRM Template 1	Grievance registration form
GRM Template 2	Grievance acknowledgement receipt
GRM Template 3	Grievance logbook
GRM Template 4	Grievance disclosure form
GRM Template 5	Grievance committee proceedings template

Template 1: Grievance Registration Form

Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Community:

Complainant's Details

Anonymous submission: Yes/No

Community Representative			Individual		
First Name		Last Name		Gender (M/F)	
Address:		Email address:			
Phone No			Age		
Acceptable Means of Identification presented			Ref No: (PAP assigned number if applicable)		
Place / Location of the issue of complaint:					
LGA:		Project Site:		Community:	
Detailed description of grievance/incident (including names of other persons involved (what happened, who caused the problem, what is the result of the problem):					
Past complaint and date complaint made (if any)			Past action(s) taken by the complainant (if any):		
Supporting Documents: (List and Attach letter/petition/documents detailing grievance information as submitted)					
Complainant's Signature			Date		
Received/prepared by			Date	Signature	

Grievance Acknowledgement Receipt (FRILIA GRM/01B)

Date of registering complaint (dd/mm/yyyy)				Place of registering complaint: Community/Town/LGA/City			
Mode of Receipt (please tick where applicable)	Letter	Verbal (walk-in)	Phone	SMS	Email	Suggesti on box	Others (Pls specify)
Details of Complainant:							
Name				Age		Gender (M/F)	
Residential Address							
Email Address				Phone No			
Supporting Documents submitted, if any							
Summary of Complaint							
Date to provide first feedback* to complainant (dd/mm/yyyy): (10-14 working days from receipt of grievance)							
Name of complaint receiving officer				Signature			

*The officer receiving complaint is responsible for follow-up on grievance internally and provide feedback to complainant

GRIEVANCE DISCLOSURE FORM (FRILIA_GRM/03)

Community/Town/LGA/City

Result of Grievance Redress

Complaint No		Date of complaint	
Name of the Complainant			
Complaint No:			
Next Action (s) taken:			
Summary of the Complaint			
Summary of final resolution			
Level of Redress:			
Name of complainant		Response of complainant to feedback	
		Satisfied	Not satisfied
Signature:			
Name of Grievance Handling Officer			
Signature		Date (dd/mm/yyyy):	

(Note: Copy to be sent to the complainant)

FORMAT FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

Date of Meeting	
Venue of Meeting	
Complaint Number	
Participants at the mediation (GRC Members)	

1. Name and gender of the complainant(s):
2. Date complaint was recorded:
3. Means of Identification of complainant
4. Address of complainant:
5. Complainant participated in mediation (*circle the relevant option*)? Yes or No
6. Summary of grievance/ Key discussions:
7. Complainants statement:
8. GRC recommendation(s):
9. Status of Grievance (*circle the relevant option*): Resolved or Unresolved
10. If Unresolved, Indicate Next Steps:

Male
Female

Project Beneficiary
Project Affected Persons
Project Executor
Project Implementer
Funding Agencies
Others

Community
MDA
GRC
Arbitration
Mediation
Litigation

Project implementation related
Social
Environment
Other

Resolved
Unresolved

FRILIA GRIEVANCE LOGBOOK

S/	Complaint Number	Received By	Date received	Type of Grievance	Name of Complainant	Gender	Contact Number	Category of Complainant	Details of Grievance	Mode of resolution of grievance	Category of Grievances	Suggested Action/Resolution	Grievance Status	Notes
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														

FORMAT FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

Date of Meeting	
Venue of Meeting	
Complaint Number	
Participants at the mediation (GRC Members)	

1. Name and gender of the complainant(s):
2. Date complaint was recorded:
3. Means of Identification of complainant
4. Address of complainant:
5. Complainant participated in mediation (*circle the relevant option*)? Yes or No
6. Summary of grievance/ Key discussions:
7. Complainants statement:
8. GRC recommendation(s):
9. Status of Grievance (*circle the relevant option*): Resolved or Unresolved
10. If Unresolved, Indicate Next Steps:

Male
Female

Project Beneficiary
Project Affected Persons
Project Executor
Project Implementer
Funding Agencies
Others

Community
MDA
GRC
Arbitration
Mediation
Litigation

Project implementation related
Social
Environment
Other

Resolved
Unresolved

CHAPTER EIGHT

STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT

STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT

8.1 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.

8.2. 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

8.3 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 PLAGIS, intending to invest in Plateau State. PLAIGIS, 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.

8.4 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.

8.5. 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.

8.6 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

8.7. 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.

8.8. Stakeholder Identification And Analysis

8.9 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?

8.10 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
- Plateau State Geographic Information Services (PSGIS)
- Plateau State Investment Promotion and Public Private Partnership Agency (PSIPPPPA)
- Plateau State Internal Revenue Service
- Plateau State Environmental Protection Agency

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

6.11. 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.

6.12 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., PLAOIS</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 PLSIPA 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.

6.13. 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.

6.4.1 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project Proponent ✓ Community Leaders ✓ Community Members ✓ Youth Representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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.

6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

6.5.2 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.

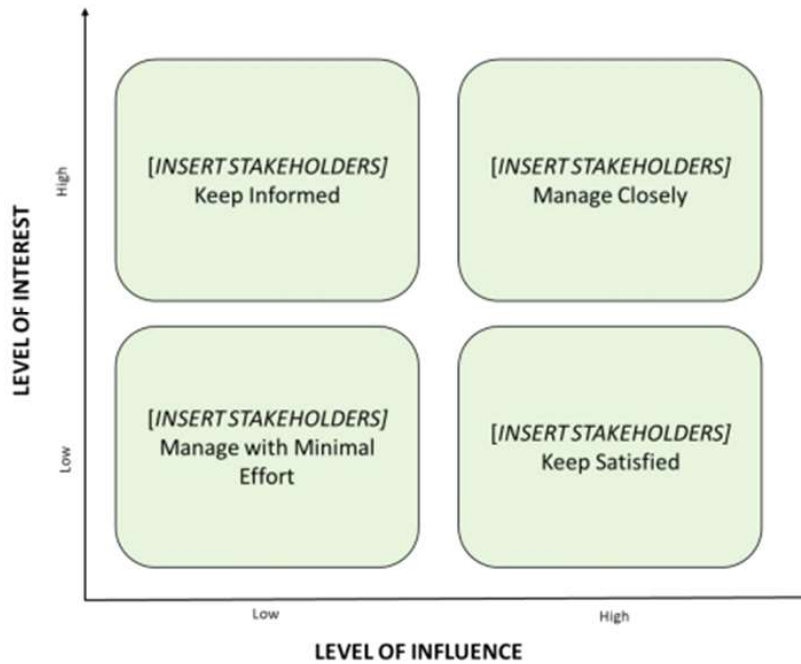
- Interest- How much stakeholders are impacted by the outcome of the project
- Influence- How much stakeholders impact the outcome of the project

