FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

FOR THE

(P180640) NIGERIA RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT SCALE UP

(RAAMP-SU)

MAY 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS **2**
LIST OF TABLES **3**
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS **6**
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION **8**
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND 8
1.1.1 Project Components 8
1.2 OBJECTIVE AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) 12
1.3 ENVISAGED BENEFITS OF THE SEP 13
1.4 APPLICABILITY OF THE SEP TO THE PROJECT 13
CHAPTER TWO: RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK **15**
2.1 INTRODUCTION 15
2.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS 15
2.2.1 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) as amended 15
2.2.2 The Freedom of Information Act (2011) 15
2.2.3 Public Complaints Commission Act (1975) 16
2.2.4 National Orientation Agency Act (2005) 16
2.2.5 Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act Cap E12, LFN 2004 17
2.2.6 Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act, Cap N138, 2004 17
2.2.7 Federal Ministry of Environment Regulations and Guidelines 18
2.2.8 International Guidelines 18
2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL 19
2.3.1 Federal Ministry of Environment 19
2.3.2 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 19
2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK AT THE STATE LEVEL 20
2.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAAMP-SU 20
CHAPTER THREE: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS **22**
3.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR FIELD ASSESSMENT 22
3.2 STAKEHOLDERS CATEGORIZATION 23
3.2.1 Project-affected parties 24
3.2.2 Other Interested Parties 24
3.2.3 Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups 25
3.2.4 Gender Mainstreaming 26
3.3 STAKEHOLDER INFLUENCE-INTEREST MAPPING 27
3.4 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS 29
CHAPTER FOUR: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN **32**

4.1 SEP APPROACH 32
4.1.1 Stakeholders Communication Strategy 33
4.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) 37
CHAPTER FIVE: RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTINGF SEP 43
5.1 INTRODUCTION 43
5.2 RESOURCES 43
5.4 TRAINING 44
5.5 BUDGET 44
CHAPTER SIX: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) MONITORING AND REPORTING 46
6.1 INTRODUCTION 46
6.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE RAAMP-SU GRM 46
CHAPTER SEVEN; MONITORING AND REPORTING OF SEP 53
7.1 INTRODUCTION 53
7.1.1 Reporting Stakeholder Engagement Activities 54
7.1.2 Reporting back to stakeholder groups 54
ANNEX ONE: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE SUBMISSION FORM 55
ANNEX TWO: TRAINING OUTLAY FOR GRC 56
ANNEX THREE: SUMMARY OF INITIAL CONSULTATION CARRIED OUT IN EIGHT RAAMP STATES 57
ANNEX FOUR: SUMMARY OF NEW CONSULTATIONS HELD IN SELECTED STATES 76
ANNEX FIVE: LIST OF CONTACT PERSONS/COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES 101
ANNEX SIX: PICTURE GALLERY FOR CONSULTATIONS IN SELECTED EIGHT RAAMP STATES 104

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE OF CONTENTS 2
LIST OF TABLES 3
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS 6
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION 8
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND 8
1.1.1 Project Components 8
1.2 OBJECTIVE AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) 12
1.3 ENVISAGED BENEFITS OF THE SEP 13
1.4 APPLICABILITY OF THE SEP TO THE PROJECT 13
CHAPTER TWO: RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK 15

2.1 INTRODUCTION 15
2.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS 15
2.2.1 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) as amended 15
2.2.2 The Freedom of Information Act (2011) 15
2.2.3 Public Complaints Commission Act (1975) 16
2.2.4 National Orientation Agency Act (2005) 16
2.2.5 Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act Cap E12, LFN 2004 17
2.2.6 Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act, Cap N138, 2004 17
2.2.7 Federal Ministry of Environment Regulations and Guidelines 18
2.2.8 International Guidelines 18
2.2.8.1 The World Bank Environmental and Social Standards 18
2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL 19
2.3.1 Federal Ministry of Environment 19
2.3.2 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 19
2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK AT THE STATE LEVEL 20
2.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAAMP-SU 20
CHAPTER THREE: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS 22
3.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR FIELD ASSESSMENT 22
3.2 STAKEHOLDERS CATEGORIZATION 23
3.2.1 Project-affected parties 24
3.2.2 Other Interested Parties 24
3.2.3 Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups 25
3.2.4 Gender Mainstreaming 26
3.3 STAKEHOLDER INFLUENCE-INTEREST MAPPING 27
3.4 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS 29
CHAPTER FOUR: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN 32
4.1 SEP APPROACH 32
4.1.1 Stakeholders Communication Strategy 33
4.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) 37
CHAPTER FIVE: RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTINGF SEP 43
5.1 INTRODUCTION 43
5.2 RESOURCES 43
5.4 TRAINING 44
5.5 BUDGET 44
CHAPTER SIX: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) MONITORING AND REPORTING 46
6.1 INTRODUCTION 46
6.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE RAAMP-SU GRM 46

CHAPTER SEVEN; MONITORING AND REPORTING OF SEP 53
7.1 INTRODUCTION 53
7.1.1 Reporting Stakeholder Engagement Activities 54
7.1.2 Reporting back to stakeholder groups 54
ANNEX ONE: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE SUBMISSION FORM 55
ANNEX TWO: TRAINING OUTLAY FOR GRC 56
ANNEX THREE: SUMMARY OF INITIAL CONSULTATION CARRIED OUT IN EIGHT RAAMP STATES 57
ANNEX FOUR: SUMMARY OF NEW CONSULTATIONS HELD IN SELECTED STATES 76
ANNEX FIVE: LIST OF CONTACT PERSONS/COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES 101
ANNEX SIX: PICTURE GALLERY FOR CONSULTATIONS IN SELECTED EIGHT RAAMP STATES 104

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	French Development Agency/Agence Francaise de Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARAPs	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Community Development Agency
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
C-ESMP	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management
CoC	Code of Conduct
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRA	Child Rights Act
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	The Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Chief Security Officer
E&S	Environmental and Social
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIAs	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FPMU	Federal Project Management Unit
FSW	Female Sex Workers
GBV/SH	Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Harassment
GoN	Government of Nigeria
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRCs	Grievance Redress Committees
GRMs	Grievance Redress GBV/SH Mechanisms
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IEs	Infrastructural Engineers
ISO	International Standard Organization
LGAs	Local Government Areas/ Authorities
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MON	Monitoring
N/A	Not Applicable
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations, Enforcement Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP/BP	Operational Policies/Bank Policies
OSHA OSH	Occupational, Health and safety Act Occupational Health and Safety

PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PC	Project Coordinator
PDO	Project's Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAAMP RAAMP-SU RAPs	Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project Scale-Up Resettlement Action Plans
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RTTP	Federal Government's Rural Travel and Transport Program
SEA	Sex Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPCs	State Project Coordinators
SPIUs	State Project Implementation Units
SPMC	State Project Monitoring Committee
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars
VAC	Violence Against Children
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WMA	Wastes Management Agencies

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has launched the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project-Scale Up (RAAMP-SU), as an extension of the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP). This initiative is backed by funding from the World Bank and the French Development Agency (AFD), operating under the guidance of the Government's Rural Travel and Transport Policy (RTTP). The Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD) within the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) leads the project on behalf of the Federal Government. The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) oversees the project under the purview of FDRD, while all participating states in Nigeria will execute its implementation. The RAAMP scale-up is the continuity of rural road access projects series in Nigeria and intends to leverage significantly rural road asset management and its institutional framework. The proposed scale-up will continue the support provided to the rural connectivity agenda in the country through improved Rural Access. In aadition to targeting the boarding of new states into the rural accessibility program and building on the gains made and lessons learned, the RAAMP SU will have a significant transformational role in addressing structural barriers, notably improving rural road's sustainability.

Nigeria's road network is relatively extensive, encompassing approximately 194,000 kilometers of roads. This includes 34,000 kilometers of federal roads, 30,000 kilometers of state roads, and 130,000 kilometers of registered rural roads. The road density equates to about 0.21 kilometers of roads per square kilometer. Despite this relatively high road density, the rural accessibility index for Nigeria (defined as the proportion of the rural population residing within 2 kilometers of an all-weather road) stands at a mere 25.5 percent, resulting in approximately 92 million rural inhabitants lacking connectivity. Rural access is particularly restricted in areas densely populated by the economically disadvantaged. These factors underscore the imperative to expand and enhance the rural road network, as well as conserve rural road and transport assets.

Moreover, improved rural access will amplify the agricultural potential and marketing prospects for agrarian communities in Nigeria. This, in turn, will contribute to the enhancement of livelihoods for the rural populace.

The project development objective of the proposed Nigeria Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project-Scale Up (RAAMP-SU) is to improve rural access and climate resilience of communities in served rural areas and strengthen institutional capacity for management of the rural road network. Concurrently, it seeks to fortify the financial and institutional underpinnings for the sustainable management of both rural and state road networks.

1.1.1 Project Components[1]

The RAAMP-SU would, while maintaining the four existing components of the Parent RAAMP, aim to introduce more content and innovation for better results.

[1] See project Concept Note for details of Project Components and Sub-components.

Component A: Improvement of Resilient Rural Access (US$ 387 million): This component aims to ensure year-round rural access to socio-economic services, agriculture markets, and job opportunities through the rehabilitation/upgrading of selected rural roads and their resilience to climate change impacts in participating states.
The component comprises two subcomponents:

Subcomponent A.1: ***Climate-informed Rural roads rehabilitation/upgrade*** **(US$ 340 million):** About 3000 km of rural roads to and from socio-economic community infrastructure will be rehabilitated or upgraded by the project to enhance the resilience of the rural road network to climate change impacts and ensure year-round connectivity. Selection criteria will follow a two-stage process to prioritize state commitments to institutional reform. The rural roads will be then selected for rehabilitation or upgrading considering climate change-related hazard levels, exposure and vulnerability of the rural roads, ancillary assets, and socio-economic benefits to communities served. Rehabilitation works will include climate resilience and flood protection measures, such as repairing, and strengthening bridges and culverts, slope stabilization, erosion protection improvements, road surface repairs or resurfacing, and other engineering solutions. As much as possible, the project will adopt technical considerations to rapidly capture flood waters and facilitate water flows from the surface and drainage of the main and upstream to recycle them into agriculture activities. The project will also explore techniques from the Green Roads for Water approach and any additional physical measures, as needed (see annex 6). The envisaged civil works will also focus on local resource-based solutions/materials that are compatible with the local context/conditions.

Subcomponent A.2 *(*US$ 27 million): Technical support for Rural Roads rehabilitation/upgrade required for the successful implementation of subcomponent A.1. including (a) technical design (including consulting services for incorporating nature-based solutions and "Green Roads for water" approach), environmental and social safeguards instruments, and bidding document for project related activities; (b) monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the civil works, including the Occupational Health and Safety plan (OHS) and Road Safety Management during works as well as the resettlement action plan (RAP).

Subcomponent A.3: Social inclusion and promotion of gender equality *(US$ 20 million equivalent)* will be fully integrated as part of the project through (a) the scale-up of the Maternal Newborn and Child Emergency Transport Services (MANCETS) initiatives in participating states. Converted three-wheelers into mini ambulances, will be handed to health facilities identified along the roads to be rehabilitated and will contribute to the reduction of rural maternal mortality and facilitate access of giving birth mothers to Primary Health Care (PHC) centers. The National Emergency Medical Service and Ambulance System (NEMSAS) will support the project in the implementation and monitoring of this activity. (b) The establishment of an apprenticeship program within the RARAs to train young men and women engineers, with a particular focus on gender inclusion. As part of the program, a stipend will be provided to participants complemented by a mandatory rotation within several departments of the institution and mentorship by senior engineers. A non-bidding MOU between the RARAs, several engineering universities, and contractors will be signed to facilitate the school-to-work transition.

Component B: Climate Resilient Asset Management *(US$ 158 million equivalent)*: This component aims to carry out climate-informed maintenance activities to enhance the resilience of the rural road network, building on the sector and institutional reforms established by the parent project, and the enhancement and of established climate resilient road asset management systems NiTRIMS[27] in newly established state road authorities (RARAs).

This component comprises of three sub-components:

Subcomponent B.1: ***Asset management improvement and Resilience scale-up (US$ 155 million equivalent).*** This subcomponent will finance: (a) climate risk-informed routine and periodic maintenance of 3500 km of rural roads identified through the Annual Road Maintenance system (ARMP) by the established RARA in participating states; (b) technical design, environmental, and social safeguards instruments, and bidding document for project related maintenance activities; (c) monitoring and supervision of the implementation of maintenance works.

Subcomponent B.2: ***Development and implementation of a climate risk-informed road asset management system (US$ 3 million equivalent).*** This component entails (a) The revision of road maintenance protocols to integrate climate resilience considerations in rural road maintenance activities (b) The development and integration of a climate risks module in the NiTRIMs system and the compilation and collection of the data required, including the establishment of data collection and compilation protocols, the establishment of inter-agency cooperation agreements, and other provisions for continued system updates. (c) The addition of poverty, health, and education data (collected through satellite imagery and other sources of geospatial Big Data) to the NiTRIMS system layered with climate considerations for most climate-vulnerable population segments, in road prioritization for rehabilitation and maintenance. (d) Rolling out the use of NiTRIMs in all 36 states (building on activities from previous RAAMP phases, and (e) RARAs staff training and strengthening their capacities for the adoption of NiTRIMS (with the additional climate and social considerations).

Component C: Institutional Strengthening and Project Management (US$ 55million equivalent):
The component comprises two sub-components:

Subcomponent C.1: Project ***Management (US$ 20 million equivalent).*** which will support project operating costs, training, project monitoring, and impact evaluation activities. It will also cover TA consultancies including support to the Department of Lands under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to address the resettlement activities systematically. This sub-component will also support project risk mitigation activities including third-party monitoring for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), gender, and Grievance Mechanism (GM).

Subcomponent C.2: Institutional Strengthening and sector reforms ***(US$ 35 million equivalent).*** This entails the provision of technical advisory services and capacity strengthening activities, building on previous state-level sector reforms supported in earlier stages of the RAAMP program, to ensure the sustainability of these institutions. Specifically, it will aim to cover: (a) Continuation of state-level road sector reform activities, including identification, evaluation, and implementation of measures to improve the institutional and financial sustainability of the newly established entities (RARA & SRF) in participating states. (b) TA to develop a climate risk assessment and management framework for the rural road network to inform transport planning and the selection of priority roads for investment (rehabilitation and upgrading). This component will also entail the development and operationalization of a climate risk management plan for rural roads (and served rural communities) at the state level and at the federal level, for mapping of possibilities of adoption of the "Green roads for water" approach. This subcomponent will also finance RARA building capacities to conduct local-level climate risk assessments to inform road civil works related to road rehabilitation, upgrading, construction, and maintenance. Provision of TA and training on the revision of procurement protocols to integrate climate risks and resilience considerations in road construction/rehabilitation/upgrading designs, and incorporation of climate risks and

resilience considerations in the rural roads asset management system. Support will also entail the development of national guidelines on climate-resilient design standards for rural roads, bridge construction, rehabilitation, upgrading/retrofitting, and maintenance as well as the development of climate-resilient technical standards. (c) Rural road safety's institutional strengthening both on Federal and state level. (d) Support for the operationalization of the National Rural Road directorate (NDRR) to be mandated under the newly established National Agriculture Development Fund (NADF), including operational budget, technical support for governance and institutional management, as well as building capacities related to climate risk management and incorporation of climate considerations in decision making.

Component D: Contingent Emergency Response (US$0.0, IDA). The component will address emergency needs as agreed with the government following an officially declared natural disaster. This component allows for possible reallocation of uncommitted project financing in the event of a natural disaster. As per standard Bank procedure, a CERC Manual and an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) would be prepared separately and approved by the Bank, as a disbursement condition for the CERC. If this component is activated, the project will be restructured to reallocate funds, and to revise the PDO, indicators, and implementation arrangements as needed. The CERC activities will be done according to the CERC Manual and the Emergency Action Plan.

The RAAMP-SU is being prepared under the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). The overall environmental and social risks of the project are Moderate. This is based on an initial environmental and social assessment of project activities, eight out of the ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS): ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions), ESS3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management), ESS4 (Community Health and Safety), ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement), ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), ESS8 (Cultural Heritage), and ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) are relevant to the RAAMP-SU Therefore, in line with the Environmental and Social Standard ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, it is expected that the implementing agency provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, or intimidation.

The current parent RAAMP is a third-generation operation that follows two other such projects: the first RAMP, approved on April 1, 2008, benefited one State; the phase-2 RAMP, approved on September 25, 2012, focused on four states; while RAAMP, approved on February 18, 2020, has 13+6 participating states. The RAAMP Scale-up will focus on the existing 19 participating States on parent RAAMP with the view to completing all road infrastructure targeted in the parent project. The RAAMP-SU would also allow new States to join as requested by the Federal Government of Nigeria. There will be readiness criteria including setting up legally supported RARA and SRF for new States to join the RAAMP-SU. The current parent RAAMP project would support States in meeting the readiness criteria. Other requirements are existence of road inventory and condition data, setting up of the existence of a (Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and list of candidate rural roads and agro-logistics.

The recommendation by the Federal Ministry of Finance would play a fundamental role in selecting the participating states. The first runner states currently would be the six from among those proposed by the Ministry, i.e., Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe, Kaduna, Niger, and Osun. An additional nine i.e., Adamawa, Bayelsa, Edo, Enugu, Jigawa, Kaduna, Lagos, Nasarawa and Zamfara States have already expressed their interest to the Ministry and would be considered once the request is communicated to the Bank.

1.2 OBJECTIVE AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

The overall objective of this SEP is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation throughout the entire project cycle. The SEP outlines the stakeholders of the project, the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about project activities or any activities related to the project.
Stakeholders' engagement is essential to achieving the major objectives of any project implementation and sustainable development. Participatory approaches in project planning and implementation enhance project policy, ownership and sustainability, and empower targeted beneficiaries.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) seeks to contribute to a coordinated and continued engagement of all relevant actors (including Project Affected Persons and interested parties) throughout the project cycle. This SEP describes the group/types of the anticipated Stakeholders, the information they require about the project, timing and frequency for engaging them as well as methods to be applied for the engagement throughout the lifecycle of the project. This SEP specifically aims to:

- Identify and outline effective strategies of collaboration among Stakeholders of the project.
- Promote widespread acceptability and participation of the project interventions among the target beneficiaries.
- Identify potential barriers that will negatively affect the accelerated implementation of the project and address them collectively.

World Bank ESS 10 recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the RAAMP-SU and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

The SEP is a systematic set of procedures that are used to determine needs, examine stakeholder interests and concerns, foster communication and collaboration, and facilitate meaningful participation in decision-making processes. It involves identifying relevant stakeholders, analyzing their perspectives and expectations, and implementing tailored strategies to engage them effectively throughout the project lifecycle. Additionally, the SEP aims to build trust, promote transparency, and ensure accountability by establishing clear roles, responsibilities,

and mechanisms for feedback and evaluation. Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the project. This includes those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholder engagement involves the entire process of involving stakeholders based on their different interest in the project from inception to conclusion and beyond as the case may be. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance among the people and community hosting such project, and contribute significantly to overall successful project design and implementation.

1.3 ENVISAGED BENEFITS OF THE SEP

The envisaged benefits of this SEP include:

- Provision of opportunities to forecast and/or resolve potential obstacles, constraints, and conflicts that may arise as a result of the project Implementation;
- Means to identify and address potentially negative project-induced social and environmental impacts as envisaged by stakeholders;
- Opportunities to generate social learning and innovations based on local field experiences;
- Means of ensuring that project benefits are distributed equitably, and;
- Strengthened working relations between stakeholders, Federal and State Governments, etc., and the donor agencies.

Stakeholder engagement is a horizontal issue in the RAAMP-SU implementation as stakeholders will be engaged in a number of activities through the project cycle. The participating states in RAAMP-SU will use a collaborative approach, engaging with various stakeholders from all participating communities, including project representatives, government agencies, NGOs, and private sectors, through ongoing communication and cooperation.

Stakeholders are a critical element of the project component to: a) help guide the overall project direction and Decision Support System (DSS) design to ensure relevance; b) provide local knowledge, data, and insight for specific issues; c) aid dissemination and impact and d) assist with citizens' integration into the project as end-users.

It is therefore important to engage stakeholders from the very beginning of the project; stakeholders have been mapped, their profiles analysed and finally clustered on the basis of their roles and needs. However, it is imperative that the stakeholder list will be updated throughout the project lifetime as soon as new stakeholders are identified.

1.4 APPLICABILITY OF THE SEP TO THE PROJECT

RAAMP-SU seeks to improve rural access and agricultural marketing in selected participating states while strengthening the financing and institutional base for effective development, maintenance, and management of the rural road networks. Achieving the PDO will require an effective, continuous, and inclusive stakeholders' engagement process. In view of the above, this process will be important with respect to the following aspects:

- Provision of opportunities to foresee and/or resolve potential obstacles, constraints, and conflicts that may arise as a result of the project Implementation;
- Means to identify and address potentially negative project-induced social and environmental impacts as envisaged by stakeholders;
- Opportunities to generate social learning and innovations based on local field experiences;
- Means of ensuring that project benefits are distributed equitably, and;
- Strengthened working relations between stakeholders; Local, State, and Federal Governments, etc., and the donor agencies.

