



**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND
RESILIENCE SUPPORT PROJECT (LPRES)**

FINAL REVISED REPORT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

**DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

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Definitions of Terms	
Children:	All persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).
Community:	A group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.
Compensation:	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Cut-off-Date:	A day on and beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area commences.
Displacement:	Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project's activities. Displacement occurs during the involuntary taking of lands and from involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs. .
Entitlement:	The compensation provided to displaced persons, (including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement) in the respective categories.
Head of the Household:	A person in a household, who is running the household and looking after the qualifies dependents”
Household:	A group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.
Lost Income Opportunities:	Lost income opportunities refers to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project
Operational Policy 4.12:	Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible

<p>Physical Displacement: A loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are in the project area.</p>
<p>Project-Affected Community: A community that is adversely affected by the project.</p>
<p>Project-Affected Person: Any person who, because of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.</p>
<p>Rehabilitation: The restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.</p>
<p>Replacement Cost: The amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without considering depreciation or salvage value.</p>
<p>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): Documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.</p>
<p>Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.</p>
<p>Resettlement: A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.</p>
<p>Vulnerable persons: People who may by gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status are more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. -</p>

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CDC	-	Community Development Council
CSO	-	Civil Society Organizations
DP	-	Displaced Persons
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FMARD	-	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
IDA	-	International Development Association
LAP	-	Land Acquisition Plan
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
LPRES	-	Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support
MWRRD		Ministry of Water Resources & Rural Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
PAD	-	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PDO	-	Project Development Objective
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PIM	-	Project Implementation Manual
PCO	-	Project Coordination Office

RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPCO	-	State Project Coordination Office
SRMC	-	Sector Reform Management Committee
SCCF	-	Special Climate Change Fund
SEMA	-	State Emergency Management Agency
SSI	-	Semi Structured Interview
UNFCCC-		United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WB	-	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1: Brief presentation of the project components

The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The Project Development Objectives (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.

RPF as an instrument of involuntary resettlement is desirable at this stage because exact project locations and engineering designs of the works to be carried out are yet to be known and concluded. Therefore, RPF is required at this stage for project appraisal, and provides guidance, procedure and process for preparing ARAP/RAP which may be carried out when the locations and other preparations would have been ready.

The project will have five components namely:

- Support to Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening (IDA: 95.00 million)
- Support to Livestock Value Chain Enhancement (IDA: 275.00 million)
- Support to Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation (IDA: 100.00 million)
- Project Coordination and Management (US\$30 million IDA)
- Contingency Emergency Response Component (US\$0.00 million)

ES2: Objective of the RPF

The objective of this RPF is to establish a framework that will guide subsequent preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) which is an instrument for addressing involuntary resettlement issues in the project for ensuring that adverse impacts are identified and avoided; or mitigated reasonably to ensure no economic hardship on the project affected persons (PAPs) because of LPRES project activities. The RPF is prepared at this stage in line with the requirements of World Bank OP 4.12 because information on actual project locations and designs are not available at this stage.

This RPF provides basic and binding principles that will be applied in all such situations. Basic principles state that:

- If possible, all resettlement should be avoided exploring viable alternatives in Project design;
- If this proves to be impossible, all adverse effects should be rendered to the barest minimum;
- When unavoidable adverse effects and social impact occurs, all loss of property shall be compensated at replacement costs and Project Affected Populations (PAPs) livelihood restored at least to the level before the Project implementation.
- PAPs will be assisted in all phases of the project in their effort in livelihood restoration and living standards in real terms to the level prior to project implementation and resettlement.

- All resettlement needs to be managed in accordance with national laws, OP 4.12, accepted international best practices and the basic principles of this document.
- Special support and concern in resettlement process and during complete project implementation under this RPF is provided for affected vulnerable groups according to their specific vulnerability;
- RAP will be prepared for all cases of resettlement under each sub-project.

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

ES3: Adverse Impacts and Affected Groups

No	Type of Impact	Description of Potential Impact	Affected Group
1	Loss of fallow and agricultural Land	Acquisition of land for the project will affect agricultural land, fallow land and all land owned and/or used for varying livelihood purposes	Land owners, tenants, squatters, farmers (livestock & crop), pastoralists, hunters
2	Land use alteration, depletion and high cost for land	It is not inconceivable that land acquisition will deplete reasonably the available land for different land use and will trigger high cost of land and conflict over land use	Farmer groups, community and land users
3	Displacement	Possible cases of involuntary resettlement will occur. This could alienate the people from their associations, cultures and kinsmen	Communities and settlers
4	Loss of grazing ground	Land clearing /use will deny herdsmen the pastoral grounds and pastures for their livestock and livelihoods	Settled cattle herders and transit pastoralists
5	Loss of common natural property	Land acquisition and restriction is expected to result to loss or disturbance to common natural resources such as water bodies, forest materials, fisheries and wildlife	Vulnerable group, (women, children, physically challenged, aged) hunters, farmers
6	Loss of building and Structures	This impact may not occur because the project will to a considerable extent, involve renovation only, but where project activities involve new constructions, it will be carried out in a manner that avoids demolition of structures	NA
7	Loss of employment	Use of farmland for grazing grounds/poultry farms will lead to loss and/or depletion of land for land based agricultural livelihood	Women, youth, crop farmers
	Loss of sensitive cultural heritage	This may range from artefacts to shrines and grave yards	Community
8	Local conflicts	Issues of compensation benefits may result to conflicts among kinsmen and neighbours. The migration of strangers induced by the project development may also result to conflict between the host communities and migrants	Host communities, migrant workers, investors

9	Grievances, court cases and social unrest	These impacts are envisaged as fallout of poor implementation of involuntary resettlement or due to dissatisfaction by the PAPs. It may not only affect the community but may stall project implementation and sustainability	Farmers, government, community
10	Residual loss of livelihood and assets	Some groups of persons may suffer adverse impacts more than others due to their physical incapacitation, age and gender. Also, certain people in crisis affected areas may have relocated and may not return to participate in the RAP process until cut-off date.	Elderly, Widows and most poor female headed households, internally displaced persons

ES4: Applicable Laws and Policies

The Nigerian Land Use Act 1978 is the principal in-country legal framework for land acquisition and expropriation in Nigeria. The World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) is also the policy of the World Bank which applies to all its operation which involve involuntary resettlement. The review of both documents considered the entitlement and eligibility considerations in cases of losses of assets including land, economic trees structures, employment, and loss of businesses. Similarities and diversities on processes to be followed in land acquisition and displacement of persons, rates of compensation, entitlement structure, etc. in both systems were examined; and where gaps existed the most stringent and pro-poor provision was recommended to be followed for this project.

ES5: LPRES Project Activities and Linkage with World Bank Operational Policy 4.12

The LPRES Project will support improvements in livestock health and productivity and triggered 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 sizable area of land and may lead to loss of assets and access to private livelihoods. Therefore, to meet the policy requirements, the project is required to prepare and disclose a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prior to appraisal to address issues which may arise from physical and economic displacement and or restriction of access to and/or use of communal natural resources. The RPF ensures that prior to implementation of any subproject activities, Project-Affected People (PAP) are consulted, and appropriate mitigation measures are exhaustively considered; and if needed, site specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) commensurate to the scope of impact will be prepared.

ES6: Indicative Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Type of Impact	Affected Person/unit	Eligibility Criteria	Financial or In-Kind Compensation	Allowances/Assistance	Additional Support for Vulnerable Persons
	Temporary acquisition of land			Full restoration to pre-project conditions. Financial compensation for any crops or trees acquired or destroyed; compensation for any rent received from land; replacement land if lack of access will last for an agricultural cycle and prevent farmers from either planting or harvesting crops. Return of land-to-land user after use	Moving allowance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Permanent /Temporary loss of cultural heritage including sacred sites.	Community	Community Land not under dispute	Replacement in consultation with concerned parties including ministry of environment with respect to forest/trees Cash compensation of temporary loss of income	Required fees for the movement of sacred items in consultation site custodians.	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Restriction /loss of grazing ground	Cattle herders and others	Verifiable established grazing pattern/history	Assistance to create grazing reserve elsewhere in consultation with PAPs Cash compensation for temporary loss of income.	NA	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation

Asset	Type of Impact	Affected Person/unit	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement Description	Allowance/ Assistance	Additional Support for Vulnerable Persons
Crops/ Trees	Destruction/damage/loss of crops	Landowner	Landowner with formal or informal right to own land on which crops / fruit / economic trees are grown	Cash compensation for crops at full market value of crop yield per hectare	NA	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Loss of fruit trees	Tenants/Users of land and cultivators/owners of crops/fruit trees, including individuals of the same household who tend their own piece of land and grow crops on it.		Cash compensation for fruit trees at full market value of the wood plus fruit yield per season for the maturity period (in years) of the tree.	NA	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Destruction/Loss of wood trees		Recognized owner of affected fruit / economic trees	Cash compensation for wood tree at current market value	Moving/Setup allowance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Structures	Destruction of permanent immovable structures	Owner	Recognized owner of affected structure irrespective of land ownership status	Cash compensation at full replacement value, or replacement structure; Cash support for processing of building documents (5%)	Cash or in-kind moving assistance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
		Tenant/User	Recognized tenant with rent or lease agreements/receipts	Disturbance assistance (10%)		Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Temporary displacement of moveable structures	Owner	Recognized owner of affected structure irrespective of land ownership status	Cost of re-building and moving back to initial location; Disturbance allowance (10%)	Cash or in-kind moving assistance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
		Tenant	Recognized tenant/user			

	Businesses and Commercial Enterprises (formal and informal)	Businessperson distinct from owner of the structure	Those operating business on the affected project land irrespective of their land ownership status			Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Loss of access to rivers or lakes	Loss of access to fishing livelihood	Recognized fishermen/women who substantially rely on fishing for their livelihood	Verification that fishing is important livelihood for household or individual	Compensation and assistance to be discussed with PAP such as cash compensation, livelihood restoration including micro credit to start alternative business or to get access to alternative fishing grounds/ forming cooperatives with others.		Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Restriction/Loss of grazing grounds	Loss of access to grazing livelihood	Herdsmen and others	Verifiable established grazing pattern/history	Assistance to create grazing reserve elsewhere in consultation with PAPs Cash compensation for temporary loss of income.	Cash and/or in-kind	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Loss of employment due to loss or redesignation of land for land-based agricultural livelihood		Women, other vulnerable groups that rely on land for livelihood				Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Residual loss of livelihood and assets		Same as above				

ES7: Grievance Redress Mechanism

The RPF acknowledges the need for setting a grievance redress mechanism to address and resolve complaints that will result from involuntary resettlement or from other project related complaints. There will be 3 levels at which aggrieved PAPs or grievant can channel their complaints for redress. These shall include 1) the project site level, 2) the project management unit level and 3) the state project steering committee level. It is however, the right of the PAP to take a matter to the court of law as the final arbiter if he/she felt dissatisfied with the resolution(s) obtained from the grievance redress mechanism set up by this project.

ES8: Mitigation Measures to Address Adverse Impacts

Reliable estimates of the number of potential project-affected people are not possible to make at this point because of the uncertainty as to the locations and hectares of land that will be required for the additional facilities for construction, grazing land and poultry farms that will be needed for the project across the project areas. For each sub-project which might require physical resettlement / land acquisition, the number of PAPs will be established during the census and asset inventory which will be undertaken as part of the process leading to the preparation of site-specific RAPs which will be completed before sub-project implementation.

Impacts that cannot be avoided will be addressed via adequate compensation and will be determined via social assessment during ARAP/RAP preparation stage. Specific mitigation measures will be determined during RAP preparation and may include the following:

- Adequate and timely consultation of PAPs;
- Adequate compensation of PAPs in line with the entitlement matrix in the RAP report;
- Compensation of PAPs before the implementation of the project;
- Income restoration measures to ensure that PAPs are restored to livelihoods and,
- Training and sensitization of PAPs on livelihood program to ensure that they remain on sustainable footprint of livelihood.

ES9: Project Implementation Principles and Institutional Arrangement

The project will adhere to the following important principles in its implementation:

- No construction should be undertaken unless PAPs are compensated for their losses, and have received their resettlement entitlements;
- Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances would have been provided to displaced persons.
- No civil works contracts for proposed projects site will be initiated unless land free of any encumbrance is made available; this could be done in phases;
- PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the resettlement action plan when put in place.

The capacity screening exercise carried out for this RPF shows that FMARD has some level of experience in Safeguard implementation from previous World Bank funded projects such as the Avian Influenza, the Staple Crop Processing Zone, FADAMA, etc. However, some form of training will be required for the LPRES project because the staff of the SPCO may comprise team members that may not have been part of the previous programs.

ES10: RAP Implementation Budget and Funding

The budget for resettlement cannot be realistically determined now until the time of preparation of RAP. It is the responsibility of the participating States Project Coordinating Offices (SPCO) to fund the cost of involuntary resettlement associated with their sub-projects. This includes cost of preparation of RAP, payment of compensation entitlements, livelihood restoration for vulnerable PAPs, training, funding of grievance redress committee, monitoring and evaluation as well as management. State Governments will be required to set apart a specific amount in its budget to finance ALL resettlement costs as might be made eligible by the criteria set in this RPF and site-specific RAPs. The State Project Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for resettlement to the various subprojects.

ES11: Public Consultation

Consultation is key to the success of the project and the consultation that commenced through the preparation of this RPF will continue all through the project implementation phase. The consultations held at this stage showed that stakeholders are happy with the project. Discussions focused on the purpose of involuntary resettlement, the rights of PAPs to involuntary resettlement, and the provisions in the OP 4.12 that protects the right and livelihood restoration of the PAPs. It also discussed the grievance redress channels provided by the project and how PAPs can leverage on it to obtain redress. Stakeholders were also informed that in the event of dissatisfaction with the channels of grievance redress, PAPs have the right to go to court as final arbiter.

ES12: Monitoring and evaluation

This will be a continuous process in the implementation of this RPF and the subsequent ARAPs/RAPs and will include internal and external monitoring. External monitoring shall entail the engagement of an independent M&E auditor. The objective of M&E is to assess the performance of the RAP and to identify early gaps and issues that the mitigation measures described in the plan are not able to address. This is with a view to providing remedial measures to forestall a setback to project success. The monitoring indicators are also described in this RPF.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nigeria's agriculture sector remains a major contributor to the country's economy. Despite the overall negative growth (-1.92 percent) recorded in Nigeria in 2020, the agriculture sector grew at a rate of 2.17 percent in 2020 with the livestock sub-sector recording a growth rate of 1.91 percent. The livestock subsector is vital to socio-economic development and key to national food security. Despite the subsector's growth rate, however, the dietary animal protein supply gap is increasing. Livestock products provide 36.5 percent of the total protein intake of Nigerians. Food importation amounts to about 3-5 billion USD per year, out of which milk accounts for 1.3 billion USD¹. The levels of consumption of milk and meat, about 8 litres and 9 kg, are lower than the continental averages of 44 litres and 19 kg, respectively². To close this gap, livestock production and productivity would have to triple, with most production focusing on improving the situation of small holders and connect them better with the market.

The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The Project Development Objectives (PDO) is to improve the productivity of the livestock value chain and mitigate the main drivers of farmer-herder conflict in selected states. .

Specific project location is yet to be determined, however, the project locations would be selective with focus on regions where it can demonstrate high potential of impact. About 28 states in Nigeria including have expressed interest to participate in LPRES. The final selection of states will depend on meeting technical and implementation readiness criteria. The technical eligibility criteria include the states' commitment to the program, their livestock production capacity, existing policy and institutional reforms in the sector, and prevailing conflict intensity related to pressures on natural resources. Implementation-readiness criteria include the presence of foundational institutions necessary for livestock development (including supportive livestock infrastructure), allocation of funds to the project and the livestock sector more generally by the state, whether implementation already commenced with states' own resources, establishment of SCOs, preparation of procurement plans, and completion of fiduciary assessments.

1.2 Overview of L-PRES

The project will be structured as an Investment Project Financing (IPF) with an amount of US\$500 million expected from IDA credit financing. LPRES broadly seeks to improve livestock sector management for increased productivity, food and nutrition security, income growth, social cohesion between farmers and herders, and the resilience of the sector and relevant local communities to environmental degradation and climate change.

¹ NLTP. 2019. National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) 2019-2028. Strategy Document, National Economic Council.

² FAO. 2019. FAOSTAT. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/TP>

1.2.1 Institution and Implementation Arrangement

Project implementation will be the joint responsibility of FMARD and state-level Ministries of Agriculture in participating states, with a division of labor that is consistent with the provisos of the country's federal system regarding responsibility domains and mandates. In this case, beyond its responsibility for overall project coordination, FMARD will lead the execution of project activities with national import (e.g., those related to disease surveillance, strengthening the livestock policy and regulatory frameworks, development of standards, preparation for a livestock census, establishment of livestock data and market information systems etc.) as well as those where coordination and collaboration between states is a precondition for success (e.g., establishment of infrastructure necessary to secure livestock mobility across states which is proposed as one of the mechanisms to reduce farmer-herder conflict) as per design. Participating states will be responsible for implementing state-specific activities.

The project implementation will comprise the National Steering Committee, the State Technical Committee, the National Coordination Office and the State Coordination Offices. The National Steering Committee (NSC) at the Federal level will ensure overall project supervision and offer strategic policy guidance to the project. The NSC will also be responsible for approving the Project's AWPB and will be chaired by the Minister FMARD. At the state level, there will be a State Technical Committee (STC) to offer oversight, policy, and strategic orientation to the project. The STC will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the State Ministry of Agriculture, and will meet every six months, and/or at any other time determined by the Chair to assess progress of implementation, and review and approve work plans and budgets.

To ensure timely and effective execution of the activities, and to monitor progress toward achieving the PDO, the FMARD will establish a dedicated National Coordination Office (NCO) under the Department of Animal Husbandry Services (DAHS) at Federal level. The NCO will ensure the day-to-day coordination of the Project and will be headed by a National Project Coordinator (NPC). The NCO will also be staffed with a Procurement Specialist, Finance Management Specialist, Environment and Social Safeguards Specialists, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Gender Specialist, Communications Specialist, as well as other technical experts in line with the technical breadth of the project. Among others, the NCO will be responsible for: (i) developing and coordinating with the states the targeting approach of project beneficiaries; (ii) developing the consolidated national Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan; (iii) managing project funds, including disbursing, accounting, and preparing interim financial reports (IFRs) and financial Statements for Auditing (FSA); and (iv) managing the M&E system.

At the state level, there will be State Coordination Offices (SCOs) responsible for state-level project coordination and implementation. They will be responsible for: (i) developing State AWP&B and Procurement Plan; (iii) managing Project funds, including disbursing, accounting, and preparing interim financial reports (IFRs) and financial statements for auditing; (iv) managing the state M&E system; (v) managing human resources, (HR) particularly contracted staff.

1.2.2 LPRES Objectives and Beneficiaries

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the productivity of the livestock value chain and mitigate the main drivers of farmer-herder conflict in selected states.

Direct beneficiaries of which 30% will be women will include livestock producers benefiting from animal husbandry, advisory support, and animal health services; pastoral and sedentary farmer households benefiting from improved rangeland resources, reduced conflict; and smallholder producers as well as several value chain actors (off-takers, processors, transporters, input suppliers etc.) who will benefit from participating in the strengthened livestock value chains. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, technical and managerial staff of participating government agencies including FMARD, NAPRI, among others, will benefit from the project through proposed training and capacity building activities.

The project will preferentially target the large - and small ruminant value chain albeit with the flexibility to consider other value chains, based on market demand and private-sector interest. Prioritization of large and small ruminants is informed by the following considerations: (i) as a subsector, they account for the largest share (58 percent) of Nigeria's TLU; (ii) comparatively higher levels of poverty and vulnerability of livelihoods dependent on the subsector; (iii) the characteristically lower levels of productivity in the subsector; (iii) the subsector's increased vulnerability to climate change; (iv) their potentially significant contribution to climate change mitigation through reduction of GHG emissions from enteric fermentation and improved manure management; (v) significant supply demand gaps with respect to their products (milk and beef) and its impacts on the balance of trade; (vi) the importance of the leather industry to the economy³; and (vi) the central role of the subsector in conflict and violence.

Indirect beneficiaries will include livestock producers not directly involved in project activities, who will benefit from nationally enhanced programs such as improved animal disease service delivery. Buyers, processors, middlemen, meat and egg retailers, and exporters along the livestock value chains will benefit from the increased provision of livestock and livestock products. On the consumption side, Nigerian consumers will benefit from the increased and higher quality of national livestock and poultry-sourced supplies. Increased supplies of livestock products will contribute to narrowing the dietary animal protein gap and thereby improve nutritional health, especially of children. Additional indirect beneficiaries will be the livestock service providers, private veterinarians, input providers including commercial pastures producers feed, veterinary medicines, and genetic improvement material suppliers.

³The leather industry represents 26 percent of total non-oil export and is the second largest non-oil foreign exchange earner after cocoa. It generates between US\$600million to US\$800million annually and projected to grow to US\$1billion by year 2025.

1.3 Project Components

The Project will have five components, including the following three inter-related technical components: (i) Support to Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening; (ii) Support to Livestock Value Chain Enhancement; and (iii) Support to Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation. The other two components cover (iv) project coordination and management, and (v) CERC. Details of the project components derived from the Project Appraisal Document are summarized below:

Component 1: Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening (US\$95 million IDA)

The objective of this component is to strengthen the policy and institutional foundations for improving the performance and governance of the livestock sector in Nigeria, with due regard to the needs for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Project support will be provided through three synergistic subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1: Support to Policy Formulation, Planning, and Capacity Strengthening (US\$15 million IDA)

This subcomponent aims to strengthen the policy environment, knowledge base, and human resource capacity of the livestock sector as a springboard for enhancing livestock productivity, resilience, and value chain performance. It will finance five activities, beginning with preparation of a comprehensive Livestock Master Plan⁴ and follow-up analyses to guide the development of a sustainable, efficient livestock sector in the short to medium term. The Livestock Master Plan will address the spectrum of ruminant production systems (pastoral, mixed, intensive) and their trade-offs in terms of economic, social, environmental, and public health risks and opportunities, in the context of a changing climate. Second, Subcomponent 1.1 will finance feasibility studies of cost-efficient tools and systems (such as digital technologies) to improve the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data adapted to public and private stakeholders' needs, including data on herd population characteristics and dynamics, productivity trends, animal movements (linked to transhumance and trade), market prices, and other variables. Based on those studies, the third activity under this subcomponent is to develop and pilot promising prototypes of data tools and systems in selected states. The fourth activity is to develop sub-sector policies related to feeding, breeding, dairy and animal health and roll out a competitive scholarship program for postgraduate studies (targeting at least 50 percent women beneficiaries), as well as continuing education and capacity-building programs for key stakeholders at the federal and state levels to improve livestock policy and regulation formulation, enforcement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and technical knowledge related to the different production systems. Lastly, this subcomponent will provide financing to explicitly mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives across all relevant policies (including the Livestock Master Plan and NLTP) and regulations to strengthen the foundation for addressing climate change challenges in the sector.

Subcomponent 1.2: Support to Animal Husbandry and Advisory Support Services (US\$40 million).

Subcomponent 1.2 will build producers' resilience to climate change and reduce the sector's GHG emissions and other negative environmental externalities by improving the availability and adoption of superior livestock breeds, Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHPs), and feed resources adapted to the diversity of ruminant production systems. It will finance four sets of activities that contribute directly to climate change adaptation and mitigation by reducing methane emissions per unit of meat or milk produced

⁴ Livestock Master Plans are developed through a systematic process using global reference tools available in the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit (LSIPT). See <https://www.fao.org/3/ca7635en/CA7635EN.pdf> and <https://www.ilri.org/livestock-master-plans>.

(based on improved feeding and manure management) and by increasing carbon sequestration (based on improved pasture and rangeland management).

The first set of activities will support the development and implementation of a genetic resource management strategy, with large ruminants as a priority. Aside from traits preferred by producers (increased productivity, early maturity) and markets, breed improvement and selection will emphasize traits that confer resilience to climate-induced stresses, enabling livestock performance to improve as the climate changes. This strategy will be supported through corresponding investments in building (or rehabilitating) and equipping artificial insemination (AI) and breed multiplication centers, and in strengthening the technical capacity of AI extension agents to guide breed selection and improvement and increase access to services for farmers. Second, Subcomponent 1.2 will finance the development of user-friendly, comprehensive extension training materials (including digital guides) on GAHPs. These materials will cover the range of ruminant production systems and incorporate approaches for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Farmer Field Schools will also be supported to facilitate applied research and learning for groups of herders. Technical support for breed improvement and the introduction of GAHPs will give preference to female producers and be adapted to their needs, to overcome the challenges and risks that often limit women's experimentation with new technology.

