



FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE LAND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT (FRILIA)





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

CRS-SU	--	Nigeria For Women Scale-Up Project
NGO	--	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

PREFACE

It is with great enthusiasm and a sense of purpose that I extend my warmest greetings to all stakeholders and partners invested in the agricultural development of Cross River State. As Commissioner of Agriculture, I am honored to present this foreword for the roadmap and initiatives to develop FRILLIA, a pivotal undertaking in our collective journey towards sustainable agricultural growth.

FRILLIA represents more than just a project; it embodies our commitment to harnessing the immense potential of agriculture in transforming the economic landscape of Cross River State. As we embark on this venture, we envision a future where FRILLIA becomes a beacon of agricultural excellence, setting new standards for innovation, productivity, and inclusive development.

Cross River State has diverse agro ecological zones, a wealth of natural resources, and a vibrant community of farmers whose resilience has been the backbone of our agricultural heritage. FRILLIA, through strategic planning and collaborative efforts, seeks to empower our farmers, enhance value chains, and create a robust agribusiness ecosystem that transcends local and national boundaries.

Our vision for FRILLIA aligns with the broader goals of the state's agricultural agenda, emphasizing sustainable practices, technology integration, and the empowerment of women and youth in agriculture. By promoting inclusivity and ensuring that the benefits of rural development reach every corner of our state, we strive to build a more resilient and prosperous society.

I commend the dedication of all those involved in shaping the vision of FRILLIA, from the farmers to the researchers, extension workers, and the private sector partners. Your collective efforts underscore the transformative power of collaboration in driving agricultural innovation.

As we move forward, let us embrace FRILLIA as a symbol of our commitment to building a thriving, modern, sustainable agricultural sector in Cross River State. Together, we can realize the full potential of our land, empower our people, and secure a prosperous future for generations to come.

Thank you for your unwavering support and dedication to the development of agriculture in Cross River State.

Hon. Johnson, A. Ebokpo
Commissioner of Agriculture Cross River State

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This toolkit was developed by the Cross River State Ministry of Agriculture (United) with the financial support of the Government of the Cross River State under State Action on Business Enabling Reforms (CRS SABER). The publication was drafted by Reigns Management Consult Limited (independent consultant) under the guidance of Dr. Paul Adepelumi, Billy Batware, Anders Frantzen, and Mirella Dummar-Frahi. Input was received from the Nigerian Governors Secretariat and Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council. The Government of Cross River State is also grateful for the support it received from non-governmental and governmental stakeholders whose work is featured in this publication and who are its target audience.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cross River State, endowed with vast tracts of arable and fertile land constituting approximately 74% of its total landmass, stands at the precipice of a transformative era in agricultural development. While the potential to cultivate diverse crops, from cocoa, oil palm, rubber, yam, groundnuts, soybeans, and potatoes to rice, fruits, and vegetables, is undeniable, only 30% of this fertile expanse is presently under cultivation. This dichotomy between potential and utilization forms the backdrop for the Cross River State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture—a visionary initiative designed to propel the state into a new era of agricultural prosperity.

The imperative to harness this potential is rooted in the commitment to build a sustainable agro-based industrial economy. Mirroring the diversification agenda of the Federal Government, the state envisions agriculture as the linchpin for industrialization, private investments, job creation, and revenue generation. Central to this vision is recognizing that responsible and inclusive land management is pivotal in transforming this potential into reality.

To achieve these aspirations, Cross River State is set to adopt a comprehensive framework that draws inspiration from two internationally 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). These agreements, of which Nigeria is a signatory, emphasize responsible investment in agriculture, respect for human rights, secure tenure rights, and equitable access to land—all critical components in eradicating hunger and poverty and supporting sustainable development.

The collaboration with the World Bank Group underscores the global significance of this initiative. Jointly developed by [Collaborating Organization], this framework is part of the Cross River State Economic Transformation Project, bringing together international expertise to guide Cross River State toward sustainable agricultural development.

The framework's objectives are twofold: first, to enhance the global attractiveness of Cross River State for land-based investments in agriculture, thus fostering economic growth on a worldwide scale; and second, to ensure food security for the state's population while providing attractive commercial yields for investors. It is a strategic blend of local empowerment and global engagement.

Implementation of this framework demands innovative approaches to community mapping, socio-economic analysis, land use, and resettlement. Cross River State is committed to adopting these practices by global best practices, ensuring that the framework aligns with responsible and inclusive land-intensive agricultural investment principles.

In conclusion, the Cross River State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture is not merely a document; it is a roadmap toward a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous future. By responsibly harnessing the agricultural potential, the state aims to secure its own food supply and position itself as a global hub for sustainable agricultural investment. This framework is a testament to Cross River State's dedication to responsible and transformative agrarian development—a beacon lighting the way to a future where the land yields prosperity for all. Hon.

Johnson, A. Ebokpo

Commissioner of Agriculture Cross River State

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems forms the cornerstone of sustainable development, contributing significantly to food security and nutrition and realizing the right to adequate food within national food security. Recognizing the transformative impact of responsible investment, the Cross River State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture is designed to align with global principles and guide stakeholders toward fostering inclusive, sustainable, and responsible agricultural practices.

The comprehensive scope of agriculture and food systems encompasses the entire spectrum of activities—from production and processing to marketing, retail, consumption, and disposal of agricultural goods. These systems involve many stakeholders embedded within the socio-political, economic, technological, and natural environment. Addressing the four dimensions of food security and nutrition—availability, access, stability, and utilization—requires a strategic increase in responsible investment.

The framework underscores the essence of responsible investment as creating productive assets and capital oriented toward supporting food security, nutrition, and sustainable development. It emphasizes increased production and productivity, aligning with the principles outlined in the document. This responsible investment approach mandates the respect, protection, and promotion of human rights in consonance with international agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Stakeholder engagement is central to responsible investment, and the framework advocates for a collaborative approach involving diverse entities. Small holders, including family farmers, are identified as pivotal contributors to responsible investment, requiring strengthened capacities to ensure meaningful participation. The framework prioritizes responsible investments in, by, and with small holders, acknowledging their vital role in the agricultural landscape.

Farmers, especially those operating family farms, are recognized as key contributors to food security and nutrition. The framework acknowledges the potential multiplier effects of investing in agriculture and food systems, extending its impact to complementary sectors and overall economic development. However, the viability of such investments is contingent on well-functioning ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources.

The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security, offer a robust guidance for Cross River State Framework foundation. Developed through an inclusive process, the principles provide a multi-stakeholder, holistic, and consensus-driven approach. They draw upon existing guiding frameworks, including the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests.

From an Open-Ended Working Group and inclusive consultations, the framework aims to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. It stands as a voluntary and non-binding document, applicable globally and designed to be universally relevant. The

principles within this framework are intended to guide states, inter-governmental and regional organizations, financing institutions, research organizations, smallholders, businesses, civil society organizations, workers, communities, and consumer organizations. In summary, the Cross River State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture is rooted in the imperative of responsible investment for sustainable agricultural development. It provides a comprehensive guide for stakeholders to navigate the complex landscape of agriculture and food systems, fostering a collaborative and inclusive approach to secure food security, enhance livelihoods, and mitigate risks to nutrition in Cross River State.

1.2. Objective of RAP for FRILIA and Involuntary Resettlement Management

The Cross River State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture (FRILLIA) aims to improve governance of the tenure of land fisheries and forests. They seek to do so for the benefit of all, with an emphasis on vulnerable and marginalized people, with the goals of food security and progressive realization of the right to adequate food, poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, rural development, environmental protection, and sustainable social and economic development. FRILLIA promotes responsible investment practices that contribute to food security and nutrition. This framework aims to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food within the broader context of national food security. By providing a comprehensive set of principles and guidelines, the framework seeks to guide stakeholders in agriculture and food systems toward responsible investment practices that enhance livelihoods, mitigate risks, and foster sustainable development in Cross River State.

All programs, policies, and technical assistance to improve governance of tenure through implementing these Guidelines should be consistent with the Cross Rivers States' existing obligations under Nigerian Law and international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.

This FRILLIA seeks to:

1. improve tenure governance by providing guidance and information on internationally accepted practices for systems that deal with the rights to use, manage, and control land, fisheries, and forests.
1. contribute to improving and developing the policy, legal, and organizational frameworks regulating the range of tenure rights over these resources.
2. enhance the transparency and improve the functioning of tenure systems.
3. strengthen the capacities and operations of implementing agencies, judicial authorities, local governments; organizations of farmers and large and small-scale producers, fishers, and forest users; pastoralists; indigenous peoples and other communities; civil society; private sector; academia; and all persons concerned with tenure governance as well as to promote the cooperation between the actors mentioned.

This document seeks to:

Identify and articulate the fundamental aspects that define responsible investment in agriculture and food systems

Clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders engaged in agriculture and food systems, including states, inter-governmental and regional organizations, financing institutions, research organizations, smallholders, businesses, civil society organizations, workers, communities, and consumer organizations.

Function as a guiding framework to direct the actions of stakeholders involved in agriculture and food systems, providing principles to promote responsible investment practices.

Foster responsible investment practices that contribute to food security and nutrition, aligning with the overarching goal of sustainable development.

Contribute to improving livelihoods, particularly for smallholders, family farmers, and marginalized groups, by encouraging investments that create sustainable economic opportunities.

Provide a set of principles that help stakeholders identify, address, and mitigate risks to food security and nutrition associated with investments in agriculture and food systems.

1.4. Rationale for FRILIA

The activities under FRILIA toolkits will involve production, farming, and other traditional livelihoods that may result in land acquisition, physical or economic displacement of persons, or access to their means of livelihood. Therefore, the ESS5 of the World Bank is relevant to the project to ensure that PAPs suffer no net losses because of the project. Since subproject locations have not been identified, preparing this RPF is a condition for project appraisal. Furthermore, and in the absence of sufficient information to determine the project's adverse social and economic impacts that are likely to result from small land acquisition, this RPF provides the procedures, policies, and principles to be followed to prepare RAPs for the specific sub-project sites, when the exact locations and designs are known and ready.