The SEP applies to RAAMP-SU participating States as requested by the Federal Government of Nigeria. There will be readiness criteria including the state's commitment to institutional reforms (creation of operational designated road management agencies (RARAs) and State Road funds (SRFs), and sustainable financing.

This SEP is a part of the larger pre-project Safeguards Documents and is to be considered as a living document, to be updated regularly based on the emerging needs and patterns for engagement with the various stakeholders.

CHAPTER TWO: RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) is being prepared for the RAAMP-SU and highlights all specific relevant policies, legal and regulatory frameworks including the administrative structures for management and implementation of the stakeholder engagement requirements of the Project in Nigeria. However, some other policies and state level legal and administrative frameworks applicable to the project are also highlighted in this Chapter.

Though there is no key legal and regulatory framework guiding stakeholder engagement in Nigeria, there are sections of different Federal Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines that are applied to ensure international best practices in stakeholders' engagement.

This SEP is prepared in consonance with relevant State and Federal Government policies, laws, regulations, guidelines, and applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.[2]

2.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

2.2.1 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) as amended

Chapter Two of the Nigerian Constitution takes socio-economic rights of Nigerians into account. This Chapter includes the following sentence: ‘‘No citizen should be denied the right to environment, the right to secure and adequate means of livelihood, the right to suitable and adequate shelter, the right to suitable and adequate food, etc.’’ Section 20 of the Constitution also considers the use of resources and provides that the environment must be protected and natural resources such as water, air and land, forest, and wildlife be safeguarded for the benefit of all stakeholders.

2.2.2 The Freedom of Information Act (2011)

The purpose of the Act is to make public records and information more freely available, provide for public access to public records and information, protect public records and information to the extent consistent with the public interest and the protection of personal privacy, protect serving public officers from adverse consequences for disclosing certain kinds of official information without authorization, and establish procedures for the achievement of those objectives. This Act applies not only to public institutions but also to private organizations providing public services, performing public functions or utilizing public funds. Specifically, these are covered under Section 1, Section 2, and Section 4 of the Act. According to the Act:

- All stakeholders are entitled to access to any records under the control of the government or public institution.
- Any stakeholder denied information can initiate a court proceeding to affect the release of such information.
- All public institutions shall make available any records as requested by the stakeholders within a period of 7 days.

Section 1 of the Act provides for the right of access to information held by public institutions. It states that every citizen has the right to access any public record, information, or document that is in the custody or possession of any public official, agency, or institution. Section 2 outlines the obligations of public institutions regarding the disclosure of information. It

[2]National Policy on the Environment 1989 revised 1991 & 2016, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act No. 86 1992 (CAP E12 LFN 2004), Land Use Act 1978, National Guideline and Standard for Environmental Pollution Control 1991, WB ESS1, ESS5, ESS10

mandates that public institutions shall ensure that they organize and maintain all records in their custody in a manner that facilitates public access to such records. Section 4 deals with the procedure for accessing information. It specifies that any person who is denied access to information may apply to the relevant public institution for the information, and if the application is refused, the person may institute proceedings in court for the release of the information.

2.2.3 Public Complaints Commission Act (1975)

The Public Complaints Commission Act of 1975 establishes the Public Complaints Commission (PCC) as an independent body to investigate complaints of administrative injustice in Nigeria. The commission is headed by a chairman and has commissioners appointed by the president.

The Act defines administrative injustice as any action or omission of a government agency that results in prejudice or harm to any person or group, or which is inconsistent with the law or principles of fair administration. The PCC is authorized to receive complaints from any person or group affected by administrative injustice and has the power to investigate such complaints and make recommendations to the government agency concerned.

The Act also establishes procedures for the investigation of complaints, including the power of the commission to summon witnesses, obtain documents, and make inquiries. The commission is required to report its findings and recommendations to the government agency concerned and the complainant, and the agency is required to respond within 30 days.

The Act further provides for the establishment of state branches of the commission, with similar powers and duties as the national body. Section 5 of the act outlines the functions of the Commission, which include the investigation of administrative injustices and complaints arising from the activities of government agencies. Section 7 specifies the powers of the Commissioners, including the power to investigate complaints, summon witnesses, and gather evidence. Section 8 details the procedure for making complaints to the Commission, including who may make a complaint and the form and manner in which complaints should be made. Section 10 empowers the Commissioners to take steps to settle complaints amicably, including through mediation, conciliation, or negotiation. Section 11 authorizes the Commissioners to conduct hearings and inquiries into complaints, summon witnesses, and compel the production of documents or records while Section 12 grants the Commissioners the authority to issue recommendations or directives to government agencies based on the findings of their investigations into complaints.

These sections collectively empower the Public Complaints Commission and its Commissioners to engage with stakeholders by receiving and addressing complaints arising from government activities. They outline the procedures for lodging complaints, the powers of the Commissioners to investigate, and the mechanisms for resolving complaints and issuing recommendations to government agencies. Overall, the Public Complaints Commission Act of 1975 is intended to provide a means for individuals and groups to seek redress for administrative injustice in Nigeria, and to promote transparency and accountability in government agencies.

2.2.4 National Orientation Agency Act (2005)

The Nigeria National Orientation Agency (NOA) Act was established in 2005 to provide a platform for disseminating information (Section 6 (1)a) on government policies, programs, and activities, as well as to promote national unity and integration in Nigeria. The Act defines the

NOA as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a governing board consisting of a chairman and members appointed by the president. The NOA is responsible for promoting the image and identity of Nigeria, and for educating Nigerians on their civic responsibilities and obligations.

The Act further defines the functions of the NOA to include:

- Promoting the principles of democracy, good governance, and national development
- Providing information and enlightenment on government policies, programs, and activities to the public
- Promoting national unity and integration by encouraging mutual understanding and respect among the diverse ethnic and religious groups in Nigeria
- Encouraging active participation of citizens in the democratic process and national development
- Promoting cultural and moral values that are consistent with the aspirations of the Nigerian society.

The NOA is also responsible for organizing seminars, workshops, and conferences for the public to educate them on national issues, and for conducting research on issues related to national orientation. Overall, the Nigeria National Orientation Agency Act is intended to promote national unity, integration, and good governance in Nigeria by providing a platform for disseminating information on government policies and programs and educating Nigerians on their civic responsibilities and obligations.

2.2.5 Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act Cap E12, LFN 2004

This Act provides guidelines for activities for which EIA is compulsory (such as mining operations, road development, coastal reclamation involving 50 or more hectares, etc.). It prescribes the procedure for conducting and reporting EIAs and dictates the general principles of an EIA. The EIA act enshrines that consideration must be given to all stakeholders before the commencement of any public or private project by providing for the involvement and input of all stakeholders affected by a proposed project.

The Nigeria Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act of 1992, as amended in 2017, mandates public consultation in Section 14(2) which states that: "The proponent shall ensure public disclosure and public hearing before the project is implemented, the purpose of which shall be to involve the host community, other stakeholders and the general public in the process of decision-making on the project."

This provision requires that the proponent of a project subject to the EIA process must carry out a public disclosure exercise to inform the public and other stakeholders about the project and its potential environmental, social, and economic impacts. The proponent must also organize a public hearing where the host community, other stakeholders, and the general public are given an opportunity to express their views and opinions on the project before a final decision is made.
The public consultation process is intended to ensure transparency, accountability, and public participation in the EIA process, as well as to help identify potential issues and concerns related to the project, and to ensure that the project is in line with the principles of sustainable development.

2.2.6 Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act, Cap N138, 2004

This Act provides that any land development plan must be disclosed to stakeholders to prove that such projects would not harm the environment or constitute a nuisance to the community.

2.2.7 Federal Ministry of Environment Regulations and Guidelines

The following are other applicable regulations, guidelines and standards of relates to Stakeholders engagement in Nigeria and specifically, RAAMP-SU.

- National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2007. This regulates environmental activities and promotes sustainable development. Section 20 provides for public consultation and participation in environmental impact assessment processes.
- Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act 2007. The act regulates mining activities and promotes stakeholder participation Section 115 establishes committees for community engagement and participation in mining activities.
- National Policy on Water Resources 2016. The policy guides the management and utilization of water resources. Section 3.2.4 emphasizes stakeholder involvement in water resources management and development.
- National Policy on Solid Minerals 2004 Guides the exploitation and utilization of solid minerals. Section 4.3 advocates for stakeholder participation in the mining sector.
- National Policy on Education 2004 Guides the development and management of the education sector. Section 5.2.2 calls for stakeholder involvement in education planning and implementation.
- National Health Act 2014 regulates the healthcare sector and promotes public health. Section 2.1.7 encourages stakeholder participation in health planning and service delivery.

2.2.8 International Guidelines

International Development Partners/Agencies such as World Bank and other financial organizations interested in development projects highly recognize this especially in development that result in involuntary resettlement. It is against this background that policies and guidelines have been set for managing such issues. The project will ensure compliance with the following proponents:

2.2.8.1 The World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards sets out the Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a set of policies and standards that are designed to support Borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. These standards include; World bank Environmental and Social Standards

The World Bank ESS1 and ESS10 set out the requirements for public consultation in Bank-funded projects.[3]

ESS1 requires the implementing agency to carry out effective community engagement through information disclosure of project-related information, consultation, and effective feedback. Also, to undertake consultations with relevant stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle, from identification to evaluation. The aim of these consultations is to ensure that stakeholders' views and concerns are taken into account in the project design, implementation, and evaluation. The policy emphasizes the importance of early and continuous consultation, the

[3] ESS 10 must be read in conjunction with ESS1 . Requirements regarding engagement with workers are found in ESS2 . Special provisions on emergency preparedness and response are covered in ESS2 and ESS4 . In the case of projects involving involuntary resettlement, Indigenous Peoples or cultural heritage, the Borrower will also apply the special disclosure and consultation requirements set out in ESS5, ESS7 and ESS8 .

inclusion of marginalized groups, and the need for clear and accessible communication channels.

ESS10 provides specific guidance on the content and process of consultation. It requires that consultations be conducted in a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive manner, and that they be tailored to the needs and concerns of the specific stakeholder groups. The Bank is also required to disclose information about the project and its potential impacts, and to provide opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback and input. The ESS10 emphasizes the importance of dialogue and negotiation and requires the Bank to respond to stakeholder concerns in a timely and transparent manner.

Based on the above ESSs, the implementing agency is required to identify and engage with key stakeholders, including those who are potentially affected by the project, those who can influence project outcomes, and those who have a vested interest in the project's success. The ESS also require the implementing agency to develop a consultation plan that outlines the objectives, scope, and methodology of the consultation process, and to ensure that consultations are documented, and their findings are taken into account in project decision-making.

In general, the public consultation requirements of ESS1 and ESS10 aim to ensure that Bank-funded projects are responsive to the needs and concerns of stakeholders, and that they promote sustainable development outcomes. By engaging with stakeholders throughout the project cycle, the Bank seeks to build trust and promote accountability, while ensuring that the projects it funds are socially and environmentally sustainable.

2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

2.3.1 Federal Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment is the apex policy making body responsible for addressing environmental issues in Nigeria. To fulfil this mandate, the main instrument in ensuring that environmental and social issues are mainstreamed into development projects is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act No. 86 of 1992. With this Act, the FMEnv prohibits public and private sectors from embarking on major prospects or activities without due consideration, at early stages of environmental and social impacts. The act makes an EIA mandatory for any development project and prescribes the procedures for conducting and reporting EIA studies. The responsibilities of the ministry include:

- Monitoring and enforcing environmental protection measures;
- Enforcing international laws, conventions, protocols and treaties on the environment
- Prescribing standards for and making regulations on air quality, water quality, pollution and effluent limitations, atmosphere and ozone protection, control of toxic and hazardous substances.
- Promoting cooperation with similar bodies in other countries and international agencies connected with environmental protection.

As part of its mandate, the FMEnv will ensure that all instruments prepared are disclosed following the EIA Act of 1992 and the EIA procedural guidelines of 2017.

2.3.2 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The Ministry provides credible and timely information on government activities, programs and initiatives in the development of agriculture and food production, while creating an enabling technological environment for socio-economic development of the nation. Its twin responsibility is also in the areas of improving living conditions in rural communities, through

investments in developmental initiatives targeted at enhancing, livelihoods, markets, transport and economic activities in rural communities across the nation.

2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK AT THE STATE LEVEL

The administrative framework essential to the implementation of RAAMP-SU will be unique for each participating state. Analyzing the administrative capacity for managing stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms across the 36 states of Nigeria, including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), reveals a nuanced landscape characterized by diverse strengths and weaknesses influenced by governance structures, institutional frameworks, and resource availability.

In Lagos State, renowned for its robust administrative system, entities like the Lagos State Ministry of Information and Strategy play a pivotal role in facilitating transparent communication and feedback mechanisms. Lagos boasts a relatively strong institutional framework, enabling effective stakeholder engagement and information dissemination.

Conversely, states in the North-East region, such as Borno and Yobe, grapple with security concerns and infrastructural limitations, impeding their capacity to engage stakeholders and address grievances adequately. Resource constraints and governance issues further hamper administrative capacity, making it challenging to ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making processes.

States like Rivers and Kaduna demonstrate varying degrees of administrative effectiveness. While Rivers benefits from specialized agencies like the Rivers State Ministry of Information, Kaduna leverages its Ministry of Environment to promote stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

In states with governance challenges like Kogi and Zamfara, political instability and corruption undermine administrative capacity, hindering transparency and grievance resolution processes. Despite the presence of relevant parastatals, such as state ministries of environment, these states struggle to effectively manage stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms.

In Edo State, active civil society organizations like the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) collaborate with state authorities to enhance stakeholder participation and accountability. Such partnerships contribute to strengthening administrative capacity and fostering transparent governance practices.

Overall, addressing the administrative capacity for managing stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms across Nigeria necessitates targeted efforts to strengthen institutional frameworks, invest in human resources, and foster collaboration between government agencies and civil society organizations. By addressing these challenges, states can enhance transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in governance processes, ultimately promoting sustainable development and socio-economic progress.

2.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAAMP-SU

Federal Level Implementation: The FPMU will be responsible for the overall coordination and supervisory of implementation programs and activities under the RAAMP-SU in Nigeria. It will provide oversight on behalf of the FMARD and Government of Nigeria (GoN) and provide updates on project development to the GoN and the World Bank. With regards to environmental and social safeguards compliance and reporting; the FPMU has Environmental

(3), Social Safeguards (2) and GBV Officers (2), including two (3) Technical Assistance Consultants for Environment, Social Development and Gender-Based Violence respectively.

State Project Implementation Units (SPIU): The SPIUs are established within a particularly selected or appropriate state ministry; in order to coordinate the affairs of RAAMP-SU at the State-level. The SPIUs' will be responsible for day-to-day project implementation activities, including procurement, disbursement, Financial Management (FM), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Environmental and Social Safeguards. The SPIUs report directly to the FPMU on issues related to project implementation through their State Project Coordinators (SPCs). To ensure Environmental and Social Safeguards compliance prior to and during project implementation, the SPIUs ensure responsibility through their respective Safeguards Unit. FPMU also has **3rd level** – Supervisory Consultants who are responsible for overseeing civil work milestones of Contractors (4th level). The Supervisory Consultant also have environmental and social specialist on their team who are responsible for ensuring Contractors meet their environmental and social obligations on sub-project implementation. Contractors have HSE officers on their team responsible for ensuring health and safety compliance.

CHAPTER THREE: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR FIELD ASSESSMENT

This SEP is an outcome of several field assessments, consultations (hybrid, virtual, phone calls and physical) and working sessions that were held during project design and field assessment stages. Consultations were carried out in selected communities within LGAs of the 3 senatorial zones of the participating States where RAAMP is currently being implemented and some selected states that are anticipated to join the RAAMP-SU.

Initial consultations were carried out during May 2022 in 8 participating RAAMP states[4] and fresh consultations were further carried out between 22nd and 25th of April 2024 in some selected states (Sokoto, Katsina, Oyo, Ogun, Akwa Ibom and Kano).[5]

Furthermore, aa series of high-level technical meetings with actors and supporters (MDAs, NGOs and Civil Rights Organizations) of the project was also carried out. These interviews were conducted to deepen knowledge of social and cultural dynamics across communities in the project states and to establish the existing systems of engagement. Political office holders from the affected communities as well as some randomly selected individuals were also interviewed. In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- ***Openness and life-cycle approach:*** Public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole life cycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
- ***Informed participation and feedback:*** Information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholder feedback, and for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns.
- ***Inclusiveness and sensitivity:*** Stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups that may be at risk of being left out of project benefits, particularly women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, and migrant workers and communities, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- ***Flexibility:*** If social distancing, cultural context (for example, particular gender dynamics), or governance factors (for example, high risk of retaliation) inhibit traditional forms of face-to-face engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet- or phone-based communication.

Following the Stakeholder engagements in the participating eight (8) RAAMP States, there are similarities in the States that will enhance the overall sustainability of the proposed project, especially during the implementation phase of the project. We hereby recommend the following:

- A citizen engagement programme which gives opportunity to the people to fully participate in the project is recommended. This should encompass reports of the

[4] See Annex Four

[5] See Annex Five. Consultation is still ongoing at different levels for the RAAMP-SU project preparation.

projects through local radio phone-in-programmes in local languages, personal phones of specific numbers, letter writing, interviews, and creation of a RAAMP-SU App for retired public servants in the local communities to interact with government for effective monitoring.

- Local workers should be considered and given priority during project implementation in order to limit the number of migrant workers. This will reduce threats to community culture, health, safety and security as well as stimulate local socio-economic activities, improve livelihood and reduce poverty in the RAAMP-SU states.
- Implementation of RAAMP-SU in the selected should involve public participation and a well-established community relation to create a sense of ownership of the project by the communities and to make the projects successful and sustainable.
- The SPIU should ensure cross gender participation in all aspects of project implementation.

For Communication Channels, the following is recommended:

- Mass Media – Radio, Television and Newspapers. Emphasis should however be on the use of local media organisations and outfit.
- State media especially Radio and Television broadcast in local languages and dialects of RAAMP-SU communities.
- Verbal communication 'Face-to-face' Communication is recommended as specific information about the RAAMP-SU in specific sites cannot always be captured by the Mass Media. As rural communities, people believed in word the of mouth and face to face encounters to further attract discussions and contributions. Periodic phone conversations with the Stakeholders have proved useful during engagements.
- Social media – use of Facebook, Twitter should be sustained as some of the participating RAAMP-SU states offices have already subscribed to these platforms. The use of bulk short messages (SMS) should be encouraged as Stakeholders are conversant with dissemination of messages on phones.
- Project website – This will complement the social media platforms.
- Mid-Media and IEC Materials – use of a Periodic newsletter on RAAMP-SU activities is highly recommended along with posters, billboards in official and local languages.
- Training and support to the Stakeholders and other key participants in the RAAMP-SU activities.

3.2 STAKEHOLDERS CATEGORIZATION

For the purposes of the SEP, and based on World Bank ESS 10, stakeholders of the proposed RAAMP-SU were divided into the following core categories: (i) Project-Affected Persons (PAPs); (ii) Other Interested Parties; and (iii) Vulnerable Groups. Engagement with all identified stakeholders was to ensure maximum possible contribution from everyone towards the successful implementation of the project and to enable the project to draw on their pre-existing expertise, networks and agendas. It would also help to facilitate both the community's and institutional endorsement of the project by various parties.

3.2.1 Project-affected parties

Project-Affected Persons under RAAMP-SU comprises of those households and communities that are likely to be impacted in the project areas where component 1 and 2 activities of the project are to be implemented. The project has therefore identified project-affected parties' interests and roles in the project's design, implementation and decision-making processes. Project activities under this component are likely to result in clearance of vegetation, crops and fences for the servitude. Additionally, project activities are likely to affect communal land used for grazing, subsistence farming and smallholder farms and may result in temporary restriction of access to homesteads, businesses and communal lands. Therefore, communication on the timing of works will be a crucial component of minimizing impacts. The overarching implementation and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement plan will be the responsibility of the SPIU of each participating state. Affected parties include local communities, community members, and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Project. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

1. **Farmers:** Smallholder farmers who rely on agriculture as their primary source of income may benefit from improved rural access and agricultural marketing facilities, leading to increased productivity and income.
2. **Agribusinesses:** Companies involved in agricultural production, processing, and marketing stand to gain from enhanced rural access and improved marketing infrastructure, potentially leading to increased market reach and profitability.
3. **Rural Communities:** Residents of rural areas where the project is implemented may experience improved access to essential services and increased economic opportunities, leading to overall socio-economic development.
4. **Transporters:** Individuals or businesses involved in transportation services, such as trucking companies or logistics providers, may benefit from increased demand for transporting agricultural goods due to improved rural access.
5. **Retailers and Market Traders:** Businesses engaged in retailing agricultural products in rural markets may experience increased trade opportunities and higher sales volumes as a result of improved access to agricultural produce.
6. **Consumers:** Rural consumers may benefit from increased availability and affordability of agricultural products due to improved marketing infrastructure and reduced transportation costs.

3.2.2 Other Interested Parties

Other Interested Parties include individuals, groups, or organizations with an overriding interest in the project. These groups of stakeholders will be interested on the RAAMP for variety of reasons. Their interest could be because of its location, characteristics, and impacts, or other matters related to the broader public interest. These parties may include regulators, Government Officials, the Private Sector, the Scientific Community, Academic Unions, Women's Organizations, other Civil Society Organizations, and Cultural Groups.