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Will the project lead to temporary occupancy of land? i.e. Use of land for a limited time frame	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Will land be acquired through a willing buyer-willing seller principle?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Will land be acquired through the law of eminent domain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Will the project restrict access to land/ use of adjoining land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	What is the ownership status of the land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	What is the present use of the land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Are there any encroachers/ squatters on the land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Will persons be physically displaced (loss of home/residence)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	Will persons be economically displaced (Loss of livelihood)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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:



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		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 (FRILUA)	Assessed Value	
				1.30.5 Statutory (KDSLUR)	1.30.6 Market (FRILUA)
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/Community)							
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			
<p>SKETCH OF PARCEL INDICATING NEIGHBORING LAND OWNER'S REFERENCE NUMBER</p>			
Signature (Rep. Traditional Leadership)	Signature (Rep. Survey Dept)	Signature (Head of Household)	

Sample Socioeconomic Survey Tool

Field	Question	Answer
enumeration_datetime <i>(required)</i>	What is the date of enumeration?	
HH_reference_number <i>(required)</i>	Enumerator: Indicate already assigned reference numbers for PAP Check with GIS team for approved coding format: eg/Project India/CommunityOwnership/status/Number)	
HH_community <i>(required)</i>	Which community is the affected PAP from?	1 Comm 1 2 Comm 2 3 Comm 3 4 Comm 4
Respondent_YN <i>(required)</i>	Is the respondent the Head of Household (HoH)?	1 Yes 0 No
Name_respondent <i>(required)</i>	Indicate the name of the respondent. Indicate name in this order (the first name, middle name (if any), and last name)	
HoH_contactnumber <i>(required)</i>	What is the contact number of the HoH Zip: (0001234567)	
HoH_ID_type <i>(required)</i>	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 <i>(required)</i>	What is the specific ID type?	
OtherID_number <i>(required)</i>	Indicate the ID number on the card	
HoH_photo <i>(required)</i>	Enumerator: Please take a portrait photo of the Head of Household/ Respondent.	
HH_members <i>(required)</i>	How many household members are there in the household?	
Household Roster (1)		<i>(Repeated group)</i>
name <i>(required)</i>	What is the name of the household member?	
Member_Relation_HoH <i>(required)</i>	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 <i>(required)</i>	What is [name]'s sex?	1 Male 2 Female
member_age <i>(required)</i>	What is [name]'s age?	
member_marital_status <i>(required)</i>	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 <i>(required)</i>	Has [name] ever attended school?	1 Yes 0 No
member_currently_studying <i>(required)</i>	Is [name] currently studying?	1 Yes 0 No
member_educational_level <i>(required)</i>	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

		7 None 8 None 9 None 10 None/NA 11 Vocational 12 Craft 13 Technical 14 Religious 15 None
member_able_readwrite (required)	Is [name] able to read or write a phrase in English?	1 Yes 0 No
member_occupational_status (required)	What is the occupational status of [name]?	1 Employee 2 Self Employed 3 Unemployed 4 Not Applicable
member_primary_occupation (required)	What is the primary occupation 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 Self Schooling 14 Unemployed 15 Construction 16 Other 17 Not Applicable
member_secondary_occupation (required)	What is the secondary occupation 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 Self 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 Igbo 3 Yoruba 4 Other

Crop_sold_where (required)	Where do you sell your farm produce?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 At the Farmgate <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Within the Community <input type="checkbox"/> 3 In neighbouring communities <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other State
Crop Farming > Food Processing		
consent_food_processing (required)	Is your household involved in food processing?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 In the community <input type="checkbox"/> 2 In neighbouring communities <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Outside the State
food_processing_monthly_income (required)	What is your monthly income from food processing? <i>please indicate amount in Naira</i>	
monthly_expenditure_food_processing (required)	What is your monthly expenditure on food processing? <i>please indicate amount in Naira</i>	
access_extension_service (required)	Do you have access to agricultural extension services?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 0 No
Crop Farming > Ownership Status of Land		
farm_ownership_status (required)	What is the ownership status of the land used for cultivation?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Owned by you <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Rented <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Strucropped <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Family Land <input type="checkbox"/> 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 0 No
farm_practices (required)	What type of farm practices do you use? <i>please select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Shifting Cultivation <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Mechanised Farming <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Use of Fertiliser <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Crop Rotation <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Mixed Cropping <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Bush Burning <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Improved Variety Seed <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Hybridised Livestock <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Simple Farm Tools
Livestock Farming		
Consent_livestock_farming (required)	Is the household involved in livestock farming?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 0 No
livestock_animals (required)	Which of the following animals does the household keep?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Cow <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Goat <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Camel <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Donkey <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Dog <input type="checkbox"/> 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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Cow Cow <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> Goat Goat <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> Camel Camel <input type="checkbox"/> Donkey Donkey <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Dog <input type="checkbox"/> 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 Naira</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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to letter of engagement with dates;
B. <i>Identification and Status of Valuer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly state the reason for the Valuation
D. <i>Scope of Valuation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of Reporting Requirements
E. <i>Dates of Inspection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual date of Inspection of the assets including multiple dates
F. <i>Constraints/Limitations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List and explain all challenges faced pre and post valuation processes.
G. <i>Revocation Notice</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to government gazette, publications etc conveying revocation notice(s).