The FRILIA toolkits will provide technical guidance during subproject preparation to address resettlement-related risks, if any. The resettlement policy framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied during project implementation. Sub-project resettlement plans consistent with this RPF will be submitted to the Bank for approval after specific planning information becomes available. It should be noted that the policy is designed to mitigate the harm caused by displacement or land acquisition occurring during Cross River State implementation. The RPF will be prepared in line with the requirements of the ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction of Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, and ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The RPF shall also refer to the Government of Nigeria's legal and institutional requirements. Any identified gaps between these two requirements will be captured and explained how these gaps would be filled.

1.5 Nature and Scope

- The principles outlined in the framework are voluntary and non-binding, allowing flexibility in their application.
- The framework should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments.

- The principles should be interpreted and applied following national legal systems and institutions.
- The principles are global in scope, designed to be universally applicable to all sectors and stages of agriculture and food systems while acknowledging smallholders' particular roles and needs worldwide.
- The principles recognize the diverse nature of investments, structures, and types in agriculture and food systems, ensuring adaptability across various contexts.
- The framework is designed to address the specific role and needs of smallholders worldwide, emphasizing their inclusion in responsible investment practices.
- The principles are intended to apply to various stakeholders, including states, inter-governmental and regional organizations, financing institutions, research organizations, smallholders, businesses, civil society organizations, workers, communities, and consumer organizations.
- The framework is universally relevant, irrespective of the nature, structure, and type of investment, ensuring its applicability to diverse agricultural and food systems.

1.6 Applicable Laws and Policies

The Nigerian Land Use Act 1978 is Nigeria's principal in-country legal framework for land acquisition and takeover. The World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) is also the World Bank's policy, which applies to all its involuntary resettlement operations. The review of both documents considered the entitlement and eligibility considerations in cases of losses of assets, including land, economic tree structures, employment, and loss of businesses. Similarities and diversities in processes to be followed in land acquisition and displacement of persons, compensation rates, entitlement structure, etc., in both systems were examined. Where gaps existed, the most stringent and pro-poor provision was recommended to be followed for this project. Project activities will have Links with World Bank Operational Policy 4.12. The Project will support improvements in livestock health and productivity and trigger four World Bank Safeguard Policies, which include: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP4.09), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12) and Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11). Sub-projects may require a sizable land area, leading to loss of assets and access to private livelihoods. Therefore, to meet the policy requirements, the project must prepare and disclose a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) before appraisal to address issues arising from physical and economic displacement and restricting access to and/or use of communal natural resources. The RPF ensures that Project-Affected People (PAP) are consulted before implementing any subproject activities and appropriate mitigation measures are exhaustively considered. If needed, a site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) proportional to the impact scope will be prepared.

1.7 Principles and Implementations

These principles of implementation of FRILLIA in Cross Rivers State are essential to contribute to responsible governance, land tenure, fisheries, and forests.

1. Human dignity: recognizing the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable.
2. Human rights of all individuals.
3. Non-discrimination: no one should be subject to discrimination under law and policies as well as in practice.
4. Equity and justice: recognizing that equality between individuals may require.

acknowledging divergences between individuals and taking positive action, including empowerment, to promote equitable tenure rights and access to land, fisheries, and forests for all: women, men, youth, and the vulnerable.

1. Gender equality: Ensure the equal right of women and men to enjoy all human rights while acknowledging differences between women and men and taking specific measures to accelerate de facto equality when necessary. States should ensure that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land, fisheries, and forests independent of their civil and marital status.
2. Holistic and sustainable approach: recognizing that natural resources and their uses are interconnected and adopting an integrated and sustainable approach to their administration.
3. Consultation and participation: engaging with and seeking support of those who, having legitimate tenure rights, could be affected by decisions before decisions are taken, and responding to their contributions, taking into consideration existing power imbalances between different parties and ensuring active free, effective, meaningful, and informed participation of individuals and groups in associated decision-making processes.
4. Rule of law: adopting a rules-based approach through laws that are widely publicized in applicable languages, applicable to all, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and that are consistent with their existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments.
5. Accountability: holding individuals, public agencies, and non-state actors responsible for their actions and decisions according to the principles of the rule of law.
6. Continuous improvement: Cross River State will improve mechanisms for monitoring and analyzing tenure governance to develop evidence-based programs and secure on-going improvements.

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

The intended users of the Cross River State Framework for Investment in Intensive Land Agriculture encompass diverse stakeholders, reflecting the collaborative and multidimensional nature of responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. The principles address stakeholders involved in, benefitting from, and affected by investments in agriculture and food systems. Primary users of the regulations include:

- Ø States.
- Ø Inter-governmental and Regional Organizations.
- Ø Financing Institutions, Donors, Foundations and Funds.
- Ø Research Organizations, Universities, and Extension Organizations.
- Ø Smallholders and their Organizations.
- Ø Business Enterprises, including Farmers.
- Ø Civil Society Organizations.
- Ø Workers and their Organizations.
- Ø Communities.
- Ø Consumer Organizations.

The content of the FRILIA will be presented in the following format:

- » Introduction and project description
- » Principles and objective governing resettlement preparation and implementation in Cross River State under inclusive land intensive investment in agriculture
- » Rap methodology
- » Entitlement and eligibility criteria
- » Legal/institutional guidelines, requirements and principles governing resettlement in Cross River State
- » Methods for valuing assets and compensation arrangement
- » Grievance redress mechanism
- » Consultations, stakeholder participation and disclosure
- » The community needs assessment and development
- » Global memorandum of understanding
- » Out-growers and food security toolkits in Cross River State

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY TOOLKIT

1. Introduction

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

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this communication strategy are to:

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

2. 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?

2.1 Information Disclosure

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

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

2.2 Target Audience

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

- The Cross River 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 Cross River State's political and technical sphere, shown in more detail in the "Proposal for Stakeholder Engagement on FRILIA Toolkits in Cross River 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 Cross River State Geographic Information Service, or the Cross River State Investment Promotion Agency, where investors can easily access them. To ensure uniformity and applicability, copies will also be available in the relevant MDA responsible for each of the seven areas. These will be available in mainly soft copies for potential investors and other stakeholders. The communication channels at this point will vary for different stakeholder groups.

2.4 Responsible Persons

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

2.4.1 *Reigns Management Consultants Limited and Associates*

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

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

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, Cross River State Geographic Information Service , and the Cross River State Investment Promotion Agency , will be responsible for the following tasks:

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



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

CHAPTER THREE

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

1.1. Introduction to the Toolkit

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

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

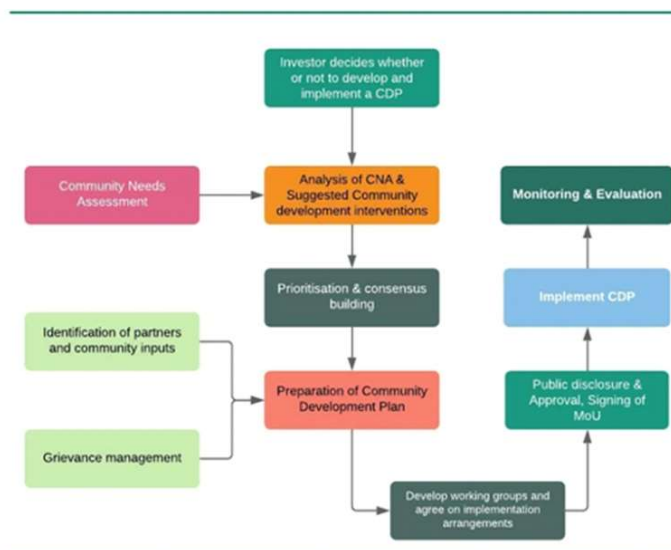
1.2 Scope of the CNA and CDP Toolkit

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

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

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

2. APPROACH FOR COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Stage 1 - Initial Enquiry:

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

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

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

Stage 3 - Negotiations/Signing of MOU

- CDP MoU signed.

Stage 4 - Due Diligence and Facilitation of Implementation:

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

Stage 5 - Operations Initiated:

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

Stage 6 - Aftercare:

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

3.0. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK (CDP)

3.1 Objectives and justification for CDP

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

The objectives of the CDP are to:

- Identify, ascertain and engage stakeholders in the project's host community that can influence or be influenced by any community development project activity;
- Assess the host community's needs, opportunities and resources for community development;

- Prioritise the identified needs through a participatory approach; and
- Translate findings from the community needs assessment survey into a Community Development Plan (CDP) in line with best practices.

3.2 CDP Principles in line with FRILIA

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

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

3.3 CDP Methodology

3.3.1 Stakeholder identification and analysis

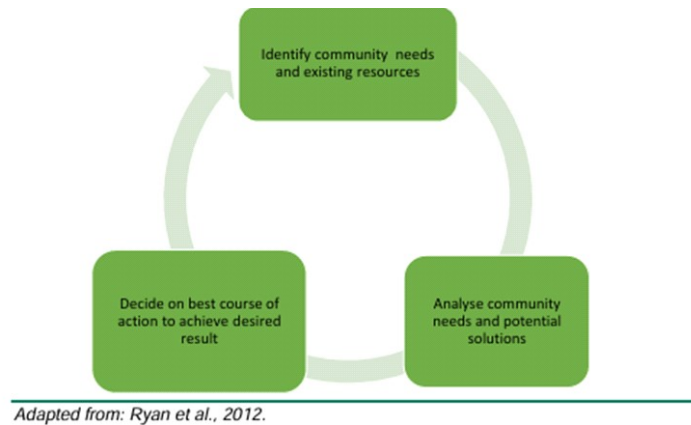
In line with the first objective of the CDP and collaborative nature of FRILIA, there is the need to identify the different categories of stakeholders, including state and non-state development actors who can contribute to the identification, implementation and monitoring of community development projects.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

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

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

3.4. Community Needs Assessment

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



Identify community needs

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

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

b. Social baseline household survey

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

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

c. Interviews

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

d. Focus group discussions

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

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

3.4. 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).