The third set of activities under this subcomponent is the promotion of improved feed production techniques (the use of agricultural by-products, composition of balanced feed, feed storage technologies); improved feeding practices adapted to animal needs, with potential to reduce methane production; and improved grazing and rangeland management practices (individual or community based) that increase soil carbon stocks and reduce erosion. Fourth, this subcomponent will finance training of state-level extension agents to use the new materials, guides, and approaches to improve service delivery. Extension agent training, extension protocols, and extension and advisory services for livestock producers will incorporate content and approaches to close gender gaps in livestock ownership and value-chain position, such as training in socio-emotional skills to support women's successful entrepreneurship, or adjustments in training content, delivery modalities, and timing to accommodate gender differences in digital literacy, digital access, and household responsibilities. This sub-component will disburse through input-based financing.

Subcomponent 1.3: Support to Animal Health Services Strengthening (US\$40 million IDA)

Subcomponent 1.3 will strengthen the delivery of livestock health services and improve the coordination between animal, human, and wildlife health services, as embodied in the One-Health concept. Improvements in the delivery of animal health services will increase productivity by reducing livestock morbidity and mortality, in turn improving the resilience of livestock and livestock-based livelihoods⁵ to climate shocks, including diseases induced by climate change. By contributing to greater efficiency (increased milk yield, daily weight gain, reproductive performance, feed conversion ratio), improvements in animal health will also reduce the intensity of GHG emissions from the livestock sector and help to mitigate climate change. Expanding the capacity of animal health services and improving their coordination with human health services is also the key to preventing and responding to public health threats such as AMR and zoonotic diseases, including those with pandemic potential.

In this context, Subcomponent 1.3 will strengthen national animal health services, building on the recommendations of the 2019 OIE PVS report through several activities. First, it will improve the organization and procedures of the national Veterinary Services by establishing a sanitary mandate to delegate official tasks to private veterinary professionals for the prevention and control of regulated diseases of economic and public health importance. Second, it will finance infrastructure and equipment (including solar-powered cold chains, which contribute to climate change mitigation), inputs, training, communication/awareness, and operating costs of selected nationwide programs for disease surveillance,

⁵ Over 25 percent of smallholder stock is lost to preventable and treatable diseases.

clinical and laboratory diagnostics, and disease control and eradication, with Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) as a priority.⁶ The third activity under this subcomponent is to improve quality control for veterinary medicines (including antimicrobial agents) and ensure their prudent use to reduce risks to public health. Fourth, Subcomponent 1.3 will finance the establishment of One-Health platforms at the subnational level to increase collaboration and encourage the development of joint programs with other sectors and disciplines (human health, environmental health). This activity will complement and be implemented in coordination with the WBG-financed Regional Disease System Support Enhancement (REDISSE) Project in Nigeria.⁷ The fifth activity focuses on working with the private sector to expand the national capacity to produce and commercialize vaccines and other biologicals.

Component 2: Livestock Value Chain Enhancement (US\$275 million IDA)

Component 2 builds on herd-level improvements in productivity arising from investments under Component 1 (improved breeds, animal health, and GAHPs) to expand overall production of meat and milk and reduce imports of those commodities. To that end, it will enhance and modernize the value chain for livestock products, promote a stronger commercial/market orientation among small and medium producers, and encourage increased private investment in priority segments of the value chain, while mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. In addition to augmenting national production, these activities will build more resilient livelihoods, create jobs, promote rural economic growth, and improve food safety. An enhanced value chain will help to ensure the sustainability of project investments and foster intensification, which will reduce the environmental (and carbon) footprint of the livestock sector. Project support will be provided under four subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2.1: Support to Market Linkages and Market Development (US\$160.00 million IDA)

Subcomponent 2.1 will foster a market orientation among small and medium producers by ensuring: (i) market access/availability; (ii) that producers capture a fair share of product/commodity value; (iii) transparency in market prices; and (iv) the highest level of appropriate value addition at the farm level through primary processing (bulking, cooling, sorting, packing, and so on) to increase profits and reduce food loss and waste. The demand-supply balance for meat (beef) and milk in Nigeria, as well as consultations held during project preparation, indicate that prospective off-takers and markets for these commodities abound in the country, including small and medium agribusinesses working or seeking to work in partnership with organized livestock producers. In this context, Subcomponent 2.1 will support and strengthen collective action by small-scale producers to “create volume,” add value, reduce transaction costs, and increase their bargaining power in identified commodity markets. Concurrently it will raise producers’ awareness of modern, climate-smart production technologies to increase efficiency (for example, in using land and feed, reducing feed loss along the value chain, and managing manure and waste) while reducing emissions and mitigating the negative ecosystem effects of livestock production.

To achieve these objectives, this subcomponent will finance: (i) the organization of livestock producers/herders into viable groups (cooperatives, associations, organizations, and the like) or the strengthening of existing groups; (ii) training and advisory services; and (iii) common assets for value addition (milking equipment, cooling centers, transport, services, and so on) that also serve to increase resilience and mitigate climate change. To facilitate women’s progression within value chains where they already participate—such as dairy—or their entry into traditionally male-dominated livestock value chains,

⁶ Nigeria participates in the global PPR eradication program, and under the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project, Phase 2 (PRAPS-2) will receive support to develop national strategic plans for PPR eradication and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) control, harmonized with plans developed by other PRAPS-2 countries.

⁷ This regional program supports a coordinated approach among countries in West and Central Africa to detect and respond to disease outbreaks and public health threats of regional and international importance (PI54807: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Senegal; PI59040: Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo; PI61163: Benin, Mali, Niger, Mauritania; PI67817: Angola, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and the Democratic Republic of Congo).

activities under this subcomponent will take care to avoid reinforcing gender segregation in the value chains. The project will consider men's engagement programming designed to ease restrictive social norms and promote women's entry into higher-value livestock value chains.⁸ Support for value addition will be coordinated with related activities implemented under the WBG-financed Agro-Processing, Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support Project (P148616) to ensure synergies and avoid duplication. Women borrowers seeking to enter value chains for large ruminants will be connected with livestock extension services and receive soft-skills training to facilitate success.

This subcomponent will also finance complementary activities to support market linkages and development, including an online market information system capable of reaching widely dispersed producer populations with information on buyer preferences, commodity prices, livestock supply and demand at the national and regional level, and other market variables. In tandem, it will support climate-smart upgrading/establishment of livestock markets with perimeter fencing, simple administrative buildings, water sources, weighbridges (to sell animals by actual weight rather than the more common visual estimates of size and weight), paddocks, loading ramps, and veterinary clinics, all with the aim of improving animal welfare and marketing efficiency. The establishment of markets closer to production areas is a mechanism to prevent conflict, as herders will not have to move stock over such long distances. Livestock markets will be equipped with biogas and/or manure composting facilities as a climate mitigation measure to reduce GHG emissions. Data recording systems at livestock markets will contribute to emerging traceability activities of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD).

Most public abattoirs operating in Nigeria lack cooling facilities, sufficient water, and proper waste/effluent management systems, in violation of public health regulations. Working with local governments, Subcomponent 2.1 will provide support to **rehabilitate/upgrade** a network of strategically located abattoirs that will be operated under improved food safety, environmental, and public health regulations. Based on assessments to be conducted during implementation, new models for operationalizing these abattoirs—for example, concessions,⁹ public-private partnerships (PPPs), or fully private operators—will be explored and adapted to specific contexts. Special care will be taken to ensure that abattoir rehabilitation/upgrading is climate smart. The project will provide capacity building on slaughter processes, including aspects of health and hygiene, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, and adherence to food safety standards. State Veterinary Departments will ensure compliance with animal and public health regulations through regular pre- and post-mortem inspections. The abattoirs will also be used for traceability and disease surveillance to promote improved animal and human health.

Finally, Subcomponent 2.1 will support the provision of business development services to enable value chain actors (producers, producer organizations, small aggregators, and others) to develop their entrepreneurial capacity, develop business plans that build climate resilience into their operations, and improve their access to finance and markets. This sub-component will disburse through input-based financing.

Subcomponent 2.2: Support to Increased Access to Finance (US\$70 million IDA)

This subcomponent builds on activities under Component 1 and Subcomponent 2.1 to further de-risk the livestock value chain, expand commercial lending in the livestock sector, and promote climate adaptation and mitigation. It will address critical challenges in providing credit to livestock value chains, particularly loan duration and realistic risk-adjusted pricing. Accordingly, Subcomponent 2.2 will finance three main

⁸ A recent impact evaluation documented the potential of light touch interventions: a couples training and planning intervention targeting the rubber value chain yielded significant agricultural productivity increases.

⁹ Following the example of the NGN 66 billion publicly financed silo complexes, grain aggregation centers, and Blumberg warehouses, which have been privatized through concessionary arrangements.

activities: a credit line, risk-sharing facility, and technical assistance – all implemented through input-based financing.

Credit line (US\$50.0 million). The credit line will enable viable and bankable firms across the livestock value chain to boost the value chain's productivity, enhance its resilience, reduce its emissions footprint, and upgrade its performance through access to long-term debt. This type of financing will facilitate long-term investments, particularly in fixed assets, advanced technology, or equipment that can also serve as security for the financing.¹⁰ The Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN), a public wholesale bank for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), will be the implementing partner for managing and disbursing the line of credit to participating financial institutions (PFIs) for on-lending to end-borrowers. DBN is equipped with a strong governance structure and operational capacity, as proven under past and current WBG-funded projects.

Risk-sharing facility (US\$15 million IDA). To moderate perceptions that lending to the livestock sector is highly risky, this activity will finance a sustainable risk-sharing facility that provides first-loss coverage to PFIs that extend loans to commercially viable firms across the livestock value chain. The IMPACT credit guarantee fund, a subsidiary of DBN, will administer and issue partial credit guarantees to banks and financial intermediaries that will support the livestock value chain. The implementation arrangements for this activity will be identical to those under the Development Finance Project (P146319). The eligibility criteria will be the same as for the credit line and will include climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations. The level of loan loss coverage and pricing of the guarantees will be defined in consultation with the market players through technical assistance, discussed next.

Technical assistance for commercial banks and other non-bank financial institutions and lenders (US\$5.0 million). Both the credit line and risk-sharing facility will be complemented by technical assistance for implementing partners and PFIs to: (i) dimension the underlying credit risks of financing this value chain; (ii) structure and price the financial products; (iii) develop the capacity to implement the credit line and risk-sharing facility effectively; and (iv) acquire an understanding of climate risks, resilience planning, and climate-smart livestock production systems. While some commercial banks have relatively high exposure to livestock borrowers, their lending appears to favor poultry businesses, which have a well-known risk profile. The growing livestock market in Nigeria will most likely allow banks to continue accumulating knowledge and expertise focused on this narrow subsegment, but they may fail to capture business opportunities in other livestock subsegments. Technical assistance provided under this subcomponent will enable PFIs and other lenders to assess the risks of lending to subprojects and companies in the beef and dairy value chains, with the aim of expanding PFIs' outreach and widening access to finance across the livestock sector. Training will provide a general overview of livestock businesses, review case studies of lending products from other countries, and introduce the credit line and risk-sharing facility and their beneficiaries, including value chain actors. As noted, technical assistance will also support the development and introduction of new asset-based lending products for capital investments that can circumvent excessive collateral requirements. DBN will manage this technical assistance, maximizing synergy with the Development Finance Project.

Subcomponent 2.3: Support to Selected Livestock Service Centers (LSCs) (US\$45 million IDA)

Activities under this subcomponent will complement activities under Subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2 by accelerating the momentum of smallholder commercialization and private sector investment in the livestock

¹⁰ Empirical evidence from cross-country and within-country studies suggests that long-term finance has a positive effect on firm investment and performance. See Chapter 2 of World Bank (2019), *Global Financial Development Report 2019/2020: Bank Regulation and Supervision a Decade after the Global Financial Crisis*. Washington, DC (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/gfdr/gfdr-2016/report/chapter-2>); see also <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/576961468197998372/pdf/101769-REVISED-ENGLISH-Principles-CGS-for-SMEs.pdf>; and <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/304771507314954144-0340022017/original/productnotefinancialmobilizationtomeetdevelopmentneeds.pdf>.

value chain, while scaling up climate-smart livestock production systems. In line with the NLTP, this subcomponent will provide support to create Livestock Service Centers (LSCs) in selected areas to promote commercialization, reduce open grazing, and attract private investment in the livestock sector. Conceived as pilots and modelled along the lines of agri-parks, the LSCs will be a community of businesses with a common interest in livestock and livestock products, situated in gazetted grazing reserves or other such land with unencumbered titles provided by the relevant states. The LSCs will complement the technical activities of federal and state entities and promote better integration of their services at the local level, supporting the broader territorial development needs of local livestock communities.

In line with the findings of detailed engineering and financial feasibility studies¹¹ conducted during implementation, as well as the outcomes of demand-driven planning processes involving local communities, potential private sector investors, and other stakeholders, Subcomponent 2.3 will finance: (i) the detailed design and supervision of works, including verification that they are climate-smart; (ii) the development of the sites and construction of the essential infrastructure, based on the masterplan of the LSCs; (iii) the provision of selected climate-smart goods and services to catalyze intensification and increase the livestock product production, handling, processing, and marketing (knowledge and training centers, veterinary facilities, livestock breeding services, livestock markets, market information systems, milk collection and cooling facilities, water points, input outlets, rotational grazing areas, and others); and (iv) tailor-made technical assistance to bring the LSCs to full operational capacity. The design and construction of the LSCs will incorporate Eco-Industrial Park Guidelines¹² and focus on mitigating climate change through resource-efficient technologies (for example, photovoltaic energy) and buildings that reduce GHG emissions. The gender gap in access to services will be reduced by ensuring that LSC facilities are designed to accommodate women's requirements (for example, with street lighting throughout the planned infrastructure, and separate women's and men's restrooms). The LSCs will also prioritize accessibility to women by establishing service hours, such as weekend hours, that recognize women's disproportional household responsibilities.

Component 3: Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation (US\$100 million IDA)

Subcomponent 3.1: Support to Natural Resources Management and Pasture Improvement (US\$70 million IDA)

Subcomponent 3.1 will finance investments to improve the quantity and quality of water and rangeland—resources that are critical for productive pastoral systems with increased climate resilience and carbon sequestration. It provides support to assess the current status of water and feed (including forage and fodder) using remote sensing technologies and tools such as the FAO feed balance methodology. The resulting information will be disseminated to guide decisions on improved feed and water management, utilization, and access. Subcomponent 3.1 will also finance the establishment and implementation of an inclusive, community-driven process for climate-smart, sustainable rangeland/landscape management. All key users of grazing reserves and water will be involved in this process, which will establish clear conditions for accessing these natural resources and develop sound governance mechanisms to manage them. Support will also be available for constructing and rehabilitating stock routes and water points, with the goal of improving this network and including areas that offer new rangeland/pasture. Committees will be established and supported to manage these investments sustainably. Subcomponent 3.1 will also finance the development of cultivated pasture, including facilities for irrigation in water-scarce environments.

¹¹ These studies will include: (i) market assessment; (ii) preliminary design, including programming of climate-proof and energy-efficient construction; (iii) the study of options for optimal financing and management models—PPPs, build-operate-transfer (BOT) arrangements, or other concessionary agreements; and (iv) related Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs).

¹² See Kechichian, E., and M.H. Jeong (2016), *Mainstreaming Eco-Industrial Parks*. World Bank, Washington, DC. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/24921>.

Subcomponent 3.2: Support to Conflict Mitigation (US\$30 million IDA)

This subcomponent provides support to increase capacity for conflict prevention and resolution, focusing initially on herder-farmer conflicts. Through activities at the local, national, and transnational level, this subcomponent seeks to: (i) mitigate the resource-based drivers of conflict; (ii) increase local capacity for conflict resolution; and (iii) facilitate policy dialogue to address the underlying drivers of conflict.

Local level. Subcomponent 3.2 will finance the establishment and support of local committees for conflict resolution and prevention and facilitate investments to alleviate pressure points. Local committees will build on existing formal and informal institutions and mechanisms of conflict resolution and receive training in conflict dialogue and resolution. Facilitators will support committees in mapping stakeholders, identifying sources of conflict, and drawing on local ideas and knowledge to address them. In partnership with community committees, the LPRES Project will support community dialogue and activities to promote social cohesion between herders and farmers, anticipate and resolve potential conflicts, and strengthen peacebuilding. Herders and farmers will jointly identify potential pressure points to help prioritize investments and data needs. Small-scale investments prioritized through this dialogue will be financed under this subcomponent in consultation with communities, local authorities, and representatives of both farmer and pastoral communities. Examples of investments include the construction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure to secure mobility and access to pastoral areas/grazing reserves along transhumance corridors and stock routes (for instance, the marking of corridors, development of rest areas, provision of shelters and feed storage facilities) and mechanisms to enforce regulations, which are all essential to support productive and resilient pastoral systems.

National level. The project will support the creation of early warning systems using remote sensing and spatial analysis to forecast forage conditions and water availability, enabling pastoralists and the government to take pre-emptive action to prevent conflicts. This information will be disseminated through local committees to allow timely community responses. Under this subcomponent, the project will also support dialogue on gazetted grazing reserves¹³ and transhumance corridors to strengthen their management and statutory protections against encroachment. Financing will be provided to prepare feasibility studies on livestock insurance mechanisms to indemnify producers against livestock losses (through theft, for example), which are known to trigger conflict.

Transnational level. The project will finance the organization of a high-level dialogue on transboundary agreements on animal movement. The objective is to ensure a coherent spatial approach and agreement between Nigerian states and between Nigeria and neighbouring countries, including high-level dialogue with ECOWAS to establish consistent and coherent rules on transhumance. All activities will be implemented through inputs-based financing.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (US\$30 million IDA)

This component aims to ensure that programmed project activities are implemented in a timely and appropriate manner, with adequate support to overall project management, M&E, and communication. It will finance the creation and operation of a National Coordination Office in FMARD with the following main objectives: (i) ensuring effective strategic and operational planning, implementation, and M&E of the project, beginning with a baseline assessment to measure the project's progress and impacts; (ii) ensuring that all project funds are used efficiently, and coordinating project interventions implemented by participating stakeholders and partners; (iii) evaluating the project's mid-term and final results, outcomes, and impacts on beneficiaries; (iv) supporting states to meet the eligibility criteria for joining the project; and (v) supporting and ensuring efficient knowledge management and effective communication to various public and private entities on project activities, outcomes, best practices, and lessons learned. Staff training will include sessions on national climate change policies. Financing under this component will also be used

¹³ The Government of Nigeria has approximately 415 grazing reserves, but only one-third are used, and intrusion by local farmers is common.

to create State Coordination Offices (SCOs) to lead project implementation at the state level. All activities will be implemented through inputs-based financing.

Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component (US\$0.00 million)

Given Nigeria’s vulnerability to shocks, the proposed project includes a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) with a zero-dollar allocation. The CERC provides a mechanism within the project to finance a response to a natural disaster, disease, or other eligible emergency, should one occur. This CERC is particularly critical in light of the unpredictable trajectory of the COVID-19 pandemic, the continuing threat of a desert locust invasion in West Africa, and the potential for drought or floods. If a crisis develops, FGN may request WBG to reallocate project funds to cover some of the costs of emergency response and recovery. All expenditures under this CERC will be in accordance with paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of WBG OP10.00. Expenditures will be appraised and reviewed to determine if they are acceptable to the World Bank before disbursement is made. Disbursements will be made against an approved list of goods, works, and services required to support crisis mitigation, response, recovery, and reconstruction.

TABLE 1.1: LPRES Project by Component , Subcomponent and Activity.

Component	Subcomponent	Activities	Potential Infrastructure Items
1.0: Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening	1.1: Support to Policy Formulation, Planning and Capacity Strengthening	Preparation of Livestock Master Plan	None expected under this sub-component
		Strengthening policy and regulation formulation, harmonization, and enforcement in the sector	
		Establishment of a livestock data and market information system	
		Undertake preparatory activities for a national livestock census	
		Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives across relevant policies	
		Undertaking studies to improve selected value chains’ regulatory and incentive framework	
		Capacity strengthening of FMARD and relevant institutions	
		Strengthening of national livestock inputs and products quality control facilities	
	1.2: Support to Animal Husbandry and Advisory Support Services	Development of a genetic resource management strategy	None
		Establishment of artificial insemination and breed multiplication centers	Upgrade of existing facilities with Artificial Insemination and Breed Multiplication facilities
		Development of livestock extension protocol	None
		Training and capacity building of state-level extension agents	None
		Establishment of Farmer Field Schools	None
		Development of tools and mechanisms to facilitate digital extension services	None
	1.3: Support to Animal Health Services Strengthening	Improving the organization and procedures of national veterinary services	None
		Development of Disease surveillance, and control/eradication programs	None
		Control of veterinary medicinal products quality	None

		Implementation of disease surveillance, and control/eradication programs	None
		Establishment of One-Health platforms at sub-national level	None
		Creation of enabling environment for private veterinarians	None
2.0: Livestock Value Chain Enhancement	2.1: Support to Markets and Market Linkage Development	Organization and capacity strengthening of producers for improved market access	None
		Development of an online market information system	None
		Upgrading of livestock markets	Perimeter fencing, Simple administrative buildings, Water sources, Weighbridges, Paddocks, Loading ramps, and Veterinary clinics
		Upgrading a network of strategic abattoirs	Buildings, Sanitary facilities, Water sources
		Support to BDS	None
	2.1: Support to Increased Access to Finance	Line of credit	Cannot be determined at the preparatory stage. However, the exclusion list of the DBN and PFIs will apply
		Risk sharing facility	
		TA for commercial banks and other non-bank financial institutions and lenders	
	Support to Selected Livestock Service Centers	Conducting detailed LSC engineering and financial feasibility studies	
		Design and supervision of works on LSCs within gazetted reserves with unencumbered titles.	Knowledge and training centers, veterinary facilities, livestock markets, milk collection and cooling facilities, abattoirs, water points, input outlets, rotational grazing areas, and others)
		Provision of selected catalytic goods and services	None
	3.0: Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation	3.1: Support to Natural Resource Management and Pasture Improvement	Assessment of state of natural resources (feed and water) in the country
Implementation of local community-driven sustainable rangeland management			None
Construction and rehabilitation of water points			Water points
Cultivated pasture development			None
		Development of governance mechanisms for accessing grazing areas	None

	3.2: Support to Conflict Mitigation	Establishment of national and local level committees for conflict mitigation	None
		Capacity building for livestock and farmer community leaders in conflict resolution	None
		Organization of dialogue on trans-boundary agreements on animal movement	None
		Construction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure along stock routes	Stock routes, Water points, Irrigation facilities
		Development of early warning systems for crisis prevention	None
		Feasibility studies on livestock insurance mechanisms	None
4.0: Project Coordination and M&E	Communication		None
5.0: Contingency Emergency Response Component		Unknown	Unknown

Table 1.2: Estimated costs and financing, Nigeria Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project

Project component	Project costs (US\$ million)	IDA financing (US\$ million)	% IDA financing
1. Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening	95.00	95.00	19.00
2. Livestock Value Chain Enhancement	275.00	275.00	55.00
3. Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation	100.00	100.00	20.00
4. Project Coordination and Management ¹⁴	30.00	30.00	6.00
5. Contingency Emergency Response Component	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total cost	500.00	500.00	100.00

¹⁴ Includes refinancing of a Project Preparation Advance of US\$2.75 million.

1.4 Participating States

The objectives and scope (including institutional and capacity strengthening, animal health improvement, livestock transhumance, etc.), requires that the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) considers LPRES to be a national program with potential to benefit all 36 states in Nigeria and contribute to achieving the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) objectives.

However, to incentivize efficient implementation and attainment of desired outcomes, the design adopts a selectivity and implementation readiness-based approach towards state participation. Under this approach, states that meet specific technical and implementation-readiness criteria are eligible to join the Project. Technical eligibility criteria include the states' commitment to the program, their livestock production capacity, existing policy and institutional reforms in the sector, and prevailing conflict intensity related to pressures on natural resources. Implementation-readiness criteria include the presence of foundational institutions necessary for livestock development (including supportive livestock infrastructure), allocation of funds to the Project and the livestock sector more generally by the state, whether implementation already commenced with states' own resources, establishment of SCOs to lead project implementation, preparation of procurement plans, and completion of fiduciary assessments.

1.5 LPRES Project Activities and Linkage with World Bank Operational Policies

The LPRES Project will support improvements in livestock health and productivity and generate increased employment and income in the target areas; it is therefore, expected to deliver significant social benefits and have a positive impact on the livelihoods of the populations living in these areas. The project has been assigned Environmental Assessment Category B. The anticipated adverse environmental and social risks and impacts would be site specific, noncumulative and relatively easy to mitigate to acceptable level. In addition, the proposed project is not expected to finance heavy infrastructure and acquisition of large expanse of land. The proposed project however, triggered four safeguards policies:

- Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01),
- Pest Management (OP/BP4.09),
- Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12) and
- Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)

At this point in time, the exact locations of the project's intervention sites are not known. Therefore, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and Integrated Pest Management Plan will be prepared as standalone safeguard framework documents to support and provide guidance to subsequent instruments such as the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that will be prepared in future for specific sites when the exact locations and designs of works would have been sufficiently known.