HEADING	REQUIREMENT(S)
Location/ Neighborhood	<p>Access description of the proposed site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site's boundary GPS coordinates are in IMSG/IMGIS - approved format. • Description of any landmark, other farmlands of significance;
Property Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation schedule for each property on the land
Site Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS information relating to land area and available amenities within the site
Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical state of the property (attach photographs where critical)
Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • References that are external to the Valuer's investigations/observations; • • Any other information
Measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Buildings (if any
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Chapter 3: Economic Background

SN	HEADING	REQUIREMENT(S)
A.	<i>Market Analysis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe all heads of claims and eligibility framework and list the category of assets that are subject of valuation.
D	<i>Methodology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe methods of data collection, tools employed, engagements, etc.

Chapter 4: Valuation

	HEADING	REQUIREMENT (S)
A.	<i>Basis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State the basis of the valuation as prescribed in the Nigeria Valuation Standards;
B	<i>Premise of Value</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Premise on which the Valuation was conducted
C.	<i>Approaches/Methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Methods of Valuation adopted – state and define them.

	HEADING	REQUIREMENT (S)
A.	<i>Basis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State the basis of the valuation as prescribed in the Nigeria Valuation Standards;
B	<i>Premise of Value</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Premise on which the Valuation was conducted
C.	<i>Approaches/Methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Methods of Valuation adopted – state and define them.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of valuation rates applied; • Comparable fact sheet (if income approach adopted)
D. Assumptions and Limiting Conditions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State all assumptions leading to the conclusions; • Limiting conditions and other factors
E. Reliance Statement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optionally authorize third parties to rely on the valuation report including lenders;
F. Conclusion and Opinion of Value		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Qty	Statutory Rate	Stage of completion/Depreciation%	Sub-total	Household Size	Transaction Costs	Market Value Rates (2021) (FRC)	Sub-total	Allowances				
												Transport	Disturbance	KDSG (KDSLUR)	FRILIA	
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 (M)	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	8		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 NINE

GLOBAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Plateau 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 Plateau 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 Plateau 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, Plateau 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.

**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: _____

CHAPTER TEN

PLATEAU STATE OUTGROWERS PROGRAM TOOLKITS

10.1 Introduction.

Agriculture forms the backbone of Plateau State's economy, with its fertile lands and diverse agroecological zones presenting vast growth opportunities. Recognizing the need for sustainable agricultural practices and inclusive economic development, the introduction of the Outgrowers Program in Plateau State marks a pivotal initiative to empower smallholder farmers and enhance the overall agricultural landscape.

The Outgrowers Program is a collaborative effort to foster synergies between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses, creating a mutually beneficial ecosystem. This innovative approach seeks to address challenges faced by local farmers, ranging from limited access to resources and markets to gaps in technological adoption and financial constraints.

At its core, the Outgrowers Program envisions a dynamic partnership wherein smallholder farmers, often marginalized in the agricultural value chain, become integral contributors to the region's agricultural productivity. Farmers gain access to critical resources, knowledge, and markets by engaging with established agribusinesses and enterprises, thereby amplifying their capacity to cultivate and market their produce effectively.

This initiative aligns with Plateau State's commitment to sustainable development, social inclusion, and economic resilience. Through the Outgrowers Program, the state aims to elevate the livelihoods of its farming communities, promote environmentally friendly agricultural practices, and contribute to the region's overall prosperity.

This introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of the Outgrowers Program Toolkits, designed to provide stakeholders with the necessary resources and guidance to navigate the complexities of implementing successful outgrower schemes. As we embark on this transformative journey, the Outgrowers Program in Plateau State stands as a testament to the state's dedication to creating a robust and equitable agricultural sector for the benefit of all its citizens.

10.2 Background of Outgrowers Programs

The concept of Outgrowers Programs traces its roots to collaborative agricultural models that aim to link smallholder farmers with agribusinesses or larger enterprises. Originating as a response to the challenges faced by small-scale farmers, Outgrowers Programs represent a paradigm shift in agricultural development strategies. In Plateau State, this approach has gained prominence due to the region's rich agricultural potential and the need to enhance the socio-economic conditions of local farming communities.

Historically, Plateau State has been an agrarian society, with diverse crops and livestock

contributing significantly to the state's economy. However, smallholder farmers in the region often encounter hurdles such as limited access to modern agricultural practices, markets, and financial resources. Implementing Outgrowers Programs in Plateau State is a strategic move to address these challenges, fostering a more inclusive and sustainable agricultural sector.

These programs typically involve contractual arrangements between smallholder farmers and larger entities. Agribusinesses provide necessary support, such as seeds, fertilizers, training, and market access, while the farmers commit to cultivating specific crops or commodities. This symbiotic relationship aims to optimize productivity, improve livelihoods, and create a win-win scenario for all stakeholders.

10.3 Importance of Outgrowers Programs in Plateau State

The significance of Outgrowers Programs in Plateau State is multifaceted, encompassing economic, social, and environmental dimensions:

Economic Empowerment:

1. **Income Diversification:** Outgrowers Programs offer smallholder farmers diversified income streams by providing access to markets and premium prices for their produce.
2. **Access to Resources:** Participating farmers gain access to critical resources such as improved seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming techniques, leading to increased productivity.

Social Inclusion:

1. **Community Development:** The programs contribute to community development by strengthening local economies and creating employment opportunities.
2. **Empowering Vulnerable Groups:** Vulnerable groups, including women and youth, often marginalized in traditional agricultural models, benefit from these programs through capacity building and increased participation.

Environmental Sustainability:

1. **Promoting Sustainable Practices:** Outgrowers Programs encourage environmentally sustainable farming practices, fostering conservation agriculture and responsible resource management.
2. **Biodiversity Conservation:** By promoting diversified crop production, these programs contribute to biodiversity conservation and resilience in the face of climate change.

Agricultural Transformation:

1. **Enhanced Productivity:** Outgrowers Programs contribute to increased agricultural productivity by adopting modern techniques and technologies.
2. **Market Linkages:** Smallholder farmers are connected to broader markets, reducing post-harvest losses and ensuring a steady income.