3.5. Preparation of community development plan

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

- Identification of community development implementation partners: the FRILIA stakeholder identification and analysis template will guide the identification of internal and external institutions that can contribute to an aspect of the CDP.
- Grievance management procedure: a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is required to manage current and future conflicts that may arise regarding the community development project(s). The GRM will be guided by the FRILIA GRM procedure detailed in the GRM Toolkit. Investors should refer to the FRILIA GRM toolkit for detailed guidance on managing different forms of grievances.
- Public disclosure, signing of MOU and approval: The public disclosure exercise where

the agreed-upon development projects are presented to the community (s) with the plan for resources and indicative timelines, including implementation partners identified. Following the public disclosure, the MOU signing will take place. The investor, at this point, will be required to sign an MOU (see GMOU Template 7) with the community to formally agree on which development projects will be implemented and the institutional arrangements required for this.

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

3.3.4 CDP Implementation

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

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

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

3.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation: The monitoring and evaluation process will cover the following:

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

TEMPLATES

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

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

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



Section D: Additional Information	

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

	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

LAND ACCESS, EASEMENT AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT, MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT

.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.

4.1 Principles

In involuntary resettlement, entitlement concept relates to the principle of compensation or resettlement assistance that applies to different categories of project affected persons (PAP); while eligibility refers to the condition or criteria that qualifies a PAP for entitlement. The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. The principle of ESS5 stipulates that all persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off-date, which is the last day of inventory of loss of asset will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. To determine their eligibility, PAPs are classified as follows:

- a. Person who has formal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Nigerian law);
- b. Persons with temporary or leased rights to use land; and
- c. Persons who do not have formal legal right to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets.
- d. Businesses within the community

Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the loss, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. It is therefore clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or

not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it, before the entitlement cut-off date. The principles adopted entails special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as female-headed households, disabled persons, migrants and the poor. PAPs affected through land acquisition, relocation loss of residence and structures, and business enterprise are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on ownership right and lost assets. PAP will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards.

4.2 Eligibility Criteria and Proof for Individual and Household Compensation

This RPF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages). All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive

- (i) compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or
- (ii) replacement land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures and compensation for loss of workdays/income. Persons who occupy the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) have been completed are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance, except possibly for moving expense. Similarly, assets, built after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

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

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

- a. PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, rent receipts, and building and planning permits among others. Also, unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established in the RAP.
- b. PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights-criteria for establishing non- formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:
 - Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants; and Witnessed or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community.
 - During the preparation/implementation of RAPs, PAPs recent passport photograph or a digital image will be captured, PAPs contact address, Phone Number, and Name of Next-of Kin will be collected and documented for use as means of eligibility for identification of PAPs during screening for compensation. In this project, the absence of formal titles should not constitute a barrier to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation.

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

4.3 Eligibility for Community/Village/Clan Compensation

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

Where an affected asset/land belongs to a family group or an association, it will be advised that as much as possible, the asset should be reallocated to each eligible member/owner so that each person be captured and compensated separately. Where this arrangement is not possible or desirable, the household or association may agree within themselves and present one person

among them to be recognized as the PAP. In that case, compensation will be paid to the person to whom the family had agreed to represent their common interest. The PAP is the one whose identification / photograph will be captured during census and inventory.

It is important to note that the eligibility may be claimed collectively e.g. as a community or religious group. Communities permanently losing land and/or access to assets and/or resources under statutory/customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation includes public toilets, marketplaces, taxi parks, schools, and health centers. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land.

4.4 Methods to Determine Cut-off Date

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

4.5 Common complications in the Application of Cut-off Date

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

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

restoration plan (such as more than three years), a repeat census and inventory and evaluation of assets are undertaken and the resettlement plan updated accordingly.

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

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

4.6 Defining Entitlements and Preparing an Entitlement Matrix

The basis of what is to be paid as compensation will be determined by identifying the most appropriate entitlement for each loss. Based on the entitlements, options for resettlement will be selected in accordance with Bank ESS5.

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

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PERSON	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENT
1.1 Cultivable/ Residential/ Commercial Land	1.1 (a) Legal owners of land (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge (b)&(c) Compensation will be paid as plus a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.
2. Damage to land as abutting sub - project site 2.1 by excavation	2.1. (a) Legal owner/g (such as village/ clan/s with owner (b) Village/s or clan/s with owner	2.1 (a) & (b) Restoration of the land to pre contribution condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to
Loss in income and occupying land livelihood 3.1 Temporary loss of cultivation	3.1 Cultivator access to land for	3.1 Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on the land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years

<p>3.2 loss of Agricultura; crops , and fruits and wood trees.</p> <p>3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of the land were cultivating</p>	<p>3.2.(a) Owner/s of crops or tress. Includes crops trees owned by encroachers /squatters</p> <p>(b) Tenant</p> <p>3.3 Persons working on the affected lands</p>	<p>3.2 (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for next 25 years to be computed at current market value.</p> <p>Compensation for the loss of woods – trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be).</p> <p>3.2(b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops / trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written)</p> <p>3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long- term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/ tree compensation)</p>
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<p>4. Permanent loss of 4.1. Structures, Residential and commercial Structures</p>	<p>4.1.(a) Owners of structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied</p>	<p>4.1.(a) Cash compensation for of built -up structures at full replacement costs.</p> <p>Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/ reuse their salvageable materials for building/ rehabilitation of structure.</p> <p>In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading, unloading) the effects</p>
<p>4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structure/ facilities</p>	<p>4.2 School, church, water channels, pathways and other community structures/ installations</p>	<p>4.2 Complete rehabilitation/ restoration by the project; or, cash compensation for restoring affected cultural / community structures and installations , to the recognized patron/ custodian.</p>
<p>1. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1 Re-establishing livelihood</p>	<p>5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless</p>	<p>5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.</p>
<p>5.2 Change in livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact</p>	<p>5.2.(a) Vulnerable Aps, particularly women enrolled in a vocational training facility. 5.2.(b) Owners /s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres</p>	<p>5.2(a) &(b). Restoring of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance at agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility.</p>
<p>6. Loss of grazing area</p>	<p>Cattle Rearers</p>	<p>Relocation to new grazing area and where possible assist the cattle herdsmen to locate new grazing fields</p> <p>Consider possible compensation for loss income for the period of locating new grazing area.</p>

4.7 Principles Applicable to Vulnerable Groups

4.7.1 Vulnerability Categories

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

4.7.2 Vulnerability Assessment Criteria

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

Table 4.3: Vulnerability Assessment Tool

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

Methods For Valuing Assets And Compensation Arrangement

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

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

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

6.3 Valuation Methods for Categories of Impacted Assets¹.Land

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

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

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

b. Assets held under Customary Law

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

C. Privately owned Land

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

Also, the PAP will be compensated for any permanent improvements made to the land (for instance irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the price of making the permanent improvement at current prevailing market rates for labor, equipment and materials. Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP, but renders the remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land). If land is equired temporarily, standing crop will be compensated at fully matured market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. The compensation will be paid to the sharecroppers rather than the owner, where the tiller is not the owner (e.g. tenant or share cropper). There will hence be no adjustment in the terms of the rent of share cropping agreement.

2. Structure/Building

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

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

3. Fruit trees/Farm crops/Woodlots

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

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

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

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

Table 6.1: Method of Valuation

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

6.4 Mechanism for Voluntary Donation of Land: Procedure and Records

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

1. Site Selection Consultations

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

2. Replacement of Losses of the Vulnerable and Poor

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

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

4. Record of Donation and Verified Transfer by Legal Authority

Donations by the community or an individual will be documented on an affidavit and confirmed verbally by the individual owner or a recognized elder(s) of clan(s) or sub-clan(s) in front or in the presence of two witnesses known from the same community certifying the identity of the donors. The donors and witnesses will affix their signatures and /or thumb

impressions with dates on the affidavit and the land will be transferred in the name of the community organization (CO) of the respective subproject.

6.5 Arrangements for Compensation

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

1. Public Participation

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

2. Notification

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

3. Documentation of Holdings and Assets

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

4. Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts

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

representative), the project officials, and other community leaders prior to signing.

5. Compensation Payments

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

6.6 Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

The procedure for delivery Includes the following:

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

TEMPLATES

The list of templates required for the Involuntary Resettlement, Valuation, and Compensation (IRVC) toolkit are outlined 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

IRVI: 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, Paramouncy, 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"/>	
11	Will there be temporary/permanent loss of natural resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Will there be temporary/permanent loss to crops/economic trees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	Will there be loss/alter of cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	Will there be loss of access to social infrastructure and services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Proposed Actions

- If either of S/N 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are Yes, follow the requirements in the RPF to develop a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).
- If project triggers only S/N 10 but not S/N 9, follow the requirements in the RPF and develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan
- If project triggers both S/N 9 and 10, follow the requirement in the RPF and develop a RAP
- If estimated number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are less than 200, develop an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). However, if the number of PAPs are more than 200 persons, proceed and develop a full RAP.