Specifically, the ESMF and RPF will outline the procedures and steps that will be followed in preparing site specific safeguards instruments (ESMP, RAP). The findings and recommendations of the ESMF and RPF will be internalized in the Project Preparation Facility (PPF).

The environmental issues of the project are primarily associated with the activities of Component 1 and 2 which may have environmental and social impacts, though reversible.

A summarized overview of the linkage of OP 4.12 to the LPRES project objective is elaborated below:

(OP/BP 4.12) Involuntary Resettlement. The proposed LPRES components and sub projects aim to build sustainable human, institutional and policy capacity for key public and private actors in the livestock sector, to improve animal husbandry practices, access and delivery of quality extension services (animal health, feed and breeding) etc. Sub-projects requiring sizable area of land may be implemented by small holder farmers, or government offices of small and middle scale enterprises. Therefore, to meet the policy requirements, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is being prepared and will be disclosed prior to appraisal to address any issues which might arise from physical and economic displacement and or restriction of access to and/or use communal natural resources.

1.5.1 Linkage of LPRES RPF/RAP with Civil Works

The RPF outlines the procedures and steps to be followed during the preparation of site specific RAP for the LPRES investment. Key linkage between the RPF/RAP and the LPRES civil works are i) the RPF/RAP must have been fully prepared, disclosed, cleared and implemented before civil works; ii) if land acquisition will be required, RAP must be prepared in consultation with PAPs and fully implemented before commencement of civil work.

1.6 Process for Preparing and Approving RAP The core requirements of the OP 4.12–Involuntary Resettlement is as follow:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement/land where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Assist project affected persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them back to the former status;
- Consult and encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement;
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

1.6.1 The Resettlement Management Process

Each sub project proposed for inclusion in the LPRES across the States would be screened and classified according to its social impact. The steps to be undertaken for each individual Resettlement Plan (RAP /ARAP) include:

- a screening (a screening checklist is included as Annex 2) ;
- a socioeconomic census and land asset inventory of the area;
- identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or ARAP;
- A/RAP review and approval;
- implementation of the A/RAP and,
- monitoring of RAP or ARAP implementation and success.

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

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

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

The rehabilitation measures to be provided are:

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

Vulnerable people will also be provided with income restoration measures, to include: Adequate income restoration measures such as, preferential access to employment generated by the project, local procurement of goods and services, microfinance loan schemes, local community development programmes and adequate cash compensation for loss of income,

Replacement premises and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost and be acceptable to the PAP.

1.6.2 Types of Resettlement Plans

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP): When the impacts on the entire displaced population are minor (i.e. if affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are

lost) or fewer than 200 people are displaced, then the Bank may approve the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP). The contents of the ARAP are to be:

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

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

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

1.6.3 Categories of Entitlement

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

1.7 Aim and Objectives of the RPF

This RPF was initially prepared in 2018 and was subsequently revised to reflect changes in the project component design in November 2021.

The overarching objective of the RPF is to provide a framework of procedures and measures to manage physical and economic displacement of persons which is likely to occur as a result of LPRES sub-projects. Where involuntary resettlement is not properly managed, long-term hardship may be wreaked on the intended beneficiaries of the project and communities. It may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks resulting in production and communal systems being dismantled, people facing impoverishment when their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition of resources greater; community institutions and social networks being weakened; kin/clan groups being dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. For these reasons, projects supported by the World Bank are designed to avoid involuntary resettlement. Where it is unavoidable appropriate measures to minimize, as much as possible are taken. For adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities, there is the need to carefully plan and implement a framework to mitigate the impacts.

RPF provides basic and binding principles that will be applied in all such situations. Basic principles are:

- If possible, all resettlement should be avoided exploring viable alternatives in Project design;
- If this proves to be impossible, all adverse effects should be rendered to the barest minimum;
- When unavoidable adverse effects and social impact occurs, all loss of property shall be compensated at replacement costs and PAPs livelihood restored at least to the level before the Project implementation.
- PAPs will be assisted in their effort in livelihood restoration and living standards in real terms to the level prior to project implementation and resettlement.
- All resettlement needs to be managed in accordance with national laws, OP 4.12, accepted international best practices and this document.
- Special support during the resettlement process will be provided for affected vulnerable groups according to their specific vulnerability.
- The process of planning and implementing resettlement will ensure inclusion of women in all public consultations. Where feasible, gender-differentiated mitigation measures with the goal to provide women the possibility to be effectively protected by mitigation measures provided for resettlement impacts, will be given under this RPF.
- RAPs will be prepared for all cases of resettlement under each sub-project. Full RAPs will be prepared for all cases when resettlement impacts are significant. ARAP is prepared when less than 200 people are affected, and resettlement impacts are minor, as provided by the OP 4.12.

- RPF and the RAPs will be publicly disclosed with public consultations held prior to its approval to allow affected persons and stakeholders to participate in project development and planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
- During the project implementation and resettlement cycle, stakeholders will be provided with clear information about grievance rights and procedures. All grievances will be considered during project implementation and resettlement activities.
- All resettlement activities should be conceived as sustainable projects providing sufficient investment resources to enable principles and goals of resettlement defined by this RPF and RAPs.

1.8 Scope of the Assignment

The scope of this RPF is as follows:

- Prepare the RPF based on the most accurate and available information on potential PAPs, which are defined as “those who may be relocated, or whose incomes or livelihoods may be displaced, by the project, and conduct a valuation of the assets and incomes;”
- Describe the policy and regulatory context (e.g. laws, regulations, and procedures) of the Government of Nigeria on resettlement and displacement. The description should contain a section demonstrating their relevance to the World Bank’s operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) covering displacement, resettlement, and livelihood restoration;
- Provide guidance on possible compensation and other resettlement assistance, as needed, or when a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) may need to be prepared;
- Conduct consultations with potential PAPs and other key stakeholders about the project, and acceptable resettlement and other alternatives, as appropriate;
- Assist the implementing agency and local leaders in establishing the institutional set up for decision making and responsibilities in case a RAP needs to be prepared and implemented; and
- Develop arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, and specifically if a RAP is to be implemented, including completion of a baseline socio-economic survey and follow up surveys of PAPs and host communities.

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

Since the aim of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) amongst other things is to provide the guideline and procedures to be followed in the preparation of individual A/RAP when specific project location, activities and designs would have been sufficiently known, there is the need at this time to have as much as possible adequate understanding/information on the legal and regulatory framework that underpins involuntary resettlement within the jurisdictions of parties involved in the project. To that extent we collected information and reviewed all available documents on land tenure, involuntary resettlement and compensation from World Bank, Federal government of Nigeria (Land Use Act), State laws on land expropriation and community laws/rules that guide land ownership and uses.

Similarly, stakeholder identification and robust consultation was carried out. The categories of identified stakeholders are elaborated in chapter 9 (Public Consultation).

2.2 Specific Methodology on Task basis

In preparing the RPF the following tasks were carried out:

Task 1: Literature Review

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

Task 2: Field Work, Data Gathering and Public Consultation.

- Undertook social survey in selected areas where project investments will occur in all the participating States, this was helpful in defining the content of the RPF. Issues such as the identification of existing land conflicts and/or patterns of conflict in the project area, how conflicts are being resolved, the existence and effectiveness of the existing grievance redress systems were addressed.
- Undertook Public Consultation with the appropriate stakeholders including private sector farmers and MDAs.
- We also consulted with persons to be potentially affected by the project activities.

Task 3: Development and Preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework Report

This involves the following line of actions:

- Analysis of social groups and population in the participating states that may be affected by the project
- General description of project impacts, avoidance measures and mitigation measures
- Description of eligibility conditions for entitlement of compensation
- Description of entitlement for categories of affected assets
- Description of valuation framework
- Description of framework for preparing Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Procedure for assessing capacity need for RAP implementation

Task 4: Reporting Requirements

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

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF BASELINE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT INTERVENTION AREA

The baseline data presented in this RPF describes the socioeconomic conditions of the wider project area and not PAP-specific baseline. The individual and household baseline conditions of affected persons and households will be assessed during the census to be conducted as part of preparation of site-specific RAPs.

3.1 Project Location

Nigeria occupies an area of approximately 924,000 square kilometres and shares borders with Niger, Chad, Cameroon, and Benin. The topography ranges from mangrove swampland along the coast to tropical rain forest and savannah to the north. The Sahara Desert encroaches upon the extreme northern part of the country while gully erosion threatens the carrying capacity of lands in the south. Natural resources include minerals, forest and water resources. The forests provide hardwood that is widely exploited as timber-poles, scaffolding planks and stakes and as fuel wood as well as fruits and seeds. Inland waters provide over 120 species of fish while aquaculture has been gaining much prominence in the supply of fresh fish.

Nigeria has 36 States and FCT which constitute into 6 geopolitical zones arrangement namely: North Central, North East, North West, South East, South-South and South West.

3.2 Socio-Economic Background

3.2.1 Demography

Nigeria is one of the seven most populous countries; and the most populous black nation in the world with an estimate of 206,139,587 people in 2020 according to the World Bank. Nigeria's annual average population growth rate is 2.7% while the average urban growth rate is 4.7% (UN, 2015).

Nigeria, has more than 250 ethnic groups, the larger of which are the Hausa and Fulani who are predominantly from the Northern part of Nigeria and they represent approximately 29% of the population, the Yoruba, predominantly from the South (South West) and represent approximately 21% of the population and the Igbo, predominantly from the East represent about 18% of the population. The other large groups are the Ijaw with about 10%, the Kanuri with about 4%, the Ibibio with about 3.5% and the Tiv with about 2.5%. The following States in Nigeria have the greatest degree of ethnic diversity; Adamawa, Taraba and Plateau States. English is the official language while the clear majority of the population conducts commercial activities in their ethnic language and “pidgin” English.

3.2.2 Employment

Estimate from the Nigerian Bureau of statistics (NBS) indicates that unemployment rate in Nigeria increased from 23.1% in quarter three of 2018 to 27.1% in quarter two of 2020 and 33.3% in quarter four of 2020, while underemployment rate increased from 20.1% in quarter three of 2018 to 28.65 of quarter two of 2020¹⁵. Also, the unemployment rate among young people (15-34years) was 34.9%, up from 29.7%, while the rate of underemployment for the same age group rose to 28.2% from 25.7% in Q3, 2018. It is therefore well conceived that this project will unlock the livestock sectoral constraints and stimulate the potentials of the livestock value chains to support massive employment in Nigeria.

3.2.3 Economy and Poverty

The agriculture continues to be a major sector in Nigeria's economy. Although Nigeria's economy witnessed two recessions in that last five years, agricultural sector witnessed positive growth. In 2020 although overall GDP (at 2010 constant prices) grew at -1.92 percent, the agriculture sector grew at 2.17 percent with the livestock sector growing at 1.19 percent¹⁶. Inflation rate is at double digit reaching 17.75 percent in June 2021 although dropped marginally to 17.38 percent in July 2021. Given the poor economic indices, poverty is high as national poverty headcount rate is estimated at 40.1 percent in 2020 meaning that over 90 million Nigerians are poor.

3.2.4 Literacy Level

Nigerian literacy level varies from one state to another and it also varies among male and female population. Literacy level is higher in the south compared to the northern region. According to UNESCO 2015 survey, 65 million Nigerians are illiterate. This figure represents about 35%. Illiteracy has adverse effects on individuals and society. Literacy levels for each geopolitical zone in Nigeria according to gender as at 2018 is shown in Figure 3.1.

¹⁵ NBS (2020) Labour Force Statistics: Unemployment and Underemployment Report. Abridged Labour Force Survey Under COVID-19.

¹⁶ NBS (2021) Nigeria Gross Domestic Product Report (Q2 2021).

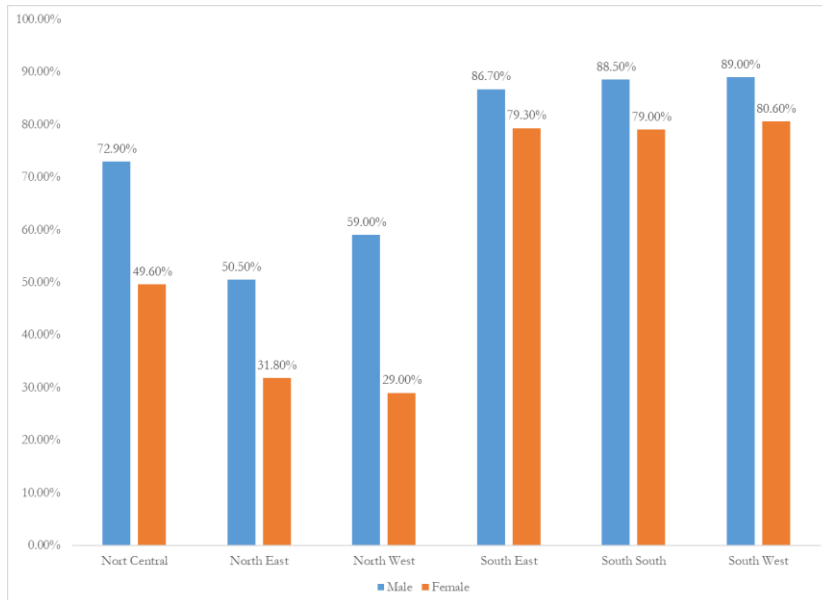


Figure 3.1: Literacy level across six (6) geo-political zones on Nigeria

3.2.5 Land Use Pattern, Agricultural Production and Livelihoods

The estimated land area of Nigeria is 924,000 km². Land use varies based on location and the needs of the community. However, the different uses of land revolve around agriculture, industry, and social needs such as the provision of infrastructure. Recent data shows that between 50%- 60% of the land area of Nigeria is under various forms of intensive rain-fed small holder agriculture (crop and animal) production and forest plantation.

Agriculture in Nigeria is largely subsistence and is characterized by intensive small holder rain-fed and extensive grazing. Various schemes had been put in place to further boost agricultural production, these includes the Irrigation system, FADAMA projects, grazing reserves/routes and agro-allied business such as fertilizer production. In addition, fish farming activities receive a boost from some coastal/riverine communities who also engage in other aquatic activities.

3.2.6 Livestock Subsector

The livestock subsector is vital to the socio-economic and food security of Nigeria. This subsector generates significant employment through its many and diverse upstream and downstream livelihood opportunities for the rural population, livestock product processing and agribusiness enterprises. Livestock productivity governs the efficiency of livestock-derived food production, such as beef, pork, poultry meat, eggs, milk, dairy products and honey, as well as by-products such as leather. However, the potential for rapid economic transformation in livestock productivity is not being realized.

The subsector is vital to the country's socio-economic development, and key to its national food security, providing 36.5% of the total protein intake of Nigerians. In spite of the subsector's growth rate, the dietary animal protein supply gap has been increasing. In order to meet growing demand, the production of animal protein products will need to increase significantly.

3.2.7 Economic Contribution of the Livestock sub sector in Nigeria

GDP and employment: Livestock sub-sector contribution to agricultural GDP stands at 1.91 percent in 2020¹⁷. With the ban on poultry imports, a huge job creation has taken place in the sub-sector which has led to the creation of millions of jobs in the poultry sub-sector accounting for about 25 million commercial poultry employments (FAO & FMARD). About 85 million livestock farmers are in rural family poultry, managing assets of about N320 billion just as N80 billions is the estimated commercial value of the Livestock industry (FMARD).

Dairy: Nigeria spends an estimated amount of \$1.3 billion on the importation of dairy products and now, the government's target is to double the milk production over the next three to four years to meet up with domestic consumption and export. With a population higher than 206 million people, the country is currently going through low local milk production, while importing more than 70% of its dairy products. An average local cow in Nigeria produces 4 litres of milk while the cross-breed cow produces about 18 litres of milk per day (FMARD). This informs the FGN policy direction to agricultural transformation which will be facilitated by this LPRES support.

Some of the constraints of livestock productivity in Nigeria are: (i) limited institutional support; (ii) lack of capital to invest in assets, equipment and inputs; (iii) gender constraints; (iv) limited value chain infrastructure; (v) limited access to market-related information such as market prices; (vi) poor producer-to-market linkages and functional value chains; (vii) insecurity in the cattle, sheep and goat production zones of Northern Nigeria; (viii) declining pasture and livestock fodder resources, and (ix) institutional prioritization of crop over livestock research.

3.2.8 Regulation of the Livestock Sub-Sector

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development plays a major role in the enactment of policies and regulation of the livestock sub-sector management. It has enacted various policies and organized programmes to increase poultry and livestock to target local market and export markets. Besides the Ministry, there are other Government departments that have regulatory mandates in the consumption of poultry and livestock products, such as Nigerian Institute of Animal Science (NIAS), Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Services (NAQS), Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) National Agency for Food and Drug Administrative Control, (NAFDAC). Apart from these, there are associations playing a key role in the development of poultry and livestock industry. Such as: Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN), Animal Science Association of Nigeria (ASAN), Nigeria Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA), Fishery Association of Nigeria (FISON), Catfish Breeder Association of Nigeria, Goat and Sheep Association of Nigeria, Cattle Breeder Association of Nigeria, Miyetti, Pig Breeder Association of Nigeria, etc.

¹⁷ NBS (2021) Nigeria Gross Domestic Product Report (Q2 2021).

3.2.9 Challenges of Livestock Productivity

Stakeholders highlighted a number of challenges that have fraught the development of livestock in their respective states. These challenges range from:

- i. Lack of incinerator for burning hazardous wastes;
- ii. Poor access road to market;
- iii. Lack of storage facilities and processing centers;
- iv. Transfer of research and information from the research institutes to livestock farmers has been low due to the inefficient extension services;
- v. Inadequate training of institutional staff and farmers on technical knowhow;
- vi. Rampant sales and circulation of adulterated and expired drugs;
- vii. Limited number of workers to provide drug administration during pest and disease outbreak;
- viii. Lack of improved breeds;
- ix. Irregular supply of drugs in the veterinary clinics which limits efficiency of animal health care services;
- x. Lack of adequate support facilities including incubators, cold room, de- feathering machines and Laboratories for diagnosis and precisions;
- xi. High cost of inputs;
- xii. Inappropriate pricing of products;
- xiii. Inadequate funding to enhance production;
- xiv. High cost of feeds
- xv. Poor quality of feeds

Another major challenge to livestock practice and productivity is the traditional pastoralist system still in place, in which grazing for livestock is confronted with scarcity of grazing areas especially in the northern states during dry seasons. This challenge explains why the herdsmen tend to move southward for grazing. On the other hand, the farmers in the southern states with flush vegetation cover are faced with scarcity and high cost of land, thereby, resulting in land use competitions including herdsmen-farmer conflicts on land use.

3.2.10 Women Involvement in Livestock Production and Linkage with Involuntary Resettlement

Across the States where cattle are of comparative advantage, about 90% of the women have unrestricted level of involvement in diary production, processing and marketing. In terms of involuntary resettlement concerns, information from field survey reveals that women inherit land in the northern Nigeria, but they are restricted culturally from participation in public meetings and engagements. To this extent, their participation in involuntary resettlement may be constrained if there is no arrangement to factor in their peculiarity.

Conversely, in the southern states, women rarely inherit land but mainly lease land. Women PAPs will also likely be vulnerable in the case of involuntary resettlement as their voice may not be allowed by the male elites and existing tradition.

This development requires that during the preparation of site specific sub-project RAPs, consultation should be carried out with woman group separately to integrate them in the involuntary resettlement process and implementation.

3.3 Environmental and Social Baseline of the Participating States

The overview of geo-physical, demographic and socioeconomic baseline of the participating states are presented in Annex 1.

CHAPTER FOUR POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Land Tenure Systems in Nigeria

Experiences from World Bank funded projects in Nigeria such as the Growth and Employment (GEMS), Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP), Nigerian Erosion Control and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), etc have revealed that the land tenure system in Nigeria is complex; essentially because of an intricate mix of traditional customary land ownership and the national legislation known as the Land Use Act (LUA) 1978.

Land holdings in the project states are broadly classified into public/government, private and communal. Public/government lands are lands owned by government comprising federal, state and local governments and their agencies. Private lands are defined as those whose ownership is vested in private individuals, families, and lands under customary tenancies.

Communal lands are lands which have their ownership vested in communities. These lands are usually administered by community leaders mainly chiefs with the assistance of their councils of elders.

While the different categories of land tenure exist across the project states, most common practices along the regions are identified as follows:

Northern region: Land holding used to be wholly under the community custody, where an individual by being a member of the community was entitled to own a piece of land to cultivate if he remains within the community. The farmer/individual loses this right once he leaves the community. With the advent of Islam in the 19th century individual rights to land ownership began, as the right to inheritance became institutionalized especially along patrilineal lineages. This individualization practice has become the order of the day in the contemporary time and has led to the emergence of other land holding rights now prevalent in the northern Nigeria such as: hire, lease, pledge, gifts and rent.

Southern region: Land in most part of the southern states is scarce and competition for land use between urbanization and agricultural purposes appear to be skewed more in the direction of urbanization and has led to the fragmentation of landholding rights in favour of individuals. For instance, land holding in the 1970's and 1990's were predominantly held by the community in which adult male members of the communities were entitled to own a piece of land for cultivation annually. They were also granted land for building of residential houses upon request. However,

the narrative has now changed in many states in the southern Nigeria as most communities have transferred land to individuals leaving little or none to community ownership. As a result of this, land is now mostly owned by individuals and land use rights now emanates from individual landowners through sale, lease and gifts.

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.

4.2 Land Acquisition Procedures in the project States/Nigeria

Land acquisition procedure in all the states 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:

- Individuals/organizations request land from the State Governor, who in turn instructs the Commissioner of Land to obtain the land through compulsory land acquisition.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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.” 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:

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

4.3 International Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Based on lessons learned from early investments that caused significant resistance, public and private actors in Nigeria gradually started to use international standards and approaches to access and value assets and land involving compulsory acquisition or displacement. Survey from this RPF reveals 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 Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12).

The OP 4.12 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 OP 4.12 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 and resettlers 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 labour 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:

- those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

- 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
- 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 this policy, 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.

4.4 Gap analysis between national and international standards and gap filling measures

Table 4.1 below provides assessment of key relevant clauses in the Nigerian extant law regarding involuntary resettlement/land acquisition and that of the principles of operation 4.12 of the World Bank and provides solutions to existing gaps.

Table4.1: Comparison of Nigerian Law and WB Safeguards Policy

Category	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Filling the Gaps
Minimization of resettlement	No requirement to consider all options of project design in order to minimize the need for resettlement or displacement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs	Design of footprints (actual and specific designs) of project-related activities, particularly commercial farmland, will be undertaken to minimize resettlement.
Information and Consultation	It's 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 meaningfully consulted and engaged in the resettlement process
Timing of Compensation	The law is silent on 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 proscription 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/grievances and compensation matters	Requires that a grievance redress mechanism be set early constituting the representative 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 members of the GRC.
Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour
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 ¹⁸	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation where feasible. Where there is an active land market, cash compensation will be used based on consultation with affected persons.
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.	Land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation to achieve full replacement.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the

¹⁸ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

	rights they hold upon land.	legal recognition of their occupancy.	legal recognition of their occupancy.
Squatters settlers and migrants	Not entitled to compensation for land but entitled to compensation for crops.	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no compensation for land	They will be provided resettlement assistance to move to another location in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no compensation for land
Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings	Cash compensation based on 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 relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Owners of moveable buildings and structures will be provided in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of “Permanent” buildings 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.	Owners of permanent structures will be provided with in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Consultation	Silent	Requires that affected persons must be meaningfully consulted about all aspects of the resettlement program.	An elaborate program to consult with affected people on the impacts of sub-projects and the options available to achieve restoration of losses will be carried out.
Vulnerable Persons	Silent	Requires that the resettlement program should pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups	Additional support would be provided to persons who are vulnerable because of poverty, age, gender, income etc

4.5 Key Ingredients of the Review of Nigeria Legislation (LUA) and the International Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

Following the review and gap analysis contained in Table 4.1 above, the following conclusions can be made:

- That where gaps exist between the LUA and the WB OP4.12, the more stringent and pro-poor law is to be followed in the implementation of this project.
- That entitlement value for affected land and assets varies with the type of asset which are identified as follow:

- **State (urban and non-urban) owned Land**

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

- **Privately owned Land**

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

- **Assets held under Customary Law**

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

- 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;
- 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;
- The permanent loss of any such land will be covered by community compensation, which will be in-kind, only. However, because the Bank's policy on resettlement (OP4.12) 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.

CHAPTER FIVE: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED POPULATION

5.1 Introduction

The LPRES project activities will entail land acquisition and impacts on different categories of PAPs including land owners, tenants/users, pastoralists and other land-based livelihoods. This RPF in line with the principles of OP 4.12 provides guidance to impact avoidance and minimization. In consultation with stakeholders including host communities, the positive impacts perceived from the project are enumerated in bullet points while the adverse social impacts associated with the LPRES involuntary resettlement concerns and the potential affected groups are described in Table 5.1.

