

# Livelihood Restoration Plan

## *Draft Final Report*

Prepared for:

**Nova Scotia Power Development Limited**

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rePlan/ERM

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), prepared for Nova Scotia Power Development Limited (NSPDL), details the measures put in place to compensate and support the livelihoods of the persons affected by the development of an 80 MW AC Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Facility (the Project). The Project is committed to meeting international best practice and to reestablishing the livelihoods of the affected persons to an equal or greater level, as compared to before Project activities.

## 1.1. Project Proponent

NSPDL was incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990, on September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013 (registration number RC 1141701). NSPDL is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up specifically for Project development. The Project was begun by CPCS Development International Ltd. (CDIL) (Barbados) and Business Process Solutions (BPS) Consult Ltd (Nigeria). In June 2016, Scatec Solar (Scatec) purchased 100% of NSPDL. Scatec subsequently appointed CDIL and BPS as Project managers to bring the Project to commercial operation.

Scatec Solar is one of the leading solar PV Independent Power Producers (IPP) in Africa. Scatec's business model is to act as the major equity investor and primary lead across different project components, from project development and design to Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) and O&M. Scatec Solar has nearly 600 MW of EPC track-record, 393 MW of operational plants, and a further 33 MW under construction in Africa, the Middle East and the Americas. Scatec Solar is also the only proponent in the region to have built a large-scale solar plant outside of South Africa: the ASYV 8.5 MW project in Rwanda, built in just 6 months. Scatec Solar was listed on the Norwegian Stock Exchange in October 2014, successfully raising 100 million US\$ to support a 2 GW growth target by 2020.

CDIL is a greenfield developer focused on renewable energy projects in Africa. Harnessing the strengths and local presence of its parent company CPCS, CDIL focuses on project design and early-stage development of world class infrastructure assets in selected markets across the region. CDIL's team has combined over 40 years' experience developing projects in the energy sector and have participated in the development and operation of approximately 1GW of energy projects.

BPS is a Nigerian consulting firm active in the energy and investment sectors. Based in Abuja and Kano, BPS provides consulting and project management services to Nigerian and international firms. BPS has an extensive network throughout the north of Nigeria and is responsible for helping CDIL and Scatec with local and state-related matters, stakeholder engagement, as well as managing day-to-day activities on the site.

## 1.2. Project Description

The Project is located at a distance of about 5 km from the town of Dutse, in Dutse Local Government Area (LGA), in Jigawa State, in Northern Nigeria. The Project as a whole will require the use of 211.07 ha of land. The proposed Project site, referred to here as the Project area, but also known as Dutse-2, requires the use of 200.09 ha of land. The transmission line right-of-way (RoW) is expected to require an

additional 10.98 ha of land. Overall, the Project's land use for the Project site (i.e. excluding the RoW) will directly impact 554 land owners across 360 households, from 7 villages near the Project footprint. Within the RoW there are 71 land users identified across 71 households. Figure 1 on the next page presents the Project location.

The Project will involve the development and installation of ground-mounted PV solar modules capable of generating 80MW using either tracker or fixed tilt system configurations. The PV panels will convert sunlight to direct current (DC) power. The panels will be connected together to form arrays, in turn connected to inverters to convert the DC power to alternating current (AC) power. The voltage of the power will be stepped up by a transformer to the required voltage of the nearby electricity grid. The power from the Project site will be evacuated through a dedicated 132 kV overhead transmission line that will connect the solar plant to the Dutse substation located 3.66 km northwest of the Project site.

The Project is being developed at the same time as other state-led development projects and processes. In particular, the Dutse Capital Development Authority (CDA) has developed a Land Use Plan for Dutse, and the implementation of this Plan will change land use around the Project. NSDPL has had to liaise with the CDA and other branches of government so that the Project's development is planned in ways that do not conflict with the Land Use Plan or other developments.

There are no human settlements within the boundary of the Project site. However, the villages of Bakin Jeji, Katanga Lafiya and Rahama are located close to the western, south western and southern boundary of the site respectively. These three villages are all about 200m from the Project footprint. Access to the site is via a gravel road off the Dutse – Kude – Kogin – Huguma main road. The 3.66 km RoW is not expected to transverse any human settlements either. However, Sherife, Gurungu and Mechanic villages are located adjacent to the transmission route footprint.

An initial land and asset inventory within the Project area was carried out in September 2015, in compliance with Nigerian legislative requirements for these activities and in collaboration with the Jigawa State Ministry of Lands and Housing. This inventory served as the basis for compensation paid for land and planted assets (crops and trees) using rates set in July 2009 and approved by Jigawa State's Ministry of Lands and Housing.

However, this approach was not entirely compliant with international resettlement standards, because the compensation rates did not reflect the current replacement value of assets lost. To bring Project practice into alignment with international resettlement standards, specifically the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 5, the Project has recalculated the compensation rates and undertaken supplementary survey activities to garner a better understanding of baseline conditions.

This LRP represents a bridging exercise to define the steps necessary for alignment with IFC Performance Standards, including the necessary compensation top-offs to be paid to individual asset owners and support measures required to mitigate the transition inherent in displacement.

Figure 1: Map of Dutse Showing the Project Location



Source: NSDPL ESIA, 2016

### 1.3. Project Objectives

The primary objective of the Project is to develop a large scale PV solar facility with a generation capacity of 80 MW AC. The electricity generated will be fed into the national grid at the Dutse substation and sold as per an IPP License to Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading PLC, NBET. More specifically, the objectives of the Project are the following.

- To develop, finance, construct and operate a utility scale solar power plant to the most stringent national and international standards using tier-one equipment and experienced EPC Contractors.
- To deliver a return to shareholders that adequately reflects the risk of their investment.
- To expand Nigeria’s energy generating capacity, contribute to increased energy security, diversify the country’s energy sources, strengthen private sector investment and enable further economic development.
- To minimize wherever possible displacement of local people in accordance with the Federal Ministry of Environment guidelines, IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles.

- To endeavour to employ as many local inhabitants of Jigawa State as possible during all phases of the Project, and to transfer replicable skills to Nigerians, especially inhabitants of Jigawa State, to the greatest degree possible.

#### **1.4. Proposed Components**

The key components of the proposed solar PV plant are as follows:

- PV modules (solar panels)
- Mounting structures (with tracking motors, if applicable)
- Cabling and combiner boxes
- Direct current - alternating current (DC-AC) inverters
- Transformers
- Medium voltage and high voltage switchgear
- Electrical connection cabin
- Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system
- Transmission to grid
- Associated infrastructure and utilities, including:
  - Site security, including fencing and CCTV
  - Buildings, including onsite substation, connection building, control building, guard cabin, and spare parts storage
  - Access road and internal road network
  - Storm water infrastructure and drainage system
  - Water supply infrastructure (boreholes)

#### **1.5. Objectives of LRP**

The LRP has been developed to respond to the following objectives.

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement, including by:
  - Avoiding forced eviction.
  - Project design to avoid physical displacement through location of the Project site on uninhabited land.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use, including by:
  - Providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement value (with no deduction for depreciation).
  - Assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of Project implementation, whichever is higher.

- Executing livelihood restoration activities as sustainable development programs and providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the Project, as the nature of the Project may warrant.
- To quantify impacts on those displaced and establish appropriate mitigation in alignment with international best practice.
- To compensate economically displaced persons and communities equitably and transparently.
- To offer transitional support to affected persons in the estimated time required for them to recover from their losses and restore their livelihoods.
- To provide special assistance for the vulnerable and poor who are affected by the Project
- To ensure that LRP activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

### **1.6. Scope and Organization of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan**

This document serves as the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Project's land acquisition. This LRP describes the policies, procedures, proposed compensation rates, mitigation measures, and schedule to guide the compensation of the people, the households, and the communities that will be economically displaced by the development of the Project site.

This LRP is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 presents an overall introduction, Project description and context for the LRP.
- Chapter 2 presents the institutional and legal framework that has guided LRP preparation.
- Chapter 3 presents stakeholder participation and the consultation activities conducted to inform LRP planning.
- Chapter 4 presents the socio-economic conditions of the Project affected persons (PAPs) and Project affected households (PAHs).
- Chapter 5 presents the impacts on PAPs, PAHs and nearby communities.
- Chapter 6 presents the policies guiding compensation and outlines the Project's strategy for compensation for all forms of ownership or use rights affected by the Project.
- Chapter 7 presents the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives to help PAHs re-establish existing livelihoods or create new ones.
- Chapter 8 presents the mechanisms available to PAPs for the processing and resolution of grievances or claims related to the Project's land acquisition process.
- Chapter 9 presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) measures in place to determine whether LRP objectives are met.
- Chapter 10 presents the roles and responsibilities of the different parties involved in the implementation of the LRP, the anticipated implementation schedule.

## **2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1. Institutional Framework**

Compensation and resettlement issues fall under the jurisdiction of various levels of government in Nigeria. They are also governed by a range of legislation. Some of the principle government institutions and laws and their impacts are described below.

#### **2.1.1. Federal Government**

Nigeria functions under a Presidential system of government. The President, elected for a maximum of two terms of four years each, serves as both head of state and head of government. The President wields executive power through the Federal Executive Council, which is also composed of the Vice President and a 23-member cabinet.

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral National Assembly of Nigeria, whose members are popularly elected for four-year terms. The upper house (Senate) comprises 109 members while the lower house (House of Representatives) has 360 members. The Senate and House of Representatives have concurrent legislative functions. Bills are not deemed to be validly passed if they have not received the joint assent of both houses.

The Federal Government has limited involvement in land acquisition and resettlement, except in cases related to federal property. This is not the case for this Project.

##### ***2.1.1.1. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission***

The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) is an independent regulatory agency inaugurated in 2005 as provided in the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005. The Commission is mandated to promote and ensure an investor-friendly industry and efficient market structure to meet the needs of Nigeria for safe, adequate, reliable and affordable electricity. NERC is responsible for monitoring and regulating the electricity industry, issuance of licenses to market participants, and ensure compliance with market rules and operating guidelines.

The Commission is made up of seven divisions, each with its strategic role in ensuring the smooth running of day to day activities of NERC under the chairman. The Office of the Chairman includes the following units: Secretariat; Strategy and Project Management Office; Procurement Unit and Media and Public Relations Unit. Other divisions are:

- Engineering, Standards & Safety; responsible for developing and monitoring compliance of technical codes and standards for all operators and technical evaluation of license applications.
- Finance & Management Services which includes Human Resources, Finance & Accounts, Information Technology and Protocol.
- Government & Consumer Affairs responsible for consumer regulations.
- Legal, Licensing & Enforcement which coordinates the licensing procedure and provides legal support, enforcement and advisory services.
- Market, Competition & Rates Division is responsible for commercial evaluation of license applications, determining tariffs and monitoring the electricity market to prevent abuse.

- Renewable Energy, Research & Development drives the renewable energy programmes and provides the Commission with the required data and policy instruments to carry out its various activities.

### **2.1.1.2. Transmission Company of Nigeria**

The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) was incorporated in November 2005 as a merger of the Transmission and Operations sectors of the defunct National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). TCN is based in Abuja, Nigeria and operates as a transmission and systems operations company. TCN licensed activities include: electricity transmission, system operation and electricity trading.

### **2.1.2. State Government**

Nigeria is a federal republic comprised of 36 states and a Federal Capital territory in Abuja. The executive powers of each state are vested in the governor, who exercises these powers directly or through the deputy governor, commissioners or other designated state officials. The legislative powers of a state are vested in the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the state.

In light of the fact that the Land Use Act (1978) prohibits challenge to the acquisition of land and gives the Governor of the State/Local Councils authority to issue (or revoke) statutory or traditional rights of occupancy, the main focus of government engagement for land acquisition and resettlement is at the State and Local Government levels.

The ministries and parastatals at the state level that will have some input into or provide some oversight regarding land acquisition and resettlement planning include Invest Jigawa; the Ministry of Land; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Women Affairs.

#### **2.1.2.1. Ministry of Lands and Housing**

The Ministry of Lands and Housing of the Jigawa State Government is the ministry responsible for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of government policies on land in the state. The ministry is also responsible for the management of information on land, ensuring access to land for infrastructure development and ensuring active participation of all stakeholders on land issues for equitable distribution of land in the state.

#### **2.1.2.2. Ministry of Agriculture**

Agriculture development in Jigawa comes under the ministry of agriculture. The ministry designs and implements policies, programmes and strategies for an efficient, competitive and diversified agricultural sector that promotes and facilitates sustainable growth in agricultural production including crops, livestock and fisheries. They are a vital component in the implementation of land based livelihood restoration programmes as they provide training and extension services to farmers in the affected communities. Some of the extension services provided include awareness about new methods of farming, improved varieties of crops and animals, application of chemicals, etc.

The Ministry of Agriculture does not have prior experience with livelihood restoration activities as previous agricultural investments only involved payment of compensation and no livelihood restoration.

### **2.1.3. Local Government**

At the local level, the Project area falls within the Dutse Local Government Authority, which is supported by the Federal Government.

The LGA is headed by an Executive Chairman, and has a Vice Chairman, Secretary to the Local Government, Treasurer and a Council Manager who together with the department supervisors form the Executive Committee. Key departments at the local government level which are of relevance to this Project include: Women's Affairs and Poverty Alleviation; Education (specifically the Local Government Education Authority); Agriculture and Rural Development (including Culture and Tourism, and Community Development Associations); Works and Housing; and Health (Medical Officer of Health).

Local government administrations have a wide variety of functions prescribed under the Constitution, including but not limited to:

- Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightings, drains, parks, gardens and open spaces.
- Provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal
- Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
- Assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State.
- Participation in the provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education.
- The development of agriculture and natural resources, other than the exploitation of materials
- The provision and maintenance of health services.
- Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or infirm.

#### **2.1.3.1. Traditional Leadership**

The traditional leaders of Dutse are the custodians of the land who oversee day to day activities in the various communities. They are relevant to engagement with affected persons and information dissemination. They also have local knowledge which could be relevant to the Project and are key in achieving community buy in. Their role is to facilitate stakeholder engagement at the community level, manage disputes and grievances, and provide information on community preferences and livelihood restoration options.

## **2.2. Legal Framework**

A number of Nigerian laws and legal instruments are relevant to the case of land acquisition and resettlement. These include primarily the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999); the Land Use Act (1978) the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005; and the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (Acquisition of Land and Access Rights for Electricity Projects ) Regulation 2012. The following

summarizes these various legal instruments. The issue of “Traditional Land Tenure Rights” outside of the formal government system is also addressed.

### **2.2.1. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria**

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria governs the social contract between the Nigerian State and its citizens. It recognizes the rights to private property and to its protection by the State. Some of the sections of the constitution which are most relevant to the case of involuntary resettlement are highlighted here:

**Section 43** of the Constitution guarantees every citizen of Nigeria the right to acquire and own property.

**Section 44** prohibits the compulsory acquisition by the State of property without the prompt payment of compensation. The same section affords the right of access to a court of law or tribunal for the determination of interests in the property and the amount of compensation.