Objectives of the Toolkits

The Toolkits accompanying the Outgrowers Programs in Plateau State are designed with specific objectives to ensure their effectiveness and impact:

1. **Facilitate Implementation:** The Toolkits aim to provide a practical guide for the seamless implementation of Outgrowers Programs, offering step-by-step procedures and best practices.
2. **Enhance Stakeholder Collaboration:** By fostering collaboration between smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, and other stakeholders, the Toolkits aim to create a cohesive ecosystem that maximizes benefits for all.
3. **Ensure Compliance:** The Toolkits lay out legal and regulatory frameworks, ensuring that Outgrowers Programs adhere to established norms and policies, promoting transparency and accountability.
4. **Promote Sustainable Practices:** With a focus on environmental stewardship, the Toolkits emphasize sustainable agricultural practices that align with Plateau State's commitment to ecological balance.
5. **Empower Farmers:** The Toolkits are designed to empower smallholder farmers by providing them with knowledge, skills, and resources, fostering self-reliance and resilience.
6. **Monitor and Evaluate Impact:** The Toolkits include mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the impact of Outgrowers Programs, facilitating continuous improvement and adaptive management.

In conclusion, the Outgrowers Programs in Plateau State, supported by these comprehensive Toolkits, represent a transformative approach to agriculture, aligning with the state's broader goals of sustainable development, social inclusion, and economic prosperity.

10.4 Legal and Regulatory Framework

Overview of Existing Agricultural Laws and Regulations in Plateau State

Plateau State boasts a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework governing agriculture, ensuring the orderly conduct of farming activities and fostering a conducive environment for sustainable development. The state's commitment to agriculture is reflected in statutes and regulations that address various aspects of the agricultural sector.

Key Components:

1. **Agricultural Development Laws:** Plateau State has enacted laws promoting agricultural development. These laws outline the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies, mechanisms for funding agricultural initiatives, and provisions for protecting farmers' rights.
2. **Land Use Laws:** The state has legislation that governs the use and allocation of land for agricultural purposes. These laws establish procedures for obtaining land, delineate permissible land uses, and address land tenure and ownership issues.
3. **Environmental Conservation Regulations:** Recognizing the importance of sustainable agricultural practices, Plateau State has regulations that promote environmental conservation in agriculture. These regulations guide farmers on responsible land management, water usage, and the use of agrochemicals.

Specific Provisions Related to Outgrower Arrangements

1. Contract Farming Regulations:

- Plateau State has specific provisions within its agricultural laws that recognize and regulate contract farming or outgrower arrangements. These provisions ensure that contracts are fair, transparent, and mutually beneficial for both smallholder farmers and agribusinesses.

2. Rights and Obligations:

- The legal framework outlines the rights and obligations of both parties in outgrower arrangements. This includes the responsibilities of agribusinesses in providing support and resources and the rights of farmers to a fair share of profits and protection from exploitation.

3. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:

- In the event of disputes arising from outgrower agreements, the legal framework provides mechanisms for resolution. This may involve mediation, arbitration, or legal proceedings to ensure fair and timely resolution of conflicts.

Compliance and Adherence to Land-Use Policies

1. Zoning and Land Allocation:

- Plateau State's land-use policies delineate zones for agricultural activities. Compliance involves obtaining appropriate approvals for land allocation for agricultural purposes, ensuring that farming activities align with designated zones.

2. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

- Compliance with land-use policies requires agribusinesses engaged in outgrower schemes to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments. This ensures that agricultural activities are conducted in a manner that minimizes negative environmental impacts.

3. Community Engagement:

- Adherence to land-use policies includes actively engaging with local communities. Agribusinesses involved in outgrower arrangements must adhere to community guidelines and obtain consent, fostering positive relationships with local stakeholders.

4. Monitoring and Reporting:

- The legal framework mandates regular monitoring and reporting of agricultural activities to ensure compliance with land-use policies. Agribusinesses must submit reports detailing their adherence to environmental standards and land-use regulations.

5. Periodic Audits:

- Compliance is reinforced through periodic audits conducted by relevant agricultural and environmental agencies. These audits assess whether outgrower arrangements align with established land-use policies and identify areas for improvement.

In conclusion, Plateau State's legal and regulatory framework provides a solid foundation for implementing outgrower arrangements. By ensuring compliance with existing agricultural laws, specific provisions for outgrower agreements, and adherence to land-use policies, the state aims to create a sustainable and equitable agricultural environment for the benefit of all stakeholders.

10.5 Key Features

1. Crop Selection and Planning:

- **Diversification:** Encourage farmers to diversify their crops based on local climate conditions and market demand.
- **Seasonal Planning:** Develop a comprehensive seasonal plan for planting, cultivation, and harvesting, considering the region's climatic patterns.

2. Sustainable Farming Techniques:

- **Organic Farming:** Promote organic farming methods to reduce reliance on synthetic inputs and enhance soil health.
- **Crop Rotation:** Implement crop rotation practices to improve soil fertility and control pests and diseases.

3. Water Management:

- **Rainwater Harvesting:** Encourage the adoption of rainwater harvesting techniques to mitigate water scarcity during dry periods.
- **Efficient Irrigation:** Promote water-efficient irrigation methods such as drip irrigation to optimize water usage.

4. Soil Health Management:

- **Cover Cropping:** Advocate for cover cropping to protect and enhance soil structure, reduce erosion, and improve nutrient retention.
- **Composting:** Encourage the use of compost to enrich soil with organic matter and enhance nutrient levels.

5. Integrated Pest Management (IPM):

- **Biological Controls:** Promote the use of biological control methods, such as natural predators, to manage pests and diseases.
- **Crop Monitoring:** Train farmers to regularly monitor crops for signs of pests and diseases, enabling early intervention.

6. Precision Farming:

- **Technology Adoption:** Introduce precision farming technologies, including GPS-guided equipment, to optimize planting, fertilization, and harvesting.
- **Data-Driven Decisions:** Encourage farmers to make data-driven decisions based on soil analysis, weather patterns, and crop performance.