The project has and will continue to identify other interested parties' interest and roles in the project's design, implementation and decision-making process. The SPIU in each State has undertaken preliminary stakeholder identification exercise and has developed a list of all the actors that may affect the project design and outcome. Relationship with each of these stakeholders is encouraging and shall be cultivated to create and maintain constructive engagements. These specifically include;

1. **Government Agencies:** Relevant government departments and agencies responsible for rural development, agriculture, and transportation may be affected by the project's outcomes, requiring them to adapt policies and allocate resources accordingly.

2. **Financial Institutions:** Banks and microfinance institutions providing financial services to rural communities may experience changes in demand for loans and other financial products as a result of increased economic activity in rural areas.
3. **NGOs and Development Organizations:** Non-governmental organizations and development agencies working in rural development and agriculture may collaborate with or be impacted by the project's activities and outcomes.
4. **Environmental Stakeholders:** Environmental organizations and conservation groups may be concerned about the potential environmental impacts of improved rural access and agricultural marketing activities, such as deforestation or habitat loss.

3.2.3 Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups[6]

While the project envisages transforming different communities and creating a lasting impact, the probability of certain groups of people feeling discontent is possible. These people could be beneficiaries or non-beneficiaries of the project. Other groups are susceptible to exclusion from, and/or are unable to fully participate in the mainstream consultation processes and as such may require specific measures and assistance to ensure adequate inclusion in project activities.

Women and children, elderly, disabled and chronically ill are oftentimes the most vulnerable because of their limited access to information due to physical, social, cultural and structural barriers within the communities. These categories of people will be given particular attention through targeted methods that will enable information sharing and understanding of the nature of project activities and the anticipated positive and potential negative impacts of the project as well as their expectations. Within the Project, vulnerable or disadvantaged groups include but are not limited to those listed in the table below.

Table 1: List of Vulnerable Groups and barriers faced In Accessing Information and Project Benefits

SN	Vulnerable Groups	Barriers in Accessing Information and/or other benefits
1	Smallholder Farmers	Limited access to technology and internet connectivity, low literacy rates, lack of awareness about project initiatives, language barriers, and geographical isolation.
2	Women Farmers	Gender disparities in access to resources such as land, finance, and education, limited mobility due to cultural norms, lack of access to extension services tailored to their needs, and limited decision-making power within households.
3	Youths in Rural Areas	Limited access to education and vocational training opportunities, lack of access to capital for entrepreneurship, migration to urban areas in search of better opportunities, and disconnect from traditional farming practices.
4	Elderly Farmers	Physical limitations affecting farm work and mobility, limited access to technology and digital information, reliance on traditional farming methods, and potential lack of awareness about project benefits.
5	Physically Challenged	Lack of accessible infrastructure, limited access to education and training opportunities, discrimination, and stigma within communities,

[6] It is particularly important to understand whether project impacts may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project, and to ensure that awareness raising and stakeholder engagement be adapted to take into account such groups' or individuals' particular sensitivities, concerns, and cultural sensitivities and to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. Engagement with vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project-related decision making so that their awareness of and input into the overall process are commensurate with those of other stakeholders.

SN	Vulnerable Groups	Barriers in Accessing Information and/or other benefits
	and their caretakers	and limited availability of assistive technologies for agricultural activities.
6	Migrant Farmers	Seasonal mobility affecting their ability to engage consistently with project activities, language barriers, lack of access to social services, and limited awareness of their rights as workers.
7	Landless Agricultural labourers	Limited access to land ownership, dependency on daily wages, vulnerability to exploitation by landowners, lack of access to credit and other financial services, and limited bargaining power in the agricultural value chain.
8	Remote Tribal Communities	Geographical isolation, limited infrastructure development in tribal areas, cultural differences affecting engagement with external projects, lack of access to formal education, and historical marginalization.
9	Informal Market Traders	Lack of formal business registration, limited access to financial services, vulnerability to market fluctuations, lack of market information, and limited capacity for business development and expansion.
10	Women and Children	Gender disparities in access to resources such as land, finance, and education for women; limited childcare facilities hindering women's participation; lack of awareness about project initiatives among women; potential exclusion of children's needs from project considerations.
11	Elderly	Physical limitations affecting farm work and mobility among elderly farmers; limited access to technology and digital information; reliance on traditional farming methods; potential lack of awareness about project benefits among elderly community members.
12	Women-headed Households	Limited access to resources and decision-making power within households for women heads of households; potential exclusion from project benefits due to lack of recognition of women's roles in agricultural production; limited access to financial services and markets.
13	Unemployed	Lack of access to stable employment opportunities; potential exclusion from project benefits due to limited participation in the formal labor market; limited access to training and skill development programs; potential dependency on informal sources of income.
14	Sexual and Gender Minorities	Discrimination and stigma affecting participation in project activities among sexual and gender minorities; potential exclusion from project benefits due to societal marginalization; limited access to healthcare services tailored to their needs; lack of representation in project planning and decision-making processes.

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the Project may be added, further confirmed, and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate. Description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the project is provided in the following sections.

3.2.4 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming in stakeholder engagement and planning involves integrating gender perspectives into all stages of the planning and engagement process to ensure that the needs, interests, and voices of both men and women are considered and addressed equally.

The importance of gender mainstreaming includes several key aspects. Firstly, it promotes equity and inclusion by ensuring that the diverse needs and concerns of both men and women are taken into account, thereby fostering equity in decision-making processes. Secondly, considering gender perspectives enhances the effectiveness of planning outcomes by addressing the specific challenges and opportunities faced by different gender groups. Thirdly, gender mainstreaming contributes to achieving development goals, particularly sustainable development goals, by addressing gender inequalities and empowering women, which is crucial for socio-economic progress. Additionally, integrating gender considerations into stakeholder engagement and planning ensures compliance with legal and policy frameworks in many countries that mandate gender equality and mainstreaming in development activities.

Key considerations for gender mainstreaming encompass various aspects. Firstly, understanding gender dynamics is crucial, including the socio-cultural, economic, and political factors that shape gender roles, responsibilities, and power relations within the context of the stakeholders involved. Secondly, conducting inclusive stakeholder analysis involves identifying and engaging diverse groups of men and women, including marginalized and vulnerable populations, in the planning process. Thirdly, gender-responsive communication entails using language and strategies that resonate with both men and women, considering factors such as literacy levels and preferred communication channels. Addressing gender-specific needs involves designing stakeholder engagement activities and interventions that cater to the unique needs and priorities of different gender groups, such as childcare support for women or accessibility for persons with disabilities. Balancing participation ensures an enabling environment that encourages the active involvement of both men and women in decision-making processes, mitigating any disproportionate power dynamics. Monitoring and evaluation with gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis allows tracking progress on gender equality outcomes and identifying areas for improvement. Lastly, capacity building initiatives empower stakeholders to integrate gender perspectives effectively into their work through training and skill development.

By integrating gender considerations into stakeholder engagement and planning processes, organizations can ensure that their initiatives are more inclusive, responsive, and ultimately contribute to achieving gender equality and sustainable development.

3.3 STAKEHOLDER INFLUENCE-INTEREST MAPPING

Interest and influence are two key dimensions used in stakeholder mapping to determine the level of engagement and prioritization for each stakeholder. All identified stakeholders were mapped according to the influence and power they may wield and the interest they have or the importance they may attach to the success of the project.

"**Interest**" has to do with the priority that the proponent needs to place on each of these stakeholders with a view to what they stand to gain or lose and solving their concerns within the purview of project goals. 'Importance' does not necessarily connote the generally accepted social status of these stakeholders but the level of their significance in line with the processes, goals and desired outcome of RAAMP-SU.

Influence or Power has to do with the capacity of the stakeholders to impact the implementation of the project in relation to the force they can deploy in the context of their stake holding. This force may be positive or negative. This mapping will help determine the level of involvement that the project must accord the different categories.

This Power-Interest Mapping is shown in the matrix below and it is important to note that its composition is relatively qualitative and subjective. The qualitative findings of the analysis of identified stakeholders was used to map them based on their "Interest (or impact)" and Influence (or Power) on RAAMP-SU activities.

The mapping helped to classify project stakeholders into four categories which are:

1. **Influential Opponents:** These are stakeholder groups that can potentially have high influence on the decision-making processes on the project. Their level of influence may be direct or indirect**.** Local authorities, including municipal and regional governments, play a crucial role in decision-making processes related to the project. Their involvement is essential for coordinating local initiatives, ensuring compliance with regulations, and addressing community concerns effectively. Similarly, the anchoring ministry department and agency responsible for overseeing the project have significant influence and responsibility in guiding its implementation. Their leadership and coordination efforts are vital for aligning project objectives with broader policy goals and objectives. FMARD holds a pivotal role in shaping project outcomes, particularly concerning agricultural and rural development aspects. Their expertise and resources are instrumental in promoting sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing food security, and fostering economic growth in rural areas. Mass media organizations wield considerable influence in shaping public opinion and perception of the project through their reportage. Their coverage can impact decision-making processes by raising awareness, highlighting issues, and influencing public discourse. Utility companies with assets along the project corridor also hold sway over project decisions. They may assert their rights to install income-yielding assets in the project corridor, potentially affecting project plans and implementation timelines. Their voices and concerns must be carefully considered and addressed to ensure stakeholder buy-in and project success. The influence of these organisations could have a net-opposition effect on the project due to;
    i. Perceived impacts of the project
    ii. Level of availability of information

2. Influential Champions: These are stakeholder groups that can potentially have high influence on the decision-making processes on the project. Their level of influence may be direct or indirect. As project champions, they will typically be involved in facilitating project implementation and facilitating different aspects of the project works. For instance, agencies of Government with RAAMP SPIU and its parent Ministry will be the lead agency and are project Influential Champions due to the expectations related to their mandate.

3. Non-Influential Opponents: These are stakeholder organisations that would potentially be opposed to project activities. However, they are not likely to be involved in, or to affect decision-making processes on the project. Under this category, Non-Governmental Organisations have technical knowledge of development projects but are not expected or required by their own mandate to sanction or approve the implementation of such projects. It is however very likely that such organisations would demand for items that may not be within the scope of the project or request for implementation of measures that they perceive as necessary for the reduction or avoidance of impacts on people. Their scope of operations on project activities is usually limited to advocacy interventions targeted at decision makers. Similarly, Local land users, Owners and Users of Affected Property and Local Groups of Vulnerable Persons are also likely to oppose project activities due to its displacement impacts. They do not have the legal means to affect decision-making, and this makes them potential project opponents with little influence.

4. Non-Influential Champions: These are stakeholder groups that are keen to have the project due to the economic and infrastructural benefits to the city. They are less likely to harp on the negative impacts, even when they exist and would play the role as leading advocates for the progress of the project. However, their efforts is limited to lobbying as they cannot exercise any real power on the project. Organizations representing citizens groups, professional bodies, community leaders and opinion molders are expected to fall into this category.

	Influential Opponents
	Influential Champions
	Non-Influential Opponents
	Non-Influential Champions

The findings of the mapping of the states visited has been harmonised and presented in a single Influence-Interest Matrix shown below. The mapping also served the purpose of informing an overarching strategy on the level or approach to engagement of the four groups of stakeholder revealed through this mapping process.

Table 2: The Influence-Interest Matrix of Stakeholders on RAAMP-SU

POWER/ INFLUENCE	HIGH	• Media • Labour union • Transport union • Local and provincial level political authority • Anchoring Ministry, department and Agency • Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)	• Water users • Retired civil servants • Project financial management unit at the state level (PFMU) • Livestock keeper
	LOW	• Primary healthcare centres • Hunters • Cooperative societies • Off farming Income Generating groups (OIGG) • Schools and Banks • Herders • Village Teachers • Foresters • Utility service providers • Vigilantes/Police	• Traditional Institution • Religious Institution • Community Based Organizations • Contractors • Women in Agriculture • Marketers/Traders • Youths • Vulnerable groups
		LOW (or negative interest)	HIGH (or positive interest)
	INTEREST		

3.4 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholders are often varied and heterogeneous, with different levels of interest or power. Therefore, better understanding of stakeholder interest, relevance, motivations, and drivers is essential for effective dissemination and prioritization. Understanding stakeholder motivations will enable the participating States in the parent RAAMP project and RAAMP-SU define appropriate key messages and effectively engage, communicate with, and promote future dialogue with different stakeholders. This framework is useful not only to understand where

stakeholders might be in terms of interest and power, but it also provides a way to understand how the project may wish to impact upon particular groups of stakeholders.

Despite the clear differences between stakeholder categories, some stakeholder interests and barriers overlap. This is not surprising since stakeholders exist in relationship with one another and often share ecosystems. Therefore, this stakeholder engagement plan seeks to address their interests whilst attempting to overcome some of the barriers they experience. Furthermore, this engagement plan seeks to integrate stakeholder views in a way which enables them to view issues from one another's standpoint, which can also reduce barriers and undermine inhibitors.

In view of the above, we have based the stakeholder analysis on five criteria to better understand stakeholders: relevance, their relationship to the issue and relative usefulness for this engagement. These are as follows:

1. **Contribution:** Does the stakeholder have information, counsel or expertise on the issue that could be useful to the project? Is their knowledge of value to the project?
2. **Legitimacy:** How legitimate is the stakeholder's claim for engagement? Are they directly or indirectly affected by the project?
3. **Willingness to engage:** How willing is the stakeholder to engage? Are they proactive?
4. **Influence:** How influential is the stakeholder? Who are they likely to influence?
5. **Necessity for involvement:** Is this someone who could add value and act as a multiplier of the impact of the project?

Contribution and legitimacy refer to the expertise of the stakeholder, while influence and necessity of involvement of stakeholder is the value they bring to the project. Understanding the relationship between identified stakeholders of the project with the project is vital to effective stakeholder engagement. This relationship take place between all the stakeholders including those appearing to have a high degree of influence on the project, like relevant federal government departments, who are obviously of high importance for its success, and those of high importance to the success of the project, but with low influence, like the state governments. It also includes those with high influence, who can therefore affect the project outcomes, but whose interests are not necessarily aligned with the overall goals of RAAMP-SU, in terms of primary benefits, like those of multilateral agencies. Added to these are others with low influence on, or importance to project objectives, and may require limited monitoring or evaluation but are of low priority, in terms of close personal or group benefit, like the Civil Society Groups, the Media, etc.

Table 3: Features of identified Stakeholders

No	Stakeholders	Contribution	Legitimacy	Willingness to engage	Influence	Necessity for Involvement
1.	Related Federal Government Agencies	Legislation	Constitutional	High	Profound	Official
2.	Related State Government Agencies	Policy Implementation	Constitutional	High	High	Official
3.	Multilateral Organizations	Finance, Technical	Voluntary, Global cooperation and Development	High	High	Partnership, Support
4.	Host Communities	Environmental Peace	Ascriptive	High	High	Good neighborliness, protection of their basic rights

No	Stakeholders	Contribution	Legitimacy	Willingness to engage	Influence	Necessity for Involvement
5.	NGOs and CSOs	Accountability, Transparency	Interest, Social Responsibility	High	High	Engendering Trust
6.	Civil Rights Groups	Advocacy, Good mining governance	Interest, Social Accountability	High	High	Confidence Building
7.	Media Organisations	Awareness, Sensitization	Social Responsibility, Public Trust	High	Moderate	Building Public Trust and Confidence
8.	Women Groups/ Associations	Inclusion, Accountability, Environmental Peace	Ascriptive	High	Moderate	Protection of basic human right. Peace Building Community Development
9.	Vulnerable Groups	Inclusion, Accountability, Environmental Peace	Ascriptive	High	Moderate	Protection of basic human right. Peace Building Community Development
10.	Security Agencies	Peace and Conflict Resolution	Statutory	High	Moderate	Peace and Stability
11.	Others	Direct and Indirect Involvement in RAAMP Activity	Private and Public interest	Moderate	Moderate	Expansion of involvement and understanding

CHAPTER FOUR: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 SEP APPROACH

In adherence with the applicable reference framework and the expectations of the stakeholders, the project will undertake regular engagement with the key stakeholder groups identified throughout the life of the project. Key information disclosure will gear around the planning and preparatory stages of the project to ensure sustainability of the project design through its operation and achievement of outcomes.

International standards emphasize the importance of a 'free, prior and informed,' consultation which implies an accessible and unconstrained process that is accompanied by the timely provision of relevant and understandable information.

The primary objective of these engagement activities is to allow for the stakeholders to interact with the project and contribute towards the project planning and in an effective and culturally appropriate manner. Table 8 below identifies the key proposed engagement activities, their frequency, responsible parties and mode of operation will be updated as required. The updates will be based on the monitoring process and feedback of the stakeholders throughout the life of the project. Furthermore, the following table and engagement plan will not limit the project from interacting with the stakeholders when required.

An attendance list should be made available at the commencement of all engagement activities to record all participants who are present at the meeting. Wherever possible, attendees' signatures should be obtained as proof of their participation. Details of the attendees who were not initially on the list (e.g., those participating in place of somebody else, or public) should be included in addition to those who have registered for the meeting in advance.

In most cases and as a general practice, the introductory initial part of the meeting should be delivered in a format that is readily understandable to the audience of laypersons and should be free of excessive technical jargon. If necessary, preference should be given, whenever possible, to the oral and visual methods of communication (including presentations, pictorials, illustrations, graphics and animation) accompanied by hand-out materials imparting the relevant information in understandable terms rather than as text laden with technical intricacies. If a large audience is expected to attend a public meeting or a hearing, necessary arrangements will be made to ensure audibility and visibility of the presentations. This includes provision of a microphone, proper illumination, projector, places allocated for the wheelchair users, etc.

Taking records of the meeting is essential both for the purposes of transparency and the accuracy of capturing public comments. At least three ways of recording may be used, including:

- Taking written minutes of the meeting by a specially assigned person or a secretary;
- audio recording (e.g. by means of voice recorders); and
- Photographing.

The latter should be implemented with a reasonable frequency throughout the meeting, allowing notable scenes to be captured but at the same time not distracting or disturbing the audience excessively. Where feasible, a video recording may also be undertaken. A combination of these methods ensures that the meeting is fully documented and that there are no significant gaps in the records which may result in some of the important comments received from the stakeholder audience being overlooked.

The methods of engagement proposed below incorporate individual profiles, concerns, and expectations of the groups. The need for different modes of engagement is primarily because the utilization of a common mode of operation for all the stakeholders and that for the whole project duration may result in the failure of the engagement process to achieving its goals

4.1.1 Stakeholders Communication Strategy

This communication plan will be driven by citizen's engagement tools covering town hall meetings, free toll lines, short messages, call centres, Radio programmes in local languages, phone –in. RAAMP-SU Apps will also be created according to the needs of stakeholders as shown in the table below.

Table 4: Communication Dissemination Tools for Stakeholder Group

Stakeholder groups	Dissemination tools								
	Project website	Webinars	Project Newsletter	Workshops and Events	Social media	Audio-visual material	Mobile application	Training	Press releases
High Interest-High Influence (Collaborate)									
Related Federal Government Agencies									
Related State Government Agencies									
Multilateral Organizations									
Host Communities									
Civil Rights Groups									
Local and Provincial level political authority									
Low Interest-Low Influence (Keep informed)									
Primary healthcare centres									
Herders, Foresters									
Vulnerable Groups									
NGOs and CSOs									
Security Agencies, Vigilantes/Police									
Vulnerable groups									
Off farming Income Generating groups (OIGG)									

Stakeholder groups	Dissemination tools								
	Project website	Webinars	Project Newsletter	Workshops and Events	Social media	Audio-visual material	Mobile application	Training	Press releases
Schools and Banks, Village Teachers									
Utility service providers									
Media Organisations									
High Interest-Low Influence (Involve and Consult)									
Traditional Institution									
Religious Institution									
Community Based Organizations									
Contractors									
Women in Agriculture									
Marketers/Traders Youths									
Vulnerable groups									
Low Interest High Influence (Engage)									
Water users Retired civil servants									
Project financial management unit at the state level (PFMU)									
Livestock keeper									

Engaging stakeholders in a Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (Scale-Up) requires tailored methods that resonate with the unique characteristics and needs of rural communities. Some stakeholder engagement methods that can be employed for the RAAMP-SU were proposed and discussed with the stakeholders and are outlined below:

i. **Community Meetings:** Organizing community meetings in rural areas allows project teams to directly interact with local farmers, traders, and community leaders. These meetings provide an opportunity to discuss project objectives, gather feedback, and understand local needs and priorities.

ii. **Focus Group Discussions:** Conducting focus group discussions with key stakeholders such as farmers' groups, women's associations, and local cooperatives can yield valuable insights into specific issues, challenges, and opportunities related to rural access and agricultural marketing.

iii. **Surveys and Questionnaires:** Distributing surveys and questionnaires to a broader group of stakeholders can help gather quantitative data on preferences, needs, and perceptions. Online surveys or mobile-based surveys can also be employed for wider reach.

iv. **Interviews:** Conducting one-on-one interviews with stakeholders, including farmers, agricultural extension workers, and market vendors, can provide in-depth insights into individual perspectives, experiences, and concerns related to the project.

v. **Stakeholder Workshops:** Organizing workshops or training sessions focused on rural access and agricultural marketing can foster learning, collaboration, and co-creation of solutions with stakeholders. Workshops can cover topics such as market trends, value chain analysis, and best practices in agricultural marketing.

vi. **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA):** PRA techniques, such as transect walks, seasonal calendars, and resource mapping, can be employed to facilitate participatory planning and decision-making with local communities. These techniques help in understanding local contexts, resources, and dynamics.

vii. **Digital Platforms:** Utilizing digital platforms, such as websites, social media channels, and mobile apps, can help in reaching and engaging a wider audience of stakeholders. These platforms can be used for sharing project updates, collecting feedback, and facilitating online discussions.

viii. **Field Visits:** Conducting field visits to rural areas allows project teams to directly observe the local context, interact with stakeholders on the ground, and gain first-hand insights into the realities and challenges faced by rural communities.

ix. **Feedback Mechanisms:** Implementing feedback mechanisms, such as suggestion boxes, helplines, or community hotlines, can enable stakeholders to share their feedback, concerns, or suggestions anonymously, ensuring inclusivity and transparency in the engagement process.