**Section 315** states that nothing in the Constitution shall invalidate the provisions of the Land Use Act.

### **2.2.2. The Land Use Act**

A Land Use Decree, Decree No. 6, was originally promulgated by the military government in 1978. It provides the legal basis for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria. In 1990 the law was codified as the Land Use Act, Chapter 202. It is still officially cited as the **Land Use Act 1978**, in accordance with Section 52 of the 1990 Law, which confirms this usage. In 2009 and 2013, amendments were proposed to the Land Use Act, but these have yet to be ratified. The following provides a summary of relevant sections of the Act as currently approved.

**Section 1** of the Act vests all lands in the territory of a state in the governor of that state, to be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all Nigerians.

**Section 2 (1)** confers control and management of all land in urban areas to the governor, and all other land to the control and management of the local government within the area of jurisdiction in which the land is situated.

**Section 2** also requires that states establish an administrative system for the revocation of occupancy rights, compensation and, when relevant, the resettlement of the affected parties.

**Section 2 (2)** provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each state with the responsibility to advise on the amount of compensation payable under this Act for any unexhausted improvements on the land being revoked.

**Section 2 (5)** requires each state to establish a Land Allocation Advisory Committee responsible for advising the local government on matters relating to the management of land.

**Section 5 (1)** of the Act confers state governors with the right to grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for any purpose.

**Section 6 (1)** makes it lawful for local governments to grant traditional rights of occupancy to any person or organization for the use of land outside of urban areas for agricultural, residential, grazing and other purposes. Proof of right of occupancy (i.e. Certificates of Occupancy) can only be granted by the state

governor. Any person who holds a traditional right of occupancy is required to apply in the prescribed manner to the state governor for a Certificate of Occupancy.

**Section 6, subsection 6** provides that where land under a traditional right of occupancy that is used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act the local government will allocate alternative land for the same purpose.

**Section 28** gives the Governor lawful authority to revoke a right of occupancy for overriding public interest. For both statutory and traditional rights of occupancy, public interest includes the use of land for mining purposes or other major industrial developments, or for any connected purpose. Any such revoked right of occupancy shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of unexhausted improvements.

**Section 29** of the Act states that if a right of occupancy is revoked, the holder or occupier is entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of unexhausted improvements. For buildings, installations and improvements thereon, compensation is calculated at replacement value, defined as the cost as may be assessed on the basis of the prescribed method of assessment which is determined by the appropriate officer, less any depreciation. For land, compensation equals the amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked. For crops the value equals an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

**Section 29** also states that if the holders or the occupiers entitled to compensation under this section are a community, the Governor may direct that any compensation payable to the community shall be paid to the community or to the chief or leader of the community, to be disposed of by this individual for the benefit of the community, in accordance with applicable traditional law, or into some fund specified by the Governor for the purpose of being utilised or applied for the benefit of the community.

**Section 33 (1)** provides a resettlement option where rights with respect to any developed land on which a residential building has been erected is revoked under this Act. In such instances, the Governor or local government may, at their discretion, offer reasonable alternative accommodation. If the new accommodation is of higher value, the difference is to be considered as a loan and repaid to the state government.

### **2.2.3. Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005**

The Electric Power Reform Sector Act 2005 provides for the formation of companies to take over the functions and staff of the now defunct National Electric Power Authority; development of competitive electricity markets; establishment of the Nigeria Electricity Regulation Commission; licensing and regulating generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity, enforcement of performance standards, consumer rights and determination of tariffs.

### **2.2.4. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (Acquisition of Land and Access Rights for Electricity Projects) Regulation, 2012**

This act provides the legal and regulatory framework for the acquisition of land and access rights for electricity projects in Nigeria; for the payment of compensation and resettlement of affected persons;

and for the monitoring and evaluation of project design of licensees to ensure compliance with environmental standards. The role of NERC in the LRP is the following:

- To ensure that fair and adequate compensation is paid to displaced persons; and
- To ensure that displaced persons are given the resettlement assistance they need in order to recover from their losses.

**Clause 2** States that the Regulations shall apply to acquisition of land and access rights for electricity projects in Nigeria, including projects related to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Both the land acquisition for the Project area where the generation plant will be located and the RoW for the transmission lines will require NERC approval.

### **2.2.5. Traditional Land Tenure in Nigeria**

The legal context of land tenure in Nigeria is complex, resulting from the co-existence of traditional (at times with Islamic influence) and state systems, neither of which is dominant.

Traditional land tenure in Nigeria is based on traditional laws under which land is considered community property. Title to land under traditional law is vested in the community; no individual within the unit can lay claim to any portion of it as formal the owner. Individuals only ever retain rights to use. Normally, the village chief of a community acts as the ‘manager’, holding the land for the use of the whole community, and mediate disputes involving traditional landholdings.

An individual enjoys rights to the land for farming within his lineage or community area. The individual possesses the land to the extent that he uses it to his family’s or society's benefit, and passes the land on to heirs (i.e. traditional rights to land can be inherited) or pledges its use to satisfy a debt. The right of disposal belongs to the community only, which, acting through traditional authorities or family representatives, exercise this right in accordance with traditional law.

Where decisions about land use need to be made within a family, representative members of different branches are selected (e.g. from different branches within a polygamous family) and come to agreement about the issue. This happens most often regarding transactions between the family and third parties in conjunction with the village chief.

Under traditional land tenure women can inherit land from their fathers, but not from their husbands. While women may be “granted” plots by their husbands, often for crop production, they do not retain the right to use this land following their husband’s death. Rather, the total land holdings of the husband are subdivided equally according to the number of wives, and use rights pass directly to the children. This includes passing to female children, so women are able to inherit land from their fathers, through their mothers. They are then free to pass this land on to whomever they choose.

### **2.2.6. Certificates of Occupancy**

The Nigerian mechanism to formalize customary land ownership is a Certificate of Occupancy, which is issued by an authorized Government Office as evidence of a holder’s right to occupy and use a specific piece of land under certain terms of contract. Certificates of Occupancy afford customary rights of occupancy to land in non-urban areas for agricultural, residential, grazing and other uses. Certificates of

Occupancy can be granted for a period of time up to 99 years. The Certificate of Occupancy granted to NSPDL is for a 45-year term.

### **2.2.7. Other Applicable International Standards**

The Project is committed to implementing all Project related resettlement activities in accordance with the IFC Performance Standards (PS), considered best practice for industrial developments; and with the Equator Principles, which represent a voluntary financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing, and managing social and environmental risk in project financing. The Equator Principles also state explicitly that compliance with the IFC Performance Standards is critical.

### **2.2.8. IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability**

The IFC updated its Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability in January 2012. The outcome-based PS updated existing IFC safeguard policies, strengthening environmental and social policy, and prescribing more comprehensive and integrated impact assessments. The IFC has also published Guidance Notes (GN) to help explain the requirements of the PS.

The Standards are divided into the following issue-specific section, with PS 1 and PS 5 being the most relevant to this LRP:

- PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions
- PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- PS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- PS 7: Indigenous Peoples
- PS 8: Cultural Heritage

PS 1 structures the way in which environmental and social issues are to be handled and serves as the core around which the other PS are framed. PS 1 stipulates that affected communities be appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them. The specific objectives of this PS are:

- To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.
- To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize risk & impacts, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for these risks and impacts to workers, affected communities, and the environment.
- To promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems.
- To create mechanisms for the responsive management of grievances from affected people and communities, as well as external communications from stakeholders.
- To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with affected stakeholders throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated.

PS 5 refers to the management of physical and economic involuntary displacement resulting from a given project's activities. Physical displacement is the relocation of people from their residences, and economic displacement is the removal of people's non-residential assets or access to assets. Economic displacement is usually, but not always inherent in physical displacement. Displacement is characterized as involuntary, where the entity acquiring the land or other assets can resort to government authority to expropriate the land or impose limits on the use of land and other assets. The term involuntary does not relate to whether people are happy with the resettlement processes ultimately developed by a Project.

PS 5 is designed to guide a project in the restoration of displaced persons' quality of life to at least pre-project levels, and if possible, to improve their quality of life. PS 5 define displaced persons broadly, as:

- Those that have formal legal rights to the land they occupy.
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have traditional claims to land or other assets that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws.
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy such as recently arrived economic migrants who occupy land prior to the project conducting a census and establishing a cut-off date.

Objectives of PS 5 include:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement value and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

In addition to the IFC's PSs, the IFC produces manuals and guidelines that provide deeper analysis of best practice on key subjects. Of particular relevance to this Project is the IFC's 2007 *Manual Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets*. This Manual stipulates that engagement procedures in these contexts take the following factors into consideration:

- Written and oral communication in local languages should be available and presented in readily understandable formats.
- Oral or visual methods should be used to explain information to non-literate people.
- There should be respect for local traditions in all discussion, reflection and decision-making activities.
- Particular care should be taken to assure that groups being consulted are truly representative of affected stakeholders, with adequate representation of women, vulnerable groups, ethnic or religious minorities, and separate meetings considered for various groups minority groups.

- There should be clear, disclosed and accessible mechanisms to respond to people’s concerns, suggestions and grievances.

### **2.3. Comparison between IFC Performance Standards and Nigerian Law**

The primary difference between national legislation and international resettlement standards is that Nigerian law concentrates on compensation for lost assets, whereas the IFC PSs have an additional focus on livelihood enhancement (or as a minimum restoration). Emphasis is not only on compensation for lost assets but also on assisting people to improve (or at least restore) standards of living, incomes, and livelihoods. This includes providing access to income-earning opportunities such as agricultural production or to natural resources deemed critical for subsistence.

Nigerian legislation does not provide any compensation for the value of lost land (except for reimbursement of any rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked). PS 5, on the other hand, stipulates that where physical replacement of the land is not possible, compensation at full replacement value should be provided. If land is not available or if national policy does not provide for compensation, then non-land based options, including; employment opportunities, assistance to establish businesses, or dedicated support services, should be provided.

With regard to loss of access to commonly held resources, Nigerian legislation provides that where a right of occupancy of land owned by the community is revoked for public purposes, compensation for unexhausted improvements on the land, taking account of depreciation, may be paid to the community at the relevant governor’s discretion and such payment may be to the relevant chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community. PS 5 on the other hand provides for compensation to offset restrictions on access to communal resources. Assistance measures may include initiatives to enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, to which the community will continue to have access, in-kind or cash compensation for the loss of access, or access to alternative sources of the lost resource. Depreciation is explicitly not to be taken into account in calculating compensation for lost assets.

The Project will follow Nigerian legislation, and will also implement such additional measures as are necessary to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the IFC Performance Standards.

Table 1 below compares the IFC PS stipulations to Nigerian legislation for those categories of displacement impacts that Project activities are expected to incur.

Relevant citations are referenced only once in Table 1, even if they are relevant to more than one Project impact. This means that citations listed higher in the ‘Standards Reference’ column are not repeated in subsequent rows. For example, although livelihood restoration is an entitlement related to many different types of project impact, PS 5 guidance on livelihood restoration is mainly cited in the ‘Loss of Land’ Section. Similarly, the requirement to comply with local regulations of the jurisdiction in which the resettlement is being undertaken is only cited once, although it applies across the entitlement matrix.

Note that PS 5 does not directly stipulate displaced people being allowed to salvage housing material prior to displacement. However, PS5 frequently references the high-risk nature of displacement and the difficulty of re-establishment. GN11 states that “Compensation alone does not guarantee the restoration

or improvement of the livelihoods and social welfare of displaced households and communities.” In this context, low-cost mechanisms such as the salvaging of materials are an efficient means to reduce impacts on displaced households.

#### **2.4. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework for Large-Scale Agri-businesses in Jigawa**

The Jigawa State Government, with support from the UK Department for International Development (DfID), has developed a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework LARF, based on the IFC performance Standards. The LARF is an operational guideline on how acquire land for agricultural and other purposes and driven by the Responsible Agricultural Investment RAI principles outlined below:

- RAI 1** *Land and Resource Rights:* Existing rights to land and natural resources are recognized and respected.
- RAI 2** *Food Security:* Investments do not jeopardize food security, but rather strengthen it.
- RAI 3** *Transparency, Good Governance and Enabling Environment:* Processes for accessing land and making associated investments are transparent, monitored, and ensure accountability.
- RAI 4** *Consultation and Participation:* Those materially affected are consulted and agreements from consultations are recorded and enforced.
- RAI 5** *Economic viability and responsible agro/enterprise investing:* Projects are viable in every sense, respect the rule of law, reflect industry best practice, and result in durable shared value.
- RAI 6** *Social Sustainability:* Investments generate desirable social and distributional impacts and do not increase vulnerability.
- RAI 7** *Environmental Sustainability:* Environmental impacts are quantified and measures taken to encourage sustainable resource use, while minimizing and mitigating their negative impact.

While the majority of projects requiring large tracts of land are agricultural, the LARF principles are applied to all projects that involve land acquisition. Jigawa State government will only facilitate land acquisitions for investments that follow the framework.