7. Post-Harvest Handling:

- **Proper Storage:** Educate farmers on proper post-harvest storage practices to

minimize losses from pests and deterioration.

- Value Addition: Promote value addition through processing and packaging to increase the shelf life of agricultural products.

8. Resource Conservation:

- Energy Efficiency: Implement energy-efficient practices in agriculture, such as solar-powered irrigation systems and renewable energy for processing units.
- Waste Management: Introduce waste recycling and composting practices to reduce environmental impact.

9. Community-Based Seed Banks:

- Seed Saving: Establish community-based seed banks to preserve and exchange local, adapted seed varieties.
- Seed Quality: Emphasize the importance of using high-quality seeds to ensure better yields and crop performance.

10. Climate-Smart Agriculture:

- Adaptation Strategies: Provide training on climate-smart agriculture practices to help farmers adapt to changing climate conditions.
- Resilient Crop Varieties: Promote cultivating crop varieties resilient to climate stressors.

11. Market-Oriented Farming:

- Market Analysis: Train farmers to conduct market analysis to understand consumer preferences and demands.
- Quality Standards: Educate farmers on adherence to quality standards to enhance market competitiveness.

12. Continuous Learning and Extension Services:

- Training Programs: Facilitate ongoing training programs for farmers to inform them about new technologies and best practices.
- Extension Services: Strengthen extension services to provide on-the-ground support and guidance.

Implementing and disseminating these best practices will contribute to the sustainable development of agriculture in Plateau State, fostering increased productivity, environmental stewardship, and the overall well-being of the farming communities.

11.6 Access to Resources in Plateau State

Ensuring out-growers in Plateau State have seamless access to critical resources is pivotal for the success of agricultural initiatives. This toolkit section outlines specific credit facilities available to empower farmers and enhance the farm landscape in the state.

1. Financial Resources:

1.1 Access to Credit: Plateau State recognizes the importance of financial support for out-growers. The following specific credit facilities are available:

a. Plateau State Agricultural Development Loan:

- This loan program, facilitated by the Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture, provides low-interest loans to out-growers for agricultural development projects.
- Eligibility criteria include a viable agricultural project proposal, adherence to sustainable farming practices, and commitment to loan repayment.

b. Microfinance Institutions:

- Out-growers can access credit through microfinance institutions operating in Plateau State.
- Microfinance loans cater to the financial needs of smallholder farmers, offering flexibility in terms and collateral requirements.

c. Anchor Borrowers Program:

- Collaborate with the Central Bank of Nigeria's Anchor Borrowers Program, which supports smallholder farmers by providing credit for cultivating specific crops.
- Out-growers can participate in this program through agricultural cooperatives and associations.

2. Technological Resources:

2.1 Adoption of Modern Technologies: Access to cutting-edge agricultural technologies is crucial for enhancing productivity. Out-growers in Plateau State can benefit from:

a. Technology Subsidies:

- Collaborate with technology providers to offer subsidies on agricultural equipment, such as tractors, planters, and harvesters.

- Government initiatives can support out-growers in adopting modern technologies by making equipment more affordable.
- b. Training Programs:
- Establish training programs in partnership with technology companies to educate out-growers on the effective use of modern tools.
 - These programs should cover precision farming, drone technology, and other innovations that can optimize resource use.
3. Human Resources:
- 3.1 Skill Development: Empowering out-growers through skill development is critical. Specific programs include:
- a. Agricultural Vocational Training:
- Develop vocational training programs focusing on practical skills needed for successful farming.
 - Collaborate with agricultural schools and training centers to offer hands-on courses in crop management, pest control, and sustainable practices.
- b. Extension Services:
- Strengthen the capacity of agricultural extension services to provide personalized guidance to out-growers.
 - Utilize trained extension officers to disseminate knowledge on best practices, soil health, and pest management.
4. Infrastructure:
- 4.1 Farming Equipment: Enhancing access to farming equipment is essential for smallholder farmers. Specific initiatives include:
- a. Community-Based Equipment Ownership:
- Encourage the formation of community-based cooperatives for joint ownership of farming equipment.
 - This approach reduces the financial burden on individual farmers.
- b. Government-Sponsored Equipment Programs:
- Advocate for government-sponsored programs subsidizing access to tractors, plows, and other essential machinery.
 - These programs can be administered through agricultural agencies and cooperatives.

5. Training and Capacity Building:

5.1 Workshops and Seminars: Continuous training and capacity building are integral.

Specific initiatives include:

a. Annual Agricultural Workshops:

- Host annual workshops and seminars on emerging agricultural trends, market-oriented farming, and sustainable practices.
- Engage experts and practitioners to share insights with out-growers.

b. Mobile Extension Units:

- Establish mobile extension units that can reach remote farming communities.
- These units can provide on-site training, address specific challenges, and disseminate relevant information.

By explicitly addressing financial, technological, human, and infrastructural resources, Plateau State's agriculture toolkit aims to create an enabling environment for out-growers, fostering sustainable and prosperous farming practices. The identified credit facilities and initiatives are designed to enhance resource access and contribute to the overall development of the agricultural sector in the state.

10.7 Risk Management in Plateau State Agriculture

Mitigating risks is crucial for sustaining agricultural activities in Plateau State. Here are specific risk management strategies and institutions available to out-growers:

1. Crop Insurance:

1.1 Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL):

- NIRSAL provides innovative insurance solutions for agriculture, including crop insurance.
- Out-growers can access insurance products tailored to protect against losses due to natural disasters, pests, or diseases.

1.2 Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC):

- NAIC offers a range of agricultural insurance products, including coverage for crops, livestock, and fisheries.
- Out-growers can explore NAIC's crop insurance options for comprehensive risk protection.

2. Climate Resilience:

2.1 Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET):

- Nimet provides weather forecasting services to help farmers anticipate climate-related risks.
- Out-growers can access real-time weather information and advisories to make informed decisions.

2.2 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD):

- FMARD implements climate resilience programs and projects.
- Out-growers can participate in government-sponsored initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices.