5.2 Positive Impacts:

- Increase in production, employment and per capita income;
- Availability of drug/ vaccines for control of disease at subsidized rates;
- Access to quality veterinary services;
- Creates avenue for export purposes;
- There will be more contribution to GDP and revenue to the States and communities/farmers;
- Breed improvement will enhance animal stock, food security and sufficiency;
- Conflict minimization from land completion is expected through improvement in artificial insemination and cross breeding methods.

5.3 Adverse Impacts of Land Acquisition and Displacement

Table 5.1: Types of Adverse Impacts and Affected Groups

No	Type of Impact	Description of Potential Impact	Affected Group
1	Loss of fallow and agricultural Land	Acquisition of land for the project will affect agricultural land, fallow land and all land owned and/or used for varying livelihood purposes	Land owners, tenants, squatters, farmers (livestock & crop), pastoralists, hunters
2	Land use alteration, depletion, and high cost for land	It is not inconceivable that land acquisition will deplete reasonably the available land for different land use and will trigger high cost of land and conflict over land use	Farmer groups, community and land users
3	Displacement	Possible cases of involuntary resettlement will occur. This could alienate the people from their associations, cultures and kinsmen	Communities and settlers
4	Loss of grazing ground	Land clearing /use will deny herdsmen the pastoral grounds and pastures for their livestock and livelihoods	Settled cattle herders and transit pastoralists
5	Loss of common natural property	Land acquisition and restriction is expected to result to loss or disturbance to common natural	Vulnerable group, (women, children,

		resources such as water bodies, forest materials, fisheries and wildlife	physically challenged, aged) hunters, farmers
6	Loss of building and Structures	This impact may not occur because the project will to a large extent, involve renovation only, but where project activities involve new constructions, it will be carried out in a manner that avoids demolition of structures	NA
7	Loss of employment	Use of farmland for grazing grounds/poultry farms will lead to loss and/or depletion of land for land based agricultural livelihood	Women, youth, crop farmers
8	Loss of sensitive cultural heritage	This may range from artefacts to shrines and graveyards	Community
9	Local conflicts	Issues of compensation benefits may result to conflicts among kinsmen and neighbours. The migration of strangers induced by the project development may also result to conflict between the host communities and migrants	Host communities, migrant workers, investors
10	Grievances, court cases and social unrest	These impacts are envisaged as fallout of poor implementation of involuntary resettlement or due to dissatisfaction by the PAPs. It may not only affect the community but may stall project implementation and sustainability	Farmers, government, community
11	Residual loss of livelihood and assets	Some groups of persons may suffer adverse impacts more than others due to their physical incapacitation, age and gender. Also, certain people in crisis affected areas may have relocated and may not return to participate in the RAP process until cut-off date.	Elderly, Widows and most poor female headed households, Internally displaced persons

5.4 Estimate of Project Affected People

Reliable estimates of the number of potential project-affected people are not possible to make at this point because of the uncertainty as to the locations and hectares of land that will be required for the additional facilities for construction, grazing land and poultry farms that will be needed for the project across the project areas. For each sub-project which might require physical resettlement, the number of PAPs will be established through RAPs which will be elaborated before sub-project implementation.

5.5 Framework to avoid or Minimize Impacts and Risks to the Success of LPRES

From the experience of similar projects and the concerns from stakeholder consultations conducted, this RPF in line with the principles of OP 4.12 provides guidance to impact avoidance and minimization. The principles of OP 4.12 require that as much as reasonably practicable, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. In line with this, the State Project Coordinating Offices (SPCOs) will control these risks by avoiding/minimizing some of the impacts through the following considerations:

- Early consultation with potential PAPs and project communities, where their suggestions could help to avoid adverse impacts.

- Design changes that avoid encumbrances or impacts;
- Use of existing right of way that minimizes encumbrances for infrastructure facility routing such as road rehabilitation.
- Offering host communities, the opportunity to participate in the planning process of the sub projects including issues on land acquisition.

5.6 Mitigation Measures

Impacts that cannot be avoided will be addressed via adequate compensation and will be determined field studies and data collection conducted during the ARAP/RAP preparation stage. The framework for the compensation/resettlement will then be applied incorporating the following:

1. Institutional arrangements,
2. Resettlement/ compensation eligibility criteria,
3. Valuation procedures
4. Implementation procedures,
5. Financial responsibilities, and
6. Monitoring and evaluation plan.

Livelihood restoration measures will consider issues such as: (1) income, (2) other non-monetary sources of livelihood, (3) constraints and opportunities for income generation, (4) number of persons notable to revert to previous occupation, and (5) existing skills of affected persons.

PAPs will be deliberately consulted and engaged to continuously participate in all involuntary resettlement planning issues that would lead to the preparation of Resettlement Plans. Vulnerable persons among the PAPs will be identified and special assistance offered during the compensation implementation process. Criteria include age-above 65years, physical/mental disability, women, migrant farmers and herdsmen, widows, orphaned children and bedridden or seriously sick persons. Cut-off date will be announced using existing local media to ensure that no one will enter as newly affected person into the project land after the cut-off date.

CHAPTER SIX: ENTITLEMENT AND ELIGIBILITY DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Introduction

This section is important for providing the guidelines and procedures for identifying eligible persons for compensation and/or assistance. It describes the various entitlements applicable to the varied categories of PAPs and describes the valuation procedures for the various categories of impacts identified in this project.

6.2 Description of Eligibility Criteria

This RPF recognizes that all forms of impacts caused by permanent or temporal land acquisition under this project should be mitigated. Based on the policy guideline of the World Bank's OP4.12, the following criteria are recognized:

- Those with formal rights to land (including customary and traditional and rights recognized under the Federal Laws of Nigeria).
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized through a process identified in this resettlement plan;
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood. This includes encroachers and squatters who may be occupying gazetted grazing areas.

6.3 Proof of Eligibility for Individual and Household Compensation

The SPCO will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility as stated in this framework to cover the following:

- 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.
- 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 capture will be carried out, 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.

6.4 Eligibility for Community/Village/Clan Compensation

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 market places, 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 centres. 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 using participatory approaches that are inline with the commitment of the project to ensure adequate stakeholder consultation that promotes citizen's voice in development.

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 allocated 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.

Users of communal land and associated resources will be included among persons who are eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance during the preparation of RAPs.

6.5 The Cut – off Date

The cut-off date in the WB OP 4.12 is critical and refers to the date beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is the day when the census of persons and their property in the project area is completed. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions into the chosen land thereby, posing a major risk to the project. Besides, it helps to avoid unidentified costs for the project. Given its importance therefore, this date must be effectively communicated to the project affected persons through the community leaders and using prevailing and effective medium of public communication in the community and in local languages.

6.5.1 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 OP 4.12 recognizes that individuals and households who occupy project-affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows “*provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination after the delineation to prevent further population influx*’.

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. 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.

Table 6.1: Indicative Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Type of Impact	Affected Person/unit	Eligibility Criteria	Financial or In-Kind Compensation	Allowances/Assistance	Additional Support for Vulnerable Persons
Land	Temporary acquisition of land			Full restoration to pre-project conditions. Financial compensation for any crops or trees acquired or destroyed; compensation for any rent received from land; replacement land if lack of access will last for an agricultural cycle and prevent farmers from either planting or harvesting crops. Return of land-to-land user after use	Moving allowance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Permanent /Temporary loss of cultural heritage including sacred sites.	Community	Community Land not under dispute	Replacement in consultation with concerned parties including ministry of environment with respect to forest/trees Cash compensation of temporary loss of income	Required fees for the movement of sacred items in consultation site custodians.	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Restriction /loss of grazing ground	Cattle herders and others	Verifiable established grazing pattern/history	Assistance to create grazing reserve elsewhere in consultation with PAPs Cash compensation for temporary loss of income.	NA	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation	

Asset	Type of Impact	Affected Person/unit	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement Description	Allowance/ Assistance	Additional Support for Vulnerable Persons
Crops/ Trees	Destruction/damage/loss of crops	Landowner	Landowner with formal or informal right to own land on which crops / fruit / economic trees are grown	Cash compensation for crops at full market value of crop yield per hectare	NA	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Loss of fruit trees	Tenants/Users of land and cultivators/owners of crops/fruit trees, including individuals of the same household who tend their own piece of land and grow crops on it.		Cash compensation for fruit trees at full market value of fruit yield per season	NA	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Destruction/Loss of wood trees	Recognized owner of affected fruit / economic trees	Cash compensation for wood tree at current market value	Moving/Setup allowance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation	
Structures	Destruction of permanent immovable structures	Owner	Recognized owner of affected structure irrespective of land ownership status	Cash compensation at full replacement value, or replacement structure; Cash support for processing of building documents (5%)	Cash or in-kind moving assistance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
		Tenant/User	Recognized tenant with rent or lease agreements/receipts	Disturbance assistance (10%)		Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
	Temporary displacement of moveable structures	Owner	Recognized owner of affected structure irrespective of land ownership status	Cost of re-building and moving back to initial location; Disturbance allowance (10%)	Cash or in-kind moving assistance	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
		Tenant	Recognized tenant/user			

	Businesses and Commercial Enterprises (formal and informal)	Businessperson distinct from owner of the structure	Those operating business on the affected project land irrespective of their land ownership status			Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Loss of access to rivers or lakes	Loss of access to fishing livelihood	Recognized fishermen/women who substantially rely on fishing for their livelihood	Verification that fishing is important livelihood for household or individual	Compensation and assistance to be discussed with PAP such as cash compensation, livelihood restoration including micro credit to start alternative business or to get access to alternative fishing grounds/ forming cooperatives with others. Livelihood restoration planning to be included in the RAP (proposed activities, their costing, timetable, responsible actors, budget)		Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Restriction/Loss of grazing grounds	Loss of access to grazing livelihood	Herdsmen and others	Verifiable established grazing pattern/history	Assistance to create grazing reserve elsewhere in consultation with PAPs. Cash compensation for temporary loss of income.	Cash and/or in-kind	Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Loss of employment due to loss or redesignation of land for land-based agricultural livelihood		Women, other vulnerable groups that rely on land for livelihood		Compensation and assistance to be discussed with PAP. Livelihood restoration planning to be included in the RAP (proposed activities, their costing, timetable, responsible actors, budget)		Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation
Residual loss of livelihood and assets		Same as above		Compensation and assistance to be discussed with PAP. Livelihood restoration planning to be included in the RAP (proposed activities, their costing, timetable, responsible actors, budget)		Vulnerability support payment. Psychosocial Support for relocation

CHAPTER SEVEN: VALUATION METHODS

7.1 Methods of Valuation for Different Categories of Assets/Entitlements

The scope of valuation in this RPF 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 OP 4.12 supports. Therefore, the basis of this valuation is derived from the OP 4.12 of the World Bank and the Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria.

7.2 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.

The Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be used for the valuation of assets that will be lost due to project activities of LPRES during the preparation of site-specific RAPs

7.3 Valuation Methods for Categories of Impacted Assets

1. Land

Replacement cost approach (RCA) or market comparison approach (MCA) whichever is more commensurate. If it is found that replacing land for land would not be a feasible option and upon extensive consultation with community/PAPs, then the application of MCA will be suitable for land valuation.

2. Structure/Building

The replacement cost approach will be adopted for the valuation of dwellings and structures.

To use replacement cost approach relevant data to be captured during RAP preparation include:

- Location details of the affected land (boundaries of the area/section of the land);
- Affected immovable properties (detailed measurement of building/structure);
- Property details including construction information such as number of rooms, type of roof, wall, interior ancillary decoration, etc.
- Social profile/data on affected household (owner, tenants, dependents)

3. Fruit trees/Farm crops/Woodlots

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

Compensation for fruit tree is cash compensation for average fruit production for 3 years at current market value. Although government rate prepared by NTDF exists, market research will be conducted by appropriate experts (independent quantity survey) to determine if the government rate is in tune with current market rate. Where this rate is different from current market rate, the later will be used to fulfil the condition “*current market rate*” of OP 4.12.

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.

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

Government at Federal and State levels have approved rates (see Appendix 8) for compensation of crops and fruit trees. However, these rates are mostly outdated and would not be adequate for the replacement of actual losses by PAPs. This gap will be bridged during the preparation of RAPs through asset valuation and market surveys to determine prevailing cost of affected assets.

CHAPTER EIGHT: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 Introduction

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a proactive alternative dispute resolution arrangement. It is not inconceivable that grievances or complaints may arise as fallout of RAP implementation. 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.

Potential grievances and disputes that arise during implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme may be related to, but not confined to the following issues:

- (i) Incomplete census as well as inadequate valuation of properties.
- (ii) Errors related to identification and disputes on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development.
- (iii) Disagreements on plot/asset valuation.
- (iv) Divorces, successor and family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between heirs or family.
- (v) Disputed ownership of a given Asset (two or more affected individual(s) having claim on the same land.
- (vi) 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).

8.2 Informing Parties on Levels and Channels of Grievance Uptake

There will be 3 levels at which aggrieved PAP or grievant can channel his/her complaints for redress. These shall include 1) the project site level, 2) the project management unit level and 3) the state project steering committee level. It is however, the right of the PAP to take a matter to the court of law as the final arbiter if he/she felt dissatisfied with the judgments obtained from the grievance redress committees set up by this project.

PAPs shall be communicated early during RAP/ARAP public consultation and census about the existence of the GRM and sufficient information provided to them on the grievance uptake channels. This RPF requires that each participating state should clearly indicate in the RAP/ARAP report how PAPs were informed about the channels of grievance redress uptake.

Subject to site peculiarity, during RAP/ARAP stage, SPCOs are to set up grievance redress mechanisms at the following levels:

- Site/Community Level;
- State Coordination Unit (SCU) Level;
- State Steering Committee Level:

8.3 Setting up a Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the time of development of sub-projects ARAP/RAP, the participating states PCO shall establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism that incorporates the use of existing local grievance redress mechanism available in the community. It will be effective and result oriented to work with

existing and functional local structures of dispute resolution than to design an entirely new one which may be alien to the people. However, field survey to be conducted by the SPCO through the independent RAP/ARAP consultant will among other things ascertain the strength of the existing local grievance redress structure and where need be; the existing GRM can be restructured and strengthened for adaptation for this project context.

8.4 Membership of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The specific composition of the GRC will vary depending upon location and context. In general membership of the GRC for the 3 levels of grievance uptakes shall comprise as follow:

GRC at the Site/community Level:

- The traditional Ruler/District head or a person appointed by him from his council;
- The village head;
- The Woman leader in the community or her secretary;
- A woman leader of an affinity association;
- 2 Representatives of PAPs including at least a woman;
- 2 members of the site committee including at least a woman.

GRC at the SCU Level:

It is recommended that the state project coordinator shall constitute a team within the SPCO to receive, hear and address complaints arising from the project. The team will be headed by the Social and Livelihood Officer. Membership of the team shall be as follow:

- Social and Livelihood Officer;
- Communication officer/ Public relations officer;
- Environmental officer
- Monitoring and Evaluation officer, and
- The project Engineer

GRC at the State Steering Committee Level:

The committee at this level shall be headed by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries for Kaduna and Niger states), while the State Project Coordinator of LPRES shall serve as the secretary of the committee.

Membership of the GRC at this level shall constitute as follows:

- The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agricultural/ Livestock and Fisheries;
- Director Ministry of Land & Survey
- Director Ministry of Agriculture;
- Director Ministry of Environment
- The State Project Coordinator of LPRES
- Representative of the State's Citizen Mediation Centre/Public Ombudsman/office of Public Defender if available in such state

8.5 Grievance Redress Process Procedure

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 will capture the following data: name of the complainant, date of the grievance, category of the grievance, persons involved, and impacts on complainant life, proofs and witnesses. A registration form will have all these bits of information.

Verification

The verification determines among other things whether the matter has relationship with the project activities, and whether the matter can be handled/resolved at the level where it is presented. This will determine if the matter should be referred to the next level or not. Part of the investigations may also be to assess the cost of lost or risk involved in the grievance.

Processing

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.

Feed back

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.

8.6 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 8.1: Implementation Plan for Grievance Mechanism

Steps	Process	Description	Completion Time frame	Responsible Agency/Person
1	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, village, nature of complaint, inform the SPCO	1 day	Secretary to GRC at project level
2	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	Social safeguard officer at SPCO
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/OP 4.12	21 days or at a time specified in writing to the aggrieved PAP	PC-PCO and Social Safeguard Officer
5	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-3 weeks of receiving status report	PC-PCO
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)

CHAPTER NINE: CONSULTATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

9.1 Introduction

Stakeholder and Community consultations were deliberately planned and carried out during preparation of this RPF. It is a continuum throughout the phases of this project. Consultations which began at this stage of the RPF will continue during the RAP/ARAP preparation stage up to the project implementation stage.

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

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

9.2 How Project Stakeholders were identified

The RPF team worked in conjunction with the FMARD 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 state and community level will be identified at the RAP/ARAP development stage. Among the identified stakeholders at this stage include:

1. State Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development
2. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (in Niger and Kaduna states)
3. Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv);
4. State Ministries of Environment
5. Local Government Chairmen in the respective states
6. Rural Farmers Associations
7. Traditional Rulers
8. Ministry of Land and Planning
9. Farmers Associations including women livestock farmers' group
10. State veterinary clinics

9.3 Findings from Public Consultations Carried Out for Framework Instrument (ESMF, RPF, IPMP, WMP)

Two rounds of consultation meetings were held as part of the development of this RPF. The purpose of the meetings were to

- (i) present the scope of the proposed intervention to stakeholders
- (ii) identify the potential environmental and social issues that would need to be addressed through the project
- (iii) obtain feedback on the proposed scope on LPRES interventions with particular focus on the E & S aspects of the intervention.

While recognizing that only 10 states have been currently admitted into the project during appraisal, the intention of Government to drive the implementation of the National Livestock Transformation Plan through LPRES was reflected in the profile of the participants at the public consultation meetings held. In all 17 states were consulted during the second round of consultation meetings held in December 2021. Six (6) states – 1 from each of the 6 geopolitical zones of Nigeria – had been consulted during the initial consultation round held in 2018. The 6 states also participated in the second round of consultation.

Based on the stakeholder meetings held for the preparation of the instruments, the issues raised and how they were addressed are presented in the Appendix 1 and 7.

9.4 Plan for Future Consultations and Communication

This RPF recommends that consultation will continue before, during and after project implementation. The requirements and phasing of consultations are as follows:

- Consultation on the finalization of RPF – to include:
 - Circulation of the draft RPF for comments to relevant institutions and stakeholders
 - Public disclosure of Final RPF (cleared by WB) in-country at designated centres accessible to stakeholders and at the WB info shop prior to appraisal
- During the preparation of individual A/RAP
 - PAPs, groups and communities will be consulted and informed about their rights and entitlements with respect to their range of impacts
 - Consultation should include census of PAPs
 - Cut-off date should be announced to the community at the end of the census exercise to avoid opportunistic entrants into the land.
 - Consultation of the proponent and implementing government agencies on relevant policy terms such as replacement value, livelihood restoration measures, vulnerable group, etc.
- During the Implementation of the A/RAP
 - PAPs will be informed about the date/schedule of resettlement/compensation
 - They should be involved in site selection, screening and planning for land and housing compensation
 - PAPs should be notified on the start off time of project implementation to enable them to relocate their assets early and without losses
- During audit/monitoring and evaluation of the A/RAP to determine the livelihood restoration performance of the PAPs
 - PAPs will be consulted to assess the condition of their livelihood prior and after the implementation of RAP. This will take place 6months after A/RAP or 2 years after RAP implementation.

9.5 Mechanism for Future Engagement/Consultation of PAPs

PAPs shall be consulted via the use of the existing recognized traditional structure 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 advantage 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.

9.6 Tools 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 persons and groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock Farmers groups • Traders • Land owners, tenants, squatters • Herdsmen • Vulnerable group/women 	Focus group discussions, questionnaire, worship centres, community town hall meetings, Print materials, texting by phone
Government Agencies/Ministries, Contractors	Phone calls, e-mails, visit, meetings, electronic media

9.7 Disclosure Requirements

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, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Federal Ministry of Environment, State Ministry of Land and Survey, State Ministry of Environment and at strategic locations in the affected communities; translated as much as possible into main local languages (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba). It will also be disclosed in 2 daily newspapers for 21 days as required by the Nigerian extant laws, while the World Bank will disclose the document on its website.

CHAPTER TEN: LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND RESTORATION

10.1 Introduction

The proponent is prepared to implement livelihood enhancement and restoration as necessary in line with applicable international best practices. The Goal of the Livelihoods Restoration Program is the sustainable livelihood of vulnerable PAPs and households. This livelihood restoration package is not an alternative to compensation entitlement to PAPs but seeks to ensure that vulnerable PAPs are provided with sustainable livelihood measures/alternative. The definition of vulnerable PAPs in this RPF include the elderly (aged PAPs of 65 years and above), female headed households affected by the project, orphans, persons with disabilities and the poorest among PAPs defined as those to whom the affected asset represent their only or major source of livelihood.

The Objectives of the Program are:

- Provision of a menu of livelihood restoration activities for land-, wage- and enterprise-based activities to vulnerable PAPs;
- Provide English literacy, financial literacy and business plan training to the vulnerable PAPs regardless of livelihoods training;
- Ensure technical skills training for identified needs within long-term operations work;
- Ensure access to inputs and market to the vulnerable PAPs

10.2 Approach

The basic approach to be used includes:

- Establishing local skills and identify gaps in community skill base;
- Establishing pre-project livelihood activities;
- Establishing potential livelihood activities associated with the Project;
- Providing choice to impacted households on livelihoods training ensuring local capacity for food security;
- Providing training and sensitization for local households;
- Providing management and oversight for local economic development activities; and
- Ensuring implementation of monitoring and evaluation program.

10.3 Vulnerability Categories

Vulnerability may be viewed in two stages: pre-existing vulnerability and transitional hardship vulnerability. Pre-existing vulnerability includes that stage which would be present with or without Project development. Transitional hardship vulnerability occurs when those directly affected by the Project, whether predisposed or not, are unable to adjust to new conditions due to shock or stress related to Project activities.

The Vulnerability Program would be designed to address both, pre-existing vulnerability and transitional hardship vulnerability, and not only households in the pre-existing stage.

10.3.1 Criteria

Criteria used to assess vulnerability include pre-Project poverty, household composition, income, food supply, housing; social support, health, disability and level of food insecurity Table 11.1 can be used as a basis for identification and assessment of vulnerable households and individuals.

Table 10.1: Vulnerability Assessment Tool

Household Vulnerability			
Category	Indicators	True	False
1. Pre-Project Extreme Poverty- the Pre-Disposed	No Farm		
	No Land		
	No Job		
	No Business		
2. Household Composition	Elders and/or Children only or		
	Women and Children only or		
	Disabled or Diseased only ^{3 4}		
3. Income	None from Farm		
	None from Job		
	None from Business		
	None from Rental		
4. Food	Have <u>no</u> 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, diseased, drug addict or		
	prostitute.		

10.4 Vulnerability Assessment

The primary objective of the vulnerable persons assessment and assistance measures is to avoid the occurrence of project-induced vulnerability, and if it occurs, to mitigate this through preventive and follow-up measures.

Criteria used to assess Project-induced vulnerability include pre-Project poverty, household composition, income, food supply, housing, social support, and health. The criteria are used to establish household vulnerability relative to local conditions. Vulnerability thus becomes locally defined as those households that are recognized to be in a tricky situation against the background of general poverty in the area.

10.5 Monitoring

Vulnerable household monitoring is integral to the general resettlement monitoring framework. All vulnerable households should be tracked from registration to self-sufficiency in the Project database. Assistance measures will also be tracked from recommendation to completion in the Project database. A watch-list of households should be tracked in the database and visited on the ground at least once a quarter. Each follow up visit will be recorded in the database flagging changes to indicators that are problematic.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: RPF/RAP/ARAP COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

11.1 Overview

The implementation of this RPF will rest on the National Project Coordination Office. They will be responsible for the publication of the report as required by law and will translate the principles to the respective participating states (SPCO) as guideline during the preparation and implementation stage of the sub-project RAPs.