Specifically, the Framework includes a screening and land identification process in close consultation with those affected to avoid wherever possible human settlements, existing farms, grazing areas and forest reserves. The LARF recognizes the land use rights of all in the impacted area and provides for compensation at replacement value before displacement. In conformity with international best practice, the LARF requires that the livelihoods of the people disrupted by the investment project are restored, an Environmental Impact Assessment EIS undertaken, and an Environmental and Social Management Plan ESMP, put in place to avoid and mitigate potential negative environmental impacts

### 2.4.1. Gap Analysis

Table 1: Gap Analysis

Project Impact	Category of Project-Affected Entity	Standards Reference	Nigerian Compensation Provision
Loss of Land			
Residential (i.e. plots)	Owner currently residing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS1, #6. The environmental and social assessment and management process will comply with the applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which it is being undertaken.</li> <li>• PS5, Objectives. To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land.</li> <li>• PS5, GN8. Compensation for land and other assets should be calculated at the market value plus the transaction costs related to restoring the assets.</li> <li>• PS5, GN8. In practice, those who suffer negative social and economic impacts as a result of the acquisition of land for a project and/or restrictions on land use, may include those with traditional claims to land; and those with no legally recognized claims, as well as seasonal natural resource users.</li> <li>• PS5, #10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph (a) of sub section 4 under Section 29 of the Land Use Act of 1978 provides that compensation payable shall be for an amount equal to the rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked</li> <li>• No compensation for the loss of land itself</li> </ul>
	Owner not currently residing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS5, GN37. In cases of land acquisition based on negotiated settlement that does not result in the physical displacement of people, the client should provide the affected people with information on current property values and methods of value appraisal.</li> <li>• PS5, #28. In addition to compensation for lost assets, if any, as required under paragraph 27, economically displaced persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for the loss of land itself</li> </ul>

Project Impact	Category of Project-Affected Entity	Standards Reference	Nigerian Compensation Provision
		<p>whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected will also be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS5 #1. The term ‘livelihood’ refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living.</li> </ul>	
Institutional / communal	Communities / government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS5, #2. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented.</li> <li>• PS1, #20. New resettlement sites built for displaced persons must offer improved living conditions. Existing social and cultural institutions of the displaced persons and any host communities will be respected.</li> <li>• PS5, GN60. Land acquisition may restrict a community’s access to commonly held natural resource assets such as rangeland, pasture, fallow land, and non-timber forest resources (e.g., medicinal plants, construction, and handcraft materials), woodlots for timber and fuel wood, or riverine fishing grounds. The client will provide either land based compensation in the form of suitable replacement land, or access to other areas of natural resources that will offset the loss of such resources to a community. Such assistance could take the form of initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources to which the community has access (e.g., improved resource management practices or inputs to boost the productivity of the resource base), in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for the loss of land itself</li> </ul>

Project Impact	Category of Project-Affected Entity	Standards Reference	Nigerian Compensation Provision
Agricultural	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PS5, #28. For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost should be offered as a matter of priority. If circumstances prevent the client from providing land or similar resources as described above, alternative income earning opportunities may be provided, such as credit facilities, training, cash, or employment opportunities. Cash compensation alone, however, is frequently insufficient to restore livelihoods.</li> <li>PS5, GN65. In cases where project-related land acquisition results in loss of livelihoods or income of those without any legal title or legally recognized or recognizable claim to land, they are normally entitled to a range of assistance, including compensation for lost assets and any structures on land, as well as targeted assistance and transitional support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for the loss of land itself</li> </ul>
	Non-owning user		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for the loss of land itself</li> </ul>
Loss of Crops & Economic Trees			
Crops and Trees	Private owner / community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PS5, GN10. Many countries have legally defined rates of compensation for crops and/or land. It is recommended that clients assess the government-established compensation rates and adjust as necessary to meet the replacement rate criterion. The assessment of these rates is best achieved via the commissioning of an experienced agronomist or similarly qualified professional with a working knowledge of the host country's compensation and agricultural pricing systems.</li> <li>PS5, GN33. The client should also consider ways to minimize impacts from cut-off restrictions such as planning development activities, so that affected farmers can harvest crops prior to displacement. Also a firm timetable should be adhered to or the client must be prepared to pay compensation for the delay.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding crops, paragraph (c) of sub section 4 of section 29 of the Land Use Act of 1978 provides that compensation for crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon shall be for an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by an appropriate officer.</li> <li>For perennials and trees, cash value of the standing</li> </ul>

Project Impact	Category of Project-Affected Entity	Standards Reference	Nigerian Compensation Provision
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS5, GN23. There are also instances in which economic effects must necessarily be measured over time, for example the re-establishment of croplands and crop yields after temporary disruption caused by pipeline laying; again, staggered compensation payments based on measured impacts may be acceptable.</li> <li>• PS5, #27. Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land (see paragraph 17 (iii)) will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement value.</li> <li>• Note: PS5 does not differentiate between crops and economic trees as separate categories. The same requirements, for compensation at replacement value, calculated based on time required to bring crop into full production applies to both.</li> <li>• Note: Regarding community economic trees, see above section on community assets.</li> </ul>	<p>crops/trees as per government rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No provisions for community trees, but in practice the same approach as for other crops and trees are applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Categories of Loss</b>			
Disruptions enterprise and other non-agricultural livelihoods	Affected traders and commercial fishermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS5, GN11. Enterprise-based livelihoods that are often tied to location (such as proximity to jobs, customers and markets</li> <li>• PS5, GN12. The following are summary recommendations for the design of measures to improve and or restore livelihoods that are land-based, wage-based and enterprise-based: Enterprise-based livelihoods: Established and start-up entrepreneurs and artisans may benefit from credit or training (e.g., business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control) to expand their business and generate local employment. Clients can promote local enterprise by procuring goods and services for their projects from local suppliers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

Project Impact	Category of Project-Affected Entity	Standards Reference	Nigerian Compensation Provision
Cultural Impacts	Affected household/ community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS8, Objectives. To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.</li> <li>• PS8, #3. For the purposes of this Performance Standard, cultural heritage refers to (i) tangible forms of cultural heritage, such as tangible moveable or immovable objects, property, sites, structures, or groups of structures, having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values; (ii) unique natural features or tangible objects that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves, rocks, lakes, and waterfalls; and (iii) certain instances of intangible forms of culture that are proposed to be used for commercial purposes, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government of Nigeria procedures allow compensation for one shrine per community and one shrine per household</li> </ul>
Archaeological Impacts	Local authority responsible for areas authenticated as having artefacts of archaeological significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS8, #6. The client will identify and protect cultural heritage by ensuring that internationally recognized practices for the protection, field-based study, and documentation of cultural heritage are implemented.</li> <li>• PS8, #8. The client is responsible for siting and designing a project to avoid significant adverse impacts to cultural heritage. The environmental and social risks and impacts identification process should determine whether the proposed location of a project is in areas where cultural heritage is expected to be found, either during construction or operations. In such cases, as part of the client's ESMS, the client will develop provisions for managing chance finds through a chance find procedure which will be applied in the event that cultural heritage is subsequently discovered. The client will not disturb any chance find further until an assessment by competent professionals is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

Project Impact	Category of Project-Affected Entity	Standards Reference	Nigerian Compensation Provision
		made and actions consistent with the requirements of this Performance Standard are identified.	
Other	Vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PS1, #12. Where the project involves specifically identified physical elements, aspects and facilities that are likely to generate impacts, and as part of the process of identifying risks and impacts, the client will identify individuals and groups that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where individuals or groups are identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the client will propose and implement differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities. This disadvantaged or vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. The client should also consider factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.</li> <li>• PS1, #30. The client will tailor its consultation process to the language preferences of the Affected Communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• PS5, #9. Additional measures [during the relocation process], such as the provision of emergency health care, should be designed for vulnerable groups during physical relocation, particularly pregnant women, children, the elderly, and the handicapped.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

## **2.4.2. Proposed Project Responses to Legislative and IFC Performance Standard Requirements on Key Issues**

In accordance with the requirements laid out above, the Project commits to the following regarding the most critical issues that emerge from the Project's land use.

### ***2.4.2.1. Project Design & Site Selection***

The Project considered feasible alternative Project designs to minimize physical and economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, paying particular attention to impacts on the poor and vulnerable. A long-list of eight sites was initially considered, and reduced to a short-list of two based on, among other considerations, anticipated scope of displacement. Different possible designs were considered at the two short-listed sites, with the site likely to incur lower displacement impacts ultimately chosen.

### ***2.4.2.2. Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons***

The Project will offer displaced persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement value and other assistance to help them improve or restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Compensation standards will be transparent and applied consistently to all persons affected by the displacement. The Project will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation has been made available. The Project will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the Project.

### ***2.4.2.3. Community Engagement***

The Project will continue to engage with affected communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in **Chapter 3: Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Participation**. Disclosure of relevant information and participation of affected persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments and livelihood restoration activities to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of the PSs.

### ***2.4.2.4. Grievance Mechanism***

The Project has established a grievance mechanism consistent with Performance Standard 1 described in **Chapter 8: Grievance Management Procedure**. This allows the Project to receive and address specific concerns about compensation raised by displaced persons and other Project stakeholders in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

### ***2.4.2.5. Monitoring & Evaluation***

The Project will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan and take corrective action as necessary. The Project will retain competent professionals to provide advice on compliance with the PSs and to verify the Project's monitoring information. Affected persons will be consulted during the monitoring process.

### **3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

#### **3.1. Stakeholder Engagement Approach**

Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project; or who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

This Chapter describes the Project's stakeholder engagement activities, which have been undertaken to:

- Identify major stakeholders.
- Obtain up-to-date information on impacted communities.
- Define engagement forums and activities.
- Define appropriate organizational arrangements for the different stakeholders including roles and responsibilities for different groups and individuals.
- Provide strategies for the management of the expectations of the affected communities and minimize influx before, during and after the compensation payment exercise.

Stakeholder engagement specifically for the LRP was extensive and served the following purposes:

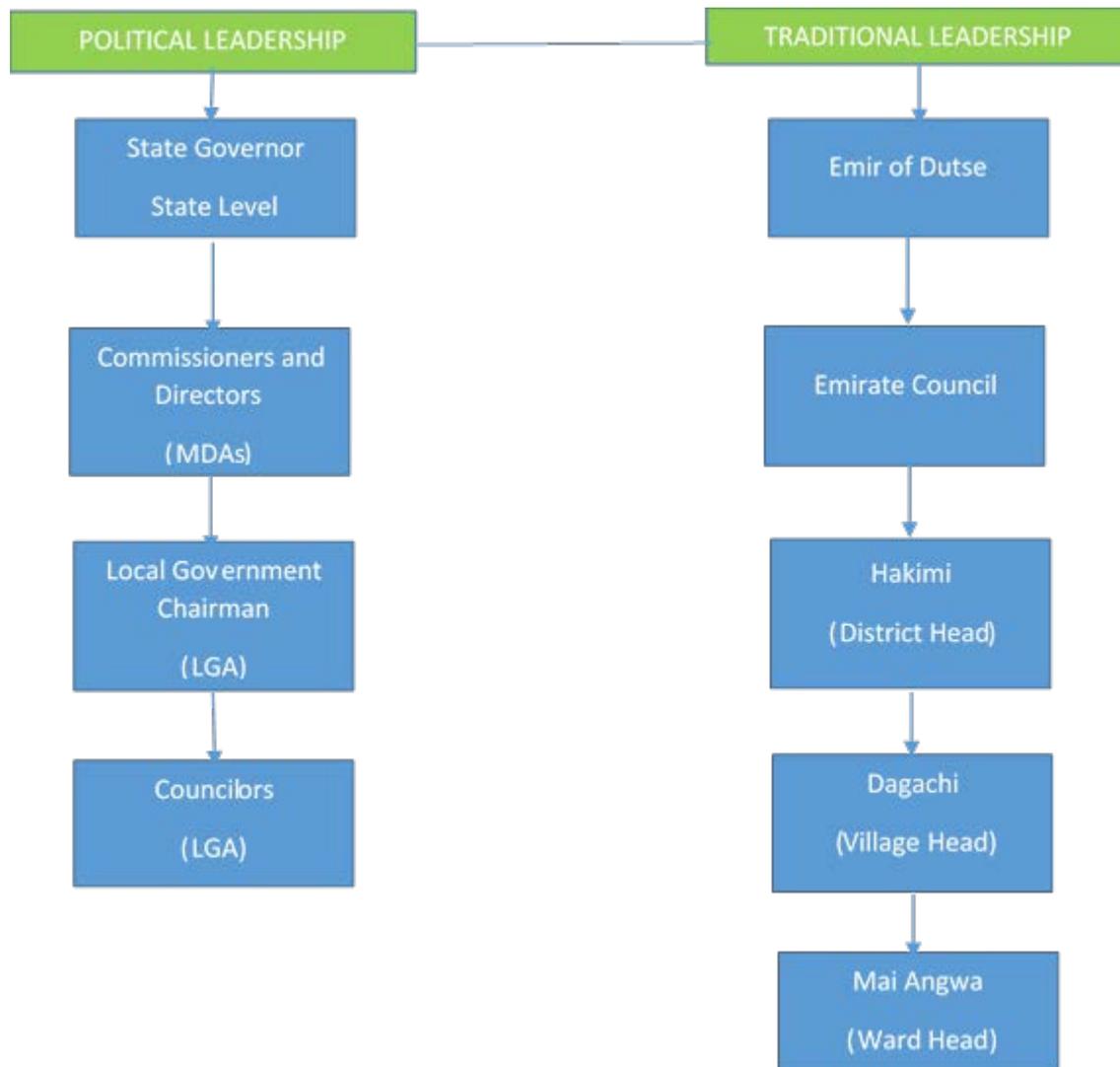
- To inform PAH and communities about the LRP planning process and solicit their feedback and participation.
- To identify PAPs in the Project footprint and carry out a census and social survey to obtain socio-economic data on those economically displaced and their households.
- To discuss livelihood restoration options with PAPs, PAHs and communities.
- To gain understanding of the stakeholder's capacity to contribute to the LRP process.
- To develop a socially acceptable and culturally appropriate grievance redress procedure.

Engagement will continue through the implementation and M&E phases of the displacement process, as well as throughout the Project's life span.

#### **3.2. Identification of Stakeholders**

Identification of stakeholders is necessary to determine the range of actors involved in the Project, manage stakeholder expectations and share information on the Project. This section describes Project stakeholders, including those affected by the Project and the agencies and departments whose decision making affect Project outcomes. These groups include political leaders, traditional leaders, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and PAPs. Regarding leaders, Figure 2 provides an organogram of the political and traditional leadership structures of Jigawa.

Figure 2: Political and Traditional Leadership Structure



### 3.2.1. Political Leadership at the State Level

The affairs of the state are administered by the governor who serves as the chief executive for the state. At the state level, there are Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) which are headed by commissioners and directors appointed by the governor. The Project identified some key MDAs whose activities influence decision making and implementation of the Project in Jigawa and consulted these MDAs in a series of interviews. These MDAs include:

#### 3.2.1.1. Ministry of Lands and Housing

The ministry has played a key role in this Project as the initial land parcel survey and asset inventory was conducted by the ministry in conjunction with NSPDL. The ministry was engaged on the land acquisition process and on the framework that governs livelihood restoration in the state.

### **3.2.1.2. Ministry of Agriculture**

This ministry was engaged in order to understand the range of services provided to farmers, the framework for livelihood restoration in the state and to discuss livelihood options available for displaced farmers. The ministry offers extension services to farmers, hence they are potential service providers for the Livelihood restoration programme.

### **3.2.1.3. Ministry of Education**

The Ministry of Education is responsible for equipping the citizens of Jigawa with the relevant and necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that would enable them to pursue higher education or vocational training towards their development. The ministry has responsibility for the provision of access to quality education for all children. Engagement with the ministry was to have an overview of the educational level in the area and the technical and vocational education and training avenues in the area.

### **3.2.1.4. Invest Jigawa**

Invest Jigawa is the agency set up to identify, promote, and facilitate the exploitation of investment opportunities for private sector in the state of Jigawa. Invest Jigawa played a key role in the engagement with all the government agencies and NGOs by providing necessary information and linking the Project team with the agencies

## **3.2.2. Traditional Leadership**

In the traditional leadership structure of Dutse the Emir is considered the head of the Dutse Traditional Area. He serves as the chairman of the Dutse Emirate Council, which is made up of councilors. The Emirate Council plays a key role in Dutse as their main function is conflict resolution. The Emirate Council resolves disputes related to land and Islamic personal law to ensure peaceful existence among inhabitants. In fact, it is stated that the Emirate Council settles more cases than the court of law due to the ease with which judgement takes place. In addition, the Emirate Council plays an advisory role to the state government on issues concerning security, culture and welfare of the people. The Council is also in charge of the implementation of the Zakat (alms giving) which became a state policy for poverty reduction in 1999.