Incorporating a mix of these stakeholder engagement methods tailored to the local context and culture can help ensure meaningful participation, foster ownership, and enhance the success and sustainability of RAAMP-SU. Regular communication, transparency, and respect for local knowledge and expertise are key principles that should guide stakeholder engagement efforts in rural settings.

The proposed dissemination strategy tools for stakeholders' engagement will enable project acceptance by identified target groups, through both passive (e.g. website, information leaflets, newsletters), and active means (e.g., Town-hall meetings, workshops, and by direct liaisons with other projects). In addition, a communication strategy making use of a campaign-based approach will help to target a broader range of stakeholders as well as the general public in order to maximize the impact of the project. Overall, stakeholder engagement for RAAMP-SU is planned to be delivered through the following channels:

a) The project website and social media channels (twitter, Facebook, etc.); these will be developed with the aim to increase awareness about the project research and results at the broadest possible international scale and enhance the project interactions with a wider audience, including laymen and professionals.
b) Participatory workshops, that will be used to communicate the visions and transition pathways to citizens, towards integration and adoption of environmental behaviors;
c) Dissemination and information material (brochures, flyers, newsletters, etc.) including the basic components of RAAMP, will be communicated as a toolkit to stakeholders; audiovisual material as a supportive tool;
d) A series of annual workshops on Project progress and new findings will be carried out inviting stakeholders;

e) Training workshops will take place targeting key stakeholders and regulators (e.g. policy makers);
f) Webinars will serve as a virtual place to reach out to stakeholders and end-users, to exchange and discuss experiences, methodologies and results.
g) Surveys targeting critical issues; survey results will be incorporated into the assessments before producing policy recommendations; final recommendations will be produced after consolidating with policy makers. The results and recommendations will serve as support for further development of policies in support of rural access development as well as agricultural marketing within the country.
h) A mobile application, a citizen-oriented ICT-enabled tool that allows end-users to gather information about RAAMP activities, Environmental and social Risk impacts and mitigation etc.
i) Press releases will be issued at crucial milestones of the project to announce and disseminate the project results to the media, news agencies to ensure a high impact and wide distribution of the project output.

4.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

Table 5: Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)

Project Stage	Activities	Estimated date/Time Period	Topic of Consultation/Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
All Project Stages	Public Consultation with Farmers and Host communities	Quarterly	Increased access to local markets; improved transportation of crops; reduced spoilage and waste of crops, resulting in higher profits; increased access to inputs such as fertilizers and equipment that will lead to an increase in crop yields and productivity; improved access to information about market prices and other important information; better access to social services such healthcare and education; improved economic situation and quality of life for farmers, their families and the community at large	Presentations at Farmers Cooperatives and Community meetings, FGD, Interviews, Text Messages. Posters on RAAMP-SU are pasted in the communities. Information centers created in the communities managed by a Liaison community officer. Distribution of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities. Public announcements twice daily on local radio and television stations in local languages. SPIU Communication Officers to coordinate	Farmers	Social Safeguards Specialist, Communication Specialist
Preparation and	Consultation with	Quarterly	Increased access to local market; improved transportation of their goods and services;	Meetings, FGD, Interviews, Text	Women Groups	GBV consultant,

Project Stage	Activities	Estimated date/Time Period	Topic of Consultation/Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Implementation stages	Women's Group on GBV/SEA		reduced the time and energy needed to transport goods which will allow them focus on other income generating activities; enhanced access to education and healthcare; increased participation in decision making processes at the household and community level; improved access to credit and financial services; women empowerment and promotion of gender equality in agriculture, agro-business and their communities.	Messages. Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities	(Women In Agriculture)	Communication Specialist
Preparation and Implementation stages	Public Consultation with Marketers and Traders	Every 4-6 months	Faster and more efficient transportation; reduced travel time to transport good from farms to markets or processing centers; increased profits; reduced transportation costs which will lead to reduction in wear and tear on vehicles and lowering fuel consumption; increased market access; expansion of customer base and increased sales volumes; enhanced competitiveness with other players in the market.	Presentations / Seminars/ FGD, Interviews, Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities Workshop	Marketers / Traders	Agro-logistics Officer
Preparation and Implementation stages	Public Consultation with Youth	Every 6 months	Improved access to markets; enhance economic independence; increased opportunities for employment in the agriculture sector; It will help build their skills and gain experience in agro transportation, storage and marketing; access to training and education on farming practices; enhanced social inclusion.	FGD, Interviews, Presentations / Seminars/ Workshop. Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities	Youths	SPIU/Communication Specialist/Ministry of Youth

Project Stage	Activities	Estimated date/Time Period	Topic of Consultation/Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Preparation Stage	Public Engagement with Politicians	Quarterly	Improved communication and engagement with political constituents; demonstration of effective governance; improved access to resources which can benefit their rural constituents; increased economic development that will improve the living standard of rural constituents; enhanced political popularity.	Consultations, Meetings, Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities	Politicians	Consultant/SPIU
Preparation and Implementation stages	Public Engagement with Transporters and Road Users	Every two months	Reduced transport times, faster and smoother transportations of agricultural products; reduced vehicle maintenance costs; increased business opportunities; access to new markets and customers thereby increasing revenue streams; improved safety by reducing risk of accidents and damage to goods in transit; improved quality of life	Meetings, FGD, Interviews, . Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities	Transporters	SPIU/Contractor/Engineers/ Ministry of Works and Transport
Preparation and Implementation stages	Consultation with Retired Civil servants and decision makers in the host community	Once in 6 months	Improved access to healthcare; access to markets; improved access to social amenities such as religious centres, schools and community centres which can improve their quality of life; increased employment opportunities in the agriculture sector for retired civil servants who may be looking for part-time or flexible work opportunities.	Consultations. Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities	Retired Civil Servants	SPIU/Social and Environmental Safeguard Specialist

Project Stage	Activities	Estimated date/Time Period	Topic of Consultation/Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Preparation and Implementation stages	Consultation with Host Communities	Every two months	Improved access to government services; increased social mobility; enhanced communication and networking; increased economic development; improved community resilience.	FGD, Interviews, Presentations / Seminars/ Workshop. Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities	Representatives of Community	SPIU/Communication Specialist
Implementation Stage	Consultations with Civil Rights Groups	Every 6 months	Increased access to marginalized communities; improved human rights monitoring; enhanced advocacy efforts; increased social inclusion; improved networking and collaboration.	FGD, Interviews, Presentations / Seminars/ Workshop. Distributions of leaflets/ pamphlets on RAAMP-SU activities	Representatives of Civil Rights Groups	SPIU/Communication Specialist
Construction Stage	Consultation with Contractors and Construction Companies	Quarterly	Improved access to construction sites; ease of construction companies to transport materials, equipment and personnel to sites; enhanced safety by provide such company with well-maintained and reliable transportation infrastructure, reducing the risks of accident and equipment damage; increased efficiency; expanded business opportunities by opening up new markets and opportunities in remote or rural areas; improved corporate social responsibility.	Interviews, Presentations / Seminars/ Workshop	Construction Companies	Safeguard/ministry of works / transport
All Stages	Consultations with Federal Government MDAs	Every 6 months,	improved food security by facilitating the transportation of agricultural products from rural areas to urban centres and export markets; ensuring that food reaches consumers in a timely and cost-effective	Newspaper Publication Social media platforms Websites	Government Agencies (National)	FPMU

Project Stage	Activities	Estimated date/Time Period	Topic of Consultation/Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
			manner; increased economic growth by promotion of investments in agriculture and facilitating trade commerce; enhanced regional integration; improved disaster response; enhanced environmental management.			
All Stages	Consultation with State level MDAs	Every 6 months	Improved access to rural areas, making it easier to deliver services, respond to emergencies and implement development programs; increased economic development by opening up new markets and facilitating trade, commerce and promoting investment; enhanced social inclusion; enhanced environmental management by providing access to protected areas for monitoring and management; promotion of sustainable land-use practices in rural areas.	Website, Social media platforms, Radio and Television appearances.	Government Agencies (State)	SPIU
Constructionand Implementation Stages	Consultation with Vulnerable Groups within	Every 6 months	improved access to basic services such as healthcare, education and social services (reduced travel times and transportation cost); increased economic opportunities; enhanced social inclusion by improving and	FGD, Interviews, Sign language techniques from experts to be used such as Braille for virtually impaired–	Vulnerable [7] and disadvantaged people in	Social Safeguards/GVB consultant

[7] Examples may include (i) Women: ensure that community engagement teams are gender-balanced and promote women's leadership within these, design online and in-person surveys and other engagement activities so that women in unpaid care work can participate; consider provisions for childcare, transport, and safety for any in-person community engagement activities; there may also be women who face multiple challenges, for example, indigenous women, women with disabilities, etc. (ii) Elderly and people with existing medical conditions: develop information on specific needs and explain why they are at more risk and what measures to take to care for them; tailor messages and make them actionable for particular living conditions (including assisted living facilities), and health status; target family members; (iii) People with disabilities: provide information in accessible formats, such as braille or large print; offer multiple forms of communication, such as text captioning or signed videos, text captioning for the hearing impaired, and online materials for people who use assistive technology; and (iv) Children: design information and communication materials in a child-friendly manner and provide parents with skills to handle their own anxieties and help manage those in their children.

Project Stage	Activities	Estimated date/Time Period	Topic of Consultation/Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
	project communities		promoting their participation in decision-making processes that affect their lives; improved disaster response (quick and efficient evacuation of affected vulnerable person and provision of relief support)	(Blind).sign language description of meeting proceedings for auditory impaired-(Deaf).	RAAMP-SU States	

CHAPTER FIVE: RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTINGF SEP

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Implementing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for a RAAMP-SU requires dedicated resources and clearly defined responsibilities to ensure its effectiveness and success. Here's a breakdown of the resources and responsibilities needed.

5.2 RESOURCES

Departments in the SPIU will be responsible for the design, and proper implementation and monitoring of the SEP. Particularly, the communication department is responsible for the project-wide Stakeholders management programs. The communication specialist will provide management oversight of SEP in the different functions required in the project. The SPIUs will develop Annual workplans that will contain the execution of SEP. A sample format has been provided in Annex 7.

5.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Social Safeguards Officer of the PIU will oversee stakeholder engagement activities. S/he shall be supported by the Communications, the Environmental and the GBV Officers of the PIU

Responsibilities

1. Stakeholder Engagement Team (E&S Team):

    - Develop and implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
    - Coordinate and facilitate stakeholder engagement activities, such as meetings, workshops, and surveys.
    - Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement efforts and make necessary adjustments.

2. Community Liaisons:

    - Establish and maintain relationships with local communities, leaders, and organizations.
    - Facilitate communication between the project team and rural stakeholders.
    - Organize and facilitate community meetings, focus group discussions, and field visits.

3. Technical Experts:

    - Provide technical guidance and expertise on agricultural marketing, rural access, and other relevant topics.
    - Participate in stakeholder engagement activities to share knowledge and insights.
    - Review and validate stakeholder feedback and input related to technical aspects of the project.

4. Project Managers (SPCs and NPC):

    - Oversee the overall implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

- Ensure alignment of stakeholder engagement efforts with project objectives and goals.
- Allocate resources and monitor budget expenditures for stakeholder engagement activities.

5. Communication Specialists:

    - Develop and implement communication strategies to raise awareness about the project among stakeholders.
    - Create and distribute marketing materials and informational content.
    - Manage digital platforms and online engagement with stakeholders.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation Team:

    - Establish key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement.
    - Collect and analyze data on stakeholder feedback, participation, and satisfaction.
    - Prepare regular reports and updates on stakeholder engagement activities and outcomes.

5.4 TRAINING

All parties involved on the SEP will attend a workshop that will enlighten everyone about the Project and appraise all individuals of responsibilities and reporting structures.

5.5 BUDGET

The costs associated with the implementation of the SEP will be provided by the World Bank. The project will review the SEP every six months to determine whether any changes to stakeholders' classification or engagement are required. If any significant changes were observed, the SEP will be updated and disclosed, and the budget will be revised accordingly.

Table 6: Estimated Budget For Stakeholders Engagement Plan (4yrs)[8]

N/O	Activity	Units	Unit Cost	No months	Total	
					Naira (₦)	USD ($) (₦415)
	Information Disclosure					
1.	Development of Communication Tools, Methods, and Materials (Brochures, Leaflets, Information Booklets, Posters, Display Boards, Websites etc.)	-	Lump sum	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,819.28
2.	Newspaper Advertisements (in 5 Languages- English, Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba and Fulfulde), Radio announcements, and TV programs in 6 Languages – English, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Igala and Fulfulde.	-	Lump sum	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,819.28
3.	Circulation and distribution (mailing, handing over)	-	15,000	60	900,000	2,168.67
4.	Awareness Raising Programs, Resources & Resource Persons	1	20,000	60	1,200,000	2,891.57

[8] This Budget is indicative for a state and shall serve as a framework/Budget template to be adopted on a state –specific basis by the states.

N/O	Activity	Units	Unit Cost	No months	Total	
					Naira (₦)	USD ($) (₦415)
5.	Communication and Coordination/Facilitation (Telephone, Email)	1	5,000	40	200,000	481.93
	Stakeholders Engagements Meetings					
6.	Meetings/workshops/FGDs (hiring of venues, refreshments etc.)	2	10,000	60,000	1,200,000	2,891.57
7.	Surveys (Questionnaire Design, Printing, Questionnaire Administration, Data Processing and Analysis etc.)	6	100,000	-	600,000	1,445.78
8.	Individual and Group Consultations	1	5,000	60	300,000	722.89
9.	Logistical Support for Vulnerable Groups for attending Consultations/ Meetings	-	Lump sum	400,000	400,000	963.86
10	Communication and Coordination/Facilitation (Telephone, Email)	1	5,000	60	300,000	722.89
11	Documentation of Stakeholders Activities	1	25,000	10	250,000	602.41
	Grievance Redress Mechanism					
12	Meetings, Documentation and Record Keeping/Databases	1	5,000	60	300,000	722.89
13	Logistics for Meetings	1	15,000	60	900,000	2,168.67
14	Communications with Complainants and other Stakeholders	1	3,000	60	180,000	433.73
15	GRM Monitoring and Reporting	1	2,000	60	120,000	289.16
	SEP Monitoring, evaluation, documentation and reporting					
16	Internal Monitoring	1	5,000	60	300,000	722.89
17	Third Party Monitoring	20	300,000	-	6,000,000	14,457.83
18	Data Storage and Analysis	1	2,000	60	120,000	289.16
19	Report Preparation	4	100,000	-	400,000	963.86
	Administrative costs					
20	Transport	1	80,000	60	4,800,000	11,566.27
21	Communication	1	5,000	60	300,000	722.89
22	Computers	2	240,000	-	480,000	1,156.63
23	Utilities	1	20,000	60	1,200,000	2,891.57
24	Others	-	Lump sum	-	500,000	1,204.82
	Trainings and Capacity Building					
25	Trainings	-	Lump sum	-	1,200,000	2,891.57
	Total				**26,150,000**	**63,012.05**

CHAPTER SIX: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

During the implementation of the Project activities, it is likely that disputes/ disagreements between project implementers and affected persons will occur. It is therefore necessary to establish a medium through which aggrieved people could file their complaints so as to ensure successful project development and implementation. The process will involve registering and addressing grievances and providing specific details regarding a cost-free process on complaints, response time, and communication modes. There is also a mechanism for appeals and provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail as the process does not replace the existing legal process. Grievances that might require mitigation include but not limited to:

- Disputes between contractor and the project community or affected persons
- Gender based violence including SEA/SH
- Injuries caused by the project activities

The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) for RAAMP has currently developed a Grievance Redress Mechanism that will serve as the instrument for the implementation of GRM. When people present a grievance, any of the followings is or are expected from the project management/channel of grievance resolution by the local people; Acknowledgement of their problem; an honest response to questions/issues brought forward; an apology, adequate compensation; and Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies. The GRM will be established in various levels following this **Structure and Protocols for Reporting and Managing** Grievances.[9]

6.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE RAAMP-SU GRM

To manage these social risks and others which cannot be foreseen now with a view to ensuring successful project development and implementation, experience has revealed that open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution represent the best practice.

The grievance mechanisms:

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

[9] First Level GRM: GRC at the Community level Composed at the community level, easily accessible to community people, village head and representative of women shall be part of the committee among other identified persons. This committee will be expected to report to the SPIU. Second Level GRM: GRC at the SPIU level This committee shall comprise of PIU members including the Project Coordinator, Social Safeguard Officer among others, and other state level representative from within the State Project Monitoring Committees **(SPMC).** If the complainant does not accept the solution offered by the SPIU-GRC, then the complaint is referred to the SPMC. Third Level of GRM: GRC at the FPMU Level the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) will be required to intervene in grievances beyond the state level resolution. Court Redress can be sort where the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the judgement given by the GRC, and the SPIU must inform them of their rights to seek redress as the final resort in the court of law.

Table 7: Description of Grievance Mechanism

Step	Description of Process	Time Frame	Responsibility
GM implementation structure	A multi-level grievance redress mechanism will be established by the RAAMP-SU. Each PIU shall establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the community level, SPIU level while the National Office will establish a GRC at the Federal Level. The grievance procedure will be simple, administered as far as possible at the local and State levels to facilitate access, flexible and open to various proofs taking into cognizance the fact most people are illiterate requiring a speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances. All attempts would be made to settle grievances. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances would do so by notifying an established Grievance Redress Committee.[10] If the complainants' claim is rejected at the project level (RAAMP-SU), then the matter will be brought before the local courts for settlement. The decision of the state high courts would be final, and all such decisions must be reached within a short period of time after the complaint is lodged. The local leaders will be required to give advice concerning the need for revisions to procedures.	1-3 months	PIU, FPMU
Grievance uptake	Grievances can be submitted[11] via the following channels: ● In-person to the grievance redress committee (GRC) focal persons ● During meetings organized by the community GRC (with participation of the aggrieved person and stakeholders)	1-5 days	

[10] A training program for the Grievance committee is provided in Annex Two
[11] A sample Grievance submission form is presented in Annex One

Step	Description of Process	Time Frame	Responsibility
	● Use of complaint box ● Letter addressed to the GRC at the Community and SPIU levels ● Telephone hotlines ● Toll-Free lines ● Dedicated GRM Email ● SMS (regular or short code SMS) ● Dedicated Mobile Applications ● Any other suitable channels to be recommended in future based on further citizens' engagement activities		
Sorting, processing	Any complaint received is forwarded to The GRC, Logged in Grievance logbook and categorized according to the following complaint types: ● Resettlement and Compensation Issues ● Labour & Employment related issues ● Exclusion Claims ● Environmental Management Issues ● Health & Safety Concerns ● Project Management Issues e.g. project timelines, scope of works ● Others.	Upon receipt of complaint	Local grievance focal points
Acknowledgment and follow-up	Receipt of the grievance is acknowledged to the complainant by letter, email, SMS or phone call	Within 2 days of receipt	Local grievance focal points
Verification, investigation, action	Investigation of the complaint is led by GRC Focal person. A proposed resolution is formulated by The GRC and communicated to the complainant by letter, email, SMS or phone call	Within 10 working days	Grievance Committee composed of representative of the traditional leader, Representative of Opinion leaders or community influencers, Women representatives, Youth representative, A Community Grievance Focal Person, Any minority group(s) within the community, e.g., non-indigenous settlers

Step	Description of Process	Time Frame	Responsibility
Monitoring and evaluation	Data on complaints are collected in a GRM Logbook and reported to the PIU E&S Unit every week while the PIU GRC will collect and report to the FPMU every Month	Weekly (for PIU) and Monthly (for FPMU)	Social officer of the PIU
Provision of feedback	Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected through: ● One-on-One interviews ● Focus Group Discussions ● SMS ● Phone calls ● Emails ● Townhall meetings/consultations ● Suggestion boxes	Monthly	Social officer of the PIU
Training	Training needs for staff/consultants in the PIU, Contractors, and Supervision Consultants are as follows: ● Orientation and training workshop for GRC members ● Preliminary training and capacity building for GR managers and implementers to launch GRM ● Training on GRM implementation and participation for other stakeholders, including contractor staff and other identified field workers ● The training requirements during the implementation phase are: ○ Continued training for beneficiaries and GRM users in the implementation phase ○ Training and retraining of mediators of the states Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centres		FPMU E&S Unit and WB E&S Unit
If relevant, payment of reparations following	A clear reparation plan should be developed, outlining eligibility criteria, types of reparations, and the assessment process. Impact assessments should be conducted to	Total Time Frame: Approximately 2 to 4 months from receiving a grievance to completing	PIU E&S Unit (Social Officer)

Step	Description of Process	Time Frame	Responsibility
complaint resolution	determine the extent of harm or loss suffered by project-affected persons (PAPs), followed by a valuation to determine the appropriate reparations. Standardized amounts or compensation scales should be established, with provisions for customized reparations for unique cases. Recipients should be clearly identified based on eligibility criteria, and reparations should be disbursed directly to them, ensuring transparency and third-party oversight where necessary. Detailed documentation of all reparations provided, including amounts and recipients, should be maintained for accountability. Regular reviews and feedback mechanisms should be implemented to monitor the reparation process's effectiveness and identify areas for improvement. Transparency and accountability should be prioritized throughout the reparation process, with regular updates to stakeholders and the public on the reparations provided and outcomes.	disbursement and documentation. ● Initial Response and Acknowledgment: Immediate acknowledgment within 24-48 hours of receiving a grievance. ● Assessment and Valuation: Impact assessment and valuation process taking 2-4 weeks. Gathering information, conducting assessments, and determining reparations. ● Decision Making and Disbursement: Finalizing reparations and preparing for disbursement in 2-4 weeks. Identifying recipients and arranging for secure disbursement within 1-2 weeks. ● Reparation Disbursement: Timely disbursement of reparations to recipients using direct methods. ● Documentation and Record Keeping: Ongoing documentation with finalization taking 1-2 weeks post-disbursement. ● Review and Feedback: Ongoing feedback mechanism with periodic reviews every 3-6 months.	