Specific roles of the various institutions and MDAs in the implementation of the RPF and the subsequent ARAPs/RAPs are as specified in the table below:

Category	Roles & Responsibilities
National Project Coordination Office (NPCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for setting up a Social Safeguard Unit with well trained personnel in resettlement, who shall ensure and supervise the implementation of this RPF Recruiting and training a Social Safeguard Specialist who will have the overall responsibility providing technical assistance to the SPCOs such as review of TOR and RAP reports. • Ensuring that State agencies adhere to the OP4.12 guideline of the Bank. • Collate reports on all resettlement activities – screening, scoping, census, consultations, disclosure – and report periodically to the National Steering Committee and the World Bank. • Provide guidance to SPCOs on all technical aspects of the management of involuntary resettlement on projects.
Federal Government MDAs (Federal Ministry of Environment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Policy Guidance, Ministerial Coordination and Institutional Changes regarding Environmental & Social issues of the project through the steering committee. • Ensure that the disclosure policy of the government of Nigeria is adhered to by the project.
State Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban Development,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide project related policy decisions and guidance regarding land acquisition and compensation • Ensuring compliance at State Level, on matters of Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues • Set up a functional Safeguards Unit in each SPCO
SPCO Safeguards Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening of all planned subprojects for displacement impacts alongside other environmental and social impacts using the screening checklist defined in the ESMF • Responsible for preparation of TOR for ARAP/RAP • Review all ARAPs/RAPs documents prepared by consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies. • Ensures that the beneficiaries comply with social safeguard guidelines given in this RPF • Prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements for review of the NPCO; • Ensure that PAPs are compensated and carried along in line with this RPF

Table 11.1: Institutions and their Social Safeguard Responsibilities

Category	Roles & Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the environmental Liaise with various Central and State Government agencies on environmental, resettlement and other regulatory matters;
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and monitor implementation process of the ARAP/RAP Review and clearance of TOR for ARAP/RAP Responsible for disclosure of ARAP/RAP on the Bank's external website Responsible for final review and clearance ARAP/RAP.
Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the management of all involuntary resettlement mitigation efforts under component 2.2 of LPRES Adapt its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), that covers protection of affected persons from displacement impacts covered in OP 4.12 to address the requirements of the LPRES RPF. Assess the adequacy of resettlement management procedures of participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) Report on the status of all resettlement activities to the NPCO.
Participating Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen all end-borrower projects for displacement impacts covered under OP 4.12, the LPRES RPF and the ESRMS of DBN. Engage staff and consultants knowledgeable about resettlement prepare appropriate documents. Coordinate the preparation of RAPs/ARAPs for end-borrower projects Ensure disclosure of RAPs and inclusion of findings/budget in loan application Ensure that all RAPs are implemented before project implementation commences. Prepare annual reports to DBN of all resettlement planning and implementation processes
End-borrowers (under component 2.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all resettlement costs are included in the business expansion plan/loan application Ensure resettlement assistance and compensation for project affected persons are implemented (subject to supervision of the PFI) before construction.
NGOs/CSOs	<p>Assisting in their respective ways to ensure effective response actions, Conducting scientific researches alongside government groups to evolve and devise sustainable environmental strategies and livelihood restoration measures, Organizing, coordinating and ensuring safe use of volunteers in a response action, and actually identifying where these volunteers can best render services effectively & Providing wide support assistance helpful in management planning, institutional/governance issues and other livelihood related matter, Project impacts and mitigation measure, Awareness campaigns.</p>
Grievance Redress Committee	<p>Responsible for receiving, registration, verification and processing of grievances and complaints related to the project, including giving feedback to aggrieved persons and the project management.</p>

11.2 Implementation Arrangement for Subcomponent 2.2 Activities

This subcomponent builds on activities under Component 1 and Subcomponent 2.1 to further de-risk the livestock value chain, expand commercial lending in the livestock sector, and promote climate adaptation and mitigation. It will address critical challenges in providing credit to livestock value chains, particularly loan duration and realistic risk-adjusted pricing. Accordingly, Subcomponent 2.2 will finance three main activities: a credit line, risk-sharing facility, and technical assistance—all implemented through input-based financing.

The Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN), a public wholesale bank for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), will be the lead implementing partner for managing and disbursing the line of credit to participating financial institutions (PFIs) for on-lending to end-borrowers. As proven under past and current WBG-funded projects, DBN is equipped with a strong governance structure and operational capacity.

Due to the different approach for subcomponent 2.2 activities and sub projects, the DBN and participating PFIs will apply the procedures described in the RPF prepared by LPRES for all activities under this subcomponent. DBN will assess and mitigate the resettlement and displacement risk associated with lending to PFIs, while ensuring the PFIs are able to assess and mitigate the end-borrowers activities in line with the procedures and actions in this RPF.

DBN has a robust Environmental and Social Risk Management System which will be adapted to fit into the resettlement planning and implementation procedures that are set forth in this RPF.

The capacity of PFIs to establish and implement the RPF will be enhanced through technical assistance provided under Component 2.2. Capacity development for PFI staff will be improved through the courses to be conducted by Centres of Excellence established under the World Bank Project Sustainable Procurement, Environment, and Social Standards Enhancement (SPESSE) Project (P169405) in six (6) Nigerian Universities.

11.3 Capacity Need and Training

RPF and A/RAP preparation process and implementation are a high skilled area that requires trained and experienced experts. The capacity screening exercise carried out for this RPF shows that FMARD has some level of experience in Safeguard implementation from previous World Bank funded projects such as the Avian Influenza, the Staple Crop Processing Zone, FADAMA, etc. However, some form of training will be required for the LPRES project because the staff of the SPCO may constitute of team members that may not have been part of the previous programs.

The training will focus on the following, *inter alia*:

- World Bank Safeguard Policy (O.P 4.12) on resettlement and other World Bank operational policies;
- Land acquisition and resettlement and Compensation Laws and procedures in Nigeria
- Compensation and supplementary assistance;
- RAP Implementation process;
- Grievance Redress Procedures.

Capacity development for project staff will be improved through the courses to be conducted by Centres of Excellence established under the World Bank Project Sustainable Procurement, Environment, and Social Standards Enhancement (SPESSE) Project (P169405) in six (6) Nigerian Universities.

11.4 RAP Implementation Budget and Funding

The budget for resettlement cannot be realistically determined now until the time of preparation of RAP. However, feasible cost of RAP is one that does not exceed 20% of the total project cost. It is the responsibility of the participating States Project Coordinating Offices (SPCO) to fund the cost of involuntary resettlement associated with their sub-projects.

This includes cost of preparation of RAP, payment of compensation entitlements, livelihood restoration for vulnerable PAPs, training, funding of grievance redress committee, monitoring and evaluation as well as management. Due to the non-inclusion of Government Counterpart Contributions in the project structure, State Governments will be required to set apart a specific amount in the budget of the State Ministries of Agriculture to finance ALL resettlement costs as might be made eligible by the criteria set in this RPF and site-specific RAPs. The State Project Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for resettlement to the various subprojects.

An indicative budget for resettlement operations in ten (10) initial participating states is presented in Table 11.2 below

Table 11.2: Indicative Cost for Resettlement Operations for each participating state.

Item	Amount Per State (Naira)	Total Amount (NGN)	Total Amount (USD)	Source of Funds	Responsible Party
Affected Land	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	4,819,277	State Budget	SPCO
Relocation of encroachers - Moveable & Temporary Structures (Kiosks, Sheds etc)	20,000,000	200,000,000	481,928	State Budget	SPCO
Temporary Income loses for businesses	5,000,000	50,000,000	120,482	State Budget	SPCO
Compensation of loss of crops and economic trees	25,000,000	250,000,000	602,410	State Budget	SPCO
Sub-Total	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	6,024,096	State Budget	SPCO
Screening of proposed project sites	10,000,000	100,000,000	240,964	State Budget	SPCO
Preparation of Detailed RAP	35,000,000	350,000,000	843,373	State Budget	SPCO
Consultation Meetings with affected persons	2,000,000	20,000,000	48,193	State Budget	SPCO
Grievance Management	10,000,000	100,000,000	240,964	State Budget	SPCO
Income and livelihood Restoration support	5,000,000	50,000,000	120,482	State Budget	SPCO
Third Party Compensation Commission witness	2,000,000	20,000,000	48,193	State Budget	SPCO
Capacity building/Institutional Strengthening	5,000,000	50,000,000	120,482	State Budget	SPCO

Develop Automated Document Management System for Resettlement Implementation (e.g. Isometrix)	-	20,000,000	48,193	FMARD Budget	NPCO
Disclosure	1,000,000	10,000,000	24,096	State Budget	SPCO
Counselling, support programs and follow-up of the Vulnerable and subsequent monitoring of PAPs	3,000,000	30,000,000	72,289	State Budget	SPCO
Logistic (this includes the cost of transportation for implementation, the cost of holding meetings et. cetera)	5,000,000	50,000,000	120,482	State Budget	SPCO
Sub-Total (2)	70,000,000	700,000,000	1,686,747	State Budget	
Total	320,000,000	3,200,000,000	7,710,843	State Budget	
+ Contingencies 5%	16000000	160,000,000	385,542	State Budget	
Grand total	336,000,000	3,360,000,000	8,096,386	State Budget	
1 USD = 415 Naira at of 20th Dec. 2021					

A total of Three hundred and thirty-six million naira (336,000,000) is estimated per state bringing the total amount for all 10 participating states to Three Billion, three hundred and sixty million naira (N3,360,000) only.

CHAPTER TWELVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process in the implementation of this RPF and the subsequent ARAPs/RAPs and will include internal and external monitoring. External monitoring will entail the engagement of an independent firm/consultant in the audit of the adherence and effectiveness of safeguards implementation by the SPCO. The objective of M&E is to assess the performance of the RAP and to identify early gaps and issues that the mitigation measures described in the plan are not able to address with a view to providing remedial measures to forestall a setback to project success.

The safeguards officer in the SPCO shall play a key role in reporting compliance and the progress of implementation to the SPCO, NPCO and the World Bank. The Environmental & Social Risk Coordinator of the DBN will also monitor the implementation of all resettlement operations on end-borrower lending through the PFIs.

The RPF underscores the importance of monitoring and evaluation of the sub projects under the Project. It also highlights mechanisms for internal and external monitoring which are described below.

12.2 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring of RAP/ARAP activities under this project involves the periodic monitoring of the progress of the plan during and after implementation of ARAP/RAP. The social safeguard unit of the various SPCOs will perform this function and report to the PC and World Bank.

For those areas with minor resettlement, the SPCO Safeguard section will report at least quarterly on the implementation schedule, delivery and usage of any resettlement compensation, relocation of marketers and transporters, and their pre- and post-move sales, extent of community involvement and efficiency of resettlement agencies in fulfilling their obligations.

In the areas where a RAP or ARAP is required because of land acquisition or significant numbers of displaced persons, the Social Safeguards Officer will provide a quarterly progress report on the various resettlement activities. The report will provide detailed explanation of resettlement progress, fund allocation, and issues and problems arising, as well as solutions devised, during implementation. In addition, the report which shall be in a tabular format will have comparisons on the following:

- Estimated and actual extent of compensation delivered
- The number of structures demolished
- The number of new homes, shops, market stalls and other required structures built
- And all other matters deemed pertinent for facilitating resettlement and project progress.
- No. of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP;
- No. of households, and number of individuals (women, men and children) and number of identified vulnerable PAPs, physically or economically displaced by each sub-project;
- Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;

- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- Amounts of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;
- Number of unresolved grievances

12.3 External/Independent Monitoring

The purpose of independent monitoring of RAP/ARAP is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of effective consultation and participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes of income and livelihood among displaced persons.

The SPCOs will engage an independent firm or consultant to conduct this periodic external assessment of resettlement progress. The SPCO will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the World Bank. The SPCO will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the consultant, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats proposed by the consultant or firm.

12.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Several objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social well-being. The establishment of appropriate indicators in the RAPs/ARAPs is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Indicators will be created for affected people, for key stakeholder groups, and for special categories of affected groups such as women headed households, disable persons, marginalized persons etc.

Several objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social well-being.

The monitoring indicators to be used for different RAPs are developed to respond to specific site conditions.

1. **Input** indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RP. Examples of input indicators in the RAP include: the sources and amounts of funding for various RP activities; and the establishment of the Land Acquisition Team.
2. **Output** indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the RP include a database for tracking individual plot compensation; and the payment of compensation for loss of land or assets.
2. **Process** indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RP include: the creation of grievance mechanisms; the establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in RAP implementation; and, information dissemination activities.

Table 12.1 outlines indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans.

Table 12.1: Resettlement and Compensation Performance Measurements Indicators	
Monitoring Indicators	Evaluation Indicators
1. Outstanding Compensation or Resettlement or Compensation Agreements not completed before next agricultural season	1. Outstanding individual compensation or resettlement contracts
2. Communities unable access village-level compensation after two years	2. Outstanding village compensation contracts
3. Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.	3. All legitimate grievances rectified
4. Pre- project production and income (year before land used) versus present production and income of resettlers, off- farm-income trainees, and users of improved mining or agricultural techniques.	4. Affected individuals and/or households compensated or resettled in first year who have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation.
5. Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land)	5. Equal or improved production household
6. Pre-project income of vulnerable individuals identified versus present income of vulnerable groups.	6. Higher income of vulnerable individuals indicates efficient project performance.

Appendix 1: Baseline data

ADAMA WA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adamawa is a state in north eastern Nigeria • Adamawa state was created on the 27th of August 1991 with its capital in Yola. • It is boarded by the states of Borno to the northwest, Gombe to the west and Taraba to the southwest. Its eastern border forms the national eastern border with Cameroun. • Adamawa State is situated at latitude 9^o.20^N & longitude 12^o.30^E • It has 21 local government areas. • Adamawa state occupies an area of 36, 917km²
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hausa language is the most widely spoken language of the state. There are over 80 ethnic groups found in Adamawa State. Some of the ethnic groups include: Fulani, Verre, Chamba, Lilba, Kwah, Waja, Tambo, Libo Mwama, Kiiba, viengo and others. People of Adamawa State practice Islam, Christianity and traditional religion. • Adamawa State has a population of 3, 675 000 people as at year 2011 with a population density of 99.5p/km² • The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 83.8% for youths and 73.3% for adults.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major occupation of the people in the state is farming as reflected in their two notable vegetation zones, the sub- Sudan and Northern Guinea Savannah zones. Their cash crops are cotton and groundnuts while food crops include maize, yam, cassava, guinea corn, millet and rice. • The village communities living on the banks of the rivers engage in fishing while the Fulanis are cattle rearers. The state has a network of roads linking all parts of the country.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the primary activity of the people and crops grown include maize, groundnut, rice, guinea corn, yam, cassava and vegetables. While irrigated agriculture is the main secondary activity • The major livestock reared in Adamawa state is cattle.

AKWA IBOM STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akwa Ibom State is situated in south southern region of Nigeria. • It lies between latitude 40°300 and 50300N and longitude 70°300 and 80150E. • Uyo is the capital city
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akwa Ibom State, according to the 2006 population census, has a total population of 3,920,208 people made up of 2,044,510 males and 1,875,698 females. • The State's population density is 466 persons/sq. kilometres.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Farming Cassava, maize, rice, plantain, banana, cocoa, coconut, oil palm, cocoyam, rubber, cucumber and pepper • Animal Rearing Poultry, Snail, Goat, Pig, chicken, sheep, grass cutter and Fishery. • Agro Processing Industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ini farm for production of rice ○ Hatchery farm at Uruan L.G.A. ○ Micro processing factories belonging to individual farmers whereby manual processors are used for production.

ANAMBRA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anambra is a state in south-eastern Nigeria. • The state capital is Awka. Onitsha is the central commercial hub in the state. Anambra State has a landmass of over 4120 km². • It is situated on a low elevation on the eastern side of the River Niger and shares boundaries with Kogi, Enugu, Abia, Delta, Rivers and Edo states. • Anambra state comprises of 21 Local Government Areas (LGAs)
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state has a population of 4,055,048 (2006 Population Census).
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty/Income According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Anambra State has a poverty rate of 53.7%. (National Poverty Rates for Nigeria, 2003/2004 (Revised) and 2009 to 2010). • Education / Literacy Level Youth literacy in English for Anambra State is 92.8% (National Literacy Survey 2010).
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Palm oil production ➢ Poultry ➢ There is an Agricultural Training Centre at College of Agriculture Mgbakwu.

BAUCHI STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bauchi State was created on 3 February 1976 and lies between 9.30 and 12.30 north of the equator, and 8.50 and 110 east of the Green-which Meridian. The State which has 20 administrative LGAs is bordered by eight States: Kano, Jigawa, Plateau, to the west; Adamawa, Taraba, Yobe and Gombe to the North East; and Kaduna to the North West; Land area of 549,260 sq. kilometers, about 5.3% of Nigeria's total land mass.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the 2006 census, Bauchi State has a population of 4,653,066. Bauchi State has a total of 55 tribal groups. These tribes have cultural similarities in terms of language, occupational practices, festivals, and dressing. There is also high degree of ethnic interaction especially in marriage and economic existence.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major occupation in Bauchi State is peasant farming employing traditional methods and implement The state also has manufacturing industries in Iron and Steel, Water, Ceramics, Food and Beverages etc. Other occupations in the State include fishing, hunting, blacksmithing, crafts and trading.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bauchi state is an agricultural state. Its vast fertile soil is an added advantage for agricultural products, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cereals e.g maize, rice, sorghum, millet, wheat, etc. Legumes e.g G. nut, cowpea, soybean, Bambara nut, etc. Root and tuber e.g. Sweet potato, cassava and yam Fibre e.g Cotton, Kenaf Vegetables: - leafy e.g. Amaranthus, cabbage, lettuce etc. Onion, tomatoes, okra, pepper etc. Tree and Plantation crops e.g. Mango, Citrus, Guava, Cashew, Moringa, Pawpaw etc. Cattle, sheep, goat, poultry and rabbits are reared in the state.

BENUE STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Location and Profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benue State lies within the lower river Benue trough in the middle belt region of Nigeria. Its geographic coordinates are longitude 7° 47' and 10° 0' East. Latitude 6° 25' and 8° 8' North. The state shares boundaries with five other states namely: Nasarawa State to the north, Taraba State to the east, Cross-River State to the south, Enugu State to the south-west and Kogi State to the west. The state also shares a common boundary with the Republic of Cameroon on the south-east. Benue occupies a landmass of 34,059 square kilometers.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benue State has a total population of 4,253,641 in 2006 census. The average population density is 99 persons per km². The state is populated by several ethnic groups: Tiv, Idoma, Igede, Etulo, Abakpa, Jukun, Hausa, Igbo, Akweya and Nyifon.

Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 80% of people living in the state practice agriculture. • Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people. • Benue is the major source of food production in the Nation. • The poverty rate in Benue State as at the last recorded date is 73.6%. (National Bureau of Statistics: National Poverty Rates for Nigeria, 2003/2004 (Revised) and 2009 to 2010).
Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major crops produced are soy-beans, rice, peanuts, mango varieties, Citrus, Palm oil, Melon, African pear, chili pepper, tomatoes, yam, cassava, sweet potato, beans, maize, millet, guinea corn and vegetables. • Livestock rearing is also a major business hub in the state including goats, cattle, pork and poultry. • The women are actively involved in agricultural practices across the state.

BORNO STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borno state in the north eastern Nigeria was created in 1976. • It lies between latitude 10°N and 13°N and longitude 12° and 15°. • It has a land mass of 70,898 km. • The State shares borders with the Republics of Niger to the North, Chad to the North-East and Cameroun to the East. Within Nigeria, Borno State shares boundaries with Adamawa State to the South, Gombe State to the West and Yobe State to the North-West.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borno State is a heterogeneous state with a population of 3,178,225 (2006 population census). • The state comprises of twenty-seven (27) Local Government Areas (LGAs). • The Kanuri as its dominant ethnic group account for about three quarters of the population of the State.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of the people of Borno State are farmers, herdsmen and fishermen. • Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. • Crops grown in the State include guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, wheat, groundnut, cassava, beans and cowpeas. Others are vegetables, onions, okra and tomatoes.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of the people of Borno State are farmers, herdsmen and fishermen. Agriculture is therefore, the mainstay of the economy. Crops grown in the State include guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, wheat, groundnut, cassava, beans and cowpeas.

EBONYI STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	Ebonyi is a state in south-east Nigeria. It is inhabited and populated primarily by the Igbo. Its capital is Abakaliki. Ebonyi state has four Higher institutions of learning: Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki (EBSU); Federal University Ndufu Alike Ikwo (FUNAI); Akanu Ibiam Federal

	<p>Polytechnic, Unwana; college of health sciences, Ezzamgbo and Federal College of Agriculture, Ishiagu.</p> <p>Ebonyi is primarily an agricultural region. It is one of the leading states in Nigeria in the production and supply of rice and yam. Other crops grown in the state are potatoes, maize, beans, and cassava.. Ebonyi has several solid mineral resources, including lead, crude oil, and natural gas. Despite all these, Ebonyi is under developed and with many of its citizens living below the poverty line.</p>
Demography	<p>The 2006 census in Nigeria put the population of Ebonyi State at 2,176,947.</p> <p>The people living in the area are mostly of the Ibo ethnic nationality. Being the state capital, Abakaliki has become a home to the organized three clans of this national entity namely Ezza, Ezekuna, Izzi and Ikwo. Apart from these, there are the Ibibios who constitutes ethnic minority</p>
Socio Economic Characteristics	<p>The primary socio-economic activities of people in the project area are farming and artisanal activities. Majority residents are engaged in crop farming as means of livelihood while the rest are involved in artisanal activities</p> <p>The crops cultivated include: yam, rice, cassava, cocoyam, maize among others. The artisanal activities include welding, motor mechanic, vulcanizing and wood works. Few members of the villages engage in agricultural commodity trading, rice milling, mining and quarrying activities, building construction and civil service work.</p>
Agricultural Sector	<p>Generally, the local inhabitant plant rice and yams while the migrant farmer's plant rice and cassava. Oil palm is an important agricultural item in the area for the palm oil and kernel. Also, the palm tree is exploited for palm wine as it is the raphia palm and hence a source of revenue.</p> <p>Ebonyi State is part of the rich agricultural hinterland of the South East. Common crops grown in the area are yams and rice. Vegetables grown are mainly indigenous vegetables and include okra, peppers, tomatoes, eggplant, and green leafy vegetables. These are not grown purposely for sale but rather as staples for the gardeners, and cultivated for personal consumption, although any surplus is sold. The agricultural activities are carried out along the floodplain of the rivers that traverse the area including the Iyi-Okwu River.</p> <p>Livestock farming in Ebonyi State includes the traditional rearing of animals such as goats, pigs, chicken, cows and pets. There is a cattle ranching in Onicha, Ohaozara and Ishielu LGAs.</p>

EDO STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edo State which capital is Benin City was formed in 1991 by the split of Bendel State into Edo and Delta State. Edo State is an inland state in central southern Nigeria. • Edo State shares boundaries with Delta on the South, Ondo on the West, Kogi on the North-East. The main towns in the state are Benin, capital of the ancient Benin kingdom which is also the state capital, Ubiaja, Auchi, Ekpoma and Uromi. It has 18 Local Government Areas. Edo state lies at elevations between 500 feet (150 m) in the south and more than 1,800 feet (550 m) in the north. Tropical rain forest covers most of the area. The state is inhabited largely by the Edo (Bini) people, who are linked to the historic kingdom of Benin.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edo state has a population density of about 168 persons per square kilometers. It's estimated population of 3,218, 332 made up of 1,640,461 males and 1, 577, 871 females and a growth rate of 2.7% per annum (NPC, 2006). The landmass of Edo state is 19,187 square kilometers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English is the official language of the state. The major tribal languages spoken in the state are Igarra, Edo, Etsako/Afemai, Esan and Okpamheri. Edo State is home to several ethnicities, among them the Edo, Okpe, Esan, Afemai/Etsako, Ora, Akoko-Edo, Igbanke, Emai and Ijaw.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming is the predominant occupation of the Edo residents. There are also civil servants, private firm employees, skilled workers and traders
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Livestock produce in Edo State are majorly poultry, snails, goats and fish. Crop produce are yams, cassava (manioc), oil palm produce, rice, and corn (maize) while cash crops include rubber, timber, and palm oil and kernels. Mineral resources include limestone and lignite. Industries produce pharmaceuticals, rubber, plywood, beer, sawn wood, and furniture.

IMO STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imo state lies within the south east of Nigeria It was created on 3rd February 1976 with its capital located in Owerri It is bordered by Abia State on the East, River Niger and Delta State to the West, Anambra State on the North and Rivers State to the South. The State lies within the latitudes 4^o45¹N and 7^o15¹N and longitude 6^o50¹E and 7^o25¹E with an area of around 5,100sq km 27 Local Government Areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to English being the official language, Imo state is a predominantly Igbo speaking state, with Igbo people constituting a majority of 98% The State has over 4.8million people and the population density varies from 230 to 1400 people per square kilometre Christianity is the predominant religion.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economy of the state depends primarily on agriculture and commerce. The chief occupation of the local people is farming, but due to over farming and high population density, the soil has greatly degraded. The cash crops produced in Imo state include oil palm, raffia palm, rice, groundnut, melon, cotton, cocoa, rubber, and maize. Consumable crops such as yam, cassava, cocoyam and maize are also produced in large quantities.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major crops produced are cassava, maize, cucumber, watermelon and oranges Livestock produced are goat, poultry, fish and snails.