At the local government level, the traditional leaders include district heads called “Hakimi”. They support the activities of the Emirate Council at the local government level.

At the community level, the traditional leaders comprise of village heads (Dagachi) and ward heads (Mai Angwar). The Heads of the Villages are the custodians of the people’s tradition and Heritage. These leaders are responsible for the day to day running of the community and maintenance of law and order. The Mai-Angwas are intermediaries between the people and the head of the village. They carry information from the head of the village to the people; likewise, they help the people to report their problems, challenges and petitions back to the village heads.

These stakeholders are a valuable source of information for the communities and livelihood activities and engagement with them is necessary to identify their interest and for mobilization of community members and information dissemination.

### **3.2.3. Project Affected Persons**

PAPs have been engaged during the preparation of the initial Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the asset inventory exercise. PAPs have also been paid compensation based on Jigawa State rates. For this LRP, a full survey was conducted of all PAPs and PAHs to assess their baseline conditions and elicit feedback on livelihood restoration options. Focus group discussions were also conducted with groups of men, women and youth to collaboratively explore options for the LRP.

The survey also provided the necessary socio-economic information to develop criteria that will determine whether there are vulnerable households or groups in Project-affected communities. These criteria will be fully defined during the implementation phase, but based on the demographic, livelihoods and health related information collected, are expected to include at least the criteria below.

- Female headed households, with limited resources to support the family.
- Households reporting food insecurity (not enough food to eat throughout the year).
- Household head with physical disability that limits their capacity to provide for their family's basic needs.
- Culturally vulnerable household such as inhabitants that do not speak the local language or do not have land rights within the community.
- Households with socio-cultural differences/ practices that may not be acceptable within the Project affected community.
- Households with more than 5 persons with less than \$50 income per month (regardless if they are female headed or both parent headed).

### **3.2.4. NGO's and CBOs**

NGOs and CBOs that operate in the area have local knowledge and experience and it is important to engage with them. The organizations identified in Dutse include the Jigawa Forum, Jigawa State Civil Society Advocacy Partners, Gender and Social Inclusion, Project Monitoring Partnership and Health Education and Environmental Protection Alliance. As detailed below, these organizations implement support programmes in the areas of health, education, assistance for vulnerable groups and public accountability.

- Jigawa Forum is responsible for coordinating the activities of all NGOs and CBOs in the state and has representatives from all the five Emirates in the state. They also organize educational programmes for communities that have educational challenges.
- Gender and Social Inclusion organizes community development programmes for orphans and vulnerable children as well as provision of health and educational support to families. This includes an ongoing programme to support HIV/AIDS affected families. Bakin Jeji, one of the affected communities, is a beneficiary of this latter program.
- Project Monitoring Partnership is involved in budget and implementation monitoring for public development projects in the state. Where implementation does not meet the expected standards, they have brought companies to book.

- Health Education and Environmental Protection Alliance is involved in the enrolment and retaining of students in the schools, identifying challenges to education access, and building of class rooms. The organization is also involved in supporting communities with health issues.

### 3.3. Stakeholder Consultation

This section describes the calendar of events and methodology used to engage stakeholders for the LRP.

After identification of all the government and non-governmental stakeholders to be engaged on the LRP, appointments were scheduled with the various ministries and agencies at the state government level, the traditional leaders and the PAPs. The LRP process was described to them and they were invited to share any comments or questions on issues relating to their perceptions or areas of expertise. Engagement activities are detailed below.

*Table 2: Summary of Engagement Activities*

Engagement Activity	Objective	Stakeholders	Comments
Observation of compensation Payment. 27 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016.	To observe the payment of compensation to affected persons.  To address grievances.	Project affected persons Commissioner for Lands Nova Scotia Project Team rePlan/ERM Consultant	Compensation payment proceeded as planned. There were four absent PAPs who did not receive their cheques.  Grievances were addressed verbally.
Meeting with Representative from Invest Jigawa. 27 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016.	To map relevant MDAs and arrange meetings with other Project stakeholders.	rePlan/ERM Consultant Representative from Jigawa Invest	Jigawa Invest representative listed traditional political and traditional stakeholders.
Initial Engagement with Hakimi of Dutse 28 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016.	To brief the Hakimi on the LRP process and request a meeting with village heads and PAPs.	rePlan/ERM Consultant Representative from Invest Jigawa Hakimi of Dutse	Stakeholder expectations need to be managed. The Hakimi recommended that a facilitation group is required to manage miscommunications.
Meeting with Hakimi of Dutse and Village Heads. 29 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016.	To engage the community leaders on the LRP, explain the consultation and engagement methods and clarify compensation issues.	rePlan/ERM Consultants Community Leaders	Stakeholder expectations need to be managed. The community leaders agree to form a group to help educate the PAPs and other stakeholders.

Engagement Activity	Objective	Stakeholders	Comments
Meeting with Commissioner for Lands and Housing. 29 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016	To clarify Project information around compensation and LRP	Representative from Invest Jigawa and rePlan/ERM Consultants	The Commissioner stresses the need for uniformity in message and strong clarification on what constitutes the LRP
Quantitative Surveys 4 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> of August 2016.	100% Household socio-economic enumeration for socio-economic baseline information.	rePlan/ERM Consultants NSDPL Project Manager Project Affected Communities' representatives	A total of 554 land owners were surveyed, belonging to 360 households
Focus group discussions with groups of men, women and youth. 10 <sup>th</sup> August, 2016 - Bakin Jeji, Bulori, Kawaaye. 11 <sup>th</sup> August, 2016 - Katanga Lafiya, Sherife and Rahama.	To discuss socio-economic characteristics and Project impacts on livelihoods and livelihood options.	rePlan/ERM Consultants and Survey Team NSDPL Project Manager Representatives of Project Affected Communities	FGDs were held in Bakin Jeji, Bulori, Kawaaye, Katanga Lafiya, Rahama and Sherife
Key Informant Interviews with institutions. 11 <sup>th</sup> August, 2016.	To brief the institution on the LRP process, to determine if they have any regulatory framework guiding LRP and to determine the role they play in the development and implementation of LRP.	Representative from Invest Jigawa Survey Team Key informants from the Institutions rePlan/ERM Consultants NSDPL Project Manager	Engagement completed with Ministry of Land and Housing, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, CBOs and NGOs
Engagement with traditional leadership. 15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016	To engage with the traditional leadership to gain their buy-in to undertake the subsequent phase of the exercise on the RoW	Hakimi Village Heads	The Hakimi made a strong emphasis to the various village heads on the importance of the exercise and ordered for their cooperation
Initiation of Surveys 15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016	Initial visit to communities to sensitize them on what we are looking to achieve on the trip and subsequently set up FGD meetings	Project Affected Communities Village Heads	A formal entry meeting was held in each of the Project Affected Communities. i.e. Sherifai and Gurungu

Engagement Activity	Objective	Stakeholders	Comments
Flagging of RoW 15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016	Flag the RoW to establish the corridor on ground	Village Heads	Flagging was done with caution tapes and spray cans
Focus group discussions with men, women and youth. 16 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016, Sherife community	To discuss socio-economic characteristics and Project impacts on livelihoods and livelihood options.	Representatives from project affected community (Sherife)	FGD was held in Sherife community
Quantitative Surveys 16 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016 Sherife community	100% Household socio-economic enumeration for socio-economic baseline information	Project Affected Households NSPDL Project Manager	A total of 37 households were surveyed
Land Surveys 16 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016 Sherife community	To parcel lands of Project Affected Persons within the RoW and subsequently ascertain the sizes of the lands	Project Affected Persons NSPDL Project Manager	A total of 37 land owners were identified
Focus group discussions with men, women and youth. 17 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016, Gurungu community	To discuss socio-economic characteristics and Project impacts on livelihoods and livelihood options	Representatives from project affected community (Gurungu)	FGD was held in Gurungu community
Quantitative Surveys 16 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016 Gurungu community	100% Household socio-economic enumeration for socio-economic baseline information	Representatives from project affected households (Gurungu)	A total of 29 households were surveyed. Most lands within Gurungu community along the RoW were not surveyed as owners were not identified/ known

### 3.4. Managing Stakeholder Expectations

Engagement with stakeholders at all levels has revealed that the Project will need to closely manage stakeholders' expectations. Many stakeholders believe that the LRP is an exercise that will provide additional cash compensation above that originally paid. A significant component of engagement was therefore dedicated to clarifying that there would only be recalculation of compensation to meet replacement value. Extensive engagement was also held to explain what constitutes a livelihood restoration programme.

### 3.5. Future Engagements

Future stakeholder engagement activities planned will include those related to LRP disclosure, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

### **3.5.1. Disclosure**

Disclosure activities will happen on two levels, general and individual. General disclosure will involve dissemination of information on livelihood restoration options to the PAHs, community leaders, NGOs and CBOs, government agencies and all other stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback from these activities will be incorporated into the detailed development of LRP programming. Specific activities planned include:

- Meeting with Hakimi and community leaders.
- Community meetings to explain components of the LRP.
- Focus group discussions with interest groups.

Individual disclosure will involve engagement with individual PAPs so that the livelihood interventions address the specific needs of each household.

### **3.5.2. Other Engagement Activities**

PAPs and other stakeholders will be engaged throughout the implementation process for consultation, information dissemination and grievance management. There will be continuous sharing of Project information with PAH and community leaders in order for stakeholders to understand the LRP implementation process, minimize grievances, and manage expectations.

### **3.5.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Engagement**

This engagement will be focused on examining how the livelihood interventions have impacted households, monitoring household progress and determining whether LRP objectives are being met.

## 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY

This section presents the socio-economic baseline data collected on affected households. The baseline information is presented at the national and state level, and at the level of communities and PAHs. The information was gathered through different primary and secondary sources.

### 4.1. Data Collection Methodology

The primary data was generated directly from surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews, and direct observation. The first quantitative surveys were conducted with those PAHs that own land within the Project site footprint. A second survey was undertaken with households that own land within the RoW. Surveyors used structured questionnaires to capture information on household members. Questions covered demography, standards of living, livelihood activities, income and expenditure, access to social services, and the extent of Project impacts.

To supplement and triangulate data from the quantitative survey, FGDs were organized in each community to discuss people's perceptions of the Project and gather qualitative data on livelihoods, social interaction, land use and ownership, and access to social services. The FGDs were organized with groups of men, women and youth, with a focus on livelihood activities and livelihood restoration options. As appropriate, there were both male and female FGD leaders for different sessions. In parallel, key informant interviews were conducted with stakeholders knowledgeable about the Project area, including local leaders such as the Turaki of Dutse, government representatives, NGOs and CBOs.

To create a baseline on affected land, affected parcels were surveyed and the GPS coordinates of their boundaries were taken. Another survey exercise was completed to identify grazing routes in the area. For grazing routes, three Ministries – Land Agriculture and Livestock – were consulted, as were the Dutse Local Government and traditional leaders. Farmers and herders were interviewed and grazing routes mapped. Inventories were also conducted in areas being considered as potential replacement land.

Sources of the secondary data include online publications, information collated from government departments and the Project's ESIA prepared by GEHS in March, 2016.

Overall, 360 PAHs having 554 land parcels within the Project site footprint were identified. A further 71 PAHs were identified as using land parcels within the RoW. The first group of PAHs were primarily from 5 communities: Bakin-jeji, Bulori, Katanga Lafia, Kawaye, and Rahama, although a few live in other communities like Sherife but own farms within the Project site footprint. The users of land within the RoW were from Gurungu or Sherife villages.

The results of the first survey and supplementary data collection activities have been combined and are presented below. Following this, salient results of the second surveys that differentiate Gurungu and Sherife villages are presented. Unless indicated otherwise, all data presented in the Tables and Figures are from the first 2016 Household Survey exercise, conducted with PAHs within the site footprint.

## 4.2. Demography

### 4.2.1. Population

Nigeria is comprised of 36 states and 1 Federal Capital Territory. It has the 8<sup>th</sup> highest population in the world, with an estimated number of 181.6 million people.<sup>1</sup> In turn, Jigawa State is ranked the 8<sup>th</sup> most populous of the country's 36 states, with 4.4 million people recorded in the 2006 census and a projected 5 million people in 2011. Within Jigawa, Dutse is the 4<sup>th</sup> most populated LGA (out of 27), with an estimated 290,000 people in 2011. At all levels – national, regional and local – the population breaks down by age so that roughly 50% is below the age of 15, 40% between 15 and 40, and the remaining 10% above 40 years of age. Similarly, across all levels, the gender ratio is fairly even.

The 360 PAHs owning land within the Project site footprint have a total population of 3,072. This population is presented in more detail (by village) in Table 3. The villages share many characteristics and relations between them are reported to be good.

Figure 3 and

Figure 4 present the affected communities' age structures and gender ratios.

Table 3: Affected Household Population

Village	Bakin Jeji	Bulori	Katanga Lafia	Kawaye	Rahama	Others
No of affected HHs	113	20	44	155	13	15
No of HH member	961	171	377	1278	132	153
% of HH population	31.4	5.6	12.2	43.0	3.6	4.2

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<sup>1</sup> CIA World Fact Book, 2015.