Details of Designated Person to Complete form

Name:

Email address/Contact number:

Job Title/designation:

Date:

Overall Comments/ Assessment:

Signature:



Screening Checklist for Involuntary Resettlement

Project Description					
Name of Project:					
Name of Executing Entity/Organization:					
Project Location (LGA, Paramourncy, 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, JM, 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, JM, 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 (FRILIA)	Assessed Value	
				1.30.5 Statutory (KDSLUR)	1.30.6 Market (FRILIA)
a) allocated by local chief b) purchased c) inherited d) gift e) rented f) other, specify					

1.31 Building/Structure

1.31.1 Building ID	1.31.2 Building Type	1.31.3 Building Use	1.31.4 % Complete	Construction Materials			1.31.8 Exterior Dimensions (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 PAs signature/Thumbprint Date

1.35 Assessor Date

1.6 Government Representative:

Date

1.37 Community Witness: Name
Designation
Signature/Date

Insert any other comment/pictures and/or additional assets



IRVC Template 4: Land Parcel Survey Form

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



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Sample Socioeconomic Survey Tool

Field	Question	Answer
enumeration_datetime <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: <i>sg/Project/India/Community/Ownership/status/Number</i>	
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. <i>Indicate name in this order (the first name, middle name (if any), and last name)</i>	
HoH_contactnumber <i>(required)</i>	What is the contact number of the HoH <i>Eg. (080)1234567</i>	
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 BSS 1-3 6 OND



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 None 8 None 9 SA/BA 10 SA/BA 11 Vocational 12 Craft 13 Technical 14 Religious 15 None
member_able_readwrite <i>(required)</i>	Is [name] able to read or write a phrase in English?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Yes 0 No
member_occupational_status <i>(required)</i>	What is the occupational status of [name]?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Employee 2 Self-Employed 3 Unemployed 4 Not Applicable
member_primary_occupation <i>(required)</i>	What is the primary livelihood of [name]?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Child Servant 13 Self-Schooling 14 Unemployed 15 Construction 16 Other 17 Not Applicable
member_secondary_occupation <i>(required)</i>	What is the secondary livelihood of [name]?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Child Servant 13 Self-Schooling 14 Unemployed 15 Construction 16 Other 17 Not Applicable
member_residential_status <i>(required)</i>	What is [name]'s residential status?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Year Round 2 Seasonal
HH_religion <i>(required)</i>	What is the religion of the household?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Islam 2 Christianity 3 Traditional religion 4 Other
HH_other_religion <i>(required)</i>	Indicate other religion of Household.	
HH_ethnicity <i>(required)</i>	What is the ethnicity of the household?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Hausa 2 Gbagyi 3 Adira 4 Han



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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 haia</i>	
monthly_expenditure_food_processing (required)	What is your monthly expenditure on food processing? <i>please indicate amount in haia</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 Sharecropped <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 Mechanized 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 haia</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 KOSG/KOGIS-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.

D. Assumptions and Limiting Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of valuation rates applied; Comparable fact sheet (if income approach adopted)
E. Reliance Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State all assumptions leading to the conclusions; Limiting conditions and other factors
F. Conclusion and Opinion of Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optionally authorize third parties to rely on the valuation report including lenders; Date of Valuation Opinion of Value Currency (if applicable) Statement on reference to NVS, IVSC, IFRS, IPSAS, IPMS, NIESV Notes, etc. (whichever is applicable) Stamp, Signature and Seal

Note:

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

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

TYPICAL COMPENSATION SCHEDULE TEMPLATE (Example only)

S/No.	Claimant Personal Information	Assets Owned / Heads of Claims M= Mature; IM= Immature; S= Seedlings	Kaduna State Government (KDSLUR)				FRILIA (Full Replacement Cost and allowances)						Assessed Value (NGN)			
			Unit ₁	Qty ₂	Statutory Rate ₁	Stage of completion/Depreciation ₄ %	Sub-total	Household Size ₅	Transaction Costs ₆	Market Value Rates (2021) (FRIC) ₇	Sub-total	Allowances		KDSG (KDSLUR)	FRILIA	
												Transport ₈	Disturbance ₉			
1	Ibrahim John Elvis	Economic Trees/Crops														
		Maize (M)	M ²	7,000	20	Nil	140,000.00			25.40	177,800.00			140,000.00	177,800.00	
		Rice (M)	M ²	1,500	25	Nil	37,500.00			31.76	47,640.00			37,500.00	47,640.00	
		Locust bean (M)	No.	5	20,000	Nil	100,000.00			25,405	127,025.00			100,000.00	127,025.00	
		Guava (IM)	No.	4	5,000	Nil	20,000.00			6,351	25,404.00			20,000.00	25,404.00	
		Buildings														
		3-room bungalow (Gr. E)	M ²	24.0	5,000	25	90,000.00			5,000.00	120,000.00			90,000.00	120,000.00	
		3-room Bungalow (Gr. A)	M ²	9.2	20,000	20	147,200.00			20,000.00	184,000.00			147,200.00	184,000.00	
		Thatched cooking hut (D)	M ²	3.5	2,000	40	4,200.00			2,000.00	7,000.00			4,200.00	7,000.00	
		Fence	M	90	15,000	15	1,147,500.00			15,000.00	1,350,000.00			1,147,500.00	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
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	

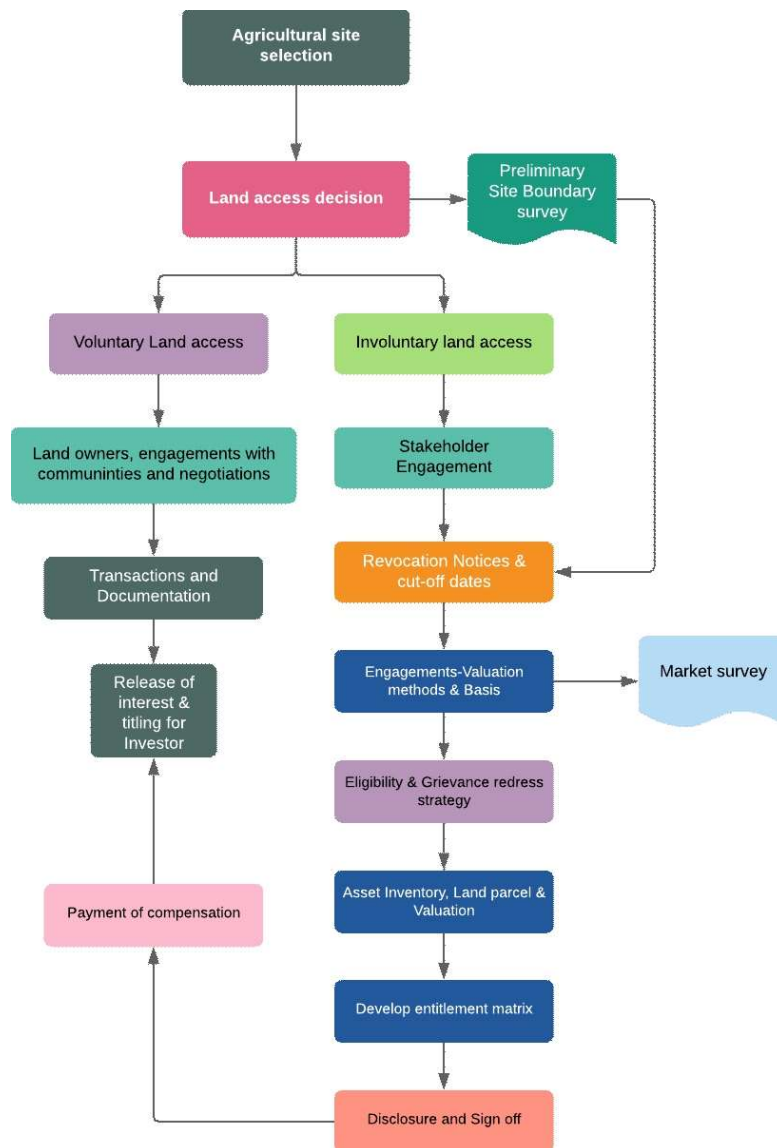
Note:

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



3 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

4.1 Introduction to RPF

The overall aim of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to provide a process for identifying individuals likely to be physically and economically impacted by the land-intensive projects under FRILIA, assessing the magnitude/severity of the impact, and outlining the process for mitigating the 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 the purposes of this document, the term "involuntary resettlement" refers both to physical displacement and to economic displacement that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood as a result of sub-project activities related to land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.

3.1.1 Objectives of the RPF

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

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

This document is a principle-based framework that would guide all future agricultural projects under FRILIA that trigger livelihood restoration 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 in accordance with the provisions of all relevant Nigeria laws, specifically Cross River 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 minimised 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 take into account 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)

3.2 Legal Framework

The legal framework expounds on the relevant land acquisition laws, regulations and policy frameworks of Nigeria and, specifically, the Cross River Government. The RPF represents the reference to 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, Cross River Laws and other policies and special provisions to involuntary resettlement. A list of these laws, regulations and policies are outlined in Table 1. For the purposes of developing a RAP/LRP, project and sub-projects shall detail a comparative analysis of federal laws, regulations, policies, and FRILIA principles.

Table 1: *Applicable National, Cross River 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	Cross River Master Plan Law	S(7), S(8)	Improve governance in land administration.
2017	Kaduna Land Use Regulations	All	Principal regulation guiding land administration in Kaduna State
2018	Cross River Infrastructure Master Plan 2018-2050		Agricultural investments
2018	Cross River Urban and Regional Planning Law		KASUPDA Establishment Law
2018	Cross River Landlord and Tenant Law		Land rents
2018	Cross River Landed Property Law		Penalties for sharp practices
2019	Kaduna 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 Law 2021		To guide the development of Land-Intensive Agricultural Investments

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

3.1 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 maximise efficiency and to avoid stakeholder engagement fatigue.

3.1.1 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.