KADUNA STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION

Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaduna is a state in northwest Nigeria • Kaduna state was created on the 27th of May 1967 with its capital in Kaduna. • Kaduna State is situated at latitude 10^o.20ⁿ & longitude 7^o.45^e • It has 23 local government areas. • Kaduna state occupies an area of 46, 053km²
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hausa is the most widely spoken language of the state. Kaduna state is populated by about 59 to 63 different ethnic groups with the Hausa and Fulani known as the major dominant ethnic group. The Hausa and some immigrants from the southern states practice Islam and majority of the people in the southern LGAs profess Christianity. • The state shares boundaries with Niger State to the west, Zamfara, Katsina and Kano states to the north, Bauchi and Plateau states to the east and FCT Abuja and Nassarawa state to the south. • Kaduna State has a population of 6,113,503 people as at year 2006 • The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 96.5% for youths and 72.4% for adults.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the major occupations of the people in the state is animal rearing and poultry farming. The animals reared include cattle, sheep. Goats and pigs. • Kaduna state is endowed with minerals which include clay, serpentine, asbestos, amethyst, gold, graphite and siltimate graphite which is found in sabon Birnin Gwari. The state is also a metropolitan as well as cosmopolitan industrialized state with over 80 commercial and manufacturing industries. • Tourist attraction in Kaduna state include Nok cultural safe at Kuwi in Jema LGA, the maitsirga water fall in Kafanchan, the legendary Lord Lugard bridge in Kaduna town, the kerfena hills in Zaria and the palace of the Emir of Zaria.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Kaduna state with about 80% of the people actively engaged in farming. Cash and food crops are cultivated and the produce includes: yam, cotton, groundnut, tobacco, maize, beans, guinea corn, millet, ginger, rice and cassava. Over 180,000 tonnes of groundnut are produced in the state annually. The major cash crop is cotton which the state has a comparative advantage in as it is the leading producer in the country.

KANO STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kano State is in North-Western Nigeria consisting of forty-four (44) Local Government Areas (LGAs) with Latitude and Longitude of 11.7574 and 8.6601 respectively. • It was created on May 27, 1967 from parts of the Northern Region. • Kano state borders Katsina State to the north-west, Jigawa State to the north-east, Bauchi State to the south-east and Kaduna State to the south-west.

Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kano State is the most populous state in the country (9,383,682 est. 2006 Census, with a projected population of 12,625,500 for 2015) • The gender percentage as at 2006 was estimated at 47.4% (4,947,952) males to 52.6% (4,453,336) females. • The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 48.9% (28.73% male and 20.21% female)
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state is highly commercialized; driven by commerce, manufacturing and subsistence agriculture. Large-scale industries specific in the areas of manufacturing textiles, plastic and rubber, paper and paper products, leather, food and beverages are found in the state. • Kano is one of Nigeria's most important agricultural regions and currently produces food and cash crops. • Amenities: The link roads to the villages and farmlands are earth roads and in some cases in deplorable conditions. • The poverty rate in the state was placed at 76.4% as at 2010. • Administrative Hierarchy: There is a homogenous traditional administrative system in the state with the Emir as the head in the local government traditional council. Following the Emir are District heads, Village heads and Wards heads. • Language and Religion: Hausa and Fulani are the predominant languages in the project area. Islam is the main religion commanding the adherents of greater number of the population in Kano state.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major commodity crops are rice, maize, sorghum, millet, guinea corn, tomato, wheat, soyabeans, • Major livestock include cattle, goat, poultry and sheep. • Women are involved in agriculture in large numbers. They participate in cultivation, processing and rearing of small ruminants. • Agro-processing industries in the state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Umza Rice and wheat processing ✓ Sias Rice ✓ Popular Rice ✓ Dangote Tomato

KATSINA STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katsina State is a Northern state that was formed in 1987 from part of Kaduna State. The state is bounded in the East by Kano State, in the West by Sokoto State, in the South by Kaduna State and in the North by the Niger Republic. The city is largely Muslim, and the population of the city is mainly from the Fulani and Hausa ethnic groups. • The state currently has 34 Local Government Areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007, Katsina's estimated population was 459,022. • The Hausa people (sometimes grouped with the Fulani as Hausa-Fulani) are the largest ethnic group. • It is made up of two emirates which feature prominently in the establishment of the seven Hausa Kingdoms. The lineage between Bayajida and Daurama produced the founders of Daura, Katsina, Zaria, Kano, RanoGobir and Biram. • The state is predominantly Muslim, and Gobarau Minaret is an important building. Sharia is valid in the entire state. The Church of Nigeria has a Diocese of Katsina. The Redeemed Christian Church of God and the Roman Catholic Church are fairly present in the state.

Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katsina State is an agrarian State, Agriculture, in the form of crop and livestock production, is the main employer. It provides food and income earning for majority of the people. The economy of the State is basically agrarian in nature with a cultivable Land 2.4million hectares out of which 1.6million is under cultivation, leaving land area of 800,000 hectares, equivalent to one third of the total cultivable land available for investment.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state for long has been a major collection centre for cash crops such as cotton, ground-nuts and food crops such as maize, guinea corn, millet, and vegetables. • The range of livestock in the state is essentially cattle, sheep, goat and Poultry. • These provides huge opportunities for setting up of large Scale Agro-allied industries such as Sugar Processing Industry, Rice Milling, Oil and Flour Milling, Textiles, Dairy Products, Confectioneries, Meat processing, Tannery, Hatchery and Poultry production, etc.

KEBBI STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebbi state is located in North West Nigeria with its capital in Birnin Kebbi and has 21 local government areas. • The state was created on the 27th of August 1991 from Sokoto state. It is bordered by Sokoto State to the North and East, Niger State to the South, Dosso Region in the Republic of Niger to the North-west and the Republic of Benin to the West. • It has a total area of 36,229 sq km² (10th largest in Nigeria).
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebbi State is mainly populated by Hausa people with some members of Bussawa, Dukawa, Kambari, and Kamuku, ethnic communities. The religions in Kebbi are Christianity and Islam. • The estimated population of the state as at 2006 was 3, 238, 628. • The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 25.3% (15.56% male and 9.71% female).
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sizeable percentage of the people are farmers. • Fishing has always been one of the key occupation of the inhabitants of the state • The state has substantial deposits of gypsum, marble, kaolin. • The poverty rate in the state was placed at 86.0% as at 2010.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major agriculture produce in the state are rice, wheat, millet, guinea corn, sorghum, maize, soyabeans, cowpea, pepper, and economic trees including sheabutter, mango, cashew. • Kebbi state is also a big exporter of livestock (cows, goats, rams) to the south (Lagos, Port-harcourt and Abeokuta) • There are some processing mills in the state including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wacot Rice Mill recently commissioned by President Buhari ✓ Labana rice mill ✓ Cassava processing mill in Jega ✓ Groundnut processing mill in Karaye and Maima • About 40% of women in the rural areas participate in farming (cultivation, livestock) and agricultural processing.

KOGI STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION

Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kogi is a state in the central region of Nigeria. • It is popularly called the Confluence State because the confluence of River Niger and River Benue is at its capital, Lokoja, which is the first administrative capital of modern-day Nigeria. • The stated is bordered by Niger and FCT to the north, Benue and Nasarawa to the east, Enugu to the south west, Anambra to the south, Edo to the southwest, Ondo and Ekiti to the west and Kwara to the northwest.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State has a population of 3,928,799 as at 2013 (estimated from the Nigerian National 2006 population census) figure of 3,278,489. • Kogi State has a landmass of about 30,354.74 square kilometres with a population density of 284 per square kilometre.
Agricultural Sector	<p>Agricultural Production and Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural land use is characterized by arable land that supports the cultivation of cassava, yam, maize, sorghum and vegetables. Cash crops grown in the area are cocoa, coffee and cashew. • About 90% of the population engages in agricultural activities as a major means of livelihood; although a large proportion of this (about 98%) consists of subsistence farming while the Fulani nomadic are found in cattle grazing activities

NIGER STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	Niger State is in the north central Nigeria at 8°20'N 3°30'E. It has a land mass of about 76,363km ² (29,484sqmi). The state shares boundaries with Kaduna and Federal Capital Territory in the east and south east respectively, Kebbi and Zamfara states in the north, Kwara and Kogi states in the south and Benin republic in the west. Niger state is the home state of the two of the Nigerias hydroelectric power stations- the Kainji dam and the Shiroro dam.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niger State has 25 local government areas. • The population of Niger State is 3,954,772 (Male- 2,004,350 and Female- 1,950,422)
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area is governed at the apex by the Emir who has jurisdiction over an emirate. The emirate towns in the project area include Suleja, Bida, Kontangora and Borgu. However, the administrative hierarchy begins with the Ward Heads. The Ward Heads have social and political jurisdiction over the ward under them. The Ward Head reports to the Village Head. The village Head reports to the District Head who is answerable to the Emir. This order of administrative governance is followed in addressing civil and legacy disputes.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming is the dominant means of livelihood for the people of the project area. • Most of the inhabitants are engaged in farming. Cotton, shea nuts, yams, and peanuts (groundnuts) are cultivated both for export and for domestic consumption. • Sorghum, millet, cowpeas, corn (maize), tobacco, palm oil and kernels, kola nuts, sugarcane, and fish are also important in local trade. Paddy rice is widely grown as a cash crop in the floodplains of the Niger and Kaduna rivers, especially in the area around Bida. Cattle, goats, sheep, chickens, and guinea fowl are raised for meat. Pigs are raised around Minna for sale to southern Nigeria.

OGUN STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State was created on the 3rd of February 1976. • The Capital is Abeokuta. • It has a total area of 16,432 km² • The population density of Ogun state is 220/km³ • Ogun State is a State in South-western Nigeria. It is bordered to the East by Ondo State, in the North by Oyo and Osun States and in the South by Lagos State and the Atlantic Ocean and in the West by Republic of Benin, which makes it an access route to the expansive markets of the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS).
Demography	The State has a population of 3,751,140 (2006 population census) and 21 administrative LGAs.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the predominant means of livelihood of the people. • 80% of the land is arable. • The state has evergreen forest vegetation and the soil is mostly suitable for the cultivation of cash crops.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major food crops include rice, maize, cassava, yam and banana. • The main cash crops include cocoa, kola nut, rubber, palm oil, pineapple, citrus, banana, plantain and palm kernels. • Livestock include poultry, goat and sheep.

ONDO STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ondo State lies between latitude 5^o45'1" and 8^o15'1" North and longitude 4^o45'1" and 6^o East. • The State is bounded in the North-West by Ekiti State, West-Central by Osun State, South-west by Ogun State, South-East by Delta State and Edo State while in the South by Atlantic Ocean. • The total land area of Ondo State is 15,195.18sq kilometers with a population of 3,460,877 and 18 administrative LGAs. • The ethnic composition of Ondo State is largely from the Yoruba subgroups of the Akoko, Akure, Ikale, Ilaje, Ondo, and Owo peoples. Ijaw minority such as Apoi and Arogbo populations inhabit the coastal areas;
Demography	<p>Population Structure and Distribution: Although the detailed analyses of the 2006 census are yet to be done, information already provided indicates that Ondo State has a total of 3,460,877 persons made up of 1,745,057 males and 1,715,820 females. The structure and distribution of population in Ondo State have been affected by high incidence of migration of Ondo people to other parts of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Among the states of the Federation, Ondo State is one of those with the largest number of public primary and secondary schools. There are over 880 public primary schools and over 190 public secondary schools spread all over the state. There are five other state unity secondary schools and two Federal unity secondary schools at Akure and Idoani.

Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major occupations include Farming, Trading, Logging, Fishing, Crafting and Public service. Ondo indigenes are found in various services and especially in education and civil service. Some are traders in many large cities of the federation, while in recent times, many industrialists have established plants in cities in Ondo State and other parts of the country. It is also pertinent to observe that Ondo State harbors many migrant farmers from all the Southwestern states and from Kwara, Kogi and Benue states. Most of these migrant farmers cultivate cocoa, while some serve as farm labourers. Majority of the population in Ondo combine all other alternate source of livelihood with farming.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An important aspect of the vegetation of the state is the prevalence of tree crops. The major tree crops include cocoa, kola, coffee, rubber, oil palms and citrus, cocoa being the most prevalent. It is also important to note that rubber and oil palms have been cultivated in large plantations in Odigbo, Okitipupa and Irele Local Government Areas. Trees that are not native have also been introduced as forest plantations. Women actively involve in processing local food and fibre items such as cassava (gari), maize and rice.

OSUN STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osun State is an Inland State in south- western Nigeria Osun state was created on the 27th of August 1991. Its capital is Oshogbo. It is bounded in the north by Kwara State, in the east partly by Ekiti State and partly by Ondo State, in the south by Ogun State and in the west by Oyo State. Osun State is situated at latitude 7^o.30^N & longitude 4^o.30^E It has 30 local government areas. Osun state occupies an area of 9,251km²
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yoruba and English are the official language of the state. The major sub-ethnic groups in Osun are Ife, Ijesha, Oyo, Ibolo and Igbomina of the Yoruba people although there are also people from other parts of Nigeria. People of Osun State practice Islam, Christianity and there ancient religion, the traditional faith. Osun State has a population of 3,423,535 people as at the last population census 2006 in Nigeria The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 96.6% for youths and 70.2% for adults.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osun State has lots of tourist centers. They include: Oluminrin water falls, Ife museum, Ataoja Royal Palace, African heritage gallery, Nike center for arts and culture to name but a few. The state runs an agrarian economy with a vast majority of the populace taking to farming. The major occupation in the state are fishing, farming, palm oil milling, lumbering, palm wine tapping, local gin making , trading, carving and weaving
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the women in the rural areas participate in farming (cultivation, livestock) and agricultural processing. The major agriculture produce in the state are cassava, yam, cashew, timber, cocoa, plantain, and maize. Livestock rearing such as poultry, goats and sheep.

OYO STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oyo state was created on 3rd February 1976 is located in the South-West geopolitical zone of Nigeria.• The capital is Ibadan.• Oyo state occupies a land area of 28,454 square kilometres.• It is bounded in the south by Ogun State, in the north by Kwara State, in the west, it is partly bounded by Ogun State, while in the East by Osun State.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The estimated population of the state as at 2010 was 5,591,589. While the administrative LGAs is 33.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ibadan the capital of Oyo is located at a strategic location on the operational railway route in the Southern region connecting Lagos to Kano in the North of Nigeria.• It is a major trade stop for traders who trade in cassava, cocoa, cotton, timber, rubber and palm oil.• The main industries in Oyo include the processing of agricultural products; tobacco processing and cigarette (manufacture); flour mills, leather-working and furniture-making.• There is abundance of clay, kaolin and aquamarine in the state.• There are several cattle ranches, a dairy farm as well as a commercial abattoir in the state capital.
Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The major commodity crops in the state are yam, corn, cassava, beans, cocoa, palm oil, palm kernel, cotton, kolanut, indigo, fruits, millet, plantain and tobacco.• Livestock rearing is also a major business hub in the state including cattle, goats, poultry and fish.• About 70% of women are involved in agricultural practices across the state.• There are a number of Government Farm Settlements in Ipapo, Ilorra, Sepeteri, Eruwa, Ogbomosho, Iresaadu, Ijaiye, Akufo and Lalupon.

PLATEAU STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital of Plateau state is Jos. • The state has an area off 26.8 99 square kilometres and shares common boundary with Benue, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Taraba Bauchi and Gombe states. • Plateau state is located between latitude 18° 24' N and longitude 80°32' and 100°38' East. • Plateau State consists of 17 local government areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1991 national census puts the population of plateau state at 295 9588 comprising 102 7926 males and 1031662 females. The average population density is 96% person's square kilometre. • The population of plateau state is highly heterogeneous with over 40 ethnic groups.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<p>Animal Rearing, Crop Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of the population are farmers • Farming is done majorly for commercial purpose. • Women are actively engaged in farming and form co-operative.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Farming Cash crops include irish potatoes, apples, grapes, wheat, maize, carrots, cabbages, green beans, citrus, groundnuts, pepper, sorghum, rice, yam, barley and vegetables. The region produces about 200,000 tonnes of irish potatoes annually. • Animal Rearing Poultry, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Cattle and Fishery. • Agro Processing Industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Grand Cereal: production of vegetable oil, maize flour and livestock feed. ➢ Nasco food: maize processing ➢ Amobyeg: production of poultry feeds ➢ Ecwa feed Mills ➢ Tintali Rice ➢ Fruit and Veggies Industry <p>There are a lot of microprocessors of over 80 food crops produced in the state. These are families and individuals who use manual method of processing</p>

TARABA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taraba state was created out of the former Gongola State on 27 August 1991. The state was created out of the former Gongola State on 27 August 1991. Taraba State is bounded in the west by Nasarawa State and Benue State, northwest by Plateau State, north by Bauchi State and Gombe State, northeast by Adamawa State, east and south by Cameroon. • The state covers a land area of 59,400 square kilometres and has currently has 16 Local Government Areas.

Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the 2006 census figures released by the National Population Commission (NPC), Taraba State has population figures of 2,300,736; 1199849 males and 1100882 females.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 75% of the people are farmers. The agrarian nature and rich alluvial tract of soil found in most parts of the State makes Taraba State conducive for growing various food and cash crops. Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people.
Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major occupation of the people of Taraba State is agriculture. Cash crops produced in the state include coffee, tea, groundnuts and cotton. Crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, and yam are also produced in commercial quantity. In addition, cattle, sheep and goats are reared in large numbers, especially on the Mambilla Plateau, and along the Benue and Taraba valleys

ZAMFARA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	Zamfara is a state in north-western Nigeria, its capital is Gusau and it was created in 1996. Zamfara is populated with the Hausa and Fulani peoples. With an area of 38,418 square kilometres, it is bordered in the North by Niger republic, to the South by Kaduna State. In the east it is bordered by Katsina State and to the West by Sokoto and Niger States. The state has and fourteen (14) local government areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of Zamfara State is 3,278,873 according to the 2006 census. Zamfara State is mainly populated by Hausa and Fulani people, with some members of Gwari, Kamuku, Kambari, Dukawa, Bussawa and Zabarma ethnic communities. Others include the Igbo, Yoruba, Kanuri, Nupe and Tiv.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<p>Islam is the principal and major religion of the state. There are also practitioners of Christianity and the original native religions; however, the latter remains in the minority.</p> <p>English is the official language of the state. Other main languages spoken in Zamfara are Hausa, French, Fulfulde, Arabic; minority populations also speak languages like: Yoruba and Igbo.</p>
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is main occupation of the people of the state and the central source of income. Irrigation is required for cereals and legumes. Livestock production is also a vibrant agricultural subsector in the economy of the state. The state has a livestock population of nearly six million comprising over one million cattle; 857,000 sheep over two million goats; 1.7million poultry; and about 18,000, 21,000 and 46,000 horses, camels and donkeys respectively. There are 16 forest reserves, one game reserve, two lakes and one reservoir with an estimated surface area of 8,000 ha. Given the ecological problem of desertification, particularly in the northern parts of the state, forestry activities, factors are quite important.

Appendix 2: Report of Stakeholder Consultations

Meeting venue	Permanent Secretary's Conference Room. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Kaduna State.
Meeting Date	2 nd August 2018.
Language of Communication	English and Hausa
Groups Consulted	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Veterinary Services and Livestock), Kaduna State Geographic Information System (KADGIS), Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA), Kaduna Federation of Milk Producers Cooperative Association Limited (MILCOPAL), Kaduna State Association of Livestock Farmers (Miyetti Allah) Kaduna State Women Association of Livestock Farmers (Miyetti Allah, Kautal Hore, Fulbe Fini and Marjire Mobgal Fulbe)
Number of Participants	80 persons in attendance
Introduction	The meeting commenced at 10.00am with an opening prayer by a member of the Stakeholders. The Director of Livestock, Mr Muhammad Hussaini introduced the consultant and his team who have been engaged by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to prepare a safeguard report for the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The lead consultant further addressed the stakeholders briefly on the overview of the project.
Purpose of the consultations	<p>The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.</p> <p>According to the lead Consultant, LPRES 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, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is being prepared at this time to describe the procedures and policies that will be followed in preparing 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 gives indication pertaining to the categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their entitlements. The consultant informed them that in a case of land acquisition or displacement of individuals, compensation shall take place before project implementation.</p> <p>According to the consultant, this project will also establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at various levels. The GRM will enable the PAPs lodge their complaints which will be properly addressed to avoid conflict.</p> <p>He also informed the stakeholders that the RPF report will be disclosed in country in 2 national newspapers and at designated centers for 21 days according to the law of Nigeria, to</p>

	<p>give stakeholders the opportunity to access the report for input and criticism. Conversely, the RPF report will also be published at World Bank external website (infoshop).</p> <p>Having stated these, the consultant sought the opinion of the stakeholders on their perceptions to the project and their mandates and roles in the project.</p>
Perception and Remarks	<p>The stakeholders took their time in turns to express their appreciation to the government of the state and World Bank for the project. They believe that the project is a step in the right direction to scale up value chains and encourage those of them in the sub sector to put in more energy and resources that will create more employment and wealth. Each agency also described their mandates and promised to synergize to support the project development objectives</p>
Areas of Discussion	<p>The consultant inquired for information and inputs of the stakeholders on a number of issues including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land tenure system in the state, process of land acquisition for small/commercial land holding; • The right of women to land ownership and challenges to land acquisition; • The availability and structure of conflict resolution mechanism at various level (cluster, community and state) and GRM efficiency; • If the state has 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; • The vulnerable groups that may be worse affected by the activities of the project; • The envisaged positive and negative impact of the project; • The capacity of the stakeholders to support environmental and social safeguards; • Their experiences in implementing World Bank/donor agencies support project.
Concerns expressed by stakeholders	<p>The stakeholders made inputs and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follow:</p> <p>1) Department of veterinary services and livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of staff strength (extension workers) to address the needs of livestock farmers, • Training for already existing workers, • Equipping of laboratories to give precisions and diagnosis to diseases. <p>Kaduna Federation of Milk Producers Cooperative Association Limited (MILCOPAL):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of advanced technology for upgrade of breeds to get better result, • construction of rural access roads, • input support funding <p>Women Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women want input support funding and better market opportunities • They (women) alluded to participating in diary processing and marketing and other areas of livestock value chain; • They own land through inheritance or by lease
Perceived Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impacts expected from the intervention: Increase in per capita income, creation of employment, availability of drugs/vaccines for control of disease at a subsidized rate, sensitization and training on proper livestock/waste management, equipping of veterinary labs for efficient research, diagnosis and vaccine production and access to quality veterinary services. • Negative Impact: Loss of Land

How Concerns and questions were addressed	The consultant responded to questions raised and assured the stakeholders that their requests have been properly documented and will be mainstreamed in the RPF report for consideration in project decision formulations.
Conclusion	All relevant issues were exhausted, documents were collected, and the meeting ended with a closing remark and closing prayer by a stakeholder.

Niger State Stakeholders Consultation

Meeting venue	New State Secretariat, Niger state
Meeting Date	27 th July, 2018
Language of Communication	English and Hausa
Groups Consulted	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land and Planning, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Myetti-Allah Cattle Breeders Association, National Sheep and Goat Association of Nigeria, National Union of Butchers, Niger State Branch
Number of Participants	28 persons in attendance
Introduction	The permanent secretary Department of Livestock Production introduced the consultant and his team who have been engaged by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to prepare a safeguard report for the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The lead consultant further addressed the stakeholders briefly on the overview of the project.
Purpose of the consultations	<p>The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.</p> <p>According to the lead Consultant, LPRES 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, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is being prepared at this time to describe the procedures and policies that will be followed in preparing 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 pertaining to the categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their entitlements. The consultant informed them that in a case of land acquisition or displacement of individuals, compensation shall take place before project implementation.</p> <p>According to the consultant, this project will also establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at various levels. The GRM will enable the PAPs lodge their complaints which will be properly addressed to avoid conflict.</p>

	<p>He also informed the stakeholders that the RPF report will be disclosed in country in 2 national newspapers and at designated centers for 21 days according to the law of Nigeria, to give stakeholders the opportunity to access the report for input and criticism. Conversely, the RPF report will also be published at World Bank external website (infoshop).</p> <p>Having stated these, the consultant sought the opinion of the stakeholders on their perceptions to the project and their mandates and roles in the project.</p>
Perception and Remarks	<p>The stakeholders took their time in turns to express their appreciation to the government of the state and World Bank for the project. They believe that the project is a step in the right direction to scale up value chains and encourage those of them in the sub sector to put in more energy and resources that will create more employment and wealth. Each agency also described their mandates and promised to synergize to support the project development objectives</p>
Areas of Discussion	<p>The consultant inquired for information and inputs of the stakeholders on several issues including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land tenure system in the state, process of land acquisition for small/commercial land holding; • The right of women to land ownership and challenges to land acquisition; • The availability and structure of conflict resolution mechanism at various level (cluster, community and state) and GRM efficiency; • If the state has 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; • The vulnerable groups that may be worse affected by the activities of the project; • The envisaged positive and negative impact of the project; • The capacity of the stakeholders to support environmental and social safeguards; • Their experiences in implementing World Bank/donor agencies support project.
Concerns expressed by stakeholders	<p>The stakeholders made inputs and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follow:</p> <p>1) Department of veterinary services and livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no proper system of waste disposal in the Abattoirs and Veterinary Clinic. • Rampant sale of fake drugs has had negative impact on livestock production in the State. • Training for already existing workers, • Equipping of laboratories to give precisions and diagnosis to diseases • Increase in the number of staff strength (extension workers) to address the needs of livestock farmers • Grazing area is a challenge and most drinking points have been blocked. <p>4) Women Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women want input support funding and better market opportunities • They (women) alluded to participating in diary processing and marketing and other areas of livestock value chain; • They own land through inheritance or by lease

Perceived Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impacts expected from the intervention: Increase in per capita income, creation of employment, availability of drugs/vaccines for control of disease at a subsidized rate, sensitization and training on proper livestock/waste management, equipping of veterinary labs for efficient research, diagnosis and vaccine production and access to quality veterinary services. • Negative Impact: Loss of Land
How Concerns and questions were addressed	The consultant responded to questions raised and assured the stakeholders that their requests have been properly documented and will be mainstreamed in the RPF report for consideration in project decision formulations.
Conclusion	All relevant issues were exhausted, documents were collected, and the meeting ended with a closing remark and closing prayer by a stakeholder.