Figure 3: Age Structure by Community

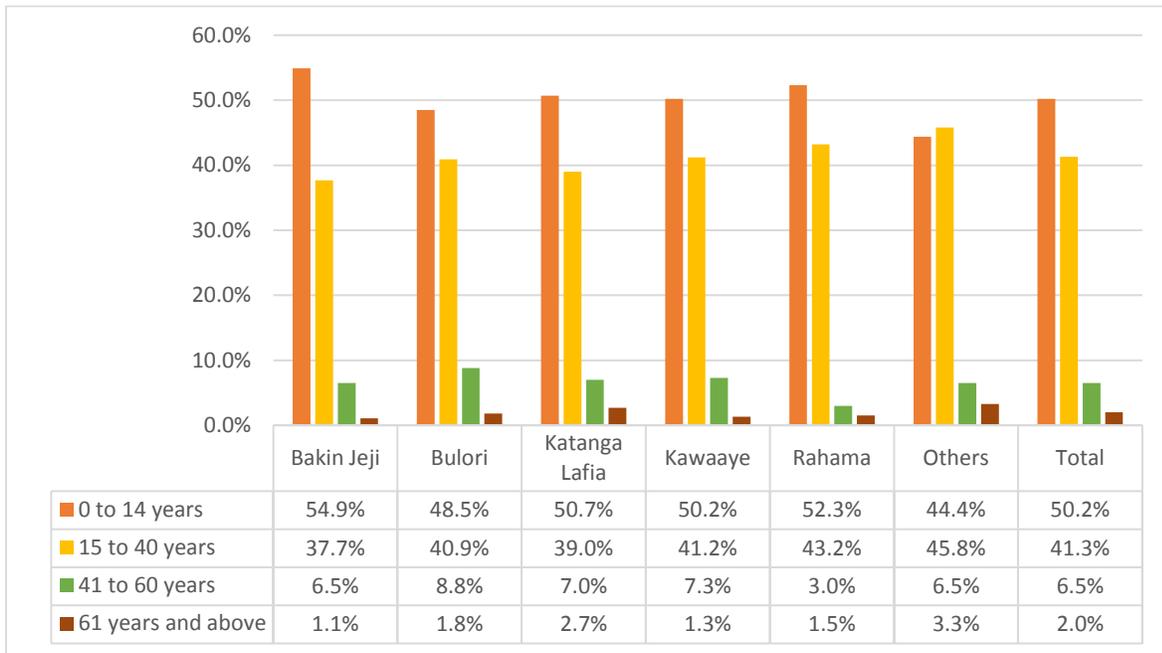
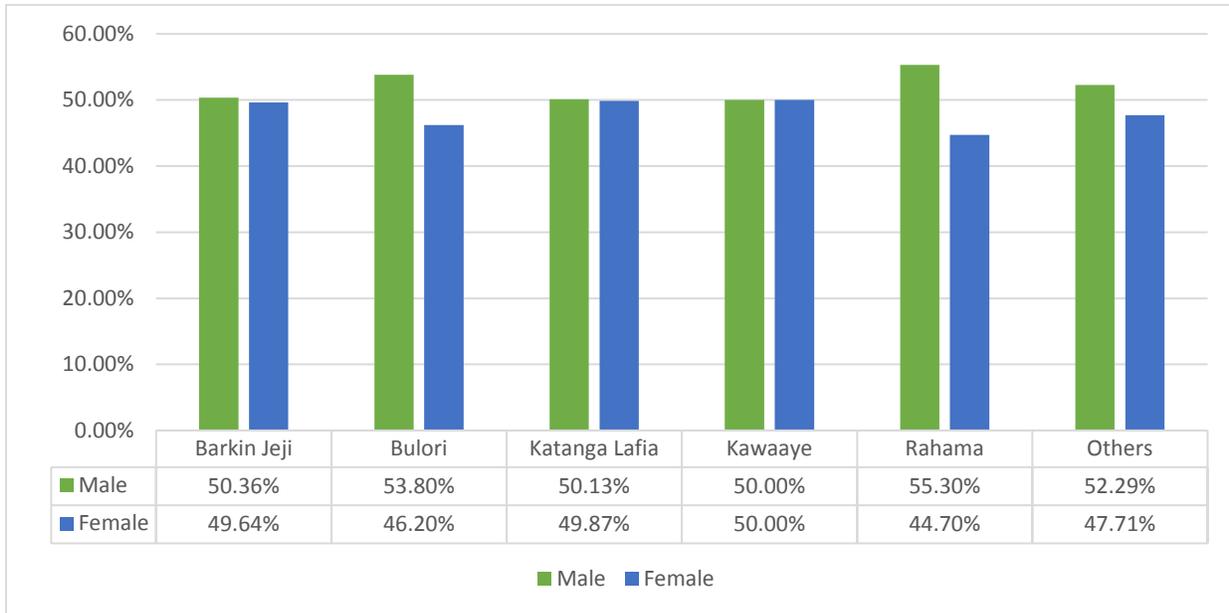


Figure 4: Gender by Village



#### 4.2.2. Gender Roles

Women are active community members and play an important role in many different spheres, but there are clear divisions between the roles of women and men. Women play an important role in the Celebrations of the Muslim festivals by cooking, providing moral supports to friends and family, charity

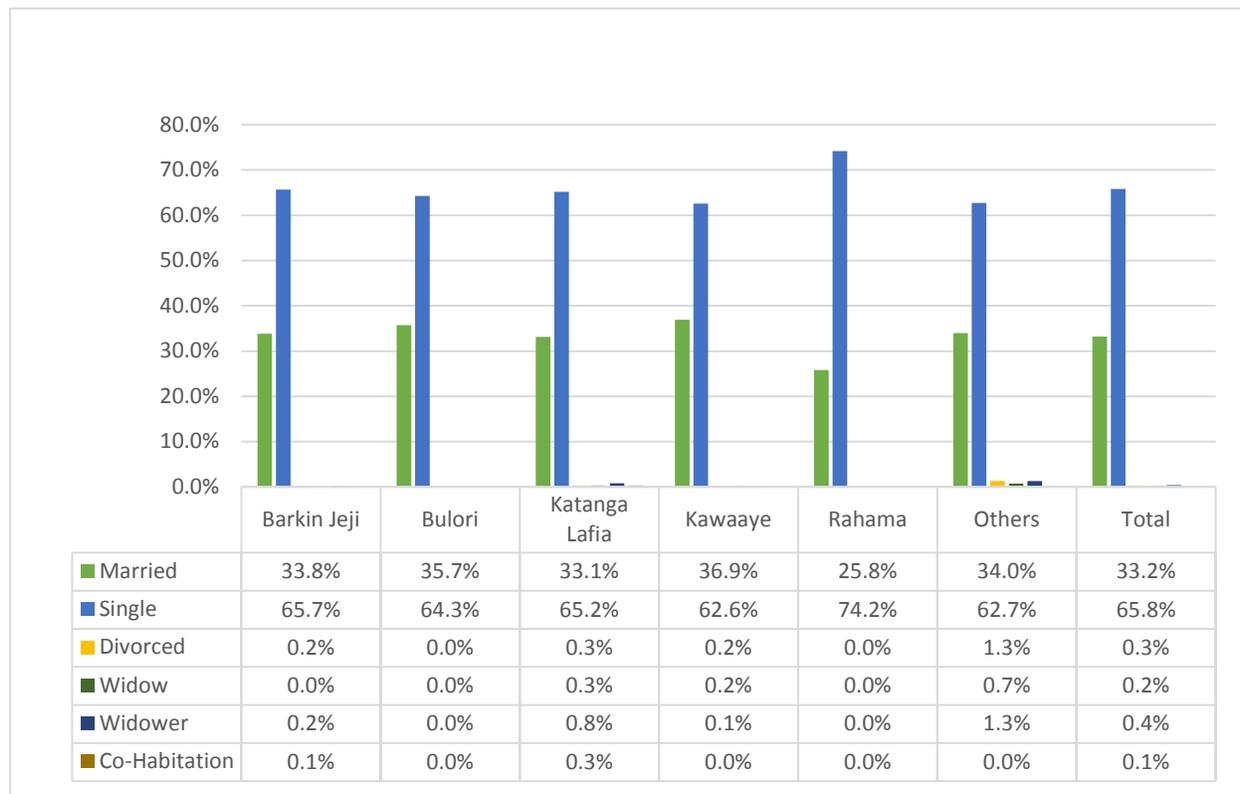
during the fasting periods and on the celebration day. More significantly, women’s role is important in events like naming and wedding ceremonies. Livelihoods widely practiced by women include oil processing, trading, knitting, and tailoring. Women may inherit land for farming, but this is usually transferred to sons or husband by custom.

Women rarely play a significant role in decision making, particularly at the village level. Although some villages say that there are women on the community leadership council, this is the exception rather than the rule. Within households, women are most often consulted when decisions affect children. Women did not report any restrictions on their participation in social gatherings, despite the fact that at many, it is prohibited for the genders to mingle. The survey team included women who led the discussions with female PAPs.

### 4.2.3. Marital Status

In the Northern Nigeria, marital status is an important factor before assigning responsibilities. It is assumed that married people are more responsible as they are treated with high esteem. Accordingly, most adults in the surveyed population are married. Given that 63% of PAPs are minors, the 33% of PAPs that are married represent almost all the adults. Marriage status data are presented in more detail in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Marital Status



#### 4.2.4. Ethnicity and Language

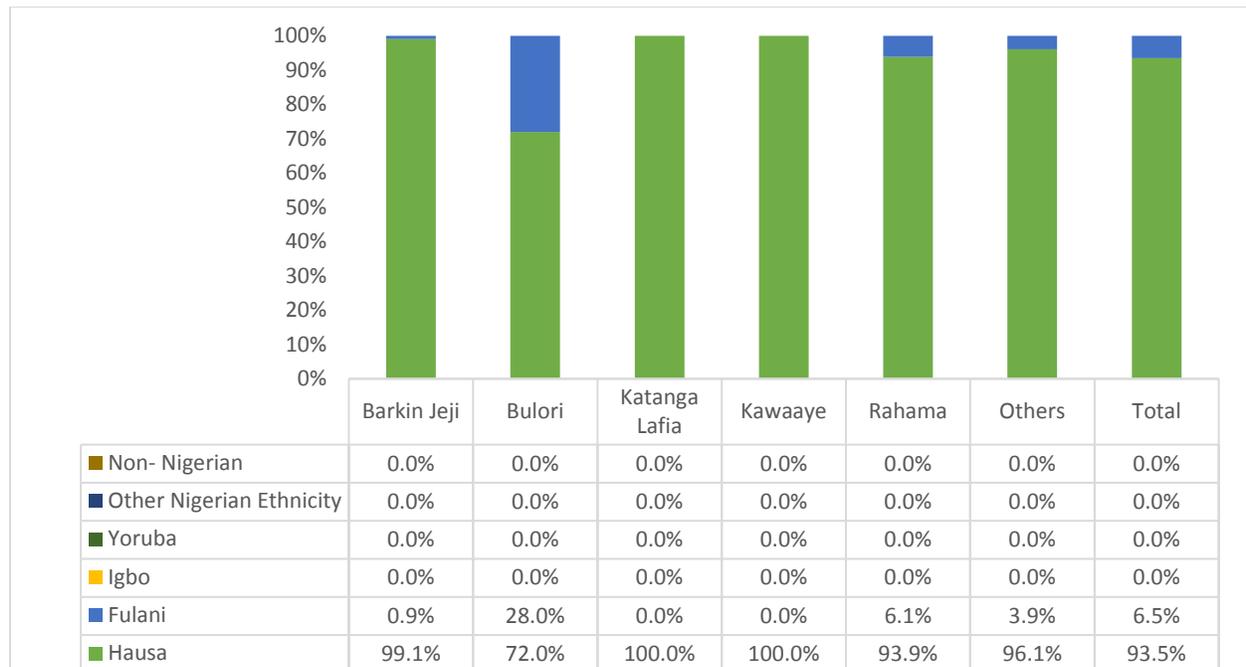
Nigeria is composed of more than 250 ethnic groups. The largest, most politically influential groups include the Hausa and Fulani (a combined 29% of the population), followed by the Yorubas, Igbos, Ijaw, Kanuri and Ibibio. Among surveyed PAPs, just less than 93.5% are Hausa and 6.5% are Fulani (see Figure 6).

The official language in Nigeria is English, although a wide range of other languages are spoken, corresponding to the different ethnic groups above. In Jigawa State and the Project area, Fulani, Hausa and Kanuri are widely spoken, including the Kanuri dialects of Badawa and Ngizimawa.

#### 4.2.5. Religion

Islam and Christianity are both widely practiced in Nigeria, alongside indigenous traditional religious practices. Religious belief often breaks down along geographic and ethnic lines, with Jigawa State predominantly Muslim. In keeping with this, among surveyed PAHs, 100% report being Muslim.

Figure 6: Ethnicity



### 4.3. Education

#### 4.3.1. Educational Infrastructure & Access

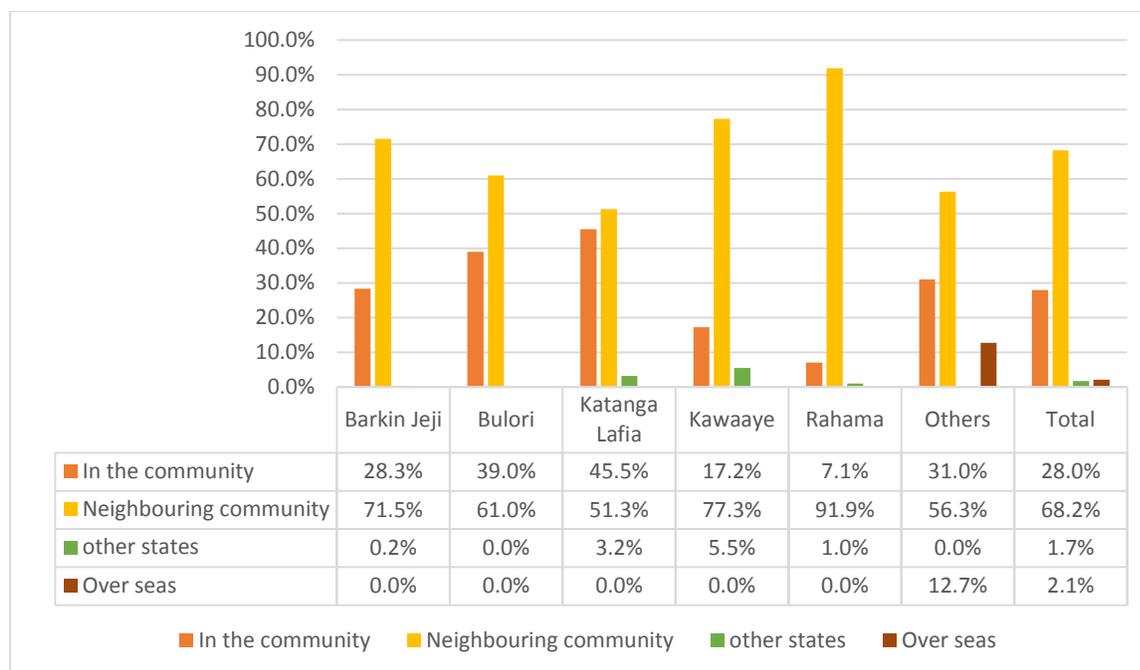
Nigeria’s education is organized into 6 years of primary, 3 years of junior secondary, 3 years of senior secondary school, and 4 years of university or tertiary education leading to the award of a degree. Dutse,

the state capital of Jigawa is home to a Federal University, a Polytechnic, Colleges of Management, Health Sciences and Nursing, and 6 other technical schools. Throughout Jigawa there are 1,868 public primary schools; 15,813 private schools; 170 nomadic primary schools, and 623 public secondary schools.

In the Project area, approximately 70% of PAH send students to schools in a neighboring village. Figure 7 presents where different communities send their students to attend school in more detail. Survey questions were asked on the time taken to access schooling. Overall, 19% of households access schools within a 5 min walk (76% of PAH say their children walk to school), 33% report that travel to school takes up to 15 min, 28% report travel of up to 30 min, 12% up to 60 min and 8% of over 60 minutes. A minority of students uses motorcycle or bicycle transport to access education.