The GM will provide an appeal process if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint. Once all possible means to resolve the complaint have been proposed and if the complainant is still not satisfied, then they should be advised of their right to legal recourse.

When relevant, the project will have other measures in place to handle sensitive and confidential complaints, including those related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/SH) in line with the World Bank ESF Good Practice Note on SEA/SH. In the case of an allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or sexual harassment (SH), the main actors are: (1) the survivor; (2) the Project GM operator who receives the allegation (the Focal Person); (3) the service provider(s) who will support the survivor; and (4) the team (SEA/SH Committee) that will check on the likelihood that the allegation is linked to the project and will take action accordingly, if requested by the survivor.

The intermediary[12] is an organization with the basic competency to manage GBV cases. However, the organization cannot possibly offer all GBV services and will need to refer cases to other GBV Service Providers as the case demands. GBV service providers include agencies providing health/medical support, psychosocial support, safety and security-related services, legal and justice related services and economic empowerment opportunities. The team following up and acting upon the allegation can be a specially constituted "SEA/SH Committee", composed for instance of representatives of the client, consultant, contractor and the GBV Service Providers and charged with monitoring SEA/SH response (only when the survivor wants a response).

Following the footsteps of the parent RAAMP, The RAAMP-SU would adapt Model 2 of the World Bank GMs for SEA/SH,[13] since project activities regarding Mapping of GBV Service Providers and their engagements have been carried out and ongoing respectively and in line with the outcomes of the project's SEA/SH risk assessment.

Under model 2, an existing intermediary will be identified and tasked with promptly addressing SEA/SH allegations. Each of the PIUs shall select intermediaries for their respective states based on its qualifications to receive and respond to potential SEA/SH allegations in terms of experience, quality of service provision, outreach, and relationships with other GBV actors. The intermediary can be a government actor, such as a GBV service provider in the health sector, or a nongovernmental actor with GBV expertise, such as a nongovernmental organization (NGO), an academic institution, or a community organization.

SEA/SH allegations should be reported directly to the intermediary. However, if a SEA/SH allegation report is received through the formal grievance mechanism, the GM operator (GRM Focal Person) should refer the matter promptly to the intermediary. The intermediary may provide immediate support services in its sphere of competency, such as health or psychological support, and then refer the survivor to other relevant GBV service providers and coordinate with the project GM operator on the survivor's behalf with the survivor's consent.

A Labor grievance mechanism has been developed and will be provided for all categories of workers (and, where relevant, their organizations) to raise workplace concerns. Such workers will be informed of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against reprisal for its use. Measures will be put in place to make the

[12] The intermediary can be an existing government gender-based violence (GBV) service provider or an NGO that is a GBV service provider.

[13] The 3 models for the design of the GBV is described in the World Bank GMs for SEA/SH Interim Technical Notes

grievance mechanism easily accessible to all such project workers. The Labor GM has been described in detail in the Labor Management Procedures developed for RAAMP-SU.

The World Bank and the Borrower do not tolerate reprisals and retaliation against project stakeholders who share their views about Bank-financed projects.

CHAPTER SEVEN; MONITORING AND REPORTING OF SEP

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Reporting will be continuous and revolving between the stakeholders, over time, and in their different places. It envisages the sharing or circulation of information, and the creation of opportunities for feedback, leading to improvements. Through regular information sharing, and the enabling of feedback mechanisms, clarification and understanding are enhanced, aside improving agricultural service delivery, helping a productive decision-making process, and assisting in the quicker resolution of issues.

It will also lead to improved productivity, reduction in post-harvest losses and significant improvement in agricultural and rural governance. Reporting can additionally be official or unofficial. The two can interact to help farming and agricultural progress, because unofficial information can inform official decisions, while official information can determine how unofficial decisions could be taken, for rural development interest's sake. Stakeholder engagement should be monitored and reported by Project Implementing Unit throughout the entire life cycle of the project, which will involve:

- Updates of the stakeholder list;
- Records of all consultations held; and
- Records of all grievances received and dealt with (entered into a Grievance Log on the system or a computer).

Every meeting and interaction related to the project engagement should be recorded by SPIU through the following:

- Stakeholder list;
- Grievance Mechanism Log;
- Minutes of all meetings; and
- Meeting attendance registers.

A series of key performance indicators for each stakeholder engagement stage have been developed. Table 8 shows the indicators, and performance against the indicators will show successful completion of engagement tasks.

Table 8: Key Monitoring Indicators

Project Phase	Key Activities	Indicator
Preparatory and Planning phase for construction	Preliminary Stakeholder engagement on project designs and anticipated impacts	Stakeholder engagement reports & records of meetings
	Notification on multi-media (posters, radio, TV, RAAMP website	Number of notifications & mode of communication
	Official correspondence	Number of letters/emails sent
Project Implementation	Project Notices issued	Newspaper clippings, updates on RAAMP Website
	Recorded Grievances in the GRM	All grievances addressed as per grievance procedure
	SEP Implementation	SEP Reports
	Public Gathering	Number of Public gatherings and records Number of Letters/emails sent

	Office Correspondence	
Project Completion	SEP Implementation	SEP Final/Completion Report

7.1.1 Reporting Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Evaluation of performance will be assessed based on the extent to which the engagement activities and outputs meet those outlined in this SEP. In assessing performance, the following will be considered:

- Materials disseminated: types, frequency, and location;
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation including specific stakeholder groups (e.g. adolescent girls, women, youth, community leaders);
- Number of people attending public or formal meetings;
- Number of comments received on specific issues, type of stakeholder, and details of feedback provided;
- Numbers and type of stakeholders who meet the Project team by mail, telephone and any other means of communication;
- Meeting minutes, attendance registers, and photographic evidence;
- Comments received by government authorities, adolescent girls & family, community leaders, and other parties and passed to the Project; and
- Numbers and types of feedback and/or grievances and the nature and timing of their resolution, and the extent to which feedback and comments have been addressed and have led to corrective actions being implemented.

All stakeholder engagement activities as mentioned in the previous sections will be documented, in a standard engagement activities format (See annex 8). In addition to this format, the key points of each engagement activities will be documented in the form of Minutes of Meetings accompanied by an attendance list signed by the attendees of the activities. To the extent possible, photographic evidence will be maintained of the engagement activities undertaken.

7.1.2 Reporting back to stakeholder groups

The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of project implementation. Quarterly, summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries, and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventive actions, will be collated by FPMU Social Officer and referred to the National Coordinator of the RAAMP-SU.

The quarterly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Project during the year may be conveyed to the stakeholders in various ways. This will include.

- Stakeholder Meetings
- Newsletters and Reports
- Website Updates
- Social Media
- Public Announcements
- Community Workshops
- Email Updates
- Feedback Forms and Surveys
- Collaboration with Local Organizations

ANNEX ONE: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE SUBMISSION FORM

Complainant Information (Person Reporting)

1. Name (Surname first):
2. Address:
3. Acceptable Means of Identification presented:
4. Gender:
5. Phone Number:
6. Email:
7. Category of complainant:
   - Affected person/s (AP)
   - Intermediary (on behalf of the AP)
8. Assigned Complaint Registration Code:
9. Complaint Details (Describe in summary):

……
……
……
……
……
……..

10. Complaint Presentation channel:
    - Letter
    - Phone call
    - SMS
    - Email
    - Verbal complaint (walk-in)
    - Suggestion box
    - Others (specify): …….
11. Location of the issue specified in the complaint:
    - LGA:
    - Project Site:
    - Community:
12. Short description of the factors causing the problem:

……
……
……

13. Stakeholder/Person/agency accused of being responsible for grievance:
14. Past action/s taken by the complainant (if any):

……
……

15. Details of the grievance uptake point (where this report is made):

Name of the person who received the complaint:
Position:
Date:

16. Action(s) taken by the grievance receiving officer:

……
……

17. Next Actions taken:

18. Final Resolution

19. Proposed date of feedback to complainant:
20. Mode/Channel of feedback:
21. Officer completing the form:
22. Signature:
23. Date:

ANNEX TWO: TRAINING OUTLAY FOR GRC

S/N	GR IMPLEMENTER	RECOMMENDED TRAINING
1	Social Safeguards Officer (SPIU GRM Coordinator)	● Training in conflict resolution, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and grievance management. ● Membership of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC) ● Advanced Beneficiary-Focused Qualitative Research Methods
2	SPIU GRC (including GRM Coordinator)	● Procedural training on receiving, registering, and sorting of grievances; ● Capacity building and refresher training on management of the grievance redress process, particularly SEA/SH related complaint, assigning roles, monitoring performance of staff dealing with complaints, and providing incentives.
3	Community-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	● Basic ADR and problem-solving skills. ● Skills for conducting receipt and registration, referral processes, communication to complainants, GR logging, monitoring and record keeping etc. ● Training on confidential, respectful and survival centred response to GBV complaints.
4	Secretary of the Community-based GRC	● Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills; problem solving; dispute resolution, decision making and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques
5	Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centres	● ADR Training for staff lawyers. Membership of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)
6	All GRM officers	● Training on confidential, respectful and survival centred response to GBV complaints.

ANNEX THREE: SUMMARY OF INITIAL CONSULTATION CARRIED OUT IN EIGHT RAAMP STATES

Consultation Held in Sokoto State

The three senatorial zones in the State were considered for the Stakeholders Engagement Strategy consultations. From each of the zone, one local government is considered and from each LGA two (2) communities were considered. Within each community several groups comprising of farmers, herders, livestock keepers, women, youth, and vulnerable groups, other CBOs and CSOs, were all consulted.

Venue	Tambuwal LGA (Alasan & Bakaya) and Silame LGA (Gande and Kaya)
Date, Time	May 12- May 13, 2022 10.00am
Stakeholders Involved	Farmers, Herders, Women, Youths, Vulnerable and CBOs
Language of Communication	English & Hausa
Introduction	The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the participants of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. Participants were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Participant's Remarks	Majority of the participants in the communities visited expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the communities had no objection with the upcoming project.
Potential Impacts	The SES consultant explained to participants that project of this nature comes with potential beneficial and adverse impacts. He discussed briefly some of the benefits and adverse impacts envisaged, but assured them that mitigation measures will be put in place as part of the project so the impacts will be minimized to acceptable levels. As such, some of the envisaged impacts may include, conflicts between the community and the contractors, GBV, non-employment of host community members for work, lack of respect for culture by the contractors, sexual exploitation and abuse, amongst others all which may arise as a result of labour influx. The consultant also assured the participants that the RAAMP project's aim to construct rural access roads is a done deal.
Concerns Raised	Consultant's Response
1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities 3. Lack of respect for religion and culture 4. Diversion from project design and plan 5. Molestation of local labours ***-Communities Members***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders present that they will all be carried along at every point of the project such that envisaged conflicts that may arise as a result of the project would be addressed by all parties involved. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their

roads were not captured in this project. ***-Farmers Association Representatives***	community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
The farmers and youths request to be carried along during the construction phase so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Farmers, community members and youth group***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience
Prior communication between project and farmers on the General Construction schedule is required ***-Community Head***	The project will inform the relevant stakeholders including the communities and all relevant groups when the project will commence.

Meeting with MDAs and SPIU

Venue	Sokoto SPIU Conference Room
Date, Time	May 13, 2022 (10am)
MDAs in attendance **SPIU**	Ministry of Rural Development (the Project mother ministry), Ministries of Land, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Information, and Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs. SPIU Team
Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is collaborating with several ministries, organizations and groups, most of which have their representatives at the Project Management Committee (PMC). This is the Apex organ that is saddled with the responsibility of management, monitoring and decision making about the project. The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the representatives the MDAs of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. The MDAs were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Remarks by the MDAs and SPIU	The participating MDAs expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the SPIU structure is also ready to hit the ground running with by taking and following all the necessary steps to ensure a successful project implementation.
Highlights	

Interest and Influence of the MDAs/Groups	These organizations and groups have varied interest to protect in the project as it affects them. According to the SPIU, the Ministry of Rural development has more interest and influence based on statutorily Act, followed by Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Works and Transport and then Finance.
Communication Strategy	The SPIU in consideration of its multiple stakeholders at different levels; community, local government and state has developed various communication strategies. These include among others, stakeholder meeting, media-media chart, radio and television jingles, letters/memos, workshop, and the use of ICT such as Phone calls SMS, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, zoom meetings, Microsoft meets etc. Overall radio jingles is considered to be the most effective means of communication to the rural communities in the area.
Envisaged Grievance/ Concerns	Consultant's Response
1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Lack of compensation inadequate compensation or selective compensations; 3. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities. 4. Lack of respect for religion and culture 5. Diversion from project design and plan 6. Molestation of local labours 7. Access to borrow pits not always compensated, and some damages could occur to some farms while accessing the borrow pits 8. Gender based violence by contractors' workers, without proper sanction to the culprit; ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders and the SPIU that their concerns will be critically considered and addressed in the course of the report development while proposed mitigation measures will also be recommended. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
There was a request by one of the MDAs to consider the employment and engagement of youths during the project implementation so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Ministry of Youth***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience
Prior communication between project and farmers on the General Construction schedule is required ***-Ministry of Local government and chieftaincy Affairs***	The project will inform the stakeholders and the community at large including the farmers on construction details.

Stakeholders Engagement Consultation in OYO State

The Stakeholder Engagement consultations carried out in Oyo State RAAMP cut across various key stakeholders of the project. These include among others the SPIU, various groups within the project communities, MDAs, NGOs and CBOs. In order to have a good representative, the exercise considered the three senatorial zones in the state, where from each zone a LGA was selected, and from each LGA two communities were selected.

Venue	Ilora LGA (Oja Oke and Afijio); Iseyin LGA (Ipawo Iseyin and Oja-Agbe) and Ido LGA (Idi-Iya and Eleyele Oko)
Date, Time	May 19- May 21, 2022 10.00am
Stakeholders Involved	Farmers, Livestock owners, Women, Youths, Transporters, Vulnerable People and CBOs
Language of Communication	English & Yoruba
Introduction	The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the participants of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. Participants were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Participant's Remarks	Majority of the participants in the communities visited expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the communities had no objection with the upcoming project.
Potential Impacts	The SES consultant explained to participants that project of this nature comes with potential beneficial and adverse impacts. He discussed briefly some of the benefits and adverse impacts envisaged, but assured them that mitigation measures will be put in place as part of the project so the impacts will be minimized to acceptable levels. As such, some of the envisaged impacts may include, conflicts between the community and the contractors, GBV, non-employment of host community members for work, lack of respect for culture by the contractors, sexual exploitation and abuse, amongst others all which may arise as a result of labour influx. The consultant also assured the participants that the RAAMP project's aim to construct rural access roads is a done deal.
Concerns Raised	Consultant's Response
1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities 3. Lack of respect for religion and culture 4. Diversion from project design and plan 5. Molestation of local labours ***-Communities Members***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders present that they will all be carried along at every point of the project such that envisaged conflicts that may arise as a result of the project would be addressed by all parties involved. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project.	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.

-Farmers Association Representatives	
The farmers and youths request to be carried along during the construction phase so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Farmers, community members and youth group***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience
Prior communication between project and farmers on the General Construction schedule is required ***-Community Head***	The project will inform all stakeholders prior to the commencement of the project.

Meeting with MDAs and SPIU

Venue	Oyo SPIU Conference Room
Date, Time	May 21, 2022 (10am)
MDAs in attendance **SPIU**	State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development– (SPIU is domiciled in this ministry); State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; State Ministry of Women Affairs, State Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development SPIU Team
Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is collaborating with several ministries, organizations and groups, most of which have their representatives at the Project Management Committee (PMC). This is the Apex organ that is saddled with the responsibility of management, monitoring and decision making about the project. The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the representatives the MDAs of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. The MDAs were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Remarks by the MDAs and SPIU	The participating MDAs expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the SPIU structure is also ready to hit the ground running with by taking and following all the necessary steps to ensure a successful project implementation.
Highlights	
Interest and Influence of the MDAs/Groups	These organizations and groups have varied interest to protect in the project as it affects them. According to the SPIU, the State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has more interest and influence on the project.
Communication Strategy	The SPIU in consideration of its multiple stakeholders at different levels; community, local government and state has developed various communication strategies. These include among others, stakeholder meeting, radio and television jingles, letters/memos, workshop, and the use of ICT such as Phone calls SMS, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, zoom meetings, Microsoft meets, etc.
Envisaged Grievance/ Concerns	Consultant's Response

1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Lack of compensation/ inadequate compensation or selective compensations; 3. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities. 4. Political interference with the project processes and procedures; 5. Misconception about compensation; 6. Imposing contractors on the project; 7. Encroachment without resettlement; and 8. Gender based violence by contractors' workers, without proper sanction to the culprit. ***-MDAs and SPIU***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders and the SPIU that their concerns will be critically considered and addressed in the course of the report development while proposed mitigation measures will also be recommended. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
There was a request by one of the MDAs to consider the employment and engagement of youths during the project implementation so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Ministry of Agriculture***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience

Stakeholders Engagement Consultation in Kwara State (May 23- May 26, 2022)

The Stakeholder Engagement consultations carried out in Kwara State RAAMP cut across various key stakeholders of the project. These include among others the SPIU, various groups within the project communities, MDAs, NGOs and CBOs. In order to have a good representative, the exercise considered the three senatorial zones in the state, where from each zone a LGA was selected, and from each LGA two communities were selected.

Venue	Ilorin East LGA (Oke-Oyi and Oloro- Ile); Edu LGA (Gbugbu and Kusomun) and Irepodun LGA (Igbo Nla and Iddo Oro)
Date, Time	May 19- May 21, 2022 10.00am
Stakeholders Involved	Farmers, Livestock owners, Women, Youths, Transporters, Vulnerable People and CBOs
Language of Communication	English & Yoruba
Introduction	The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the participants of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. Participants were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.

Participant's Remarks	Majority of the participants in the communities visited expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the communities had no objection with the upcoming project.
Potential Impacts	The SES consultant explained to participants that project of this nature comes with potential beneficial and adverse impacts. He discussed briefly some of the benefits and adverse impacts envisaged, but assured them that mitigation measures will be put in place as part of the project so the impacts will be minimized to acceptable levels. As such, some of the envisaged impacts may include, conflicts between the community and the contractors, GBV, non-employment of host community members for work, lack of respect for culture by the contractors, sexual exploitation and abuse, amongst others all which may arise as a result of labour influx. The consultant also assured the participants that the RAAMP project's aim to construct rural access roads is a done deal.
Concerns Raised	Consultant's Response
1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities 3. Lack of respect for religion and culture 4. Theft of community or individual properties by the workers; 5. Illegitimate relationship with girls and women 6. Diversion from project design and plan 7. Molestation of local labours ***-Communities Members***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders present that they will all be carried along at every point of the project such that envisaged conflicts that may arise as a result of the project would be addressed by all parties involved. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-Community Representatives***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
The farmers and youths requested to be carried along during the construction phase so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Farmers, community members and youth group***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience

Meeting with MDAs and SPIU

Venue	Kwara SPIU Conference Room
Date, Time	May 26, 2022 (10am)
MDAs in attendance **SPIU**	State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development – SPIU is domiciled in this ministry, State Ministry of Environment, State Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, State Ministry of Women Affairs, State Ministry of Finance, State Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy Affairs and Community Development, State Ministry of Justice, Secretary to the State Government (SSG) office and Centre for Community Empowerment and Poverty Eradication SPIU Team

Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is collaborating with several ministries, organizations and groups, most of which have their representatives at the Project Management Committee (PMC). This is the Apex organ that is saddled with the responsibility of management, monitoring and decision making about the project. The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the representatives the MDAs of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. The MDAs were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Remarks by the MDAs and SPIU	The participating MDAs expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the SPIU structure is also ready to hit the ground running with by taking and following all the necessary steps to ensure a successful project implementation.
Highlights From SPIU	
Interest and Influence of the MDAs/Groups **Communication Strategy**	These organizations and groups have varied interest to protect in the project as it affects them. The SPIU in consideration of its multiple stakeholders at different levels; community, local government and state has developed various communication strategies. These include among others, stakeholder meeting, radio and television jingles, letters/memos, workshop, and the use of ICT such as Phone calls SMS, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, zoom meetings, Microsoft meets etc.
Envisaged Grievance/ Concerns	Consultant's Response
1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Lack of compensation/ inadequate compensation or selective compensations; 3. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities. 4. Political interference with the project processes and procedures; 5. Misconception about compensation; 6. Imposing contractors on the project; 7. Encroachment without resettlement; and 8. Gender based violence by contractors' workers, without proper sanction to the culprit. ***-MDAs and SPIU***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders and the SPIU that their concerns will be critically considered and addressed in the course of the report development while proposed mitigation measures will also be recommended. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.