3. Market Price Volatility:

3.1 Nigerian Commodity Exchange (NCX):

- NCX facilitates transparent commodity trading, providing a platform for price discovery.
- Out-growers can use NCX to access real-time pricing data and mitigate market price volatility.

3.2 Agricultural Development Programs (ADPs):

- State and federal ADPs provide market intelligence and extension services to farmers.
- Out-growers can leverage ADP resources for market analysis and information on market trends.

4. Pest and Disease Management:

4.1 Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture:

- The Ministry provides extension services and training programs on integrated pest management.
- Out-growers can benefit from workshops and resources to identify, prevent, and manage pests and diseases.

4.2 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA):

- IITA conducts research on sustainable pest and disease management practices.
- Out-growers can access IITA's expertise and recommendations for effective pest and disease control.

5. Financial Risk Management:

5.1 Bank of Agriculture (BOA):

- BOA offers agricultural loans and financial support for farmers.
- Out-growers can explore BOA's credit facilities to mitigate financial risks associated with agricultural activities.

5.2 Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF):

- ACGSF provides credit guarantees to encourage financial institutions to lend to the agricultural sector.
- Out-growers can benefit from improved access to credit with reduced collateral requirements.

6. Social and Community Support:

6.1 Cooperative Societies:

- Local cooperative societies provide a platform for community-based risk-sharing.
- Out-growers can collaborate within cooperatives to collectively address challenges and share resources.

By leveraging these specific institutions and initiatives, Plateau State aims to enhance the risk management capabilities of out-growers, ensuring a resilient and sustainable agricultural sector in the region.

10.8. Market Linkages in Plateau State Agriculture

Facilitating market linkages is crucial for successful agricultural activities in Plateau State. Here are specific market linkage strategies and institutions available to out-growers:

1. Connecting with Markets:

1.1 Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture:

- The Ministry provides information on market opportunities and trends.
- Out-growers can engage with the Ministry to access market intelligence and connect with potential buyers.

2. Value Addition:

2.1 Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC):

- NEPC facilitates the export of agricultural products.
- Out-growers can explore opportunities for value addition and export-oriented production with NEPC's guidance.

2.2 Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO):

- FIIRO offers research and development support for agro-processing.
- Out-growers can collaborate with FIIRO to explore value addition through processing and packaging.

3. Cooperative Marketing:

3.1 Nigeria Cooperative Insurance Society (NCIS):

- NCIS provides insurance solutions for cooperative societies.
- Out-growers can secure insurance coverage for their collective marketing ventures through NCIS.

4. Connecting with Buyers:

4.1 Agricultural Development Programs (ADPs):

- ADPs facilitate linkages between farmers and buyers.
- Out-growers can leverage ADPs to establish connections with processors, retailers, and wholesalers.

4.2 Plateau State Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture

- NACCIMA provides a platform for networking and business matchmaking.
- Out-growers can participate in NACCIMA events to connect with potential buyers and partners.

5. Quality Standards:

5.1 Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON):

- SON sets and enforces product quality standards.
- Out-growers can ensure compliance with SON standards to enhance the marketability of their products.

5.2 National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC):

- NAFDAC regulates food and drug products.
- Out-growers can work with NAFDAC to meet food safety and quality regulatory standards.

6. Market Information Platforms:

6.1 Plateau State Agricultural Information Service:

- The Agricultural Information Service disseminates market information.
- Out-growers can access real-time market prices and trends to make informed decisions.

6.2 Nigerian Commodity Exchange (NCX):

- NCX provides a platform for transparent commodity trading.
- Out-growers can use NCX to discover market prices and connect with potential buyers.

By utilizing these specific institutions and initiatives, Plateau State aims to strengthen market linkages for out-growers, facilitating increased access to markets, improved profitability, and sustained growth in the agricultural sector.

10.9 Value Addition in Plateau State Agriculture Toolkit

Enhancing value addition is critical for the prosperity of agricultural activities in Plateau State. Here are specific value-addition strategies and institutions available to out-growers:

1. Processing Facilities:

1.1 Plateau State Agricultural Development Program

- Supports the establishment of processing facilities.
- Out-growers can collaborate with to access resources and guidance for setting up processing units.

1.2 Bank of Industry (BOI):

- BOI provides financial support for agro-processing projects.
- Out-growers can apply for BOI loans to fund the establishment or expansion of processing facilities.

2. Training and Capacity Building:

2.1 Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO):

- FIIRO offers training programs on food processing and preservation.
- Out-growers can participate in FIIRO's workshops to enhance their skills in value addition.

2.2 Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture:

- The Ministry conducts training sessions on agro-processing.
- Out-growers can engage with the Ministry to access training opportunities and capacity-building programs.

3. Market Access for Processed Goods:

3.1 Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC):

- NEPC facilitates the export of processed agricultural products.
- Out-growers can collaborate with NEPC to explore international markets for their processed goods.

3.2 Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture (NACCIMA)

- NACCIMA provides a platform for showcasing processed agricultural products.
- Out-growers can participate in NACCIMA exhibitions to connect with potential buyers and distributors.

4. Quality Standards:

4.1 Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON):

- SON sets and enforces standards for processed foods.

- Out-growers can ensure compliance with SON standards to enhance the quality and marketability of their processed products.

4.2 National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC):

- NAFDAC regulates the production and distribution of processed foods.
- Out-growers can work with NAFDAC to obtain necessary approvals and certifications for their processed goods.

5. Access to Packaging Services:

5.1 Packaging Manufacturers and Suppliers:

- Engage with local packaging manufacturers and suppliers for cost-effective and sustainable packaging solutions.
- Develop partnerships with these entities to ensure a steady supply of packaging materials.

6.1 Market Information Platforms:

6.2 Nigerian Commodity Exchange (NCX):

- NCX facilitates transparent commodity trading, including processed agricultural products.
- Out-growers can explore NCX as a platform to showcase and sell their processed goods.

By leveraging these specific institutions and initiatives, Plateau State aims to empower out-growers to add value to their agricultural products, foster entrepreneurship, and contribute to the growth of the agro-processing sector in the region.