3.1.2 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**

3.1.3 Socioeconomic Baseline Survey

An essential aspect of preparing a RAP is to establish a socio-economic baseline census of all persons identified as owning or having usufruct rights for land and all unexhausted improvement 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, food security, among others. Refer to **IRVC Template 5** for sample Socioeconomic baseline survey tool).

3.2 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 Cross River Land Use Regulations, 2017 (KSLUR), 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 in lieu of cash compensation.

KDSG adopts a modified system of land take 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 (KSLUR). The Government emphasises 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 hereby adopts a compensation framework (CF) that addresses the following issues:

- Description of existing compensation guidelines and practices of the KDSG.
- 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.

3.2.1 *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.

3.2.2 *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.

3.2.3 *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.

3.3 **Entitlement Matrix**

Table 2 details the eligible groups for compensation and their types of losses based on Cross River Government (KDSG) principles on compensations and the FRILIA principles.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

S/N	Eligible Group	Type of Loss	Existing CRSG 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 CRSLUR 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 CRSLUR.)</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 Cross River 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 CRSLUR 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 CRSLUR 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 CRSLUR 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 assistance with the

	whether or not they live or work there.			relocation process 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: Culturally acceptable cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation should be provided. Where the costs demanded are unreasonable, the project may conceive a top-up above any government recommended cost.
10	Utility Companies (KEDC), Water Authority pipelines, Telcos etc	Loss of income and service disruptions	Replacement costs – non-specific	Physical assistance and commitment with the relocation process or a cash amount 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.

4.6.1 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.

4.6.2 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. The 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 and 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.

4.7 Livelihood Improvement Strategy

This RPF acknowledges the need to go beyond in-kind compensation and cash compensation for losses; provide support to PAPs to restore their livelihoods and improve their standard of living. As part of the development of the RAP, detailed livelihood restoration and improvement measures and strategies need to 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 programmes that can be adopted to ensure the overall improvement of the livelihoods of affected persons. It is important to emphasise that proposed improvement programmes 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 practice • Veterinary assistance and vaccination programmes • Livestock housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up community/village cooperative • Projectrelated 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. 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

4.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

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

4.8.1 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

1. Confirm village & ward boundaries	18. Dispel rumour-mongering
2. Minimise Displacement	19. Ensure boundary neighbors present
3. Google earth area	20. Sign off on Val Forms with witnesses
4. Confirm all project components	21. Val Forms have beneficiary names
5. Ground truth Valuation Rates	22. Ensure that PAPs have a copy of the valuation form
6. Develop the SEP	23. Undertake Q&A on all data entry
7. Create Eligibility Criteria	24. Amend data errors immediately
8. Train field teams for every RAP phase	25. Consult on concerns and preferences
9. Develop Key Entry Messages	26. Ensure participatory development
10. Fulfil Entry Protocols	27. Under-promise, over-deliver
11. 11Enable Q&A sessions	28. Coherence of Value forms & bank accts
12. Appoint Team CLO	29. Allow harvest and leave
13. Capacity build Com Reps (Inc GPS)	30. Allow early planting on new land
14. Erect & Manage Notice Boards	31. Clear message on post valuation planting
15. Be inclusive	32. Update on RAP timing
16. Identify all the vulnerable	33. Manage expectations
17. Always keep appointments with communities	34. Timely delivery

4.8 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

4.9 RPF and RAP implementation Arrangements and Procedures

Overall, projects under FRILIA shall be implemented through KADIPA, while land acquisition and compensation shall be facilitated by KADGIS. 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 a 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 a 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 sub-projects under FRILIA should ensure that RAPs are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, 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.

4.10 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, Cross River Government, traditional leaders, NGOs and affected communities, among other relevant stakeholders.

4.11 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

4.12 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.

4.12.1 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:

Table 5: Template required for involuntary resettlement and compensation

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 KDSG valuation rate in line with current market rates
Other FRILIA Templates	
OG Template 2	Out-grower Model

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 Land Ownership in Nigeria

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

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

1. Below is a broad land ownership classification in Nigeria
2. Community land (Ancestral Land): owned by all the people.
3. Communal land: consists mostly of under-developed forests and owned by nobody. Those who clear it first claim ownership.
4. Clan or family land: owned by clans and families
5. Institutional land: land allocated to traditional institutions such as traditional authorities and chiefs.
6. Individual land: land acquired by an individual, which may be inherited by the immediate family, depending on customary practices or purchased or allocated by the government

Although the scenarios painted above holds in Nigeria, the government still acts as the owner of all lands by the Land Use Act 1978. What this means is that the government can acquire land from anywhere including individual lands through land acquisition procedure and revocation of rights.

5.2 Nigerian Legal/Institutional Guidelines and Requirements

5.2.1 Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, 1978 (amended as Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria) is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. The Governor holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and rural lands. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all lands irrespective of the category belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”. Relevant Sections of these laws with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section.

The concept of ownership of land as known in the western context is varied by the Act. The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes;

such as agriculture (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing with the consent of the Governor. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.

The local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

5.2.2 Requirements of the Land Use Act

The State is required to establish an administrative system for the revocation of the rights of occupancy, and payment of compensation for the affected parties. So, the Land Use Act provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land. (Section 2 (2)(c).

In addition, each State is required to set up a Land Allocation Advisory Committee, to advise the Local Government on matters related to the management of land. The holder or occupier of such revoked land is to be entitled to the value of the unexhausted development as at the date of revocation. (Section 6) (5). Where land subject to customary right of Occupancy and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (section 6) (6).

If local government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier. (Section 6) (7). Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements.

Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as: anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.

Developed Land is also defined in the generous manner under Section 50(1) as follows:

1. Land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development

services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes.

2. It follows from the foregoing that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements resulting from the expenditure of capital or labor. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation.

5.3 Land Acquisition Procedures in Nigeria

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

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

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

As the land is held in trust by the State Government, there is no compensation foreseen for the land as such, but for the “unexhausted improvement”, which is defined as anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labor by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf, and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.” Consequently, developed land is defined in section 50(1) as “land where there exist any physical improvement road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes”.

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

- a. Compensation is not paid for fallow or undeveloped land i.e. with no physical improvements resulting from expenditure, capital or labor.

- b. Compensation is estimated based on the value of improvements.

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.

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.

When there are buildings, improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the compensation amount shall follow the principle outlined above.

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

5.4 The World Bank Environment and Social Standards

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

5.4.1 Objectives of ESS 5

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

from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

- f. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

5.4.2 Applicability of ESS5

ESS5 will apply as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as 'linked' or 'associated facility'. This ESS5 requirements and provisions apply to all components of Cross River 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;
- a. 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;
- a. 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;
- a. Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- a. Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- a. 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

- a. Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

5.5 International Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

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

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

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

The implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities shall be linked to the implementation of the investments to ensure that displacement does not occur before necessary

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

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

1. Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
2. 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
3. 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 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 by 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.

a. 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 LandState 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 LandPrivately 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 LawAccording 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;

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

i. The permanent loss of any such land will be covered by community compensation, which will be in-kind, only.

ii. However, because the Bank's ESS5 makes no distinction between statute and customary rights, not only assets and investments will be compensated for, but also land;

Thus, a customary land owner or land user on state owned land will be compensated for land, assets, investments, loss of access etc. at market rates at the time of the loss.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 Introduction

This RPF anticipates that disputes or complaints may arise as a fallout of land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement resulting from the implementation of this Project. Therefore, Cross River State acknowledges the right of PAPs to grievance redress, and hence in consultation with stakeholders establishes this Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) as alternative dispute resolution arrangement. Going through the court (judicial system) by aggrieved PAPs for redress may take longer periods and many times, are accompanied with court injunctions which adversely affect project implementation.

Therefore, establishing a GRM is a proactive measure for addressing and resolving complaints out of court. As experienced in past projects, complaints and grievances may arise during implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme and may be relayed to the following issues:

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

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

6.2 Objectives of GRM

The fundamental objectives of the GRM, implemented through the GRC serving as a parlegal body, are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. Another important objective is to democratize the development process at the local level

and to establish accountability to the affected people. In other words, the grievance mechanisms:

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

6.3 Benefit GRM

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

Who can raise grievances?

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

Structure for managing grievances and Staff responsible

1. The following can receive grievances from complainants under the Cross River State GRM:
2. Grievance Volunteers and Ward Facilitators (at community the level)
3. LGA Field Supervisors (LFS) and WAG Support Officers (at LGA level)
4. Cross River State GRM Focal Points - specifically the Social Safeguards and Environmental Safeguards Anchors and Advisers (at State the level)
5. Cross River State GRM Focal Points – specifically the Social Safeguards and Environmental Safeguards Anchors and Advisers (at Federal the level)

7.4 How can grievances be Submitted?

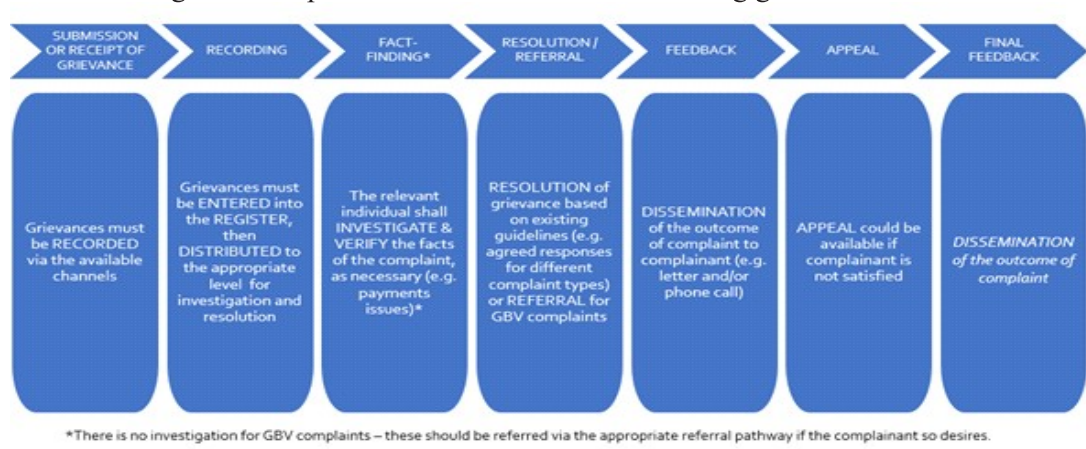
1. **LFSs / WSOs:** Complaints can be made through the LFSs or WSOs in person or in writing. They are also responsible for reviewing any complaints relating to their LGA received via any channel. They are effectively trained on project activities to collate and address grievances, channeling them as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

Addressing complaints related to GBV and SEA/SH

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

BASIC PROCESSES IN GRIEVANCE HANDLING

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



Service Standards for Cross River State GRM

- Cross River State will ensure that all grievances are handled and resolved within the specified time frame depending on the category of complaint. The maximum time frame for resolving categories of issues that are within the remit of Cross River State will be 3 months (90 days).
- Cross River State will ensure that feedback is provided to complainants on the status of their grievances within 28 working days from the time the complaint was first received.
- Where investigations are likely to take more than 7 days, Cross River State will provide complainants with a progress update.
- Cross River State will guarantee that all complainants are treated with respect and fairness.