There was a request by one of the MDAs to consider the employment and engagement of youths during the project implementation so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade**.**	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience

Stakeholders Engagement Consultation in Kogi State (June 8- June 11, 2022)

The Stakeholder Engagement consultations carried out in Kogi State RAAMP cut across various key stakeholders of the project. These include among others the SPIU, various groups within the project communities, MDAs, NGOs and CBOs. For fairness, the exercise considered the three senatorial zones in the state, where from each zone, one LGA was selected, and from each LGA two communities were selected.

Venue	Ofu LGA (Ite and Itobe); Ajaokuta LGA (Adogo and Adu) and KabaLGA (Igori- Bunu and Ayegunle)
Date, Time	June 8- June 11, 2022 10.00am
Stakeholders Involved	Farmers, Livestock owners, Women, Youths, Transporters, Vulnerable and CBOs
Language of Communication	English, Yoruba , Igala & Ebira
Introduction	The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the participants of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. Participants were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Participant's Remarks	The community members expressed their joy over the project, has the road has been their major problem for a very long period of time.; the communities had no objection with the upcoming project and they assured the team full support for the project.
Potential Impacts	The SES consultant explained to participants that project of this nature comes with potential beneficial and adverse impacts. He discussed briefly some of the benefits and adverse impacts envisaged, but assured them that mitigation measures will be put in place as part of the project so the impacts will be minimized to acceptable levels. As such, some of the envisaged impacts may include, conflicts between the community and the contractors, GBV, non-employment of host community members for work, lack of respect for culture by the contractors, sexual exploitation and abuse, amongst others all which may arise as a result of labour influx. The consultant also assured the participants that the RAAMP project's aim to construct rural access roads is a done deal.
Concerns Raised	Consultant's Response
1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities 3. Lack of respect for religion and culture 4. Theft of community or individual properties by the workers; 5. Illegitimate relationship with girls and women 6. Diversion from project design and plan 7. Molestation of local labours ***-Communities Members***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders present that they will all be carried along at every point of the project such that envisaged conflicts that may arise as a result of the project would be addressed by all parties involved. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.

They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-Community Representatives***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
The farmers and youths requested to be carried along during the construction phase so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Farmers, community members and youth group***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience

Meeting with MDAs and SPIU

Venue	Kogi SPIU Conference Room
Date, Time	June 10, 2022 (10am)
MDAs in attendance **SPIU**	State Ministry of Rural Development – SPIU is domiciled in this ministry; State Ministry of Finance; Accountant General's Office; State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy; State Ministry of Environment; State Ministry of Agriculture; State Ministry of Women Affairs; State Ministry of Justice; State Ministry of Works; Secretary to the State Government (SSG) office SPIU Team
Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is collaborating with several ministries, organizations and groups, most of which have their representatives at the Project Management Committee (PMC). This is the Apex organ that is saddled with the responsibility of management, monitoring and decision making about the project. The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the representatives the MDAs of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. The MDAs were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Remarks by the MDAs and SPIU	The participating MDAs expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the SPIU structure is also ready to hit the ground running with by taking and following all the necessary steps to ensure a successful project implementation.
Highlights From SPIU	
Interest and Influence of the MDAs/Groups **Communication Strategy**	These organizations and groups have varied interest to protect in the project as it affects them. The SPIU in consideration of its multiple stakeholders at different levels; community, local government and state has developed various communication strategies. These include among others, Meetings, summit, workshops, media (Television and Radio, newspaper) Phone, SMS,
Envisaged Grievance/ Concerns	Consultant's Response

1. Encroachment into farmlands and others properties without due consultation 2. Lack of compensation/ inadequate compensation or selective compensations; 3. Project abandonment and influx of bad elements into their communities. 4. Political interference with the project processes and procedures; 5. Misconception about compensation; 6. Imposing contractors on the project; 7. Timely release of funds 8. Encroachment without resettlement; and 9. Gender based violence by contractors' workers, without proper sanction to the culprit. 10. ariation in compensation rates between the World Bank and the state government. ***-MDAs and SPIU***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders and the SPIU that their concerns will be critically considered and addressed in the course of the report development while proposed mitigation measures will also be recommended. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.

Stakeholders Engagement Consultation in Kano State (June 20- June 24, 2022)

The Stakeholder Engagement consultations carried out in Kano State RAAMP cut across various key stakeholders of the project. These include among others the SPIU, various groups within the project communities, MDAs, NGOs and CBOs. For fairness, the exercise considered the three senatorial zones in the state, where from each zone, one LGA was selected, and from each LGA two communities were selected.

Venue	Gezawa LGA (Zango and Baita); Garko LGA (Makadi and Yamadi); and Shanono LGA (Shakogi and Kokiya)
Date, Time	June 20- June 24, 2022 10.00am
Stakeholders Involved	Farmers, Livestock owners, Herders, Women, Youths, Transporters, Vulnerable and CBOs
Language of Communication	English & Hausa
Introduction	The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the participants of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. Participants were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Participant's Remarks	The community members expressed their joy over the project, has the road has been their major problem for a very long period of time.; the communities had no objection with the upcoming project and they assured the team full support for the project.

Potential Impacts	The SES consultant explained to participants that project of this nature comes with potential beneficial and adverse impacts. He discussed briefly some of the benefits and adverse impacts envisaged, but assured them that mitigation measures will be put in place as part of the project so the impacts will be minimized to acceptable levels. As such, some of the envisaged impacts may include, conflicts between the community and the contractors, GBV, non-employment of host community members for work, lack of respect for culture by the contractors, sexual exploitation and abuse, amongst others all which may arise as a result of labour influx. The consultant also assured the participants that the RAAMP project's aim to construct rural access roads is a done deal.
Concerns Raised	Consultant's Response
1. Illegal relationships with girls and gender-based violence; 2. Denouncing community stand and opinion; 3. Disregard to community customs and religion; 4. Encroachment to farm lands and other properties; 5. Issues related to resettlement and compensation; 6. Influx of migrant workers and abuse of culture; 7. Unruly behavior and unacceptable attitude of some workers; 8. Poor synergy among various youth group; 9. Theft and security related issues; 10. Drugs infiltration and drugs induced crimes; 11. Violation of dress code; 12. Accident due to recklessness 13. Lack of adherence to project design ***-Communities Members***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders present that they will all be carried along at every point of the project such that envisaged conflicts that may arise as a result of the project would be addressed by all parties involved. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-Community Representatives***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
The farmers and youths requested to be carried along during the construction phase so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Farmers, community members and youth group***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience

Meeting with MDAs and SPIU

Venue	Kano SPIU Conference Room
Date, Time	June 24, 2022 (10am)
MDAs in attendance	State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources – SPIU is domiciled in this ministry; State Ministry of Environment; State Ministry of Works and Infrastructure Development; State Ministry of Rural and Community Development; State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development;

SPIU	State Ministry of Youths and Sports Development; State Ministry of Finance; State Ministry of Justice and Kano CARES Project SPIU Team
Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is collaborating with several ministries, organizations and groups, most of which have their representatives at the Project Management Committee (PMC). This is the Apex organ that is saddled with the responsibility of management, monitoring and decision making about the project. The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the representatives the MDAs of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. The MDAs were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Remarks by the MDAs and SPIU	The participating MDAs expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the SPIU structure is also ready to hit the ground running with by taking and following all the necessary steps to ensure a successful project implementation.
Highlights From SPIU	
Interest and Influence of the MDAs/Groups **Communication Strategy**	These organizations and groups have varied interest to protect in the project as it affects them. The SPIU has deployed several communication strategies in ensuring effective transmission of information to all stakeholders. These comprised of: ● Meetings, ● Electronic and print media, ● Emails; ● Phone and Apps **Communication Language** The effective language of communication to MDAs is English while that of community is Hausa
Envisaged Grievance/ Concerns	Consultant's Response
● Changes in the project design without due consultation with the relevant stakeholders; ● Compensation issues pertaining farmlands and structures; ● Employment of community labour; ● Deviation from work plan, design and standards of work by the contractors; ● Procurement related issues; ● Tax related issues; ● Delay in project implementation of the	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders and the SPIU that their concerns will be critically considered and addressed in the course of the report development while proposed mitigation measures will also be recommended. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.

project;(FPMU/SPIU/Principal) ***-MDAs and SPIU***	
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting youths, women and farmers engagement on the project during construction and post implementation phase based on their skills and experience.	

Stakeholders Engagement Consultation in Plateau State (June 27- June 30, 2022)

The Stakeholder Engagement consultations carried out in Plateau State RAAMP cut across various key stakeholders of the project. These include among others the SPIU, various groups within the project communities, MDAs, NGOs and CBOs. The Plateau State community consultation has a slight deviation from the other RAAMP states. Three senatorial zones in the state were considered for the SES consultations. However, in two of the senatorial zones 2 LGAs were selected from each, while in the southern zone one LGA was selected, this to allow for coverage. Overall, 6 communities were selected just like in other RAAMP states.

Venue	Bassa LGA (Bakin Kogi); Jos East LGA (Fadan Fobur); Bokkos LGA (Kwattas); Mangu LGA (Farin Kasa) and Shendam LGA (Laraba-Derlit and Shendam)
Date, Time	June 27- June 29, 2022 10.00am
Stakeholders Involved	Farmers, Livestock owners, Women, Youths, Transporters, Vulnerable and CBOs
Language of Communication	English & Hausa
Introduction	The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the participants of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. Participants were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Participant's Remarks	The community members expressed their joy over the project, has the road has been their major problem for a very long period of time.; the communities had no objection with the upcoming project and they assured the team full support for the project.
Potential Impacts	The SES consultant explained to participants that project of this nature comes with potential beneficial and adverse impacts. He discussed briefly some of the benefits and adverse impacts envisaged, but assured them that mitigation measures will be put in place as part of the project so the impacts will be minimized to acceptable levels. As such, some of the envisaged impacts may include conflicts between the community and the contractors, GBV, non-employment of host community members for work, lack of respect for culture by the contractors, sexual exploitation and abuse, amongst others all which may arise as a result of labour influx. The consultant also assured the participants that the RAAMP project's aim to construct rural access roads is a done deal.
Concerns Raised	Consultant's Response
1. Illegal relationships with girls and gender-based violence;	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders present that they will all be carried along at every point of the project such that envisaged conflicts that may arise as a result of the project would be addressed by all parties involved.

2. Denouncing community stand and opinion; 3. Disregard to community customs and religion; 4. Encroachment to farm lands and other properties; 5. Issues related to resettlement and compensation; 6. Influx of migrant workers and abuse of culture; 7. Unruly behavior and unacceptable attitude of some workers; 8. Poor synergy among various youth groups; 9. Theft and security related issues; 10. Drugs infiltration and drugs induced crimes; 11. Violation of dress code; 12. Accident due to recklessness 13. Lack of adherence to project design ***-Communities Members***	He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-Community Representatives***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
The community elders and youths requested to be carried along during the construction phase so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Farmers, community members and youth group***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience

Meeting with MDAs and SPIU

Venue	Plateau SPIU Conference Room
Date, Time	June 30, 2022 (10am)
MDAs in attendance **SPIU**	State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development – SPIU is domiciled in this ministry; State Ministry of Environment; State Ministry of Works; State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs; State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development; State Ministry of Lands, Survey and Town Planning; State Ministry of Justice; State Ministry of Finance; State Ministry of Youths and Sports SPIU Team
Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is collaborating with several ministries, organizations and groups, most of which have their

	representatives at the Project Management Committee (PMC). This is the Apex organ that is saddled with the responsibility of management, monitoring and decision making about the project. The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the representatives the MDAs of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. The MDAs were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Remarks by the MDAs and SPIU	The participating MDAs expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the SPIU structure is also ready to hit the ground running with by taking and following all the necessary steps to ensure a successful project implementation.
Highlights From SPIU	
Interest and Influence of the MDAs/Groups **Communication Strategy**	These organizations and groups have varied interest to protect in the project as it affects them. The SPIU has deployed several communication strategies in ensuring effective transmission of information to all stakeholders. These comprised of: ● Electronic media; ● Meetings; ● Phone and apps ● Email; ● WhatsApp; **Communication Language** The effective language of communication to MDAs is English while that of community is Hausa
Envisaged Grievance/ Concerns	Consultant's Response
● Violation of the Code-of Conduct ● Inadequate compensation/timelines ● Political interference based on interest; ● Not commencing the project at the same time with other States ● On planned construction work causing flooding/damages to properties; ● Interference by community members that are not adequately informed by the project design and processes ● Poor inclusion of women and vulnerable groups ● Change in government ● Labour influx and SEA ● Poor project management and plan of work leading to traffic around market areas ● Delay in project implementation;	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders and the SPIU that their concerns will be critically considered and addressed in the course of the report development while proposed mitigation measures will also be recommended. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.

● Selection of roads ***-MDAs and SPIU***	
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting youths, women and farmers engagement on the project during construction and post implementation phase based on their skills and experience.	

Stakeholders Engagement Consultation in Ondo State (July 4- July 7, 2022)

The Stakeholder Engagement consultations carried out in Ondo State RAAMP cut across various key stakeholders of the project. These include among others the SPIU, various groups within the project communities, MDAs, NGOs and CBOs.

Venue	Owo LGA (Melege-Amaka and Olutedo); Akure North (Falae Camp and Ilado Community) and Odigbo LGA (Obadore and Bagbe-Erinla))
Date, Time	July 5- July 7, 2022 10.00am
Stakeholders Involved	Farmers, Livestock owners, Women, Foresters, Youths, Transporters, Vulnerable and CBOs
Language of Communication	English, Pidgin & Yoruba
Introduction	The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the participants of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. Participants were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.
Participant's Remarks	The community members expressed their joy over the project, has the road has been their major problem for a very long period of time.; the communities had no objection with the upcoming project and they assured the team full support for the project.
Potential Impacts	The SES consultant explained to participants that project of this nature comes with potential beneficial and adverse impacts. He discussed briefly some of the benefits and adverse impacts envisaged, but assured them that mitigation measures will be put in place as part of the project so the impacts will be minimized to acceptable levels. As such, some of the envisaged impacts may include, conflicts between the community and the contractors, GBV, non-employment of host community members for work, lack of respect for culture by the contractors, sexual exploitation and abuse, amongst others all which may arise as a result of labour influx. The consultant also assured the participants that the RAAMP project's aim to construct rural access roads is a done deal.
Concerns Raised	Consultant's Response
1. Illegal relationships with girls and gender-based violence; 2. Undermining the habitants of the community 3. Non-engagement of the skilled labour in the course of project implementation 4. Disregard to community customs and religion;	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders present that they will all be carried along at every point of the project such that envisaged conflicts that may arise as a result of the project would be addressed by all parties involved. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.

5. Encroachment to farm lands and other properties; 6. Issues related to resettlement and compensation; 7. Unruly behavior and unacceptable attitude of some workers; 8. Theft and security related issues; 9. Drugs infiltration and drugs induced crimes; 10. Violation of dress code; 11. Lack of adherence to project design ***-Communities Members***	
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-Community Representatives***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
The community elders and youths requested to be carried along during the construction phase so that they can benefit as some of them are artisans by trade ***-Farmers, community members and youth group***	Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting the involvement of the farmers based on their skills and experience

Meeting with MDAs and SPIU

Venue	Ondo SPIU and MDAs offices
Date, Time	July 4, 2022 (10am)
MDAs in attendance **SPIU**	Directorate for Rural and Community Development – SPIU is domiciled in this ministry; State Ministry of Environment; State Ministry of Works (Infrastructure, Lands and Housing); State Ministry of Women Affairs; State Ministry of Information; State Ministry of Agriculture; and State Ministry of Justice SPIU Team
Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is collaborating with several ministries, organizations and groups, most of which have their representatives at the Project Management Committee (PMC). This is the Apex organ that is saddled with the responsibility of management, monitoring and decision making about the project. The Stakeholders Engagement consultant informed the representatives the MDAs of the project RAAMP, what it represents, its purpose, the participating states and the World Bank financing. He explained the need for rural development and improvement in the source of livelihood of the rural dwellers through productive agricultural practices. He explained the phases involved in the project and the essence of the stakeholders' engagement exercise so that mitigation measures are proffered to manage potential adverse impacts that may arise during project implementation. The MDAs were encouraged to express their ideas, concerns and perception about the project.

Remarks by the MDAs and SPIU	The participating MDAs expressed their happiness and readiness for the project as it has been long overdue; the SPIU structure is also ready to hit the ground running with by taking and following all the necessary steps to ensure a successful project implementation.
Highlights From SPIU	
Interest and Influence of the MDAs/Groups **Communication Strategy**	These organizations and groups have varied interest to protect the project as it affects them. The SPIU has deployed several communication strategies in ensuring effective transmission of information to all stakeholders. These comprised of: ● Electronic media; ● Meetings; ● Phone and apps ● Email; ● WhatsApp; **Communication Language** The effective language of communication to MDAs is English while that of community is Yoruba language.
Envisaged Grievance/ Concerns	Consultant's Response
● Violation of the Code-of Conduct ● Inadequate compensation/timeliness ● Political interference based on interest; ● Not commencing the project at the same time with other States ● On planned construction work causing flooding/damages to properties; ● Interference by community members that are not adequately informed by the project design and processes ● Poor inclusion of women and vulnerable groups ● Change in government ● Labour influx and SEA ● Poor project management and plan of work leading to traffic around market areas ● Delay in project implementation; ● Selection of roads ***-MDAs and SPIU***	The SES consultant assured the stakeholders and the SPIU that their concerns will be critically considered and addressed in the course of the report development while proposed mitigation measures will also be recommended. He also emphasized on the applicable safeguard instruments (RAP, ESMP, ARAP, ESIA) that will address some of the stakeholders' concerns.
They were concerns raised if the proposed project will not be influenced by some top elites from other communities whose roads were not captured in this project. ***-MDAs***	The SES consultant and the Safeguard team during the consultation assured the farmers representatives and the community at large that no one will influence the project and the identified roads in their community's corridor penciled for construction and rehabilitation will be done without bias.
Recommendations to be included in the appropriate safeguard instruments and report suggesting youths, women and farmers engagement on the project during construction and post implementation phase based on their skills and experience.	

ANNEX FOUR: SUMMARY OF NEW CONSULTATIONS HELD IN SELECTED STATES

KATSINA STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN AND CONSULTATION CHECKLIST FOR PROJECT SCALE-UP ADMINISTERED ON STAKEHOLDERS FROM 23RD – 25TH APRIL, 2024.

PREAMBLE:

Stakeholder's engagement and administration of checklist as forwarded by FPMU commented on 23rd – 25th April, 2024. The Katsina SPIU having carried out mapping and identified key stakeholders as stated below: -

1. RAAMP PIU (Katsina).
2. Project beneficiaries and communities which includes: - farmers, women groups, youth and vulnerable persons and local associations active in the project areas, CBOs.
    - AFAN - All Farmers Association of Nigeria (Umbrella Organization)
    - Da'awa Women Group.
    - Da'awa Family Support.
    - Danja Youth Association.
    - FOMWAN.
3. State Ministries and Departments relevant to the project.
4. Transport Unions:
    - NURTW- National Union of Road Transport Workers
    - ACOMORAN- Association of Motorcycle Riders of Nigeria
5. Faith based Organizations (JIBWIS, NASFAT, CAN etc.).