Regarding limitations to education more broadly, 54% PAHs reported that they did not face any limitations. Cost was reported as a limitation by 25% of PAH, and distance by 12%. Other limitations cited included illness (7%), cultural beliefs (2%), work (0.5%) and marriage (0.3%). Key informants also cited lack of teachers and poor quality educational infrastructure as issues.

Figure 7: School Locations



#### 4.3.2. Literacy Levels

Literacy is a fundamental human right and fully essential to social and human development. In Nigeria, literacy is evaluated against the ability to read or write English. Jigawa State has a literacy level 54%. Surveyed households exhibit a lower rate, with an average literacy rate of 48%. Of the different communities, Bulori recorded the lowest level at 14% and Bakin Jeji the highest, at 86%.

### 4.3.3. Educational Participation

Surveyed PAHs showed similar education participation across villages. As presented in Figure 8, around 43% of PAH school-aged children are currently studying, with 57% out of school. This can be attributed to low literacy level among the adults and high numbers of children of school age within the Project area.

#### 4.3.1. Educational Achievement

Within surveyed PAHs, the most common form of study is religious education, with over 30% of PAPHs reporting this type. This likely reflects both religious belief and the broader availability and accessibility of Koranic schools in the area. Educational achievement data are presented in more detail in Figure 9.

Figure 8: Attendance Rates for School-Aged Children

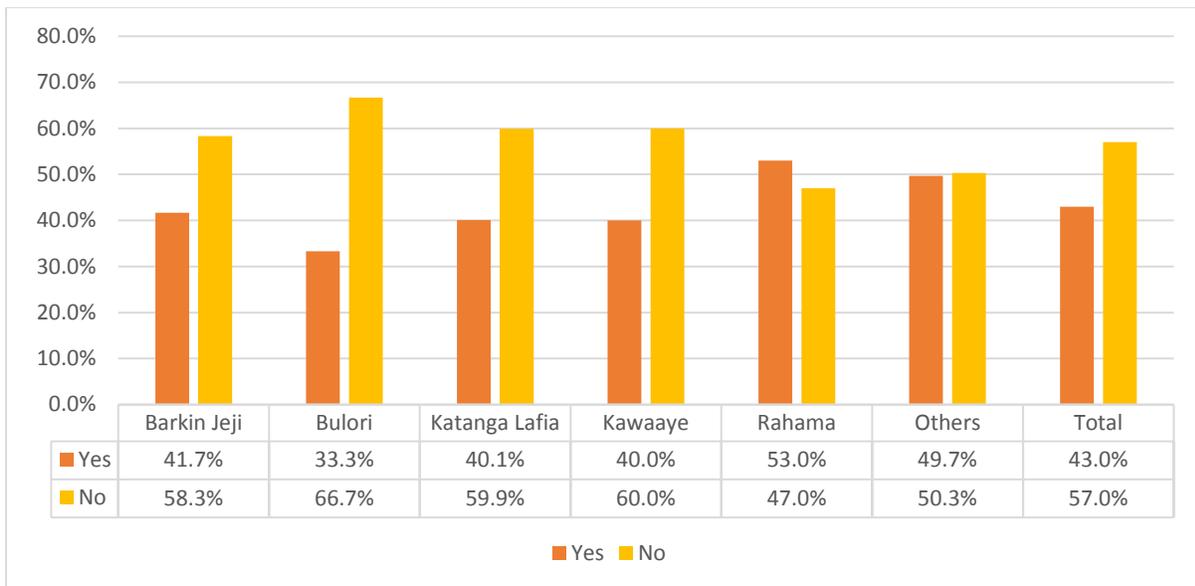
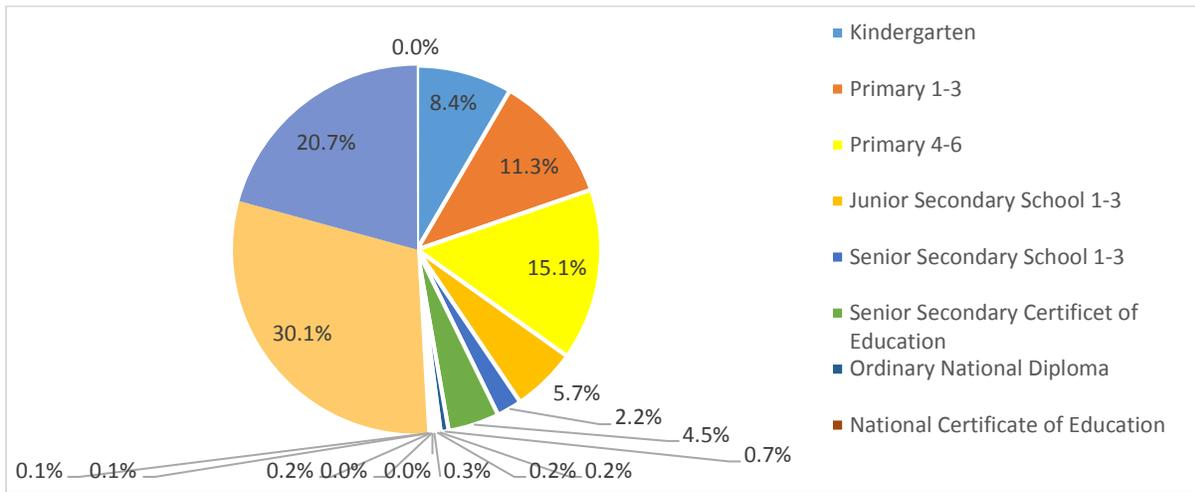


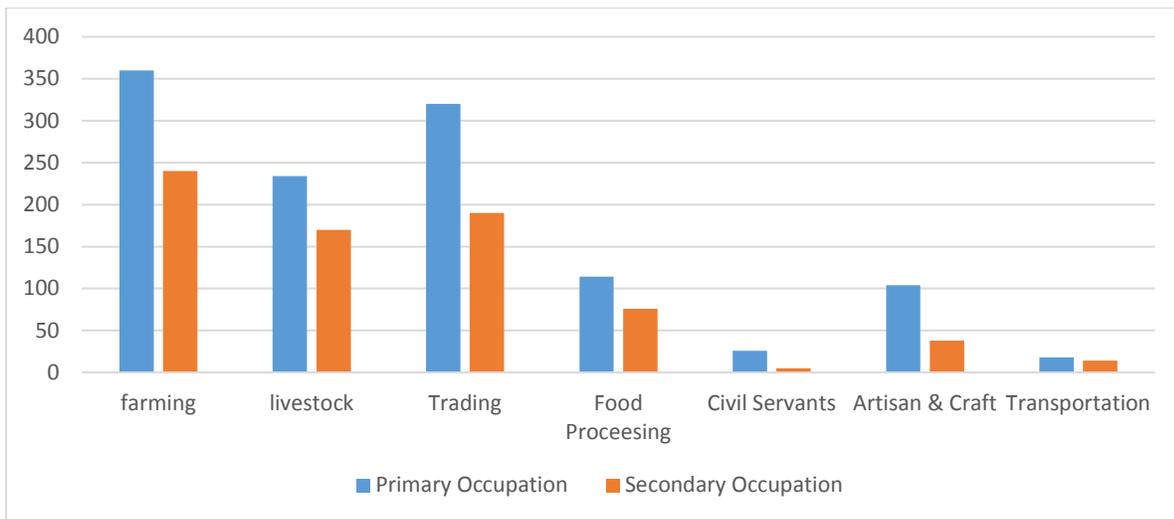
Figure 9: Education Levels of Project Affected People



#### 4.4. Livelihoods, Income and Expenditure

Like in many typical traditional settings in Nigeria, people in the Project area are often involved in multiple livelihoods activities. Of the surveyed PAH, 360 are engaged in farming, 234 in trading, and 320 in raising livestock, with this latter often serving as a supplementary, secondary activity to one of the first two. Other common livelihood streams include security work, tailoring and groundnut oil processing. Figure 10 on the next page presents the primary and secondary livelihood activities of PAHs.

Figure 10: Household Primary and Secondary Occupation



##### 4.4.1. Farming

The major crops cultivated by people across all communities are sorghum, millet, beans and groundnut. Other crops cultivated include vegetables, sesame, rice and maize. On average, 60% of crops are harvested for household consumption and 40% of crops are sold. Many PAHs store crops and sell them when market prices appreciate, rather than during the harvest season. Many PAHs also sell their crops to middlemen

or other wholesalers. All farms in the Project area are rain-fed, and some PAHs experience food shortages when rains are late.

Farming activities are generally carried out by men who are aided by their wives and children. Household heads use children as labor on farms, in addition to friends, family members and members of their social groups. Where the family is unavailable for farming, paid labor is hired. Common farm practices in the Project Area include shifting cultivation, mixed cropping, and crop rotation. Just 12% of PAHs report slash and burn agriculture. PAHs generally use simple tools, and just 30% report using fertilizer. There is almost no access to improved seeds or extension services.

The majority of farming households (90%) report owning their land, while 9% farm on family land. Just over 1% farm on lands they rent, and there are no households engaged in sharecropping. Details on access to land (by village) are presented in Table 4.

*Table 4: Land Ownership Status*

Ownership	Bakin Jeji	Bulori	Katanga Lafia	Kawaaye	Rahama	Others
Owned by individual	104	20	37	137	13	15
Rented	2	0	0	3	0	0
Sharecropped	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Land	8	0	6	17	0	0

Reported challenges related to farming include land scarcity, and the lack of capital which limits many PAHs to subsistence farming without inputs. Without irrigation, fertilizer and pesticides, farms are vulnerable to weather events and to pests. In Bakin Jeji, it was also reported that fields are sometimes damaged by nomadic populations passing through the area.

#### **4.4.2. Trading**

Trading is the second major livelihood activity across Project affected communities, and particularly important for women. Items commonly traded include detergents, soaps, grains, vegetables and foods such as beans pudding and groundnut cakes. Goods are usually acquired through travel to the nearest market in Dutse and resold in the smaller Project area villages.

#### **4.4.3. Livestock Keeping**

Livestock keeping features prominently across all communities, contributing to both household consumption and household income through sales, as well as serving as a means of transport. From the survey, 4% of the PAHs livestock are cattle, 12% are sheep, 15% are goats, and 69% are poultry. Cattle are used primarily for transport: pulling carts of wood or bringing goods to market. Approximately 30% of other livestock are eaten and 70% sold.

Reported challenges related to raising livestock include the scarcity of grazing land (related to the lack of irrigation), the theft of animals, and vulnerability to disease. Lack of capital also reduces people's access to improved livestock breeds.

#### **4.4.4. Additional Livelihood Activities**

Many PAH process their farm production into secondary products. This is done almost exclusively by women, either entirely in their homes or partly in their homes before they take a product to a community mill for further processing /refinement. Flour is often made from millet, maize or sorghum, and groundnuts are refined into peanut oil. The production of local drinks and livestock feed enrichment are other popular processing activities.

The gathering of natural resources is another significant livelihood activity, not necessarily as an income stream, but rather to provide construction materials such as thatch, firewood, medicine and wild fruits for household consumption.

Some PAPs also work in formal employment, as security guards, teachers, civil servants and cleaners in organizations within the LGA. There are high numbers of people looking for formal employment, but low educational achievement is a limiting factor.

#### **4.4.5. Income and Expenditure**

Income is generated from both livelihood activities and remittances. Figure 11 presents the average reported income (in Naira) received from each of the most common livelihood activities, in addition to remittances.<sup>2</sup> Table 5 presents household income by community.

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<sup>2</sup> Reported income is the income that heads of households or their representatives reported during the survey. Although surveyors worked carefully with households to help them determine their incomes, it is notoriously difficult for people who earn irregular incomes from a large variety of sources, some of this in-kind, to remember the amounts of money and goods received. The data therefore is indicative only, and will be most useful when it is compared to data collected in the same way over time (e.g. for monitoring purposes).

Figure 11: Monthly Income by Activity



Farming accounts for 38% of average monthly income generated, followed by trading (29%), and raising livestock (26%). In comparison, remittances only account for 6%.

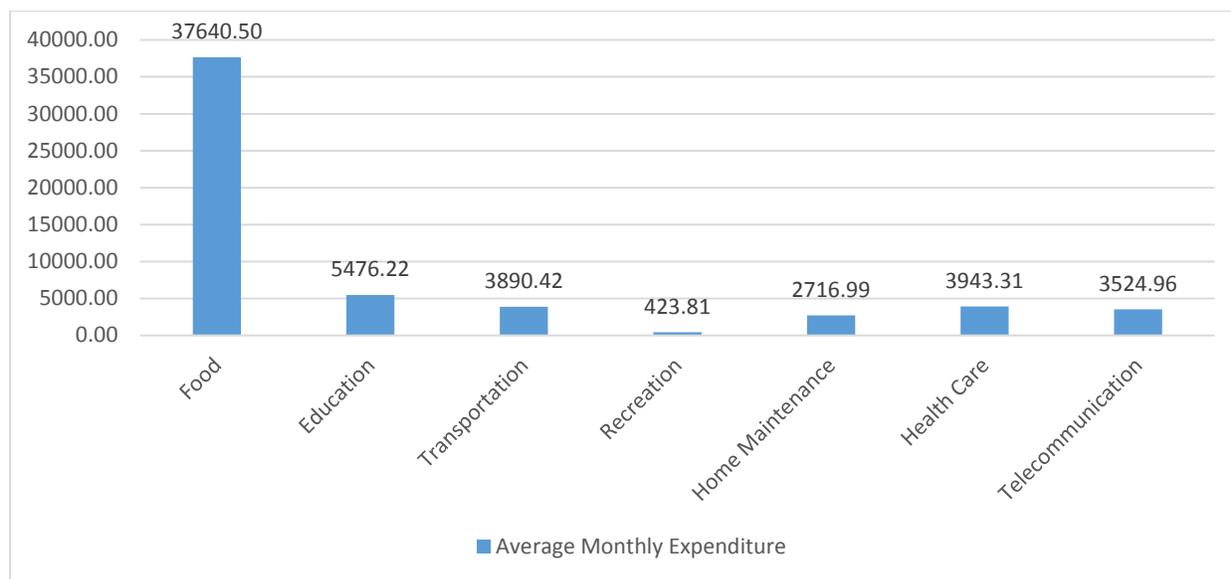
Table 5: Monthly Household Income by Community

Total Monthly Household Income (Naira)	Percent of PAHs in Income Range					
	Bakin Jeji	Bulori	Katanga Lafiya	Kawaaye	Rahama	Others
0 - 50,000	39.7	38.5	31.5	31.5	30.8	28.7
50,001 - 100,000	54.3	57.2	32.8	52.8	29.8	27.9
100,001 - 150,000	4.5	3.2	34.2	14	33.7	38.8
>150,000	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	5.7	4.6
<b>Average (Naira)</b>	85,688	87,279	103,028	85,624	116,355	120,578

The communities are fairly comparable in terms of income distribution between PAHs and overall averages. PAHs in Bakin Jeji, Bulori and Kawaaye are less likely to earn above N100,000, whereas more than 35% PAHs in Katanga Lafiya, Rahama and the other communities earn more than this.