Cross River State will ensure that persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups can easily access the GRM using available channels for registering complaints.

Cross River State will ensure that GBV and SEA/SH complaints are treated appropriately following a survivor-centered approach

Guiding Principles

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

I. Communicated and Visible

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

Accessible

An effective GRM should be easily accessible by all. It should offer multiple channels for receiving and responding to grievances (e.g. in person, by phone, in writing, etc.). The conditions of the beneficiaries and other interested citizens should be taken into account when establishing a GRM. For example, if the GRM has a hotline element and there are beneficiaries with no phones, the grievance handling process should offer other alternatives such as face to face interaction or writing letters as alternatives for channeling grievances. Also, a good GRM should enable and encourage the use of different local languages in channeling grievances, which makes it more accessible for those who may not understand the official language.

I. Responsive

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

I. Fair and Objective

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

7.5 Expectation When Grievances Arise

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

7.6 Grievance Redress Process

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

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

a. Registration

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

a. Verification

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

c. Feedback

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

Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in subproject level activities and implementation. The Cross River State will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as and when asked for by the Bank and any other interested persons/entities. The Cross River State will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on the Cross River State website. The Cross River State program intends to strengthen the GRM through information and communication technology to ensure that all complaints including those of sexual exploitation and abuse are immediately reported to the Government. Cross River State will integrate the GRM on a web-based dashboard, to adequately and promptly address any potential grievance related to Gender Based Violence and SEA.

The complaints registered in this system will be managed by a dedicated administrator that will liaise immediately with any GBV and SEA complaints with the contractors, consultant and Cross River State for immediate measures. If the GRM receives a case on sexual exploitation and abuse related to the project, it will be recorded, and the complainant will be referred to the

relevant assistance, if needed, for referral to any other service providers. The supervision consultant will keep the information confidential to protect privacy of GBV and SEA complainants. In cases, where the perpetrator(s) is linked to project activities then the contractor will take appropriate actions as per the Code of Conduct signed by the particular person and under the effective law in Nigeria. Cross River State will report activities and outcomes of GBV and SEA surveillance and management to the World Bank on a regular basis.

7.7 Financing of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Cost of remediation

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

Table 7.1: Implementation Plan for Grievance Mechanism

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

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

7.8 World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

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

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT

7.1 Purpose of Stakeholders' Engagement

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

1. The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this RPF are to: notify project affected persons and community about the project set up and development objectives;
2. establishing and maintain a two-way process of dialogue and understanding between the project and its stakeholders,
3. create ownership and
4. elicit broader inputs and suggestions that will ensure project sustainability and success.

7.2 Stakeholders Identification

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

1. Ministry of Women Affairs
2. Ministry of Rural Development
3. Ministry of Agriculture
4. Ministry of Lands & Survey
5. Ministry of Environment
6. Ministry of Industry
7. Women Farmers Association
8. Rural Women Groups
9. NGOs and Cooperatives

7.4 Summary of stakeholders consultation

1. The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this RPF are to: notify project affected persons and community about the project set up and development objectives;
2. 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.

7.5 Mechanism for Future Engagement/Consultation of PAPs

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

7.6 Table for consultation of Stakeholders

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

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



7.4 Disclosure Requirements

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

The RPF and RAP will be disclosed in compliance with relevant Nigerian regulations and the World Bank operational policy. It will be disclosed in-country at designated centres such as Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Environment, State Ministry of Land and Survey, State Ministry of Environment, other stakeholders in the nineteen states of northern Nigeria and at strategic locations in the affected communities. It will also be disclosed in 2 daily newspapers for 21 days as required by the Nigerian extant laws. Electronic copies of the safeguard documents will be placed on the project website and also, the World Bank will disclose the document on its website. This will allow stakeholders with access to Internet to view information about the planned development and to initiate their involvement in the public consultation process. The website will be equipped with an on-line feedback feature that will enable readers to leave their comments in relation to the disclosed materials.

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

GLOBAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Cross River 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 Cross River 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

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.

1. 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 Cross River State.

2. 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, Cross River 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. The template below presents the MOU.

TEMPLATE: GMOU

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 Cross River State of Nigeria.

Signatures:

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

Date: _____

OUT-GROWERS AND FOOD SECURITY TOOLKITS IN CROSS RIVER STATE

Introduction:

This toolkit is designed to assist out-growers in Cross River State in enhancing agricultural productivity and contribute to food security. The toolkit empowers out-growers to play a pivotal role in sustainable agriculture by providing guidance, resources, and best practices.

Out-growing is a collaborative agricultural model that has gained significance in Cross River State, contributing to the region's socioeconomic development. This model involves the engagement of smallholder farmers, often called out-growers, in producing specific crops or commodities through contractual agreements with more giant agribusinesses, processors, or other stakeholders. The objective is to create a symbiotic relationship that benefits both parties, fostering sustainable agricultural practices and ensuring food security in the state.

9.1. Overview of Out-Growing in Cross River State

Out-growing is a collaborative agricultural model that has gained significance in Cross River State, contributing to the region's socioeconomic development. This model involves the engagement of smallholder farmers, often called out-growers, in producing specific crops or commodities through contractual agreements with more giant agribusinesses, processors, or other stakeholders. The objective is to create a symbiotic relationship that benefits both parties, fostering sustainable agricultural practices and ensuring food security in the state.

Key Features of Out-Growing in Cross River State:

1. Partnerships and Collaboration:
 - Out-growing initiatives in Cross River State are characterized by partnerships between smallholder farmers and larger entities, including agribusinesses, food processors, and agricultural cooperatives.
 - Collaborative efforts aim to maximize efficiency, optimize resource utilization, and create a mutually beneficial relationship.
1. Crop Diversification:
 - Out-growers cultivate diverse crops based on market demand and regional suitability.
 - The model encourages farmers to explore various crops, promoting agricultural diversity and reducing the risks associated with monoculture.
2. Economic Empowerment:
 - Out-growing programs empower smallholder farmers economically by providing them with a structured market for their produce.
 - Contractual agreements ensure a steady income stream for farmers, fostering financial stability and reducing the vulnerability of rural communities.

1. Supply Chain Integration:
 - Out-growers are integral components of the agricultural supply chain in Cross River State, contributing to the state's overall food production and distribution.
 - Efficient supply chain integration ensures the timely delivery of high-quality produce to meet market demands.
2. Community Development:
 - The out-growing model promotes community development by encouraging collective action among smallholder farmers.
 - Shared resources, knowledge exchange, and the formation of community-based organizations contribute to the overall development of rural areas.
3. Government Support:
 - The government of Cross River State recognizes the importance of outgrowing initiatives in achieving food security and economic growth.
 - Policies and support programs are implemented to facilitate out-growers success, including access to credit, extension services, and infrastructure development.

9.2 Role of Out-Growers in Food Security in Cross River State

The role of out-growers in Cross River State plays a crucial part in ensuring and enhancing food security within the region. Out-grower schemes empower smallholder farmers to actively contribute to the state's food production, distribution, and economic stability. The following aspects highlight the significant role out-growers play in promoting food security:

- **Increased Agricultural Productivity:** Out-growers, through their active participation in agricultural activities, contribute to increased productivity by cultivating various crops. This diversification helps mitigate the risks of relying on a single crop and enhances overall food production.
- **Stabilizing the Food Supply Chain:** Out-growers are integral to the agricultural supply chain, providing a consistent and diversified produce source. By cultivating various crops throughout the year, out-growers stabilize the food supply chain, ensuring a continuous flow of agricultural products to markets and consumers.
- **Local and Regional Food Availability:** Out-growers' engagement ensures that food is readily available at the local and regional levels. By cultivating crops suited to the local climate and demand, out-growers contribute to the availability of fresh and locally produced food, reducing dependency on external sources.
- **Employment Opportunities and Livelihood Improvement:** Out-grower programs create employment opportunities for smallholder farmers, improving their livelihoods and economic well-being. As out-growers cultivate crops and engage in various agricultural activities, they contribute to their individual prosperity and the financial resilience of their

- communities.
- **Market Access and Income Generation:** Out-growers gain access to established markets through contractual agreements with more prominent stakeholders. This market access ensures that farmers can sell their produce reasonably, generating income that can be reinvested in their farms and households.
 - **Technology Transfer and Capacity Building:** Farmers receive training and support in adopting modern agricultural technologies and best practices throughout grower programs. Acquiring new skills and knowledge enhances out-growers capacity, enabling them to produce more efficiently and sustainably.
 - **Community Food Self-Sufficiency:** The collective efforts of out-growers contribute to community-level food self-sufficiency. Communities that actively participate in out-grower schemes are better positioned to meet their nutritional needs locally, reducing dependence on external food sources.
 - **Climate Resilience and Sustainable Practices:** Out-growers are encouraged to adopt sustainable farming practices that enhance climate resilience. Diversification, water conservation, and soil management practices contribute to the long-term sustainability of agriculture, mitigating the impact of climate change on food production.