Proceeded to engage with each of the stakeholders and recorded their responses a summary of which is forwarded here with for your consideration

KATSINA STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)
STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN CONSULTATION FOR RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP) SCALE-UP

S/N	Questions	Stakeholders/ Group /MDA	Summary of Responses	Remarks
1	Who are the key stakeholders relevant to the project How should stakeholders be categorized or grouped, e.g., communities, government agencies, NGOs? Are there any stakeholders that may be overlooked but should be included? Stakeholder analysis and prioritization How influential is each stakeholder to the project? Which stakeholder requires engagement due to their significance or potential impact of the project	➢ State Implementation Unit(SPIU) ➢ Ministry of Environment ➢ Ministry of Agriculture ➢ Ministry of lands & Survey ➢ Ministry of works ➢ Ministry of Women Affairs ➢ Project Communities NURTW,ACOMORAD,NGOs, CBOs	➢ MDAs are key stakeholders to the project which help with policy formulation , regulation , sustainability at state level ➢ MDAs are categorized by impact and levels of interest , relevance of the project ➢ MDAs are high on priority list of RAAMP Project ➢ MDAs contribution to information counsel and expertise therefore affect the project directly , it is necessary to involve state MDAs in order to have a positive outcome in the project ➢ Ministry of Environment being the Anchor MDA has more degree of influence as they regulate the activities of RAAMP and provide Government goodwill for the project in order to secure more counterpart funding.	
2	Communication Channels What are the preferred communication channels How frequently should communication be initiated?	State MDAs Beneficiaries ➢ NURTW, ACOMORAD	➢ Most MDAs prefer to communicate through mails- letters/written correspondence, other FGD,Consultation phones, communication is initiated whenever the need arises however most of the above mentioned MDAs are members of SPMC (which convene meeting) ➢ Communication with Local Communities in Local language(Hausa)	

S/N	Questions	Stakeholders/ Group /MDA	Summary of Responses	Remarks
	Are there any barriers to communication that needs to be addressed e.g., language, Accessibility?	➢ Danja Youth development Association ➢ Da'awa Family Support	➢ Most MDAs prefer workshops, others prefer survey questionnaires for communities FGD, sensitization , interviews, meetings. ➢ Stakeholder can be effectively engaged in decision with effective and periodic and regular stakeholder engagement meeting (SPMC) workshops and capacity building/trainings ➢ Ministry of Land proposed the provision of financial and logistical assistance for engagement activities with state works , women affairs proposed financial, Human and logistical assistance.	
3	Engagement strategies and activities What type of engagement activities are suitable for each stakeholder (workshop, surveys, FGDs) How should stakeholders be involved in decision making process ? What resources (Human Financial, Logistical) are needed to implement engagement activities effectively		➢ Most MDAs prefer workshops, others prefer survey questionnaires for communities FGD, sensitization , interviews, meetings. ➢ Stakeholder can be effectively engaged in decision with effective and periodic and regular stakeholder engagement meeting (SPMC) workshops and capacity building/trainings ➢ Ministry of Land proposed the provision of financial and logistical assistance for engagement activities with state works, women affairs proposed financial, Human and logistical assistance.	

S/N	Questions	Stakeholders/ Group /MDA	Summary of Responses	Remarks
4	Feedback Mechanism and Reporting What methods will be used to collect feedback from stakeholders How will the feedback be analysed, documented and reported ? How will stakeholders be informed about outcomes of their feedback	State MDAs	✓ Most MDAs prefer stakeholder engagement meetings, written correspondence (Email) ✓ Desktop review , surveys, reports and minutes of meetings , FGD reports minutes of consultation emails, review of meetings and report of other written documentation , phone radio jingles , TV programs, print material flyers ,banners, posters, etc.	
5	Roles & Responsibilities Who will be responsible for implementing and managing stakeholder engagement plan What are the responsibilities of each team member or stakeholder involved in the engagement process? How will collaboration and coordination among stakeholders be facilitated?	➢ MDAs ➢ Beneficiary communities ➢ NGOs CBOs ➢ Transport Unions ➢ ACOMORAD ➢ Da'awa Women Support	➢ The Social Safeguard officer is responsible for implementing and managing stakeholder engagement plan at state and at community level in collaboration with development communication unit ➢ The Communication Officer is responsible for managing all activities related to data base , documents and logistics and integration/support which relates to the interaction with other departments: Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, Environmental Safeguard Officer, Gender Based Violence Officer are also part of the team and collaboration among all team members and under the supervision of the Project Coordinator is essential and can greatly facilitate the required favorable outcome of the activity.	
6	Monitoring and Evaluation What are the key performance indicators (KPIs) will be used to measure the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement process	➢ MDAs ➢ Beneficiary communities ➢ NGOs CBOs ➢ Transport Unions ➢ ACOMORAD	➢ At preparatory stage reports, minutes of meetings letters is sent out notification and method of communication with stakeholders ➢ During Implementation Newspaper chippings and number of public gathering and records of letter and mails sent ➢ All grievances addressed as per grievance procedure , SEP reports at completion ➢ SEP final and completion report	

S/N	Questions	Stakeholders/ Group /MDA	Summary of Responses	Remarks
		➢ Da'awa Women Support	➢ SEP should be reviewed quarterly Update of stakeholder list records of all consultations held	
	How often will stakeholder engagement plan be reviewed and evaluated ?			
	What mechanism will be put in place for continuous improvement based on lessons learned and continuous improvement?			
7	Lessons Learnt from continuous improvement ✓ What Lessons can be learnt from past stakeholder engagement efforts, including any previous RAAMP Projects ✓ How can these lessons be integrated to the current stakeholder engagement? ✓ How can these be plan to improve effectiveness? ✓ What processes will be established for capturing and sharing new insights and lessons learned	MDAs , SPIU	➢ Continuous consultation and stakeholder engagement leads to successful project ➢ Workshops and face to face engagement with MDAs has always been more effective ➢ More training/workshops and capacity building activities will promote effectiveness and projects goodwill amongst state actors ➢ Newsletters, Press releases webinars can also improve effectiveness	

S/N	Questions	Stakeholders/ Group /MDA	Summary of Responses	Remarks
	throughout the project cycle?			
8	Legal and Ethical Consideration ➢ Are there any legal or Regulatory requirements related to stakeholder engagement that need to be considered? ➢ How will confidentiality of data protection be ensured when collecting and handling stakeholder information?	➢ MDAs ➢ Communities beneficiary communities NGOs & CBOs ➢ Transport Unions NURTW, ACOMORAD, Women , Youth Da'awa Women family support	Yes ESS 10 has captured the required regulation of stakeholder engagement with regards to the RAAMP Project and in the absence of a more national/state regulatory requirement. ESS 10 takes precedence Data/Information from stakeholder engagement is documented and stored in a confidential manner except for the purpose of officially consumption sensitive information is confidentiality is essential.	
9	Resource Allocation and Budgeting What resources (human, financial, logistical) are available or needed for stakeholder engagement activities? How will the budget for stakeholder engagement be allocated and managed?	➢ MDAs ➢ Beneficiary communities. Danja Bazanga etc. ➢ Transport Unions like NURTW, ACOMORAD NGOs, CBOs. ➢ Youth, women vulnerable persons faith-	➢ MDAs opted for financial and logistical resources. ➢ Beneficiary communities mostly increase sensitization and awareness campaigns, financial and logistics. ➢ Other stakeholders such as trade unions, transport unions, NGOs, CBOs responded and requested for increase capacity building (Human) Financial and logistical support. ➢ Budget Allocated for SEP is managed by SSO, DCO and other unit such as M&E, ESO and GBV under the supervision of State Project Coordinator It is Allocated for activities as follows:- information Disclosure-communication tools & methods, booklets, posters, boards, websites etc. radio/print media TV programme etc.	

S/N	Questions	Stakeholders/ Group /MDA	Summary of Responses	Remarks
		based organisations, CAN, JIBWIS and others	➢ Distribution & circulation (mail handling) awareness & enlightenment programs ➢ Communication:- Coordination and facilitation (telephone and mail). STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ➢ Meeting/workshops/ FGD'S (Hiring of venues, refreshments etc.). ➢ Surveys (questionnaire design, printing, questionnaire administration, data processing and Analysis). ➢ Individual and group consultation. ➢ Logistical support for vulnerable groups for attending consultation/meetings. DOCUMENTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS ACTIVITIES ➢ Grievance Redress Mechanism ➢ Meetings, documentations and records keeping of databases. ➢ Logistics for GRM meetings ➢ Communication and complaints and others stakeholders. GRM Monitoring and Reporting. SEP Monitoring Evaluation, Documentation and Reporting. ➢ Internal Monitoring. ➢ Third Party Monitoring. ➢ Data Storage and Analysis, Report writing. ➢ Other Administrative charges/costs ➢ Transport and Communication. ➢ Communication and Computer utilities and others. ➢ Training and capacity building for all stakeholders as the need arises.	

SOKOTO STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)
STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN CONSULTATION FOR RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP) SCALE-UP

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
1	Stakeholder Identification and Mapping Who are the key stakeholders relevant to the project?	Sokoto SPIU Team	1)NURTW	i) Ensure Rapid response to maintenance ii) Ensure quality work for sustainability iii) Create awareness to prevent accidents along the road

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
	➢ Who are the key stakeholders relevant to the project? ➢ How should stakeholders be categorized or grouped (e.g., communities, government agencies, NGOs)? ➢ Are there any stakeholders that may be overlooked but should be included?	● Ministry for Local government and chieftaincy affairs ● Ministry of Finance ● Ministry of Environment ● Ministry of Lands and Survey ● Ministry of Agriculture ● Ministry of women affairs ● Ministry of works ● Project Communities & Beneficiaries ● NURTW ● ACOMORAN ● NGOs & CBOs ● Women Groups	2)Dept. for Rural Development 3)Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs 4)Ministry of Works and Transport	iv)Safety measures should be put in place to avoid risks i) Improve Rural roads from unpaved to paved type ii) The carriage way of the road should be increased from 6m to 8m to align with the state approved width iii) Physical meeting is the best option to ensure proper guidance i) Sensitization and awareness should be prioritized ii) The need to collaborate with all the Stakeholders from the inception to everybody is carried along iii) Surface dress and Asphalted roads to be only interventions to be carried out by RAAMP i) Bureaucratic process in the implementation should be minimised/reduced ii) There should be synergy from different Agencies responsible for Access provision iii) Provide adequate time to ensure proper execution of the Project

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSES	
		SPIU		
			5) Ministry of Agriculture	i) Engage with the relevant Stakeholders at least on quarterly basis for effective communication and awareness ii) Increase the number Agro logistics centres and ensure speedy completion of the proposed improvement
			6) 100 Women Group	i) Empowerment of Women through Skill acquisition as well capacity building to improve their skills ii) Empower House hold Women in conducting Business even at Home iii) Include Women in all activities of RAAMP to ensure inclusiveness
			7) Coalition of NGOs	i) Ensure inclusion of Civil Society Organisations in Project Implementation ii) Sustainability to be integrated in the design of the project iii) Identify Influencers from the beginning to ensure success
			8) Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	i) Increase the percentage of Shops to be allocated to business Women in the Market ii) Empower Women through the provision of loan/Grant to boost their businesses

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
			9) ACOMORAN	iii) Appoint a focal person from each organisation to be fully informed about the project i) Priority should be emphasized to avoid waste of resources and time ii) There should be a joint maintenance committee between NURTW and Acomoran as they are more conversant as the daily road user iii) RAAMP should collaborate with ACOMORAN in combating insecurity within the communities.
		• Government agencies, beneficiary communities, Transport unions, NGOs and CBOs		

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
		● Faith Based Organization (SCIA, CAN) and PWD		
2.	Stakeholder Analysis and Prioritization ➢ What are the interests, needs, and concerns of each stakeholder group? ➢ How influential is each stakeholder group in the project? ➢ Which stakeholders require more intensive engagement due to their significance or potential impact on the project?		● Recommended that all prioritized and selected rural roads should either be surface dress or asphalted. ● Partnering and involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries from the 1st stage to the last stage of the project life cycle. ● He also emphasizes on the need for continuous sensitization and awareness campaign to the people on the project mandate.	
		Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs	● Ministry for local government and chieftaincy affairs is directly in charge of people at the grassroots level.	
			● Project communities and beneficiaries	

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
3	Communication Channels and Methods ● What are the preferred communication channels for each stakeholder group (e.g., meetings, emails, social media)? ● How frequently should communication be initiated with each stakeholder group? ● Are there any barriers to communication that need to be addressed (e.g., language, accessibility)?		● Physical meeting and workshops ● Quarterly ● English and Native languages Hausa are accessible.	
4	Engagement Strategies and Activities ● What types of engagement activities are most suitable for each stakeholder group (e.g., workshops, surveys, focus groups)? ● How should stakeholders be involved in decision-making processes? ● What resources (human, financial, logistical) are needed to implement the engagement activities effectively?		● Focus group discussions and workshops. ● Through active participation, meaningful engagement and consultation as well as transparent communication. ● Human (Personnel), time ● Financial (Budget) ● Logistical (Venue, materials, catering, transportation	

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
5	Feedback Mechanisms and Reporting ● What methods will be used to collect feedback from stakeholders? ● How will the feedback be analyzed, documented, and reported? ● How will stakeholders be informed about the outcomes of their feedback and the actions taken as a result?		● Questionnaire, Interviews(one-on-one), Focus group discussions(FGD) ● By reviewing all feedback received, documenting them into structured format and preparing a detail report on findings from the feedback recorded. ● Through the use of communication channels available and accessible to them.	
6.	Roles and Responsibilities ● Who will be responsible for implementing and managing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan? ● What are the roles and responsibilities of each team member or stakeholder involved in the engagement process? ● How will collaboration and coordination among stakeholders be facilitated?		The project managers/coordinators, communication and social specialists. ● The project manager is to oversee all project stakeholder engagement activities. He/she is responsible for to integrate stakeholder engagement into project activities and ensures stakeholders expectations are well taken care of as well as to ensure communication of project updates and progress to all relevant	

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
			stakeholders. All stakeholders should also be involving in decision making. The communication specialist manages communication with stakeholders and is responsible for developing communication strategies, disseminating information about the project to the stakeholders using various channels of communication available. He is to monitor and responds to stakeholder inquiries and feedback from the project. The social specialist helps identifies target stakeholders, does benefiting community management in a professional manner, listening to feedback and concerns of stakeholders about the project as well as manages grievances and advocacy about the project activities. By identifying all key stakeholders who have a vested interest in the project have representation.	

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
			Communicate effectively, open and transparent communication channels should be maintain to keep stakeholders fully informed about project activities throughout the life cycle of the project and organize regular meetings and workshops to bring stakeholders together for discussions.	
7	Monitoring and Evaluation ● What key performance indicators (KPIs) will be used to measure the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement? ● How frequently will the Stakeholder Engagement Plan be reviewed and evaluated? ● What mechanisms will be put in place for continuous improvement based on lessons learned?		Feedback from stakeholders expressing their satisfaction with the engagement process. Stakeholder participation in meetings, workshops or events of the project. Feedback received from the stakeholders such as suggestions for areas of improvement or concern are clear performance indicators. Quarterly review meeting should be held frequently and that will determine frequent assessment and progress and any other emerging issues such as grievance. To establish a robust feedback mechanisms to continuously gather information from stakeholders on	

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
			their experiences about the project, their preferences, suggestions on areas that need to be improved. Continuous provision of training and professional development opportunities for staff handling stakeholder engagement.	
8.	Lessons Learned and Continuous Improvement What lessons can be learned from past stakeholder engagement efforts, including any previous RAAMP projects? How can these lessons be integrated into the current Stakeholder Engagement Plan to improve effectiveness? What processes will be established for capturing and sharing new insights and lessons learned throughout the project lifecycle?			
9.	Legal and Ethical Considerations ● Are there any legal or regulatory requirements related to stakeholder engagement that need to be considered?	Recommendation stake holders should be recognised in the PIM and PAD and create space for the to further give their contribution for		

S/No.	QUESTIONAIRE	STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSES		
		SPIU		
	● How will confidentiality and data protection be ensured when collecting and handling stakeholder information? ● What ethical principles should guide the stakeholder engagement process, including respect, transparency, and inclusivity?	progress of the project.		
10.	Resource Allocation and Budgeting ● What resources (human, financial, logistical) are available or needed for stakeholder engagement activities? ● How will the budget for stakeholder engagement be allocated and managed? ● Are there opportunities for leveraging additional resources or partnerships with other organizations?			

OGUN STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN CONSULTATION FOR RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP) SCALE-UP

SUGGESTED LIST OF SOME STAKEHOLDERS

1. Project Communities & Beneficiaries
2. State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)
3. State Ministry of Environment
4. State Ministry of Lands and Survey
5. State Ministry of Agriculture
6. Transport Unions
7. NGOs & CBOs
8. Women Groups, Youths, and Vulnerable Persons

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTED LIST OF SOME STAKEHOLDERS

1. State Ministry of Finance
2. State Ministry of Justice
3. State Ministry of Transportation
4. State Ministry of Rural Development
5. State Ministry of Cooperative & Community Development
6. House of Assembly
7. Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs
8. State Ministry of Works
9. State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Developments
10. Farmers Associations
11. Marketers/Traders Association

LINE OF QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTATIONS

1. Stakeholder Identification and Mapping
   - Who are the key stakeholders relevant to the project?
     i. Project affected Communities
     ii. Government Agencies (MDAs) and
     iii. NGOs
   - How should stakeholders be categorized or grouped (e.g., communities, government agencies, NGOs)? **As above**
   - Are there any stakeholders that may be overlooked but should be included?
     Yes, 11 additional Stakeholders listed above should be included.
2. Stakeholder Analysis and Prioritization
   - What are the interests, needs, and concerns of each stakeholder group?
     i. Communities
        Interests: Improved Access and market infrastructure
        Need: Accessibility
        Concerns: lack of trust in the Government policies and programs.

     ii. Government agencies
        Interests: Hitch free implementation of the project and sustainability of the infrastructures
        Need: Cooperation of Project Communities.
        Concerns: Poor public perception of Government properties.

iii. NGOs
Interests: to enhance the overall effectiveness of the project by addressing environmental, social and human rights issues for social welfare goals.
Need: Access to appropriate information
Concerns: to scrutinize Government policies for overall good.

- How influential is each stakeholder group in the project?
  The stakeholders are influential in this hierarchy;
  1. Community,
  2. Government, and
  3. NGOs.
- Which stakeholders require more intensive engagement due to their significance or potential impact on the project?
  Communities

3. Communication Channels and Methods
   - What are the preferred communication channels for each stakeholder group (e.g., meetings, emails, social media)?
     Communities: physical meetings, radio, Toll-Free, leafleting, suggestion boxes,
     Government: Meetings, workshops, email, seminars, letter.
     NGOs: email, meeting, workshop,
   - How frequently should communication be initiated with each stakeholder group? At every stage/milestone of the project as it affects the identified stakeholders.
   - Are there any barriers to communication that need to be addressed (e.g., language, accessibility)?
     Poor Network Coverage
     Bureaucratic bottleneck on the parts of Government Agencies.
     Poor accessibility.
4. Engagement Strategies and Activities
   - What types of engagement activities are most suitable for each stakeholder group (e.g., workshops, surveys, focus groups)?
     Communities and NGOs: workshops, surveys, focus groups
     Government: meetings, workshops, surveys,
   - How should stakeholders be involved in decision-making processes?
     Through engagement, consultation and feedbacks.
   - What resources (human, financial, logistical) are needed to implement the engagement activities effectively?
     The resources needed are; human, financial, logistical, and security.
5. Feedback Mechanisms and Reporting
   - What methods will be used to collect feedback from stakeholders?
     Through; Tool free, call in programs, suggestion boxes
   - How will the feedback be analyzed, documented, and reported?
     Through log book analysis and monthly reports.
   - How will stakeholders be informed about the outcomes of their feedback and the actions taken as a result?
     Through feedback, meetings and call.
6. Roles and Responsibilities
   - Who will be responsible for implementing and managing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan? Social Safeguard Officer and Communication Development Officer of the Project.
   - What are the roles and responsibilities of each team member or stakeholder involved in the engagement process?

Social Safeguard Officer: Identify and liaise with all relevant Stakeholders pre- and post- Project implementation, Sensitization of and Consultations with relevant Stakeholders during and after (where necessary) Project Implementation, and Establish partnerships and liaise with organizations, community-based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs)

Communication Development Officer: Support the implementation of the project through communicating all activities and advocacy at state level, Produce and Disseminate Periodic Progress Reports, and Identifying modern and traditional channels of communication of optimal project visibility.

- How will collaboration and coordination among stakeholder be facilitated?
  Through regular meeting.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation
   - What key performance indicators (KPIs) will be used to measure the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement?
     How grievance is handled and acceptable.
   - How frequently will the Stakeholder Engagement Plan be reviewed and evaluated?
     Annually.
   - What mechanisms will be put in place for continuous improvement based on lessons learned?
     Feedback loop
8. Lessons Learned and Continuous Improvement
   - What lessons can be learned from past stakeholder engagement efforts, including any previous RAAMP projects?
     Odd time calling, Rigidity, lack of trust in the Government policy, incomplete disclosure incident**.**
   - How can these lessons be integrated into the current Stakeholder Engagement Plan to improve effectiveness?
     Through constant updating.
   - What processes will be established for capturing and sharing new insights and lessons learned throughout the project lifecycle?
     Identify a reckoner, setting up a review committee
9. Legal and Ethical Considerations
   - Are there any legal or regulatory requirements related to stakeholder engagement that need to be considered?
   - How will confidentiality and data protection be ensured when collecting and handling stakeholder information?
     Through log book custodian.
   - What ethical principles should guide the stakeholder engagement process, including respect, transparency, and inclusivity?
     Confidentiality, fairness, & equity.
10. Resource Allocation and Budgeting
    - What resources (human, financial, logistical) are available or needed for stakeholder engagement activities? All.
    - How will the budget for stakeholder engagement be allocated and managed?
      To be allocated a budget and be provided for in the annual work plan.
    - Are there opportunities for leveraging additional resources or partnerships with other organizations? Yes.
      GIZ, SACA, FRSC, TRACE, Red Cross, State Fire Service.

AKWA IBOM STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN CONSULTATION FOR RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP) SCALE-UP

SUGGESTIED LIST OF SOME STAKEHOLDERS

1. Project Communities & Beneficiaries
2. State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)
3. State Ministry of Environment
4. State Ministry of Lands and Survey
5. State Ministry of Agriculture
6. Transport Unions
7. NGOs & CBOs
8. Women Groups, Youths, and Vulnerable Persons

LINE OF QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTATIONS AND RESPONSES

11. Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

- Who are the key stakeholders relevant to the project?
    1. Government
    2. NGOs
    3. Donor Agencies
    4. Farmers
    5. Transporters
    6. Rural Dwellers
    7. Traders

- How should stakeholders be categorized or grouped (e.g., communities, government agencies, NGOs)?
    1. Directly (Communities, Farmers, Traders, Transporters)
    2. Indirectly (Government, NGOs and Donor Agencies)
- Are there any stakeholders that may be overlooked but should be included?