Anambra State Stakeholders Consultation

Meeting venue	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Anambra State.
Meeting Date	21 st August 2018.
Language of Communication	English and Igbo
Groups Consulted	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Department of Livestock and Animal Production), Ministry of Lands and Survey, Ministry of Environment, ADP Anambra state, Association of Piggery Farmers, Association of Poultry Farmers, Private farm owners.
Number of Participants	53 persons in attendance
Introduction	The meeting commenced at 10.00am with an opening prayer by a member of the Stakeholders. The Technical Adviser to the Honourable commissioner for Agriculture Mr. Chinedu introduced the consultant and his team who have been engaged by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to prepare a safeguard report for the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The lead consultant further addressed the stakeholders briefly on the overview of the project.
Purpose of the consultations	<p>The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.</p> <p>According to the lead Consultant, LPRES 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, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is being prepared at this time to describe the procedures and policies that will be followed in preparing 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 gives indication pertaining to the categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their entitlements. The consultant informed them that in a case of land acquisition or displacement of individuals, compensation shall take place before project implementation.</p> <p>According to the consultant, this project will also establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at various levels. The GRM will enable the PAPs lodge their complaints which will be properly addressed to avoid conflict.</p>

	<p>He also informed the stakeholders that the RPF report will be disclosed in country in 2 national newspapers and at designated centres for 21 days according to the law of Nigeria, to give stakeholders the opportunity to access the report for input and criticism. Conversely, the RPF report will also be published at World Bank external website (info shop).</p> <p>Having stated these, the consultant sought the opinion of the stakeholders on their perceptions to the project and their mandates and roles in the project.</p>
Perception and Remarks	<p>The stakeholders took their time in turns to express their appreciation to the government of the state and World Bank for the project. They believe that the project is a step in the right direction to scale up value chains and encourage those of them in the sub sector to put in more energy and resources that will create more employment and wealth. Each agency also described their mandates and promised to synergize to support the project development objectives</p>
Areas of Discussion	<p>The consultant inquired for information and inputs of the stakeholders on a number of issues including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land tenure system in the state, process of land acquisition for small/commercial land holding; • The right of women to land ownership and challenges to land acquisition; • The availability and structure of conflict resolution mechanism at various level (cluster, community and state) and GRM efficiency; • If the state have 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; • The vulnerable groups that may be worse affected by the activities of the project; • The envisaged positive and negative impact of the project; • The capacity of the stakeholders to support environmental and social safeguards; • Their experiences in implementing World Bank/donor agencies support project.
Concerns expressed by stakeholders	<p>The stakeholders made inputs and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follow:</p> <p>1) Department of livestock and Animal Production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of staff strength (extension workers) to address the needs of livestock farmers, • Training for already existing workers, • Equipping of laboratories to give precisions and diagnosis to diseases. <p>5) Women Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women want input support funding and better market opportunities • They (women) alluded to participating in diary processing and marketing and other areas of livestock value chain; • They own land through inheritance, lease or by purchase.
Perceived Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impacts expected from the intervention: Increase in per capita income, creation of employment, availability of drugs/vaccines for control of disease at a subsidized rate, sensitization and training on proper livestock/waste management, equipping of veterinary labs for efficient research, diagnosis and vaccine production and access to quality veterinary services. • Negative Impact: Loss of Land

How Concerns and questions were addressed	The consultant responded to questions raised and assured the stakeholders that their requests have been properly documented and will be mainstreamed in the RPF report for consideration in project decision formulations.
Conclusion	All relevant issues were exhausted, documents were collected, and the meeting ended with a closing remark and closing prayer by a stakeholder.

Oyo State Stakeholders Consultation

Meeting venue	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Survey, Ibadan
Meeting Date	26 th July, 2018.
Language of Communication	English
Group Consulted	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Ministry of Lands and Survey Ministry of Environment Association of Livestock farmers Women Association of Livestock Farmers
Number of Participants	80 persons in attendance
Introduction	The meeting commenced at 12.00pm. The Director of Livestock (Min. of Agric.) introduced the consultant and his team who have been engaged by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to prepare a safeguard report for the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The lead consultant further addressed the stakeholders briefly on the overview of the project.
Purpose of the consultations	<p>The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The Project Development Objectives (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.</p> <p>According to the lead Consultant, LPRES 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, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is being prepared at this time to describe the procedures, policies that will be followed in preparing 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 gives indication pertaining to the categories of Project affected Persons (PAPs) and their entitlements. The consultant informed them that in a case of land acquisition or displacement of individuals, compensation shall take place before project implementation.</p> <p>According to the consultant, this project will also establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at various levels. The GRM will enable the PAPs login their complaints which will be properly addressed to avoid conflict.</p> <p>He also informed the stakeholders that the RPF report will be disclosed in country in 2 national newspapers and at designated centres for 21 days according to the law of Nigeria, to give stakeholders the opportunity to access the report for input and criticism. Conversely, the RPF report will also be published at World Bank external website (info shop).</p>

	Having stated these, the consultant sought the opinion of the stakeholders on their perceptions to the project and their mandates and roles in the project.
Perception and Remarks	A representative of the permanent secretary, Mr. A. A Adeosun, expressed his appreciation to the government of the state and world bank for the project. According to him, the project which may likely acquire land for the livestock sector will encourage enabling environment for livestock production and siting of livestock farms in appropriate locations. He further described the mandates of the Ministry and promised to support the project development objectives
Areas of Discussion	The consultant inquired for information and inputs of the stakeholders on a number of 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 mechanism at various level (cluster, community and state) and GRM efficiency • If the state has 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 • The vulnerable groups that may be worse affected by the activities of the project; • The envisaged positive and negative impact of the project. • The capacity of the stakeholders to support environmental and social safeguards. • Their experiences in implementing World Bank/donor agencies support project.
Concerns expressed by stakeholder	The stakeholder made inputs and shared these concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to see that acquisition of land is properly done through the right authority in compliance with the Land Use Act • Ensure that sensitization is organized prior to compensation to avoid grievance that may arise because of improper valuation on economic trees and crops
Perceived Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impacts expected from the intervention: Enabling environment for livestock production, increase in per capita income, creation of employment, availability of drugs/vaccines for control of disease at a subsidized rate, sensitization and training on proper livestock/waste management, equipping of veterinary labs for efficient research, diagnosis and vaccine production and access to quality veterinary services. • Negative Impact: Loss of Land and conflict resulting from such
How Concerns were addressed	The consultant assured the stakeholders that concerns have been properly documented and will be mainstreamed in the RPF report for consideration in project decision formulations.
Conclusion	All relevant issues were exhausted, documents were collected, and the meeting ended with a closing remark by a member of the stakeholder.

**Appendix 3: Checklist for Resettlement Screening
Affected Plot Sheet**

Reference:

Reference:

Location: - County:District:Town:

GPS Coordinates:Surface: m²

Description of soil:

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Perennial Crops: 1 Owner:

2 Owner:

Annual Crops: 1 Owner:

2 Owner:

Trees: 1 Owner:

2 Owner:

Structures: Movable structures: Owner:

Immovable structures: Owner:

Buildings: Owner:

Users: User 1: Surface used: Regime of tenure:

User 2: Surface used: Regime of tenure:

User 3: Surface used: Regime of tenure:

User 4:Surface used: Regime of tenure:

Valuation proposal (details of calculation on attached sheet):

Crops:

.....

.....

Structures:
.....
.....

Proposed distribution of compensation:

User 1:

User 2:

User 3:

User 4:

Prepared By:Date:

Affected Building Sheet

Reference:

Location: - County:District:Town:

GPS Coordinates: Photograph number:

Owner:-

Full Name:

Address :
.....

Description:-

Permanent:.....Non permanent:

Surface: m² Number of rooms:

Walls: Material: Condition:

Roof: Material: Condition:

Floor: Material: Condition:

Annexes outside:

Latrine: Material: Condition: Bathroom: Material:
..... Condition: Kitchen: Material: Condition:

..... Others:Material:Condition:

Additional features:

.....

Permanently Inhabited:By:Regime of occupation:

Periodically Inhabited: By: Regime of occupation:

Vulnerable group:

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

Valuation proposal (details of calculation on attached sheet):

.....
.....
.....

Proposed distribution of compensation:

User 1:

User 2:

User 3:

User 4:

Prepared By:Date:

Affected Household Sheet

Household Reference:

Location: - County:District:Town:

Reference of Affected Asset:-

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

Reference of Affected Asset Sheet:

Household Information:-

Head of Household: - Name:Age:Sex

Identity Document: - Type:Number:

Composition of Household:-

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

Socio-Economic Information:-

Head of Household:

Occupations: - Primary: Secondary:

Other members of Household:-

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Total Estimated Household Cash Income:

Education level of Household Members:-

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Project Impact:-

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

.....

Amount of land owned;

Details of income loss due to loss of land;

Proposed Compensation or Resettlement Package:-

Household's Wishes:

.....

Proposed Package:

Proposed Livelihood Restoration Package:-

Household's Wishes:

.....

Proposed Package:

.....

Appendix 4: Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan

Reference: OP 4.12, Annex A

1. Description of the sub-project and of its potential land impacts
 - 1.1 General Description of the project and identification of the project area
 - 1.2 Potential impacts. Identification of:
 - 1.2.1 The project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
 - 1.2.2 The zone of impact of such component or activities;
 - 1.2.3 The alternatives considered to avoid or minimise resettlement; and
 - 1.2.4 The mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation
- 2 Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program
- 3 Socio economic studies and census of affected assets and affected livelihoods. The findings of socioeconomic studies and census to be conducted with the involvement of potential affected people include:
 - 3.1 The results of a census survey covering
 - 3.1.1 current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
 - 3.1.2 Standard characteristics of impact households, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the affected population;
 - 3.1.3 The magnitude of the expected loss – total or partial – of assets, and the extent of mental, physical or economic;
 - 3.1.4 Information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in OP 4.12, paragraph 8, for whom special provisions may have to be made;
 - 3.1.5 Provisions to update information on the affected people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their ment.
 - 3.2 Other studies describing the following:
 - 3.2.1 Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, Any issues raised by different tenures systems in the project area;
 - 3.2.2 The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
 - 3.2.3 Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected, and
 - 3.2.4 Social and cultural characteristics of affected communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organisations, ritual groups, nongovernmental

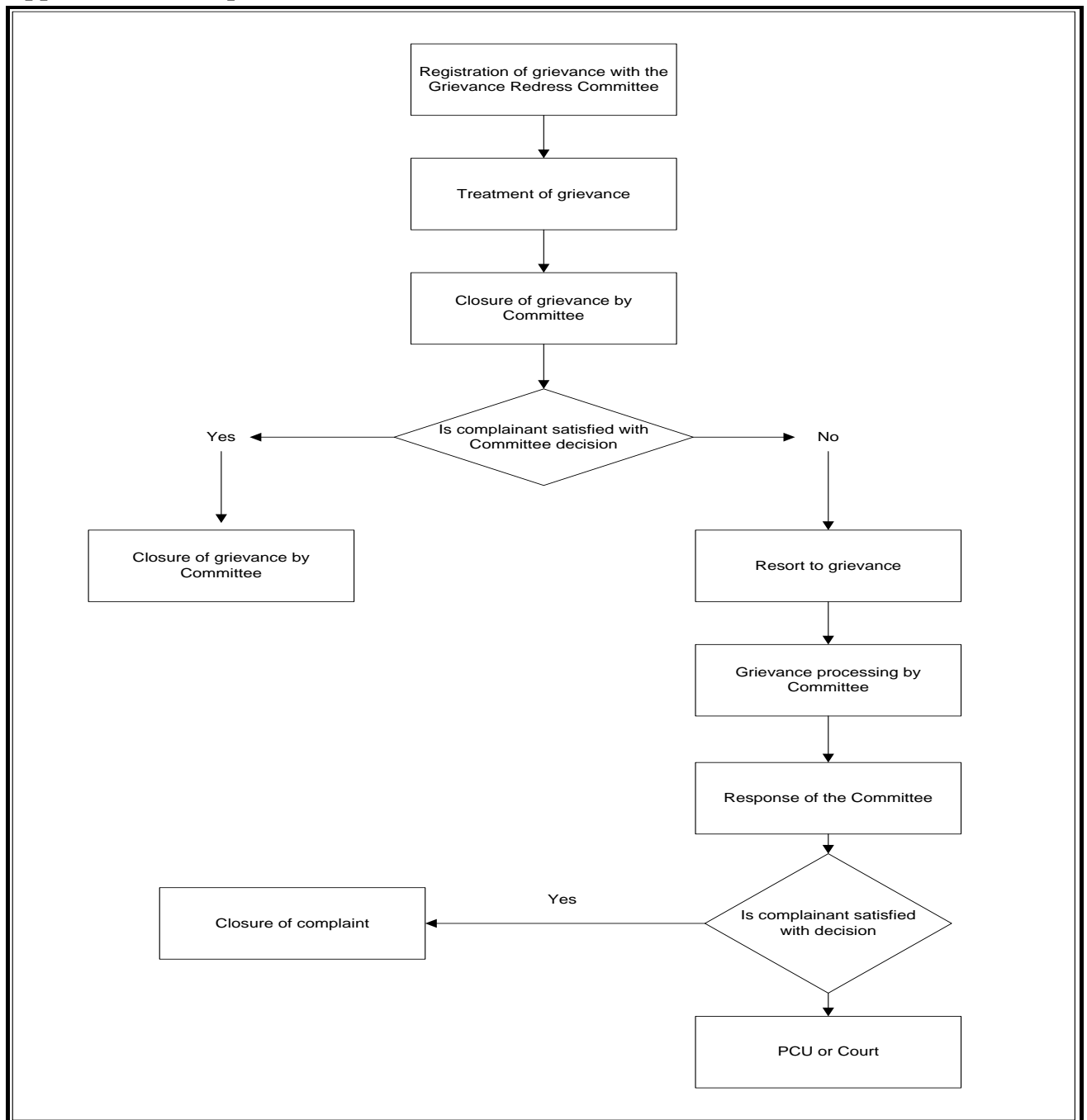
organisations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

- 4 Legal framework
 - 4.1 The scope of the power of eminent domain and nature of compensation
 - 4.1.1 Valuation methodology
 - 4.1.2 Timing of Payment
 - 4.2 Applicable legal and administrative procedures
 - 4.2.1 Description of the remedies available to affected persons in the judicial process and the normal time frame for such procedures
 - 4.2.2 Available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that maybe relevant to resettlement under the project.
 - 4.2.3 Relevant laws (including customary and statutory laws) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, natural resource usage rights; customary personal; environmental laws and social welfare legislature
 - 4.2.4 Laws and regulations relating to agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
 - 4.2.5 Gaps, if any between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the bank's resettlement policy
 - 4.2.6 Mechanisms to bridge such gaps
 - 4.2.7 Any legal step necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project.
- 5 Institutional framework: This should provide the details of findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:
 - 5.1 The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in the project implementation;
 - 5.2 An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
 - 5.3 Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation;
- 6 Eligibility: This part of the RAP provides a definition of affected persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
- 7 Valuation of and compensation for losses. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.
- 8 Resettlement measures:
 - 8.1 Description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible d persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see OP 4.12 paragraph 6).
- 9 Site selection, site preparation and relocation, This provides details on alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected sites, covering:

- 9.1 Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantage and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites with estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources.
- 9.2 Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of eligible persons at the selected sites;
- 9.3 Procedure for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for sites preparation and transfer and
- 9.4 Legal arrangements for regulating tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.
- 10 Housing, infrastructure and social services.
- 11 Environmental protection and management.
- 12 Community participation. This should describe the involvement of resettlers and host communities.
- 13 Integration with host populations. This should describe measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities.
 - 13.1 Specific assistance measures intended for vulnerable people to be identified.
- 14 Grievance procedures: Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
- 15 Organizational responsibilities: This part of the RAP should describe:
 - 15.1 The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures, and provision of services;
 - 15.2 Arrangement to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation;
 - 15.3 Any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.
- 16 Implementation schedule: An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and host and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
- 17 Cost and budget: Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities (see Table 11.2 of this RPF), including allowances for inflation, population growth and other contingencies; time tables for expenditures; sources of funds, and arrangement for timely flows of funds and funding for the resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.
- 18 Monitoring and evaluation: Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the World Bank, to ensure

complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measures inputs, outputs and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the d persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Appendix 5: A Sample Grievance Flowchart



Appendix 6: List of Stakeholders Participation at Public Consultations

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND RESILIENCE SUPPORT PROJECT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

DATE: 2/03/2018
VENUE: MINIS OF AGRIC & FORESTRY KADUNA

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER/ E-mail	SIGNATURE
1	ALIT HASSAN USMAN	KAD SOUTH (MAGSAN)	CHAIRMAN	08036012639	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ADAMU A. MUHD	KAD. SOUTH MAGSAN	SECRETARY	0802942040	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ALIT JUSUF BABANARA	TREASURER	TREASURER	08032368650	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	ADAMU ISA GOMBE	RANK SOUTH	P. R. O	08023740515	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	MUHD SABIH MUSIATA	KAD. SOUTH	ORG SEC	08068089997	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ARDO ZULWA	KOMAZON	ARDO	09134918126	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Abdulazeez Ahmed	KAD South	ARDO	08037035822	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	HAJIA HALIMA MATA	KAD SOUTH	WOMEN LEADER	08069493300	<i>[Signature]</i>

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND RESILIENCE SUPPORT PROJECT
ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

DATE: 2/03/2018
VENUE: MINIS OF AGRIC & FORESTRY KADUNA

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER/ E-mail	SIGNATURE
1	Ardeko Khalifa	Mu-pelti Alkh	Asst Natl Women leader	0803227527	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Hadiza Adamu	Mu-pelti Alkh	Zone I Women leader	08094248519	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Halima Usman	Mu-pelti Alkh	Treasurer	08060771833	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Ardo Musa Usman	m/kuah	Zone II Charman	08023668955	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Ali Abubakar Is	m/kuah	2018 Wakil	08064206591	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Halima Gahba	Wakili	kuhda sa	08060903400	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Ardo Hasan	Ardo	kuhda sa	0708514270	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Jahara Isha	Garkuwa	Chukun	0906174492	<i>[Signature]</i>

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND RESILIENCE SUPPORT PROJECT (L-PRES)

ATTENDANCE:

State: ANAMBRA

Date: 02/05/18

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	OBILE, Ugochukwu	UGOMA-FARMS	PIGGRY / FISH	08023706685	[Signature]
2	DBELG, CHLOMA-N	UGOMA-FARMS	PIGGRY / FISH	08039313728	[Signature]
3	EZEKOLI AMALWER	OSITA - FARM	PIGGRY / FISH	0903160557A	[Signature]
4	Est Onyiah Edward	OVERALL-FARM	PIGGRY / FISH	08032744740	[Signature]
5	UMEAZIEGBO EBOKA	MOBILITY-FARM	PIGGRY	08063330037	[Signature]
6	DKEKE UGOCHUKWU	UGO BEE FARM	BEEKEEPER	07036111907	[Signature]
7	Udo Emmanuel O	LEGEND FARM	SMALL / FISH / DOG	08141948928	[Signature]
8	Ugochukwu Nwukeji	Chibwele Intergrated farm	Goats / poultry	08076873301	[Signature]
9	Eagle food processing	Cattle, pig, poultry	MUSICIAN	08035489239	[Signature]
10	Ikeanyi Adama	Eagle Farms	PIGGRY / poultry	08068808396	[Signature]
11	Umital Nwules poultry lands	poultry farms	Musician	08077040910	[Signature]
12	Fideli E. Ezenwaka	Ezenwaka farms	Uga	07088234994	[Signature]
13	Ezenwaka Chime	poultry / pig	Uga	09031391260	[Signature]
14	Odreghin A-U	Ministry of Agriculture	Director	08033712862	[Signature]
15	Evang. Sam Emmanuel	BEIHEL FARMS	Vice-Chairman PAN	08036726099	[Signature]
16	Augustine D. Okator	Arueze Piggy farm	Adviser - Nwukeji	07037599054	[Signature]
17	Machibuchi D-U	MOA	Director	08024013814	[Signature]
18	Chime Chime	Ministry of Lands	Ministry Rep-Director	08062237000	[Signature]
19	Nwankwa Chimech	MOA	TA-HCA	08066596696	[Signature]
20	Dr Eneke E. Ezenwaka	MOA	Permanent Secretary	08035365410	[Signature]

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND RESILIENCE SUPPORT
PROJECT (L-PRES)**

ATTENDANCE: Resettlement Policy Framework Stakeholders Consultation

State: Niger state

Date: 26/7/2018

S/N	NAME	PHONE NO.	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Raji S. Adam	08039731904	AJ. BENV Min. OF ENV	
2	YAHAYA NDAYA M.	05038950952	A. DIR. Min of Env	
3	Dr. Sami Ballo Nms	08033722960	D.V.S, MLF	
4	Adama J. Aliyu	07038707505	legal officer	
5	ALHASSAN HARUNA A	08185866009	MLF	
6	DR. WASA JONATHAN K	08037346886	PERM. SEC	
7	ALIYU M. ALICAI	07035955072	MTARD	
8	† Tpr. Danbabe Zhen J.	08074900995	Rep. Min. of Lands	
9	Dr. BRATTEN BABA	08035968433	MLRF (DRM)	
11	Adamu Jakili	08051500493	LIBC Tagwai	
12	Baba M. D. D.	08069460100	LIBC Tagwai	
13	Bashem Damba	08054902005	LIBC Tagwai	
14	Bello Marku	07056589138	"	
15	Tacubn Dambai	08016988113	"	
16	Umar Zuhayta	-	"	

Appendix 7: Stakeholder Consultation Records (2021)

Date	2 nd December, 2021
Time	4: 30pm – 6:28pm
Venue	Virtual (Zoom)
Attendance	72 (<i>with records of 67 participants</i>)
Stakeholders in Attendance	LPRES Government Preparation Team, 17 State Teams, NGOs and Livestock Breeder Associations, LPRES E & S Consultants, FMEnv
Language	English

Objectives of the meeting: The objectives of the meeting are as follows;

1. To discuss revisions made to the LPRES project and changes made to the safeguard instruments
2. To obtain feedback and input of stakeholders on the instruments

Overview of Discussions: Sequel to the revision of the safeguard instruments prepared for the LPRES project in 2018 and disclosed in-country, some project components and the geographical coverage of the project had undergone some changes.