9.3. Agriculture Best Practices in Cross River State

Agriculture in Cross River State thrives on adopting best practices that promote sustainability, productivity, and resilience. The following guidelines outline critical agricultural best rules tailored for the specific context of Cross River State:

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
1. 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.
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 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.
- 5. 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 Cross River State, fostering increased productivity, environmental stewardship, and the overall well-being of the farming communities.

9.4 Access to Resources in Cross River State Agriculture Toolkit

Ensuring out-growers in Cross River 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: Cross River State recognizes the importance of financial support for out-growers. The following specific credit facilities are available:
2. Cross River State Agricultural Development Loan:
 - This loan program, facilitated by the Cross River 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.
3. Microfinance Institutions:
 - Out-growers can access credit through microfinance institutions operating in Cross River State.
 - Microfinance loans cater to the financial needs of smallholder farmers, offering flexibility in terms and collateral requirements.
4. 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.
- Technological Resources:

- Adoption of Modern Technologies: Access to cutting-edge agricultural technologies is crucial for enhancing productivity. Out-growers in Cross River State can benefit from:
- 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.
 - 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.
 - b. Human Resources:
 - 3.1 Skill Development: Empowering out-growers through skill development is critical. Specific programs include:
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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.
 - e. Infrastructure:
 - 4.1 Farming Equipment: Enhancing access to farming equipment is essential for smallholder farmers. Specific initiatives include:
 - f. 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.
 - g. 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.

1. Training and Capacity Building:
 - 5.1 Workshops and Seminars: Continuous training and capacity building are integral. Specific initiatives include:
2. 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.
3. 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, Cross River 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.

9.4 Risk Management in Cross River State Agriculture Toolkit

Mitigating risks is crucial for sustaining agricultural activities in Cross River 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.
1. 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.
2. 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.
 3. Pest and Disease Management:
 - 4.1 Cross River 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.
 - 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.
 2. 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.

- 6.2 Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP):
- CRADP supports community-based agricultural initiatives.
 - Out-growers can engage with CRADP for community support and access to resources.
- By leveraging these specific institutions and initiatives, Cross River State aims to enhance the risk management capabilities of out-growers, ensuring a resilient and sustainable agricultural sector in the region.

9.5. Market Linkages in Cross River State Agriculture

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

1. Connecting with Markets:
 - 1.1 Cross River State Ministry of Agriculture:
 2. The Ministry provides information on market opportunities and trends.
 3. Out-growers can engage with the Ministry to access market intelligence and connect with potential buyers.
 - 1.2 Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP):
 4. CRADP supports market-oriented farming initiatives.
 5. Out-growers can collaborate with CRADP to enhance their market access and participation in value chains.
6. 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.
7. Cooperative Marketing:
 - 3.1 Cross River State Cooperative Federation:
 - The Cooperative Federation promotes cooperative marketing initiatives.
 - Out-growers can join cooperative societies to collectively market their products and negotiate better prices.
 - 3.2 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.

8. 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 Cross River State Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture (NACCIMA): NACCIMA provides a platform for networking and business matchmaking.
 1. Out-growers can participate in NACCIMA events to connect with potential buyers and partners.
 2. 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.
 3. Market Information Platforms:
 - 6.1 Cross River 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, Cross River State aims to strengthen market linkages for out-growers, facilitating increased access to markets, improved profitability, and sustained growth in the agricultural sector.

8.6 Value Addition in Cross River State Agriculture Toolkit

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

1. Processing Facilities:
 - 1.1 Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP):
 - CRADP supports the establishment of processing facilities.

- Out-growers can collaborate with CRADP 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 Cross River 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 Cross River State 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):
 - 2. NAFDAC regulates the production and distribution of processed foods.
 - 3. Out-growers can work with NAFDAC to obtain necessary approvals and certifications for their processed goods.
- 4. 5. Access to Packaging Services:
 - 5.1 Cross River State Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Investment:
 - The Ministry supports initiatives related to packaging and branding.
 - Out-growers can collaborate with the Ministry to explore packaging options for their

processed products.

5.2 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.

5. 6. Market Information Platforms:

6.1 Cross River State Agricultural Information Service:

- The Agricultural Information Service provides information on market trends for processed goods.
- Out-growers can use this platform to stay informed about consumer preferences and market demands.

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, Cross River 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.

9.7 Community Engagement in Cross River State

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

1. Community-Based Organizations:

1.1 Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP):

- CRADP collaborates with community-based organizations for agricultural development.
- Out-growers can engage with CRADP to connect with local groups and participate in community projects.

1.2 Cross River 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 Cross River 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 Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP):
 - CRADP deploys extension services at the community level.
 - Out-growers can benefit from on-the-ground support, guidance, and training provided by CRADP's 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.
- 2. 4. Youth and Women Empowerment Programs:
 - 4.1 Cross River 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.
- 3. 5. Community Development Associations:
 - 5.1 Cross River State Community and Social Development Agency (CSDA):
 - CSDA 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 Cross River 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.

Cross River 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.

9.9 Environmental Stewardship: Training and Capacity Building

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

1. Cross River 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 Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP), can provide on-the-ground training.
 - Work with extension services to conduct workshops on organic farming, conservation tillage, and other eco-friendly agricultural methods.

9.9 Extension Services: Monitoring and Evaluation

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

1. Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP):
 - CRADP employs a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of extension services.
 - Regular assessments and feedback mechanisms are integral to CRADP's extension services.
2. Cross River 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.
5. Self-Assessment

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

 1. Cross River State Agricultural Development Program (CRADP):
 - CRADP can 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.
 6. 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 outgrowers to evaluate their agricultural practices.
 7. 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.
 8. 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 Cross River State can build capacity, monitor, and evaluate extension services, and conduct self-assessments to continuously improve their environmental stewardship and farming practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT

1.1 Introduction to Toolkit

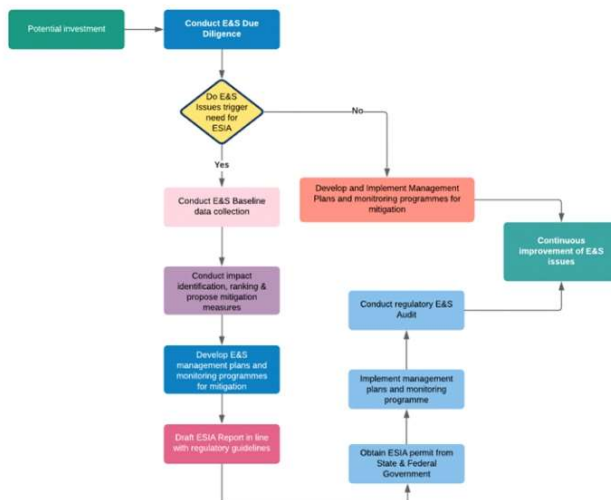
The Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) toolkit provides templates for environmental and social (E&S) standards on the operationalization of FRILIA. Cross River State Environmental Protection Authority typically manages and regulates these standards. However, the Cross State Geographic Information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

1.2 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 '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.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESRMF)

3.1 Principles for ESRMF in line with FRILIA

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

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

3.2 Institutional Framework for ESRMF

The Cross River 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 CRSIGIS, Cross River State Investment Promotion Agency, Cross River State Agricultural Development Agency and Cross River State Community and Social Development Agency (CRSCSDA) and other institutional members of the FRILIA working group (FWG). The Cross River State Environmental Protection Agency, will be supported by the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV) and the Federal Ministry of Labour & Employment to ensure compliance obligations of FRILIA projects are met and subsequently obtain the necessary permits and licenses (see GMOU Template 4)

3.3 Institutional roles and responsibilities

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

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

3.4 Capacity building requirements

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

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

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

3.5 Legal/Regulatory Framework

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

- Criminal Code, 1990
- EIA Act No 86 of 1992
- Employee's Compensation Act, 2010

- Labour Act, 1990
- Land Use Act, 1978
- National Adaptation Strategy & Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria , 2011
- National EIA Procedural Guidelines , 1995
- National Environmental (Air Quality Control) Regulations, 2014
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- National Policy on Environment , 2016
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- 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
- CRSG infrastructure Master Plan 2024-2028
- 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 Cross River State is the Cross River State Environmental Protection Agency . A summary of activities within each step and the roles and responsibilities of the proponent, Cross River 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 Cross River 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 Cross River 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 Cross River 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 Cross River 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 Cross River State Environmental Protection Agency have mandated projects to submit an 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 template 9)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT

10.1 Introduction to Toolkit

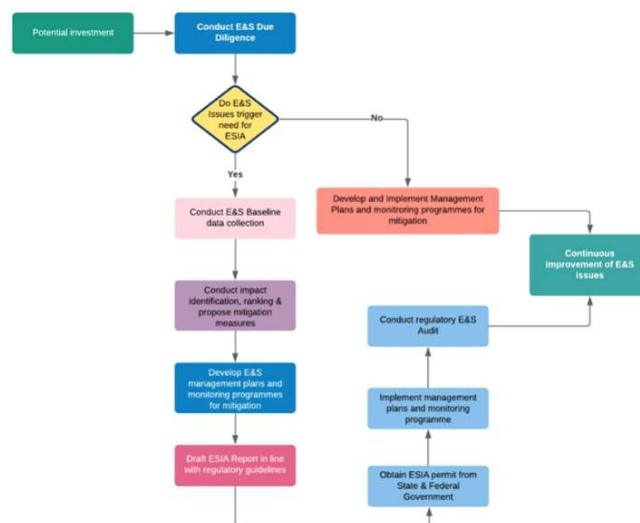
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10.2 Scope of the Toolkit

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.
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2. APPROACH TO ESRM TOOLKIT



2.1 ESRM Visual processes in line with '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.

10.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESRMF)

10.4 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)
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3.2 Institutional Framework for ESRMF

The Cross River 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 CRSIGIS, Cross River State Investment Promotion Agency, Cross River State Agricultural Development Agency and Cross River State Community and Social Development Agency (CRSCSDA) and other institutional members of the FRILIA working group (FWG). The Cross River State Environmental Protection Agency, will be supported by the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV) and the Federal Ministry of Labour & Employment to ensure compliance obligations of FRILIA projects are met and subsequently obtain the necessary permits and licenses (see GMOU Template 4)

3.3 Institutional roles and responsibilities

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

- The Cross River State Environmental Protection Agency coordinates all efforts to manage E&S risks associated with FRILIA.
- CRSIGIS is responsible for providing expertise on land availability and acquisition issues.
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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:

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- Stakeholder engagement
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- Understanding an environmental and social management system (ESMS)
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- Best practices on the use of pesticides, waste management, water conservation, and irrigation.
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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.