The greatest monthly expenditure categories are food (65%), followed by education and transportation (both 10%). Other common categories are telecommunication, home maintenance, health care and recreation. Average expenditures associated with these categories are presented in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Average Household Monthly Expenditure



## 4.5. Health

### 4.5.1. Health Infrastructure

There are a total of 49 health facilities in Dutse LGA (44 public and 5 private), but there are no facilities in the villages near the Project.<sup>3</sup> The nearest facility for PAH is the General Hospital in Dutse town, 5 km away, and this is the facility that 91% of PAH report using. A further 5% use private facilities, and 3% primarily visit pharmacies. The General Hospital is a tertiary health facility, serves an estimated population of 250,000 people and has a staff of 13 Medical doctors, 62 Nurses, 8 Pharmacists, 25 laboratory scientists, 8 Radiologists, 5 Physiotherapists, 5 Medical records keepers, 73 Community Health Extension Workers and 14 other ancillary staff.

Although there are no permanent facilities in the Project area, some CBOs provide community awareness programmes in the nearby villages, including HIV and mosquito eradication trainings.

### 4.5.2. Morbidity

According to the General Hospital’s data, in the last two years, malaria has been the leading cause of morbidity among the region’s households. This is consistent with the results of the survey which also showed malaria as the most common disease, with 74% of PAH indicating that it was prevalent. Table 6 presents the full results received from the General Hospital.

<sup>3</sup> PHC Department of Dutse LGA.

Table 6: Dutse Morbidity Patterns (2012 - 2013)

NO	DATA ELEMENT	MONTHS												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>VECTOR RELATED DISEASES</b>														
1.	Malaria - suspected	822	905	348	918	1144	1000	1409	1326	1441	1357	1120	1003	12,793
2.	Onchoceiasis - suspected	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
<b>RESPIRATORY AND HOUSING ISSUES</b>														
3.	Pneumonia case 5 years new	30	31	29	22	16	23	33	39	37	41	50	47	398
4.	Pneumonia 5 years and older	46	46	45	38	26	31	32	39	48	52	56	65	524
5.	Measles under 5 years suspected	41	68	12	23	22	18	22	32	36	61	49	64	448
6.	Measles - new cases (all ages)	51	73	64	55	45	39	40	56	61	47	42	44	617
7.	TB - on treatment	18	17	17	12	10	12	9	17	9	17	6	11	155
<b>SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS</b>														
8.	Cases treated as STI - new	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
9.	HIV/AIDS clinical - suspected	69	75	74	83	96	94	77	86	79	86	77	63	959
10.	Hepatitis B - suspected	77	103	82	79	67	52	51	57	69	53	57	58	805
<b>SOIL AND WATER SANITATION RELATED DISEASES</b>														
11.	Guinea worm - suspected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FOOD AND NUTRITION RELATED DISEASES</b>														
12.	Severe malnutrition under 5 years admitted	101	112	134	155	180	145	144	130	140	70	47	52	1410
13.	Diarrhea with dehydration cases under 5 yrs new	81	75	73	95	75	106	113	185	178	106	82	65	1234
14.	Dysentery - suspected	82	82	71	78	64	66	80	99	108	86	96	90	1002
15.	Cholera cases	12	0	70	41	141	70	60	65	56	64	30	28	637
<b>ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES</b>														
16.	Road Traffic Accident (RTA)	524	593	522	513	524	445	425	459	407	395	364	346	5517
17.	Inter Personal Violence	158	142	170	139	130	121	102	79	77	59	47	53	1277

Source: Dutse General Hospital (2015)

Among PAH, 11% reported that their members experienced an illness in the two weeks previous. In addition to malaria, common illness and issues reported included stomach pains, diarrhea, the common cold, skin rashes, and guinea worms. Chronic diseases reported among household members included ulcers, rheumatism, epilepsy and asthma.

More broadly, solid waste management in the Project area is minimal – limited to open dumps, disposal in nearby bushes and by burning. This contributes to pollution and risks the contamination of surface and ground water. Pit latrines are used by some, but pathogens vectored by flies remain a major cause of morbidity, causing diarrhea, intestinal and other worm infections, typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, polio and trachoma.

#### 4.5.3. Households Perceptions of Health

PAHs generally report being in good health. Of respondents, 12% indicated their health status was excellent, and another 87% reported their health status was good. Less than 2% reported their health status was poor.

#### 4.6. Cultural Heritage

The most widely practiced cultural rituals in the Project area are those linked to Islamic beliefs, including for example Eid-al-fitr and Eid-al-Maulud. More local rituals relate to naming ceremonies as well as to the harvest. Descriptions of these rituals are provided below.

- Eid-al-Fitr is celebrated at the end of holy month of Ramadan (9th month of the Islamic calendar) after observant Muslims have fasted for the whole month. People visit friends and relatives and give to charity.
- Eid-al-Maulud this is celebrated as the birthday of the Prophet Muhammed, on the 12 Day of Rabiul Awwal, the 3rd month of the Islamic calendar. Women prepare and share food while children and men go around the village beating drums and praising the Prophet in verse.
- In the community of Bakin Jeji, they celebrate 'Watan cika ciki' 12 days after Eid-al-Fitr; this is another feast day and a food sharing event for women.
- In the same community, at the time of the millet harvest, there is a 3-day ceremony where food is provided to the less privileged, and prayers and sacrifices are offered to favour a good crop the following season.
- Naming ceremonies are widely held on the 7th day after a baby is born. Sweets and kola nut are shared among women. Gifts of cloth are given to the mother from relatives and community members, and food and drink is shared.

#### **4.7. Community Groups**

Some communities near to the Project site have independent associations of people united voluntarily to improve economic, social and cultural conditions. The associations serve as 'self-help' support systems, some providing financial assistance to members or direct assistance to vulnerable individuals. Broadly, associations fall into two types: development or farmer associations.

Development associations aim to improve local living standards and in different communities have been engaged in initiatives related to sanitation, graveyard maintenance, mosque repair, borehole maintenance, security, and road rehabilitation. They also organize training and other programmes related to financial management, health awareness, and educational support and valorization. Such associations include:

- Matasa Development Association
- Bakin-Jeji Development Association
- Kawaye Zumunta Club
- Ayidamu Development Association in Kawaye
- Takuma Nagarta Development Association, Bakin Jeji
- Katangar Lafiya Community Development Association
- Bulori Taimakon Kai Club
- Baba Azimi Foundation.

Farmers associations are generally groups of men who share the work of ill or older members, or develop communal income generating projects. Such associations include:

- Bakin-Jeji Young Farmers Club
- Kawaye Farmers Club
- Katangar Lafiya Farmer's Association.

## **4.8. Other Infrastructure**

### **4.8.1. Communication**

The Project area has good telecommunication coverage network. Available network providers in the area are MTN, Globacom, Airtel and Etisalat, and mobile phones now serve as the major means of communication.

### **4.8.2. Roads & Transportation**

The access roads to and within the Project area are in poor condition, with large potholes and unstable laterite surfaces. It is sometimes difficult to use the main access road during rainy season. It has no separated lanes for pedestrians or different types of traffic, no signs and no speed limits.

Although taxis are common in Dutse town, the above characteristic limits transportation within the Project Area to motorcycle, bicycle and cow cart. Motorcycle taxis charge N100 to transport people between the Project area and Dutse, although this can go up on wet days. Just 16% of PAHs own any kind of vehicle, almost evenly split between motorcycles and bicycles.

### **4.8.1. Energy**

The majority of PAH lack access to electricity, with just 6% connected to the national grid, despite its availability in all the Project area villages other than Bulori. In this context, 73% of PAHs light their homes with battery torches, 10% use kerosene lamps, and 7% use generators. For cooking, 91% of PAH use firewood and 4% use kerosene.

### **4.8.2. Water**

PAHs were asked about water sources for both domestic and livelihood uses. For domestic water, 70% of PAH use wells and 25% use boreholes. Just 2% have a standpipe on their residential parcel, and the remainder harvest rain water or purchase from vendors. For livelihoods, 67% use harvested water, while 25% use wells or boreholes.

In terms of access, 96% are able to access water within less than 0.5 km of their homes. The remaining 4% must travel further, with a small minority walking for 50 minutes to access boreholes. Limitations on access to water are reported to include service cuts at boreholes, the cost of water sold by vendors, and poor access (difficult terrain) for those far away from sources. Some households (15%) also reported the quality of the water they are able to source as poor.

## **4.9. Development Priorities**

Project affected villages reported that their development priorities were focused on improved infrastructure. They would like improved access to electricity, potable water, markets, and higher quality transport, educational and health infrastructure. They would also like to see more vocational training opportunities for youths and women, and financial / material support for vulnerable and elderly groups.

#### 4.10. Right-of-Way Communities

The communities of Gurungu and Sherife are directly adjacent to the Project site footprint and share many characteristics with other villages in the area. The male and female populations of the PAH in Gurungu are fairly even, at 48% and 52% of members respectively. In Sherife however, there are more men, with the male population at 56% and the female population at 44%.

Regarding ethnicity, 100% of PAHs in Gurungu are Hausa. In Sherife, this drops to 96%, with the remaining 4% of PAHs belonging to the Fulani ethnicity. As with the other villages in the Project area, 100% of the PAHs in both villages are Muslim.

There are no schools in Gurungu or Sherife, and the majority of PAHs report that it takes their children up to 30 min to reach their schools in other communities. Cost not distance is the primary limitations that PAHs report when asked if anything restricts their access to education. Literacy rates in PAHs with farm land in the RoW is lower than in other communities, with Gurungu PAHs reporting a rate of 10% and Sherife PAHs reporting a rate of 13%. These rates may improve with time as both groups of PAHs have higher rates of school-aged children attending school than those in other Project affected villages.

PAHs in Gurungu and Sherife are involved in multiple livelihood activities including farming, raising livestock, food processing, trading and transportation. PAHs in Sherife are, however, less engaged in farming and more engaged in trading than those in other villages. It is also the case that fewer farming PAHs in Sherife own their land – 80%, as compared to around 90% in other villages.

Regarding infrastructure and energy, PAHs in Gurungu and Sherife villages report the same challenges related to distance from health infrastructure and quality of transport infrastructure as those from other Project area villages. In terms of water availability, Sherife PAHs rely on the same combination of boreholes and wells, with flows varying throughout the year as reported elsewhere. Gurungu however, has a more stable water supply, piped in from a connection with the Federal University in Dutse. Further, a larger portion of PAHs from both Sherife and Gurungu draw power from the electrical grid – at 24% and 17%, as compared to PAHs in other villages, where this type of power use is around 6%. Wood remains the primary cooking fuel across all the villages surveyed.

In line with these similarities among all Project area villages, health indicators in Gurungu and Sherife broadly match those found elsewhere. Malaria is the most common sickness cited with an especially elevated incidence in Sherife, where almost a quarter of household members were reported to have suffered from malaria in the past two weeks. Notwithstanding, no household members were reported to be in poor health overall. In Gurungu 100% of PAHs were reported to be in good health, while in Sherife 86% were reported to be in good health and 14% in excellent health. Across the two villages, there were two cases of HIV reported, and a single case of epilepsy.

## 5. PROJECT LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS

### 5.1. Introduction

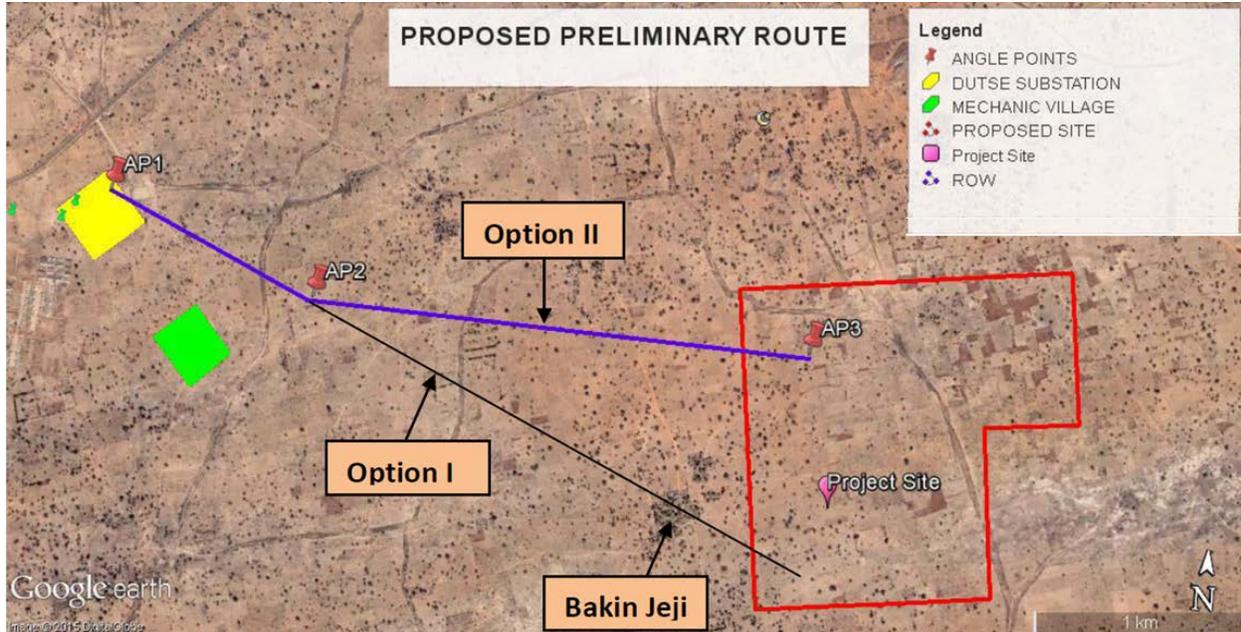
This Chapter presents the impacts of land acquisition by the Project on PAH and communities with assets located in the Project footprint. It is comprised of the following sections.

- Efforts to minimize displacement
- Impacts to households
- Impacts to public facilities
- Impacts to public access
- Impacts to host communities

### 5.2. Efforts to Minimize Displacement

NSPDL has made a considerable effort to minimize the scope of displacement. Specific efforts included the examination of alternative Project facility designs to avoid risks of physical displacement. Original facility plans were conceived with a transmission line RoW that would have led to physical displacement for the residents of Bakin Jeji. As presented in Figure 13 however, a second option for the RoW that presents fewer risks of physical displacement was developed.

Figure 13: Transmission Line Options



### 5.3. Displacement Impacts

The construction and operation of the Project will result in the economic displacement (loss of income streams or means of livelihood) of people and households from the Project footprint. These displacement

impacts can be characterized in terms of the immovable assets that will be affected, which includes crops and land.

#### **5.4. Scope of Displacement**

Total land take for the Project is 211.07 ha. A total of 554 land owners in 360 PAHs will be economically displaced as a result of the land use by the Project site, and another 71 by the RoW.