Following guidance provided by the Bank E&S specialists, the ESMF and RPF has been revised in some aspects. Main revisions to the instruments affect the following issues;

1. Occupational Health & Safety
2. Gender-Based Violence
3. Labour Influx
4. Fragility and Ongoing Conflict

The review led to a strengthening of the ESMF and RPF by;

1. Improving the analytical work done in the environmental and social baseline around the identified issues
2. Improving the legal framework review
3. Enhancing the mitigation with more action particularly those related to Gender-Based Violence

Feedback from stakeholders

In response to the presentation on the revisions made to the safeguard instruments, participants at the meeting provided feedback which are captured in the discussion log shown in the table below;

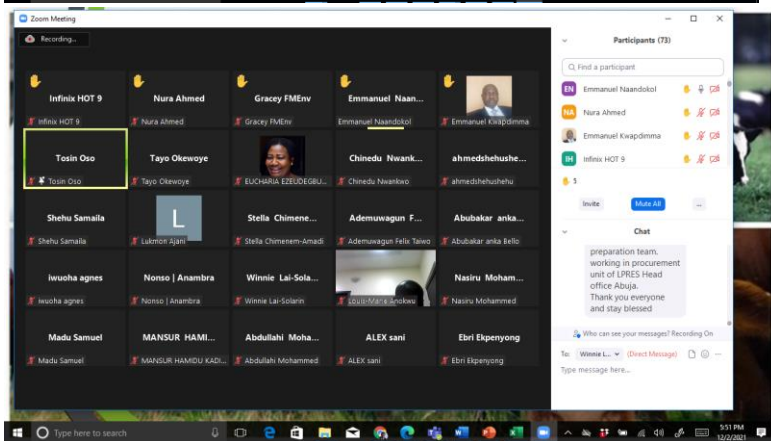
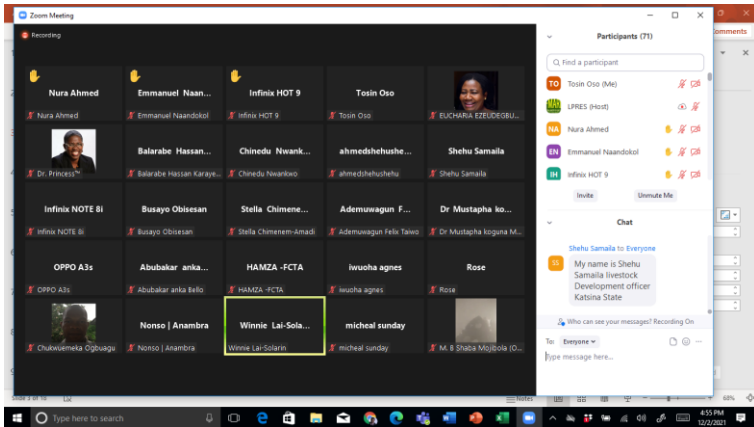
Issue/Concern Raised	Issue Raised by	Action Required/Response Provided
Environmental and Social Issues		
Regular conflict between herders and farmers can be reduced if state governments subscribe to agricultural insurance products being designed under the Nigeria Agric Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Does LPRES have plans to facilitate the use of such insurance products to protect farmers and herders who lose crops and their herds because of these conflicts? This will help in managing the potential for conflict which has been identified as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment	Azubuike Nwokoye (ActionAid, Nigeria)	This is an emerging area that the government preparation team will consider in going forward.
How would the GBV mitigation component be implemented? It is important that a comprehensive package of GBV mitigation actions including mapping of services and provision of multi-sectoral survivor-centered services should be made available.	Dr. Princess (New Initiative for Social Development)	This has already been included into the ESMF.
LPRES was not prepared under the World Bank Environmental & Social Framework which has more robust provisions on Labour and Working Conditions under ESS2. However, it would have been nice to include Labour Management Procedures into the ESMF.	Mrs. Odetoro (FMEnv)	The ESMF addresses Labour Influx being a relevant social concern of LPRES due to the sensitivity of likely project sites to an incoming population of project workers
Will there be provision for a landscaping program for planting edible grass along highways at state and national level as seen in the Netherlands as a way of also controlling erosion?	Chukwuemeka Ogbuagu	Noted. This would be a suitable mitigation measure for remediating land cleared for construction purposes during the decommissioning phase project activities involving construction work under component 2 and 3.
How would issues of involuntary resettlement and restriction of access and use rights be addressed under LPRES?	Mrs Lai-Solarin (FMARD)	The Resettlement Policy Framework is the instrument which is prepared to address risks related to resettlement and restrictions on land use.
Does the project intend to create new stock routes? This might lead to the need to acquire new land.	Emmanuel Naandokol (Jos)	Works on stock routes will be limited to areas where there are exiting routes which have not been encroached. There is no intention to acquire new land for such routes
Other issues related to other project areas		
L-PRES should work on educating cattle breeders on the adoption of the use of high yielding breeds of cattle for better productivity	Emmanuel Naandokol (Jos)	Noted
Needed information on the timeline of the project	Emmanuel Kwapdimma	The project is still in the pipeline and is being prepared for approval by the World Bank board. Post-approval, there are still a few processes to be undertaken before the project becomes effective
Needs information as to when the project is commencing, highlighting the need to move from deliberation and consultations to implementation.	Madu Samuel	

Why is the project not focused on ranching? Ranching is a practice that would help to resolve most of the problems related to clashes between herders and farmers	Azubuikwe Nwokoye (ActionAid, Nigeria)	LPRES is not solely about ranching. The project will support different technologies and practices that could potentially improve the yield and productivity of livestock in different parts of the country.
Does L-PRES cover all livestock or is it cattle-specific?	Paul-Richards Obiora (Pig Farmers Association of Nigeria)	The scope of the project covers all other value chains. The reason why cattle appear to get more attention is because of the volatile nature of cattle rearing in the country.

Attendance

SN	Participants Name	Organization
1	Winnie Lai-Solarin	FMARD
2	Dr. Princess Olufemi-Kayode	New Initiative for Social Development (NISD)
3	Oluwatosin Oso	Consultant, WBG
4	Hamza Sajim	ARDS, SPDO FCT
5	Ezeudegbunam Eucharika	Procurement Unit, LPRES Preparation Team, FMARD
6	Osegbue Anthony Ikechukwu	LPRES HQ
7	Ibitayo Femi James	Animal Husbandry Unit, L-PRES FG Preparation Team
8	Peter Alike	Animal Husbandry Unit, LPRES Preparation Team
9	Adamu Dakogi	Head, Animal Herds Unit
10	Samuel Alabi	Head, M&E Unit, L-PRES FG Preparation Team
11	Kunle Adeoye	Procurement Unit, L-PRES Preparation Team
12	Sawiyu Jimoh	Accounts Unit, LPRES FG Preparation Team
13	Ekene Adokwe	Anambra State
14	Wihioaka Stella Nnene	Animal Husbandry Officer, Rivers State FMARD
15	Dr. Junaid	L-PRES Kano State
16	Shehu Ahmed Shehu	SPDO Katsina
17	Mohammed Awwal Abdullahi	Extension Officer Borno State L-PRES
18	Balarabe Karaye	Perm Sec, Kano State MARD
19	Emmanuel Naandokol	Animal Husbandry Officer, Plateau State
20	Busayo Obisesan	WBG
21	Dr. Mustapha Koguna	Animal Health Officer, LPRES Kaduna State
22	Babatobi Olatunde Damola	Senior Livestock Development Officer, FMARD, Ekiti State
23	Paul-Richards Obiora	Coordinator, Pig Farmers Association, Anambra State
24	Nwankwo Kingsley Chinedu	Health Officer, L-PRES, Anambra State
25	Chukwuemeka Ogbuagu	Extension Officer, Anambra State
26	Dr. Kujumah Wasa	Perm Sec, Niger State Min. of Livestock and Fisheries
27	Dr. Solomon	Vet. Officer, Anambra State
28	Shehu Samaila	Livestock Development Officer, Katsina State
29	Zainab Ahmed	M&E, L-PRES, Katsina State
30	Nura Ahmed	M&E, Niger State
31	Makinta Alhaji Ali	PDO, Borno State
32	Hananiah G. Albert	Deputy Director, Livestock, L-PRES SPDO Taraba State

33	Mansur Hamidu	ICT Officer, Niger State
34	Adewale Michael Sunday	Senior Animal Husbandry Officer, Osun State
35	Ajani Lukmon Adekunle	Senior Animal Husbandry Officer, Lagos State
36	Azubike Nwokoye	Food and Agriculture Programme Coordinator, ActionAid Nigeria
37	Adegbulu Foluke Helen	Ondo State
38	Olusegun Alajo	Ondo State
39	Ikpikhumi Betsy	L-PRES, Aimal Husbandry Officer, FMARD. Edo State
40	Amaranjo Eugene	Imo State
41	Iwuoha Agnes	Chief Animal Health Officer, Imo State
42	Adeogun Olufemi	L-PRES Ondo State
43	Tukur Abdullahi	Extension officer, Katsina State
44	Jiya D. Mohammed	SPDO Niger State
45	Mr Aniefiok F. Isong	Director, Animal Husbandry, Akwa Ibom state
46	Ebri Ekpenyong	Nasarawa State FMARD
47	Mrs. Odetoro	FMEnv
48	Prof. Daniel Ezeokoli	President, Anambra State Pig Association
49	Sokari Christian Dearson	FMARD Rivers State DAHS
50	Nnamdi Aforka	Animal Health Unit, FMARD-LPRES FG Preparation Team
51	Engr. Steve Tsado	New Initiative for Social Development (NISD)
52	Mrs. Ono	FMEnv
53	Sani Alexander	National Project Accountant. L-PRES FGPT
54	Madu Samuel	Livestock farming, Anambra State
55	Abubakar Anka Bello	Animal Husbandry Officer (FMARD) Zamfara State
56	Umoh Uwem Sunday	Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, FMARD Kaduna
57	Louis-Marie Anokwu	Operations Unit L-PRES
58	Hassan Adamu Hassan	Livestock officer, Borno State
59	Babaginda Shehu	Communication Unit L-PRES FGPT
60	Isiadinso Raymond O	President, FIPAN, ASAN
61	Emmanuel Kwapdimma	
62	Aminu Jidda	MIS Officer, L-PRES, Borno State
63	Olakitan Oluwagbuyi	
64	Valentine Omeje Ikechukwu	
65	Cordelia Chiagozi	
66	Iwuoha Agnes	
67	Biodun Oyeleye	New Initiative for Social Development



Appendix 8: Compensation Valuation Rates for Trees

South East

43	Avacado Pear	1000	500	250
44	Caclus	400	200	100
45	Gmelina	500	250	125
46	Neem (Dogo Yaro)	600	300	150
47	Cocoa Tree	1000	500	250
48	Gum Arabic	1000	500	250
49	Native Pium	600	300	150
50	Oil Bean Tree	800	400	200
51	Castor Oil Tree	800	400	200
52	Wall nut (Okwe or Ukpa)	600	300	150
53	Bread fruit (Dinya)	70	35	17
54	Mal Plant	200	100	50
55	Indigo	200	100	50
56	Almond tree (Ebellebor umbrella tree)	400	200	100
57	Bread-fruit	400	200	100
58	Walnut wood	7500	3750	1875
59	Mangrove	820	410	205
60	Icheku	400	200	100
61	Animal Trap/Fence			

S/N	Crops	Rate Per Stand			Rate for Hectare		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
1	Milet	14	7	3.50	45,000	22,500	11.5
2	Guinea corn	18	9	4.50	56,000	28,000	14
3	Soya Beans	20	10	5	58,000	29,000	14.5
4	Irish Potatoes	21	10.50	5.25	96,000	48,000	24
5	Acca	15	7.50	3.75	50,000	25,000	12.5
6	Babba	14	7	3.50			
7	Duma	14	7	3.50	47,000	23,500	11.75
8	Wheat	18	9	4.50	115,000	57,500	28.75
9	Niaga	12	6	3	35,000	17,500	8.75
10	Beniseed	15	7.50	3.75	35,250	17,625	8.2,5
11	Maize	20	10	5	112,500	56,250	
12	Rice	25	12.50	6.25	120,000	60,000	30
13	Beans (creeper)	21	10.50	5.25	50,000	25,000	12.5
14	Beans (standing)	15	7.50	3.75	35,150	17,575	8,7,5
15	Cotton	11	5.50	2.75	33,750	16,875	8,4,5
16	Groundnut	20	10	5	70,250	35,125	17,562,5
17	Coco yam	18	9	4.50	56,250	28,125	14,26,5
18	Yam	115	57.50	28.75	1,000,000	500,000	250
19	Sugar Cane	60	30	15	105,250	52,625	26,312,5
20	Cassava	200	100	50	800,000	400,250	200.125
21	Pepper	100	50	25	105,250	52,625	26,312,5
22	Kanaf (Jule)	50	25	12.50	115,000	57,500	28,75
23	Tobacco	-	-	-	112,500	56,250	28.125
24	Sweet Potatoes	90	45	22.50			
25	Others, vegetable e.g. Carrots, Cabbages/Onions	50	25	12.50	55,000	27,500	13.75
26	Bitter Leaf, Water leaf, Editan, Afang	20	10	5	35,000	17,500	8.75

Niger State

NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
MINISTRY OF LANDS AND HOUSING, MINNA.
APPROVED CROPS AND ECONOMIC TREES COMPENSATION RATES

NO	NAMES OF ECONOMIC TREES	OLD RATES	RATES IN USE	GOVERNMENT AMENDED RATES
1	Mango	N 2,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
2	Cocunut	N 1,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
3	Guava	N 600,00k	N 6,000.00	N 12,000.00k
4	Pawpaw	N 500,00k	N 4,000.00	N 8,000.00k
5	Locus beans	N 2,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
6	Shear nut	N 2,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
7	Raphia	N 500,00k	N 4,000.00	N 8,000.00k
8	Cashew	N 1,500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
9	Banana	N 500,00k	N 4,000.00	N 8,000.00k
10	Plantain	N 1,000,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
11	Pine Apple	N 250,00k	N 3,000.00	N 6,000.00k
12	Bamboo	N 1,000,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
13	Palm tree	N 2,500,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
14	Citrus-Orange Lime	N 2,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
15	Coffee	N 2,500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
16	Bangara	N 1,500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
17	Kola Nuts	N 2,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
18	Raphia Palm	N 1,500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
19	Rubber	N 1,500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
20	Ogbono	N 500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
21	Star Apple	N 500,00k	N 4,000.00	N 8,000.00k
22	Oha	N 500,00k	N 4,000.00	N 8,000.00k
23	Baobab (kuka)	N 1,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
24	Mahogany	N 5,000,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
25	Iroko etc	N 2,500,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
26	Softwoods chest nut	N 2,500,00k	N 8,000.00	N 16,000.00k
27	Date Palm	N 1,500,00k	N 4,000.00	N 8,000.00k
28	Giginya	N 1,500,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
29	Sisal	N 2,500,00k	N 10,000.00	N 20,000.00k
30	Silk cotton	N 1,500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
31	Goriba	N 2,000,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
32	Tsamiya	N 1,500,00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k

Continuation of Rate for Niger State

31	Pear	N 1,500.00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
34	Dinya (bread fruit)	N 1,500.00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
35	Zogalle	N 1,500.00k	N 5,000.00	N 10,000.00k
36	Lalle	N 500.00k	N 3,000.00	N 6,000.00k
37	Nem	N 500.00k	N 3,000.00	N 6,000.00k
38	Omalize Mulaira	N 500.00k	N 3,000.00	N 6,000.00k

Note: Immature trees and crops attract 50% of rates, while seedlings attract 25% of the rates.

CROPS COMPENSATION

S/NO	NAMES OF CROPS	OLD RATE	RATE IN USE	AMENDED RATE/HECT.
1	Miller	N 30,000.00k	N 50,000.00	N 100,000.00k
2	Guinea corn	N 10,000.00k	N 50,000.00	N 100,000.00k
3	Soya beans	N 25,000.00k	N 175,000.00	N 350,000.00k
4	Irish Potatoes	N 35,000.00k	N 175,000.00	N 350,000.00k
5	Acosh	N 10,000.00k	N 50,000.00	N 100,000.00k
6	Baba	N 4,000.00k	N 20,000.00	N 40,000.00k
7	Duma	N 11,000.00k	N 55,000.00	N 110,000.00k
8	Wheat	N 22,000.00k	N 110,000.00	N 220,000.00k
9	Risgu	N 22,000.00k	N 110,000.00	N 220,000.00k
10	Beniseed	N 22,000.00k	N 110,000.00	N 220,000.00k
11	Maize	N 10,000.00k	N 50,000.00	N 100,000.00k
12	Rice	N 25,000.00k	N 125,000.00	N 250,000.00k
13	Beans	N 28,000.00k	N 140,000.00	N 280,000.00k
14	Ground nuts	N 20,000.00k	N 120,000.00	N 240,000.00k
15	Cotton	N 28,000.00k	N 140,000.00	N 280,000.00k
16	Yam	N 150.00/heap	N 250.00/heap	N 500/heap
17	Coco-yam	N 150.00/heap	N 250.00/heap	N 500/heap
18	Cassava	N 70.00/std	N 100.00/stand	N 200/stand
19	Sugar-cane	N 28,000.00k	N 140,000.00	N 280,000.00k
20	Pepper	N 48,000.00k	N 240,000.00	N 480,000.00k
21	Ginger	N 48,000.00k	N 240,000.00	N 480,000.00k
22	Kenaf (jute)	N 38,000.00k	N 190,000.00	N 380,000.00k
23	Tobacco	N 48,000.00k	N 240,000.00	N 480,000.00k
24	Sweet Potatoes	N 25,000.00k	N 125,000.00	N 250,000.00k
25	Carbage	N 25,000.00k	N 125,000.00	N 250,000.00k
26	Lettuce	N 25,000.00k	N 125,000.00	N 250,000.00k

South South

**Harmonised Compensation Rates for Economic Trees and Crops in South-South
Geo-Political Zone**

S/N	Economic Trees	A Mature	B Immature	C Seedling
1.	Mango	2,000	1,000	500
2.	Coconut	3,500	750	3500
3.	Guava	400	200	100
4.	Pawpaw	500	250	125
5.	Locust Beans Tree	200	100	50
6.	Shea Nut Tree akan	200	100	50
7.	Cashew	600	300	150
8.	Banana	800	400	120
9.	Plantain	1000	500	250
10.	Pineapple	200	100	50
11.	Bamboo/India	100	50	25
12.	OIL PALM TREE	2,500	1250	650
	(a) Plantation Tree			
	(b) Other Types	1500	750	300
13.	Orange/Tangerine	2000	1000	500
14.	Coffee	500	250	125
15.	Bagoruwa	300	150	75
16.	(a) Kola nut Tree	1000	500	250
	(b) Kola nut Ganja	1000	500	250
17.	Raffia Palm	800	400	200
18.	Rubber Tree	1000	400	150
19.	Agbono (Bush Mango)	2000	1000	500
20.	Starapple/Ndiya/Otiem	500	250	125
21.	Oha (Mkpafera)	500	250	125
22.	Timing Tree (Pepper Fruit)	1000	500	250
23.	Bitter Kola	800	400	200
24.	Grape fruit	7500	375	187
25.	Lemon	1000	500	250
26.	Lime	1000	500	250
27.	Calabash Tree	300	150	75
28.	Cainwood	200	100	50
29.	Camword	200	100	50
30.	Ugiri (Ibaba)	1500	750	375
31.	Hardwood e.g. Mahaogany, Iroko Aora, Obeche etc	1500	750	375
32.	Softwood e.g. Chestnut Tree	1500	750	375
33.	Boababa	750	375	187
34.	Animal Trap (constructed)	15000	7500	3750
35.	Date Palm	400	200	100
36.	Atititiba (Alilib)	200	100	50
37.	E-calyplus	200	100	50
38.	Rimi (Silk Cotton)	400	200	100
39.	Gproba	400	200	100
40.	Tsamiya	400	200	100
41.	Gomgomya	35	17	8
42.	Native [ear (Orunmwun)	1000	500	250

43	Avacado Pear	1000	500	250
44	Caclus	400	200	100
45	Gmelina	500	250	125
46	Neem (Dogo Yaro)	600	300	150
47	Cocoa Tree	1000	500	250
48	Gum Arabic	1000	500	250
49	Native Plum	600	300	150
50	Oil Bean Tree	800	400	200
51	Castor Oil Tree	800	400	200
52	Wall nut (Okwe or Ukpa)	600	300	150
53	Bread fruit (Dinya)	70	35	17
54	Mal Plant	200	100	50
55	Indigo	200	100	50
56	Almond tree (Ebelbor umbrella tree)	400	200	100
57	Bread-fruit	400	200	100
58	Walnut wood	7500	3750	1875
59	Mangrove	820	410	205
60	Icheku	400	200	100
61	Animal Trap/Fence			

S/N	Crops	Rate Per Stand			Rate for Hectare		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
1	Milet	14	7	3.50	45,000	22,500	11.5
2	Guinea corn	18	9	4.50	56,000	28,000	14
3	Soya Beans	20	10	5	58,000	29,000	14.5
4	Irish Potatoes	21	10.50	5.25	96,000	48,000	24
5	Acca	15	7.50	3.75	50,000	25,000	12.5
6	Babba	14	7	3.50			
7	Duma	14	7	3.50	47,000	23,500	11.75
8	Wheat	18	9	4.50	115,000	57,500	28.75
9	Niaga	12	6	3	35,000	17,500	8.75
10	Beniseed	15	7.50	3.75	35,250	17,625	8.25
11	Maize	20	10	5	112,500	56,250	
12	Rice	25	12.50	6.25	120,000	60,000	30
13	Beans (creeper)	21	10.50	5.25	50,000	25,000	12.5
14	Beans (standing)	15	7.50	3.75	35,150	17,575	8.75
15	Cotton	11	5.50	2.75	33,750	16,875	8.45
16	Groundnut	20	10	5	70,250	35,125	17,562.5
17	Coco yam	18	9	4.50	56,250	28,125	14,26.5
18	Yam	115	57.50	28.75	1,000,000	500,000	250
19	Sugar Cane	60	30	15	105,250	52,625	26,312.5
20	Cassava	200	100	50	800,000	400,250	200.125
21	Pepper	100	50	25	105,250	52,625	26,312.5
22	Kanaf (Jule)	50	25	12.50	115,000	57,500	28.75
23	Tobacco	-	-	-	112,500	56,250	28.125
24	Sweet Potatoes	90	45	22.50			
25	Others, vegetable e.g. Carrots, Cabbages/Onions	50	25	12.50	55,000	27,500	13.75
26	Bitter Leaf, Water leaf, Editan, Afang	20	10	5	35,000	17,500	8.75

SEVENTH SCHEDULE: LAND VALUATION

SN	NAME	TYPE (TREE OR CROP)	CAT	RATE	MINIMUM SPACING REQUIREMENT	MAXIMUM PLANTS PER HECTRE
001	NONE	BARE LAND (PER HECTARE) ZONE A	-	750,000		
002	NONE	BARE LAND (PER HECTARE) ZONE B and ZONE C	-	500,000		
003	NONE	BARE LAND (PER HECTARE) ZONE D	-	300,000		
004	MANGO	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	20,000	7.5m * 7.5m	400
005	MANGO	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	10,000	5.5m * 5.5m	800
006	MANGO	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	5,000	1m * 1m	1,600
007	ORANGE	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	16,000	5m * 5m	250
008	ORANGE	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	8,000	3m * 3m	500
009	ORANGE	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	4,000	1m * 1m	1,000
010	GUAVA	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	10,000	7.5m * 7.5m	178
011	GUAVA	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	5,000	5.5m * 5.5m	356
012	GUAVA	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	2,500	1m * 1m	712
013	CASHEW	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	10,000	7.5m * 7.5m	178
014	CASHEW	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	5,000	7m * 7m	356
015	CASHEW	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	2,500	1.5m * 1.5m	712
016	PEAR	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	20,000	7.5m * 7.5m	125
017	PEAR	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	10,000	7m * 7m	250
018	PEAR	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	5,000	1.5m * 1.5m	500
019	PAWPAW	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	6,000	3m * 3m	2,000
020	PAWPAW	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	3,000	2m * 2m	4,000
021	PAWPAW	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	1,500	1m * 1m	8,000
022	KOLANUT	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	20,000	5m * 5m	100
023	KOLANUT	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	10,000	3m * 3m	200
024	KOLANUT	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	5,000	1m * 1m	400
025	PALM OIL TREE	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	10,000	8m * 8m	1,600
026	PALM OIL TREE	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	5,000	6m * 6m	3,200
027	PALM OIL TREE	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	2,500	1m * 1m	6,400

M – MATURE I – IMMATURE S – SEEDLING

SEVENTH SCHEDULE: LAND VALUATION

SN	NAME	TYPE (TREE OR CROP)	CAT	RATE	MINIMUM SPACING REQUIREMENT	MAXIMUM PLANTS PER HECTRE
028	LOCUST BEANS	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	20,000	7.5m * 7.5m	100
029	LOCUST BEANS	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	10,000	5.5m * 5.5m	200
030	LOCUST BEANS	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	5,000	1.5m * 1.5m	400
031	BANANA	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	6,000	4m * 4m	1,600
032	BANANA	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	3,000	2m * 2m	3,200
033	BANANA	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	1,500	1m * 1m	6,400
034	SISAL	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	4,000	2m * 2m	400
035	SISAL	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	2,400	1.5m * 1.5m	800
036	SISAL	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	1,200	1m * 1m	1,600
037	CASTOR OIL (BEANS)	TREE	M	12,000	5m * 5m	300
038	CASTOR OIL (BEANS)	TREE	I	6,000	5m * 5m	600
039	CASTOR OIL (BEANS)	TREE	S	3,000	1m * 1m	1,200
040	COFFEE	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	10,000	5m * 5m	800
041	COFFEE	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	6,000	5m * 5m	1,600
042	COFFEE	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	3,000	1m * 1m	3,200
043	CASSIA	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	4,000	8m * 8m	400
044	CASSIA	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	2,000	6m * 6m	800
045	CASSIA	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	1,000	1m * 1m	1,600
046	KANYA	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	8,000	7.5m * 7.5m	187
047	KANYA	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	4,000	5m * 5m	374
048	KANYA	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	2,000	1.5m * 1.5m	748
049	EUCALYPTUS	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	6,000	5m * 5m	400
050	EUCALYPTUS	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	3,000	4m * 4m	800
051	EUCALYPTUS	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	1,500	1.5m * 1.5m	1,600
052	ACHILI	TREE (PER PLANT)	M	20,000	7.5m * 7.5m	178
053	ACHILI	TREE (PER PLANT)	I	10,000	5.5m * 5.5m	356
054	ACHILI	TREE (PER PLANT)	S	5,000	1.5m * 1.5m	712

M – MATURE I – IMMATURE S – SEEDLING