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- Criminal Code, 1990
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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 categorized 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.

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 - 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 Cross River 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 Cross River 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 Cross River 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.

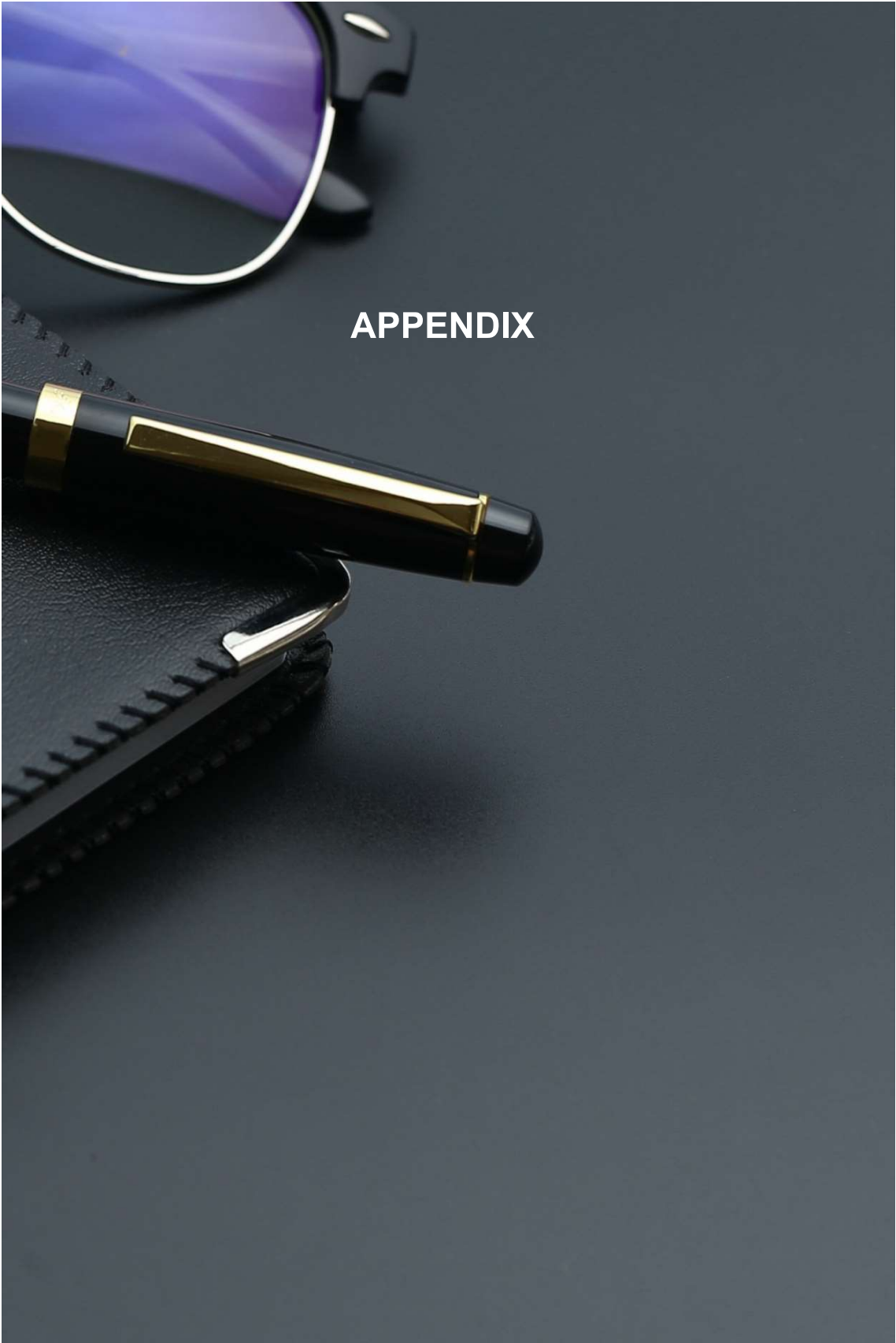
3.9 E&S monitoring, audit and reporting

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 tubular, including E&S parameters that would be monitored, the frequency and the responsible party within the project management team. Furthermore, the FMENV, the National Environmental Standard and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and the Cross River 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 Cross River 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	Cross River State is a state in the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria, created on 27 May 1996. Named for the Cross River, the state was formed from the eastern part of the Eastern Region on 27 May 1967. The state capital is Calabar
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State is composed of three major ethnic groups: the Efik, the Ejagham, and the Bekwarra. The Efik language is widely spoken in Cross River State, as far as Arochukwu in neighboring Abia state. Population of 3.738million (2016) and an area of 20,156km²,
Socio Economic Characteristics	<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: Cross River 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. Tourism: The state is a tourism hub, with attractions such as the Obudu Cattle Ranch, the Tinapa Business and Leisure Resort, and the annual Calabar Carnival. These contribute to the state's revenue and provide employment opportunities. Education: Cross River State places importance on education with several institutions of higher learning, including the University of Calabar, Cross River State University of Technology, and numerous secondary and primary schools. Natural Resources: The state is rich in natural resources such as oil and gas, contributing to its economic activities. The presence of the Cross River National Park also highlights the importance of the state's biodiversity. 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.

<p>Agricultural Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Agriculture is the main occupation of the state's people and the central source of income. · Cross River State, Nigeria, engages in various agricultural practices due to its diverse agro-ecological zones. As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, some central agriculture practices in Cross River State include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cocoa Farming: Cross River State is known for cocoa production. The favorable climate in certain parts of the state makes it suitable for cocoa cultivation. · Oil Palm Plantations: The state is a significant oil palm producer, with many plantations contributing to both local consumption and commercial purposes. · Rubber Cultivation: Rubber is another vital cash crop in Cross River State. The state's climate and soil conditions are conducive to rubber cultivation. · Banana and Plantain Farming: The state cultivates bananas and plantains, providing staple food and income for local farmers. · Cassava Farming: Cassava is a major food crop grown in the state. It serves as a staple food and is also used to produce various by-products like garri. · Livestock Farming: Animal husbandry, including poultry farming, is practiced in Cross River 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, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, National Sheep and Goat Association of Nigeria, National Union of Butchers, Niger State Branch Cocoa Association Producer Rubber Association Producers Manufacturers Association of Nigeria Cooperative Societies, NGOs, CBOs etc.
Number of Participants	81
Purpose of the consultations	The government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of the World Bank to create state business-enabling reforms in agriculture, fiberoptic infrastructure, and land-based investment administration. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the productivity, resilience, and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery. According to the lead Consultant, SABER triggered Involuntary Resettlement because it may involve land acquisition and displacement of persons physically and/ or economically. Though land take is not anticipated to be large scale, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is being prepared at this time to describe the procedures and policies that will be followed in preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which might be necessary when exact project locations requiring land acquisition or displacement of people would have been determined. This RPF outlines the laws of Nigeria and policies of the World Bank that will be followed to prepare RAPs and also gives indication about the categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their entitlements. The consultant informed them that compensation should take place before project implementation in the case of land acquisition or displacement of individuals. According to the consultant, this project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at various levels. The GRM will enable the PAPs to lodge their complaints which will be appropriately addressed to avoid conflict.

Perception and Remark	The stakeholders took their time to express their appreciation to the state government and World Bank for the project. They believe the project is a step in the right direction to scale up value chains and encourage those in the sub -sector to put in more energy and resources to create more employment and wealth. Each agency also described its mandates and promised synergizing to support the project development objectives.
Areas of Discussion	The consultant inquired for information and inputs of the stakeholders on several issues, including the following: <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
Concerns expressed by stakeholders	The stakeholders made input and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rice Farmers: <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,
Perceived Project Impacts	Positive impacts expected from the intervention: Increase in per capita income, creation of employment, availability of drugs/vaccines for the control of disease at a subsidized rate, sensitization, and training on proper waste management, equipping of veterinary labs for efficient research,
Conclusions	All relevant issues were exhausted, documents were collected, and the meeting ended with a closing remark and prayer by a stakeholder.

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Appendix 2: Pictures from Stakeholder Engagement



Appendix3: Attendance of Stakeholder Engagement

STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP FOR THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE LAND-INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS (FRILIA) FOR CROSS RIVER STATE
ATTENDANCE REGISTER Day 2.

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STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP FOR THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE LAND-INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS (FRILIA) FOR CROSS RIVER STATE

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58	Mrs Queen Eton Essen	Heritage Bank	Manager	08037239885		[Signature]



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:

.....