10.10 Community Engagement in Plateau State

Community engagement is essential for the holistic development of agriculture in Plateau State. Here are specific community engagement strategies and institutions available to out-growers:

1. Plateau State Ministry of Local Government Affairs:

- The Ministry supports local government initiatives for community development.
- Out-growers can work with the Ministry to access resources and community engagement programs.

2. Cooperative Societies:

2.1 Plateau State Cooperative Federation:

- The Cooperative Federation promotes community-based agricultural initiatives.
- Out-growers can collectively join cooperative societies to address challenges, share resources, and access support.

2.2 Nigerian Cooperative Women Alliance (NCWA):

- NCWA focuses on empowering women in agricultural communities.
- Female out-growers can engage with NCWA for community-oriented projects and initiatives.

3. Community Extension Services:

3.1 Plateau State Agricultural Development Program

- Deploys extension services at the community level.
- Out-growers can benefit from on-the-ground support, guidance, and training provided by extension officers.

3.2 Agricultural Development Programs (ADPs):

- ADPs operate at the grassroots level, offering extension services to farmers.

- Out-growers can connect with ADPs for technical assistance, farm visits, and community workshops.

4. Youth and Women Empowerment Programs:

4.1 Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs:

- The Ministry runs programs to empower women in agriculture.
- Female out-growers can engage with the Ministry for skill development, access to resources, and community-building initiatives.

4.2 National Youth Service Corps (NYSC):

- NYSC deploys corps members to support community projects.
- Out-growers can collaborate with NYSC members for initiatives involving youth agriculture engagement.

5. Community Development Associations:

5.1 Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency

- Supports community development projects.
- Out-growers can partner with CSDA for funding and resources to implement community-based agricultural initiatives.

5.2 Village Development Committees (VDCs):

- VDCs play a crucial role in local governance and development.
- Out-growers can actively participate in VDCs to influence community decisions related to agriculture.

6. Education and Awareness Programs:

6.1 Plateau State Ministry of Information:

- The Ministry conducts awareness programs on agriculture.
- Out-growers can collaborate with the Ministry to organize community events, workshops, and awareness campaigns.

6.2 National Orientation Agency (NOA):

- NOA promotes public enlightenment and community mobilization.
- Out-growers can engage with NOA to disseminate information about sustainable agriculture practices at the grassroots level.

Plateau State aims to foster collaboration, inclusivity, and sustainable development within local agricultural communities by leveraging these specific institutions and community engagement initiatives. The toolkit encourages out-growers to actively

participate in community-based projects and initiatives for the overall advancement of agriculture in the state.

10.11 Environmental Stewardship: Training and Capacity Building

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

1. Plateau 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 Plateau 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.

10.12 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. Plateau 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. Plateau 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. Plateau 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 Plateau State can build capacity, monitor, and evaluate extension services, and conduct self-assessments to continuously improve their environmental stewardship and farming practices.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT

11.1 Introduction to Toolkit

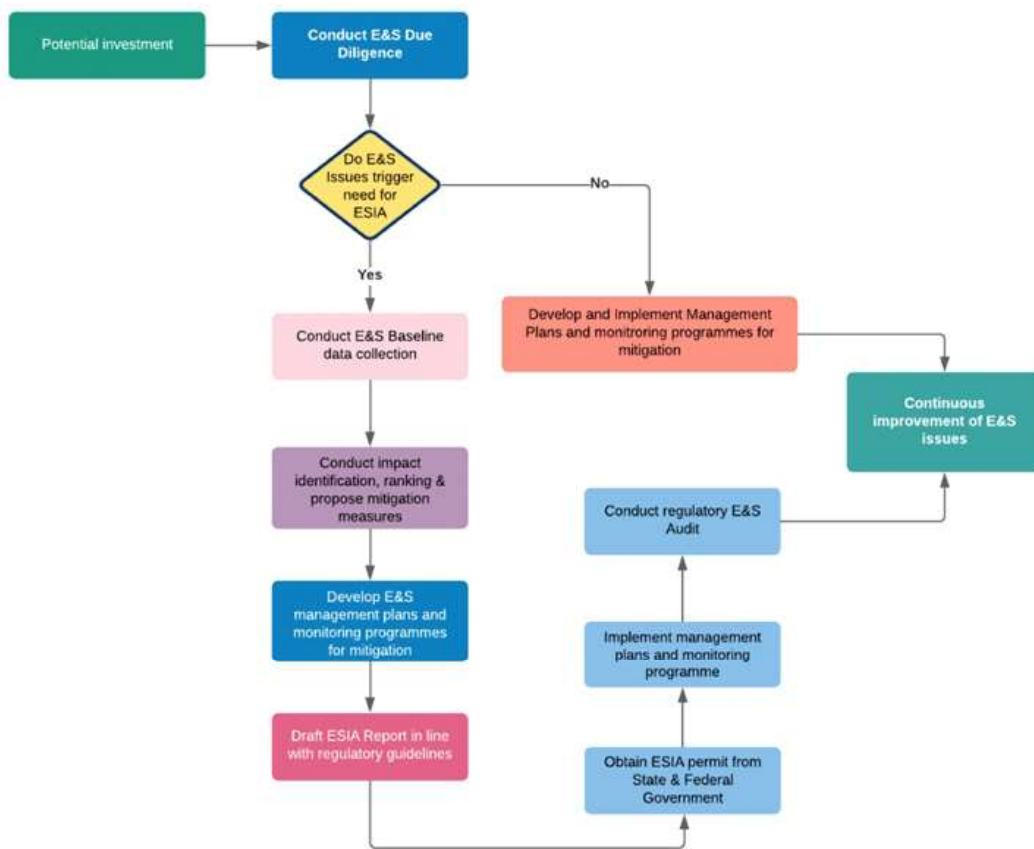
The Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) toolkit provides templates for environmental and social (E&S) standards on the operationalization of FRILIA. Plateau State Environmental Protection Authority typically manages and regulates these standards. However, the Plateau State Geographic Information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

11.2 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 OSIC'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.