No. there is no stakeholder that should be overlooked.

12. Stakeholder Analysis and Prioritization

- What are the interests, needs, and concerns of each stakeholder?

Directly: Good roads, markets, inclusion in local content, completion as designed
Indirectly: Effective implementation of the project, prudent management of funds, provision of counterpart funds

- How influential is each stakeholder group in the project?
    1. Directly: Highly Influential in terms of support, cooperation and ownership of the project.
    2. Indirectly: Highly influential in terms of funding, monitoring & supervision, coordination and management of the project.
- Which stakeholders require more intensive engagement due to their significance or potential impact on the project?

Directly: Because their actions and inactions can make or marred the project depending on their acceptability, support and ownership of the project.

13. Communication Channels and Methods

- What are the preferred communication channels for each stakeholder group (e.g., meetings, emails, social media)?

Directly: Interpersonal communication, e.g., Town hall meetings, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informants, Interviews
Indirectly: E-mails, Phone Calls, Virtual Meetings, Advocacy/courtesy visits, social media handles

- How frequently should communication be initiated with each stakeholder group?
- Directly: Monthly basis
- Indirectly: Quarterly basis
- Are there any barriers to communication that need to be addressed (e.g., language, accessibility)?

Directly: Language (differences in dialects) and poor road network, illiteracy
Indirectly: Bureaucratic bottlenecks
14. Engagement Strategies and Activities

- What types of engagement activities are most suitable for each stakeholder group (e.g., workshops, surveys, focus groups)?

Directly: Town hall meetings, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informants, Interviews
Indirectly: E-mails, Phone Calls, Virtual Meetings, Advocacy/courtesy visits, Workshops, Seminars

- How should stakeholders be involved in decision-making processes?
    1. Directly: Consultations, meetings, interactions
    2. Indirectly: Consultations, meetings, advocacies
- What resources (human, financial, logistical) are needed to implement the engagement activities effectively?

Funds, transportation, key personnel
15. Feedback Mechanisms and Reporting

- What methods will be used to collect feedback from stakeholders?

Directly: Structured Questionnaire, Suggestion Boxes, Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Focal Persons
Indirectly: Correspondences, Briefs, Memos

- How will the feedback be analyzed, documented, and reported?

Key Performance Indicators, Progress Reports, Milestones Achieved, Minutes of meetings

- How will stakeholders be informed about the outcomes of their feedback and the actions taken as a result?

Directly: Town hall meetings, sensitization
Indirectly: Correspondences
16. Roles and Responsibilities

- Who will be responsible for implementing and managing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan?
    1. Development Communication Officer
    2. Social Safeguard Officer
- What are the roles and responsibilities of each team member or stakeholder involved in the engagement process?
    1. DCO:
        i. Develops appropriate communications methods according to purpose and scope
        ii. Collates resolutions/communique from the engagement
        iii. Collates stakeholders' diary, and visuals
    2. SSO:
        i. Collates feedback from engagements
        ii. Identifies Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
        iii. Identification of possible grievances

- How will collaboration and coordination among stakeholders be facilitated?

Team Work approach

17. Monitoring and Evaluation
    - What key performance indicators (KPIs) will be used to measure the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement?
        1. Directly: Stakeholders level of awareness, cooperation and support to the project
        2. Indirectly: Feedback from correspondences
    - How frequently will the Stakeholder Engagement Plan be reviewed and evaluated?

Annually

    - What mechanisms will be put in place for continuous improvement based on lessons learned?

1.Reviews
2. Capacity Building
3. Emerging Issues

18. Lessons Learned and Continuous Improvement
    - What lessons can be learned from past stakeholder engagement efforts, including any previous RAAMP projects?

All levels of stakeholders are important and none should be neglected

    - How can these lessons be integrated into the current Stakeholder Engagement Plan to improve effectiveness?

All levels of stakeholders should be involved in the implementation process

    - What processes will be established for capturing and sharing new insights and lessons learned throughout the project lifecycle?

Capturing: Photographs, Audio Visuals Recordings, Newsletters,
Sharing: Mass Media, Social Media, Town Hall Meetings, Pamphlets, Posters, Compendium

19. Legal and Ethical Considerations
    - Are there any legal or regulatory requirements related to stakeholder engagement that need to be considered? None
    - How will confidentiality and data protection be ensured when collecting and handling stakeholder information?
        1. Ensuring the integrity of data collectors
        2. Data should be encrypted
        3. Information should be accessed by only authorized personnel
        4. Storage medium passwords
    - What ethical principles should guide the stakeholder engagement process, including respect, transparency, and inclusivity?
        1. Integrity
        2. Confidentiality
        3. Objectivity
        4. Transparency

20. Resource Allocation and Budgeting
    - What resources (human, financial, logistical) are available or needed for stakeholder engagement activities?
        1. Funding
        2. Key Personnel
        3. Transportation
    - How will the budget for stakeholder engagement be allocated and managed?

Incorporated in the annual work plan and budget and allocated through due procurement processes and prudent financial management

- Are there opportunities for leveraging additional resources or partnerships with other organizations?

None

ANNEX FIVE: LIST OF CONTACT PERSONS/COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

1. Sokoto State

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Tambuwal	Alasan	12.372617544606328 4.6073508728295565	Abdullahi Abdullahi Mainasara Ibrahim	09030088167 08160138483
		Bakaya	12.228648383170366 4.569398034363985	Isiya Abdullahi	08161113366
2	Silame	Gande	13.079685559496284 4.8307060450315475	Abubakar Namode Gande	08102492998
		Kaya	13.108651279471815 4.861298231408	Alh. Isa Balarabe	09019223244

2. Oyo State

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Ilora	OJa-Oke	7.78465686365962 3.797997822985053	Adeleke Fatai PS Ojo	08032585241 08168609080
		Afijio	7.72037650924176 3.8527178205549717	Bolawa Bamiji Oladepo Segun	08066643676 08136783607
2	Iseyin	Ipapo Iseyin farm settelement	8.06831555441022 3.5350076481699944	Mr Oladele Lanre Mr Adedokun Adepoju	08035622137 08036782513
		Oja-Agbe	7.966424426995218 3.569393316283822	Com Raji Ismail Adewale Mr Liadi Kazeem	08059783111 07056027778
3	Ido	Idiiya	7.57440872490406 3.678565174341202	Chief Emiola Musibau Hon Oladokum Wasiu	08050277025 08063743377
		Eleyele	7.5172299379482865 3.582293400540948	Chief Abiona Raheem Hon Sanusi Alani	Xx 08039705675

3. Kwara State

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Ilorin East	Oke-oye	8.583897524513304 4.71512496471405	Soliu Aloba Yusuph Aramu Waheed Abiola	08038630671 07039714978
		Olorole	8.65236908197403 4.804422240704298	Shamsuddeen Bello Suleiman Ibrahim	07047796392 07038205773
2	Edu	Gbugbu	8.782373405992985 5.294807916507125	Abubakar Mohammed Ndagi Mohammed Lladan	07035722277 08061649540
		Kusomunu	8.909964999184012 5.038902796804905	D. C. Kolo Daniel Etsu Ibrahim Andrew	09021687195 08062794527
3	Irepodun	Igbonla	8.18754930049181 4.832585351541638	Kabiyesi of Igbonla	08165504400
		Iddo-Oro	8.258642423897982 4.9016801454126835	B.G. Jejeloye High Chief Adeoti Sunday Raphael	08060724535 08038608210

4. Kogi State:

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Ofu	Ite	7.4219997 6.721805	Ibrahim Jimoh Sydney Adubazi	08055973596 07055333124
		Itobe	7.4164922861382365 6.718222880735993	Adamu Yusuf Oji Ali Sulei Ndamadu	08078104198 08057478115 08165583121
2	Ajaokuta	Adogo	7.505947016179562 6.480622915551066	Habeeb Abdullahi	08073007604
		Adu	7.517988374456763 6.35985067114234	Shuaibu Momoh Jimoh Salawu Oricha Mohammed Musa Kande Hassan	08054900272 08054357987 08115575714
3	Kaba	Igori-Bunu	7.971860091201961 6.156928902491927	John Ayedehin Sunday Tolorunseh	07051503190 08011960018
		Ayegunle	7.882606191560626 6.188279315829277	HRH Oba J.S.T. Omodamori Mr Folorunsho Dada	08033895437 08039415810

5. Kano State:

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Gezawa	Zango	12.094849194400012 8.682932266965508		
		Baita	12.132145687937737 8.651038203388453	Mahmood Suleiman Magaji AbdulRahman	08065774493 07068876313
2	Garko	Makadi	11.715894802473485 8.76922563649714	Umar Madaki Makadi Murabus Makadi	07066835316 08164701419
		Yamadi	11.674187332391739 8.799793180078268	Aliyu Madaki Abdullahi Guda Miyetti Allah	07066924284 08121616682
3	Shanono	Shakogi	12.00969668570906 8.035317091271281	Ibrahim Bala Sahkogi Isa Abdullahi Shakogi	07085630129 08082241938
		Kokiya	12.006103699095547 8.055974710732698	Musbahu Jibrin Ibrahim Shariu Ismail	09075643740 09015130400

6. Plateau State:

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Bassa	Bakin Kogi	10.271251033991575 8.85678006336093	Elisha Jingins Dauda Yusufu	07039642083 08027671101
2	Jos East	Fadan Fobur	9.87110220361501 9.059723541140556	Kabiru Abok-Nyam Amos Kaze-Abok	08060087758 08035801044
3	Bokkos	Kwattas	9.366769208572805 9.007577458396554	Kasuwa Dakup Kamo Bulus Geofrey	07081681481 08109925320
4	Mangu	Farin Kasa	9.367037639021873 9.00717655196786	Rev Bulus Goyol Dakas John Daar Ezekiel	08033974791 09060015552 07064415364
5	Shendam	Laraba Derlit	8.913635308854282	Jethro Danjuma Na-Allah Elija Kwangun	08156376683 09051984812

			9.46979608386755	Victor Yirlong	08060129420
		Shendam	8.879514005966485 9.529038118198514	Rubinus Diyo Barnabas R. Menwan Gwamkwap Shorsuk	08145075828 08109499851 09167559151

7. Kebbi State:

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Gwandu	Kurya		Hassan Atiku Jamila Gado	07038398539
		Malisa	12.444277578033507 4.721002606675029	Usman Muhammadu	08091374320
2	Argungu	Tungan Alkasim	12.718491666018963 4.555493714287877	Lawwali Garba	08148792288
		Bela	12.694138339720666 4.5996203273534775		
3	Fakai	Matsari	11.539076627232134 5.095178224146366	Mohammed Namah Adamu Mohammed Giwa	08167929238 07033076542
		Kele	11.544873300008476 5.12028805911541	Abdullahi Abubakar Kele Isa Umar	07037298351 08102631700

8. Ondo State

S/No	LGA	Community	Coordinates	Name	Phone No
1	Owo	Amaka	7.070555468089879 5.642515914514661	Isa Ajayi Mr Olofen Adelakun	08057904620 07062360786
		Egbodo	7.30351391248405 5.473389895632863	Kayode Ayobamidele Ajayi Osho Mrs Florence Johnbu	 07036560993 09071411742
2	Akure North	Ilado	7.209651139564812 5.266620498150587	Mrs Fagite Mosunmade Chief Mrs Adelusi Margret	08033672215 08036839766
3	Odigbo	Obadore		Adeosun Oluseyi Adewale Hon Oladipo Ajani Hon Ajayi Oladipo Mrs Adeogun Atinuke Mrs Yunusa Nurat	08057073746 08075308920 08075308920 08155335539 08155948018
		Temidire	7.209779676049948 5.266647236421704	Hon Adeoye Johnson Hon Lukman Adebisi	07033082350 08054596766
4	Ondo West	Erinla		Oloja Eerinla Adaja Erinla Mrs Solape Joseph	08152160779 081586664535 09151833763

ANNEX SIX: PICTURE GALLERY FOR CONSULTATIONS IN SELECTED EIGHT RAAMP STATES

Consultations in Sokoto State

L-R: Communities consultations

L-R: Consultations in one of the communities; GBV consultation with women in one of the project community and Meeting with the SPIU team

Group Photograph with Members of Sokoto RAAMP after a Meeting with the Consultants

Consultations in Oyo State

Consultation at OJa-Oke Comm, Ilora LGA Oyo State

Consultation at OJa-Oke Comm, Ilora LGA Oyo State

Consultation at Afijio Comm, Ilora LGA Oyo State

Consultation at Afijio Comm, Ilora LGA Oyo State	Consultation at Ipapo Iseyin farm settlement. Iseyin LGA, Oyo State	Consultation at Ipapo Iseyin farm settlement. Iseyin LGA, Oyo State
Consultation at Oja-Agbe farm settlement. Iseyin LGA, Oyo State	Consultation at Oja-Agbe farm settlement. Iseyin LGA, Oyo State	Community consultation at Idi-iya community, Ido LGA Oyo State

Community consultation at Idi-iya community, Ido LGA Oyo State

Community consultation at Eleyele community, Ido LGA Oyo State

Community consultation at Eleyele community, Ido LGA Oyo State

L-R: Meeting with Commissioner of Agriculture and rural development; meeting with the PS, Ministry of Environment, Oyo State.

Meeting at Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development

Consultations in Kwara State

Consultation at Oke-Oyi Community, Ilorin East LGA, Kwara State	Consultation at Oke-Oye Community, Ilorin East LGA, Kwara State	Consultation at Oloro ile Community, Ilorin East LGA, Kwara State
Consultation at Oloro ile Community, Ilorin East LGA, Kwara State	Consultation at Gbugbu Community, Edu LGA, Kwara State	GBV Consultation with women at Gbugbu Community, Edu LGA, Kwara State

Consultation at Kusomunu Community, Edu LGA, Kwara State	Consultation at Kusomunu Community, Edu LGA, Kwara State	Consultation at Igbonla Communtiy, Irepodun LGA Kwara State
Consultation at Igbonla Community, Irepodun LGA Kwara State	Consultation at Iddo-Oro Community, Irepodun LGA Kwara State	Consultation at Iddo-Oro Community, Irepodun LGA Kwara State

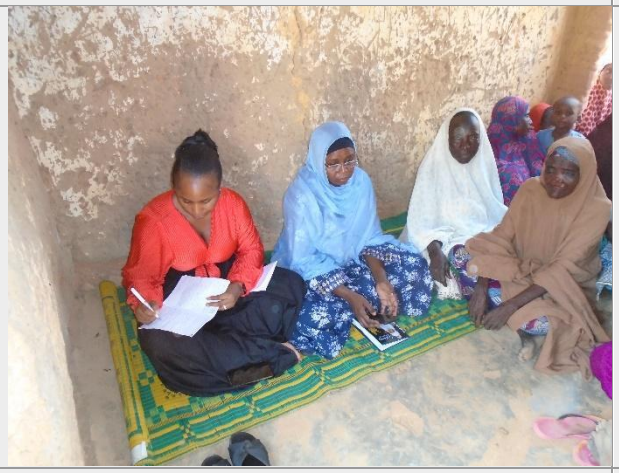
Consultation at Iddo-Oyo Community, Irepodun LGA Kwara State	Consultation at Iddo-Oyo Community, Irepodun LGA Kwara State	Meeting with the MDAs, Kwara State
Photo session with the MDAs in Kwara state		After meeting with members of SPIU Kwara RAAMP Office

Consultations in Kogi State

Consultation at Iteh Community Ofu LGA Kogi State	Consultation at Iteh Community Ofu LGA Kogi State	Consultation at Itobe Community Ofu LGA Kogi State
Consultation at Adogo Community Ajaokuta LGA Kogi State	Consultation at Adogo Community Ajaokuta LGA Kogi State	Consultation at Adu Community Ajaokuta LGA Kogi State

Consultation at Adu Community Ajaokuta LGA Kogi State	Consultation at Igori-Bunu Community Kaba LGA Kogi State	Consultation with women group at Igori-Bunu Community Kaba LGA Kogi St
Consultation at Ayegunle Community Kaba LGA Kogi State	Consultation at Ayegunle Community Kaba LGA Kogi State	After Meeting with the SPIU, RAAMP Kogi State

Consultations in Kano State

Consultation at Zango Comm, Gezawa LGA Kano St	Consultation at Zango Comm, Gezawa LGA Kano St	Consultation at Baita Community, Gezawa LGA Kano St
		
Consultation at Baita Community, Gezawa LGA Kano St	Consultation with women group on GBV at Baita Community, Gezawa LGA Kano State	Consultation with women group on GBV at Baita Community, Gezawa LGA Kano State

Consultation at Makadi Community, Garko LGA Kano State	Consultation at Makadi Community, Garko LGA Kano State	Consultation at Yamadi Community, Garko LGA Kano State
Consultation at Yamadi Community, Garko LGA Kano State	Consultation at Shakogi Community, Shanono LGA Kano State	Consultation with Women group on GBV at Shakogi Community, Shanono LGA Kano State

Consultation with Women group on GBV at Shakogi Community, Shanono LGA Kano State	Consultation at Shakogi Community, Shanono LGA Kano State	Consultation at Kokiya Community, Shanono LGA Kano State
Consultation at Kokiya Community, Shanono LGA Kano State	Consultation with MDAs Kano State	Consultation with MDAs Kano State

Consultation with SPIU Kano State	Consultation with SPIU Kano State	

Consultations in Plateau State

Consultation at Bakin Kogi Comm, Bassa LGA Plateau State	Consultation at Fadan Fobur Comm, Jos East LGA Plateau State	Consultation at Kwattas Comm, Bokkos LGA Plateau State

Consultation at Kwattas Comm, Bokkos LGA Plateau State	Consultation at Farin Kasa Comm, Mangu LGA Plateau State	Consultation at Farin Kasa Comm, Mangu LGA Plateau State
Consultation at Farin Kasa Comm, Mangu LGA Plateau State	Consultation at Farin Kasa Comm, Mangu LGA Plateau St	The PC Plateau RAAMP giving his address during Consultation at Derlit Laraba Comm, Shendam LGA Plateau St

Consultation at Derlit Laraba Comm, Shendam LGA Plateau St	Consultation at Derlit Laraba Comm, Shendam LGA Plateau St	Consultation at Shendam Comm, Shendam LGA Plateau State
Consultation with MDAs in Plateau State	Consultation with SPIU Plateau State	Consultation with SPIU Plateau State

Consultations in Kebbi State

Consultation at Kurya community, Gwandu LGA Kebbi State	Consultation at Kurya community, Gwandu LGA Kebbi State	Consultation at Malisa community, Gwandu LGA Kebbi State
Consultation at Malisa community Gwandu LGA Kebbi State	Consultation at Tungan Alkasim community Argungu LGA Kebbi State	Consultation at Tungan Alkasim community Argungu LGA Kebbi State

Consultation at Bela community Argungu LGA Kebbi State	Consultation at Bela community Argungu LGA Kebbi State	Consultation at Matsari community Fakai LGA Kebbi State
Consultation at Matsari community Fakai LGA Kebbi State	Consultation at Kele community Fakai LGA Kebbi State	GBV Consultation with women group at Kele community Fakai LGA Kebbi State

Consultation with MDAs in Kebbi State	Consultation with SPIU Members RAAMP Kebbi State

Consultation in Ondo State

Consultation at Amaka Community, Owo LGA Ondo State	Consultation at Amaka Community, Owo LGA Ondo State	Consultation at Egbodo Community, Owo LGA Ondo State

Consultation at Egbodo Community, Owo LGA Ondo State	Consultation at Ilado Community, Owo LGA Ondo State	GBV Consultation with women group at Ilado Community, Owo LGA Ondo State
Consultation at Obadore Community, Odigbo LGA Ondo State	Consultation at Obadore Community, Odigbo LGA Ondo State	Consultation at Erinla Camp, Ondo West LGA Ondo State

Consultation at Erinla Camp, Ondo West LGA Ondo State	Consultation with the Permanent Secretary Directorate of Rural and Community Development Ondo State	Consultation at the Directorate of Rural and Community Development Ondo State
Consultation with Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Infrastructure, Land and housing Ondo State	Consultation with Ministry of Infrastructure, Land and housing Ondo State	Consultation with the commissioner State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ondo State	Consultation with the commissioner Ministry of Women Affairs Ondo State	Consultation with Ministry of Women Affairs Ondo State
Consultation with Special Adviser on Environment to the Governor of Ondo State		

ANNEX SEVEN: SAMPLE ANNUAL WORKPLAN TEMPLATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

[INSERT NAME OF STATE]													
WORKPLAN ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD													
Code No.	Activity	Objective	Category	Target group	Responsible Unit	Duration (after contract awarded)	Timing	Expected Output	Expected Outcomes	Budget cost by unit Naira (₦)	Budget Amount		Funding source (IDA/COUNTERPART)
											Naira (₦)	USD ($)	

ANNEX EIGHT:

Stakeholder (Group or Individual)	Dates of Consultations	Summary of Feedback	Response of Project Implementation Team	Follow-up Action(s)/Next Steps	Timetable/ Date to Complete Follow-up Action(s)