11.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESRMF)

11.4 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)

11.5 Institutional Framework for ESRMF

The Plateau 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 PLAGIS, OSIC, Plateau State Agricultural Development Agency and Plateau State Community and Social Development Agency (PLACSDA) and other institutional members of the FRILIA working group (FWG). The Plateau 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)

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

11.7 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.

11.8 Legal/Regulatory Framework

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
- PLSG 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 Plateau State is the Plateau State Environmental Protection Agency . A summary of activities within each step and the roles and responsibilities of the proponent, Plateau 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 Plateau 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 Plateau 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 Plateau 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 Template 8** shows the content a typical monitoring programme should contain in a tabular, 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 Plateau 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 Plateau 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)

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 Socio Economic Characteristics	<p>Plateau 4,717,300 Population [2022] – Projection 26,026 km² Area 181.3/km² Population Density [2022] 2.4% Annual Population Change [2006 → 2022]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, Gem stones, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, Rice, Cassava, Yam, Vegetables (e.g., tomatoes, peppers, onions) • Fruits (e.g., apples, strawberries)

Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 Plateau 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.

<p>Perception and Remark</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Areas of Discussion</p>	<p>The consultant inquired for information and inputs of the stakeholders on several issues, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Concerns expressed by stakeholders</p>	<p>The stakeholders made input and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follows:</p> <p>1)Rice Farmers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of staff strength (extension workers) to address the needs of rice farmers, • Training for already existing workers,
<p>Perceived Project Impacts</p>	<p>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,</p>
<p>Conclusions</p>	<p>All relevant issues were exhausted, documents were collected, and the meeting ended with a closing remark and prayer by a stakeholder.</p>



Appendix3: Attendance of Stakeholder Engagement on FRILIA

ATTENDANCE LIST

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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:

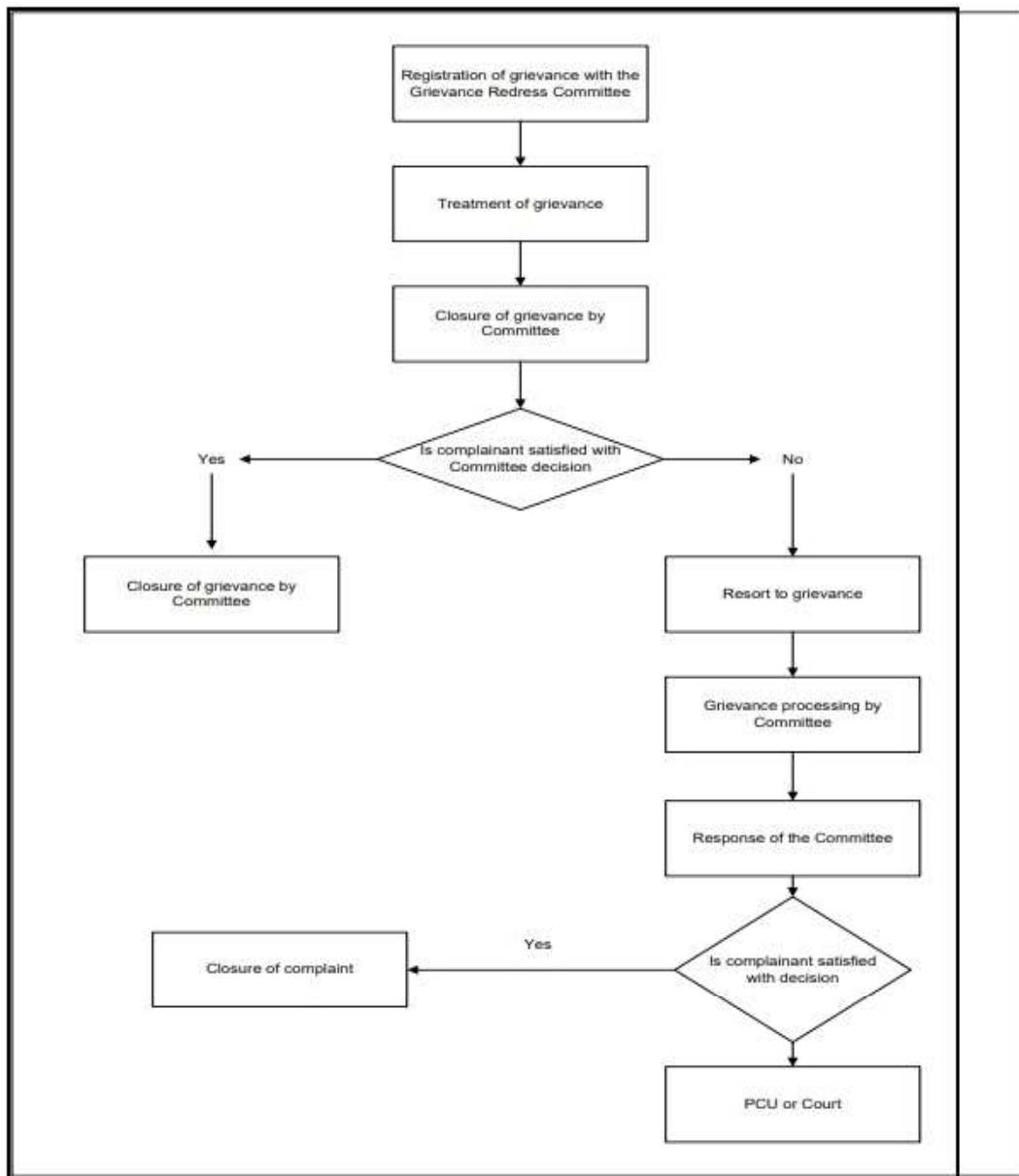
Household's Wishes:

.....

Proposed Package:

.....

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				
<i>Define the Grievance.....</i>				
Information about the Complainant		Forms of Receipt:		
Name		<input type="checkbox"/> community Information Meetings		
Phone Line		<input type="checkbox"/> Mail		
Village/ Local Govt. Area		<input type="checkbox"/> Informal		
Signature of Complainant and Date		<input type="checkbox"/> 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>			Community Relations	
			<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

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

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