Additional information on the impacts on PAHs is presented below; impacts to livelihoods are presented in **Chapter 7: Livelihood Restoration Activities**.

##### **5.4.1. Impacts to Land**

Within the Project site and RoW, 203.75 of the 211.07 ha is privately retained – held through customary rights granted to families or individuals by village leaders. The remaining 7 ha within the 211.07 ha footprint is vacant land. This unclaimed land will not be compensated for or replaced in any way.

It is also noted that the Project is collaborating with the Dutse Capital Development Authority and the Jigawa State Ministry of Lands to coordinate the Project’s development with the Dutse Land Use Plan. To allow for the Project’s development, the Ministry of Lands will not allocate plots within the Project site of RoW footprint to third parties.

##### **5.4.2. Impacts to Planted Assets**

The Jigawa State Government groups compensation of crops into three major categories based on ownership and type:

- Cash crops like fruit trees, maize, cassava etc. that are individually owned and compensated.
- Economic trees like coconut that are individually owned and compensated.
- Communal crops which are cash crops owned by a community and must be compensated for through payment to community leaders on behalf of the broader community

Most of the agricultural land within the Project site is devoted to annual crops, most commonly a combination of millet, maize, sorghum, beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts. These will not be eligible for compensation however, as owners will be allowed to harvest prior to construction.

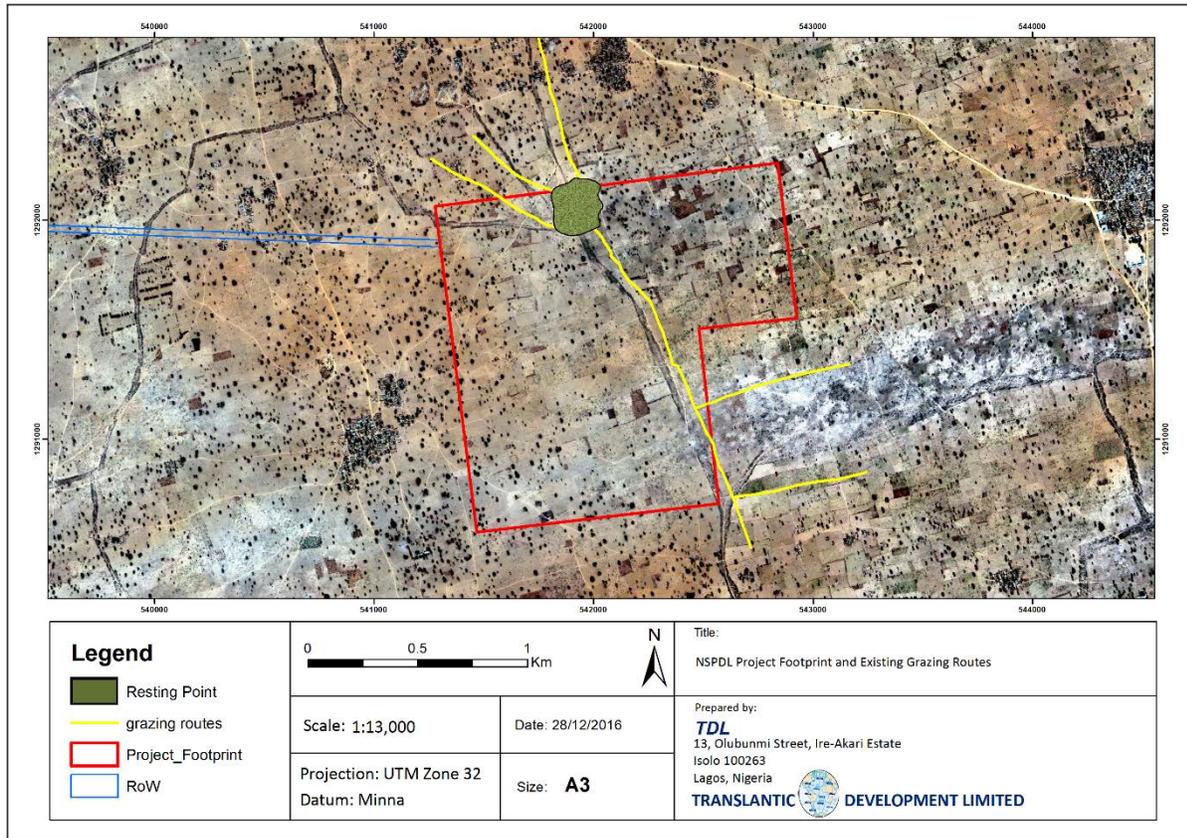
Other areas within the Project site are devoted to perennial crops, fruit, timber and other productive trees. The common economic trees in the area identified by their local names are Kuka, Lalle, Dinya, Lemo, Mangoro, Tsamiya, Zogale, Dalbejiya, Kadanya, Katsari, Giginya, Taura, Gwanda, Kurna, Dashi, Dabino, Baure, Gawo, Madobiya, Kanya, Bagaruwa, Aduwa, Gwandara, Magarya, Goruba and Madaci. These trees will be eligible for compensation.

##### **5.4.3. Impacts on Grazing Routes and Land**

Grazing routes have been identified in the Project area. These were not formally mapped prior to the Project’s inventories, but were shown to surveyors by community members in 2016. The Project site footprint intersects and overlaps with three grazing routes and a resting point.

Over the past few years, the routes have been increasingly contested and encroached upon by infrastructure development, farmers and other settlers. The construction of the university has already severed the routes entering from the northern part of the Project site and the planned expansion of the campus is expected to lead to further forfeiture of grazing areas in the vicinity of the Project site. These features are shown on Figure 14.

Figure 14: Existing Grazing Routes and Resting Point



#### 5.4.4. Other Impacts

It is not expected that the Project will have direct impacts on any of the Project area villages' community infrastructure or public facilities. Further, no impacts to cultural heritage are expected, as there are no graves or shrines identified within the Project footprint.

## 6. COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

This chapter lays out the compensation to be paid or allocated (in the form of replacement assets) to PAPs.

### 6.1. Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of the compensation framework include the following:

- Provide transparent, fair and timely (prior to displacement) compensation for displacement – including compensation for assets and any transition or moving allowances – to all PAPs in accordance with Nigerian law and IFC PS 5.
- Compensate for lost assets at full replacement value.
- Restore the livelihoods and welfare of PAPs, PAHs and communities such that the well-being of these entities is at least equal to their pre-resettlement conditions, or that they are better off.

### 6.2. Eligibility

This section summarizes the eligibility criteria and provides an overview of activities undertaken to implement these.

#### 6.2.1. Eligibility Policy

PAPs are eligible for compensation entitlements if they are the owners or users of immovable built or planted assets within the Project footprint. This includes structures, land, crops, trees, and other natural resources. PAPs are eligible for compensation for their assets and the natural and infrastructural assets to which they had access, provided they had formal or recognizable rights to these assets. As per the discussion in **Chapter 2: Institutional & Legislative Framework**, many people Nigeria do not have a legal title or a “Certificate of Occupancy” for their land, but rather, have recognizable traditional rights to their land.

#### 6.2.2. Establishment of Entitlement Cut-off Date

Prior to the commencement of survey activities, engagement was conducted to explain that the asset inventory and census would constitute a cut-off date. While this agreement was not ratified into a formal decree, it is well understood by PAPs. Although compensation has been paid (and will be ‘topped up’), land take is not imminent. In this context, the Project is permitting PAPs to continue cultivation on the lands they will eventually lose to the Project. For their part, PAPs understand that no compensation will be paid for the crops they cultivate – i.e. crops grown after the cut-off date. Lastly, when land-take is carried out (i.e. not before financial close and prior to Project Notice to Proceed), the Project will give PAPs as much advance notice as possible, so that they are less likely to plant crops for the upcoming season, and so do not lose any investment of time or other inputs unnecessarily.

Those who believe that they were not included in the asset inventory may submit an appeal to this effect through the Project’s Grievance Mechanism, described in **Chapter 8: Grievance Management Procedure**. Grievances may also relate to disputes between households as to which household owns a given asset.

The Project area will be monitored by Project staff and by community leaders so that people remain informed of the agreements made and their implications. Any new in-migrants should be told about the freeze on new assets. Where new assets do appear, they will be considered speculative. The owner will be given reasonable notice to remove or salvage the asset, and if they do not, the asset will be removed by Project staff.

A cadastral survey of the Project footprint and all the individual plots was undertaken by a government certified land surveyor. An inventory of the affected immovable assets was undertaken by government appointed valuers. The asset owners or their designated representatives were responsible for confirming the listed assets. In conjunction with compensation policies and rates, the inventory was used to determine the compensation entitlement for each PAP and this was summarized in a compensation schedule, which was signed –off by the Jigawa State Surveyor General.

### **6.3. Entitlements**

The Project has defined a range of appropriate compensation entitlements and assistance. Based on the asset inventory, the following categories of assets or resources will be affected by the Project’s land.

- Agricultural land
- Crops and economic trees

This section outlines the compensation entitlements for these losses.

#### **6.3.1. Entitlement Planning**

The entitlement planning process entailed two primary tasks:

- Establishment of cash compensation rates at replacement value to compensate for specific impacts to eligible households, including crop compensation rates and land compensation rates.
- Design of complementary supportive measures to further mitigate the impacts of resettlement, including relocation assistance, livelihoods restoration initiatives, and vulnerable person assistance measures.

To establish rates, an independent valuation expert was contracted to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the market values of affected land, crops and structures in the Project area. The Valuation Report is presented in **Annex 1**.

The full range of entitlements is presented in Table 7: Entitlement Matrix.

## 6.4. Entitlement Matrix

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Definition of PAPs	Jigawa State Compensation	Top up compensation to bridge gap with IFC PS5	Livelihoods Support
<b>LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>				
Permanent loss of agricultural land (regardless of impact severity)	Registered owners with title deed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at State rates or support to find replacement land of similar size and quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at replacement value (in-cash) or where possible, replacement land of same (in-kind) value</li> <li>• Land transfer transaction costs and field preparation allowances</li> <li>• Livelihood restoration and alternative income earning opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for livelihood from four options (continuous cropping, small livestock, food processing &amp; technical / vocational training)</li> <li>• Transitional support (if required)</li> </ul>
	Non-registered occupants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops and structures) at replacement value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as above</li> </ul>
	Renters/ Leasee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tenancy replacement allowance equal to 1 year of rent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No land compensation; but will receive transfer assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for livelihood from four options (continuous cropping, small livestock, food processing &amp; technical / vocational training)</li> </ul>
<b>CROPS AND ECONOMIC TREES</b>				
Annual Crops	All PAPs regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None (Crops harvested prior to displacement)</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in improved agriculture methods and seeds provided for three seasons (18 months)</li> </ul>
Perennial Crops & Trees	All PAPs regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for perennial crops at existing compensation rates</li> <li>• Trees are categorized as: saplings, mature productive, or old</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement value on the basis of type, age market price of product and the productive life of the trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in improved agriculture methods and saplings provided for fruit trees and perennial crops</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER</b>				

Vulnerable People Allowances	PAHs: losing 50%+ of holdings, or with no other income source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood support to be decided by the livelihood restoration committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particular attention should be paid to gender issues and the needs of vulnerable groups such as the landless, poor and disadvantaged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional support for a longer time up to 24 months</li> <li>• Livelihood restoration options (continuous coping, small livestock, food processing and technical and vocational training)</li> </ul>
Pastoralists	At the time of the census be recognized by local community and/or resettlement committee as resident, transhumant or mobile pastoralist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for livelihood for livestock keeping</li> </ul>

#### **6.4.1. Loss of Land**

Originally, the Project planned to replace land in kind in accordance with international good practice, which favours, where possible, compensating for impacts to land in kind rather than in cash. However, for the reasons detailed below, this is not a viable option in this case and will not be the methodology followed for this Project.

As part of the planning phase, Jigawa State Ministry of Lands and NSPDL, in consultation with traditional leaders and the State Land Commissioner, conducted surveys to identify potential replacement land. Different areas were evaluated and categorized by type, whether agricultural, forest, or grazing land. However, due to rapid urbanization around the Project footprint, replacement land is scarce. It was determined that the closest land suitable to serve as replacement land, was approximately 7 km away from the land affected by the Project.

Further, this potential replacement land is currently being used for agricultural and residential uses by people who have established informal settlements there. Thirdly, the potential replacement land is officially classified in regional land use planning documents as a reserve (Baranda Grazing and Forest Reserve).

Given these characteristics, it appears that the land is not ultimately suitable as replacement land for people affected by the Project because of location, current use and classification. When providing replacement land, best practice recommends that it be a maximum of 1 km from the original land to avoid access issues. Further, it is not feasible to displace informal settlers from land without remuneration, nor is it feasible to set the precedent of formalizing illegal settlements for the purposes of land negotiations. This would run the risk of a rampant increase in illegal settlement in the region. Attempting to have the land re-classified for the purposes of redistribution to individual users would therefore not receive the support from local authorities.

In the context of these challenges, and given the fact that this Project is inducing economic displacement (which is inherently less risky for those affected than physical displacement), JSML and NSPDL have decided to compensate for land impacts through alternative income generation rather than in kind. Critically, NSPDL commits that any cash compensation for affected agricultural land will be calculated and paid at full replacement value.

#### **6.4.2. Grazing Routes**

The Project has held consultations with multiple local stakeholders to understand potential ways to improve land management through the coordination of interested and affected people on designated grazing routes. This would serve as a means to support the maintenance of livelihoods in the Project area.

However, the Project has been informed that the complete displacement of these routes is planned within the context of the Dutse Land Use Plan. It is projected that with the ongoing development in the Project area (unrelated to Project development), grazing routes throughout the region will be eliminated to make way for urban infrastructure. State legislation further details that in the event such development approved by the State Government impacts grazing routes, then such grazing routes must be foregone as the State Government holds the rights to all lands.

In this context, it would serve no purpose to replace the route segments affected by the Project, as there will be no other segments with which replacement routes would be able to connect. The Project will therefore not be in a position to propose measures until the allowed land uses of different areas has been formally designated; planning for the mitigation of impacts to grazing routes has now been put on hold.

#### **6.4.3. Loss of Planted Assets**

As above, the planted assets that will be compensated for includes only trees, as PAPs will be allowed to harvest their perennial crops prior to displacement. Accordingly, the Project will compensate for all trees enumerated in the asset inventory. Total compensation payments to PAHs will be comprised of the established compensation rates for planted assets that the government is obliged to pay, and an additional component from the Project to achieve full replacement value. In cases where established government rates are higher than the full replacement value rate, government rates will be used.

Importantly, the value of planted assets includes compensation for production lost during the time it would take for the replacement in-kind seedlings to reach the same maturity level as the plants lost to the Project's land acquisition.

## **7. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES**

This Chapter presents the livelihoods restoration activities the Project is proposing to mitigate for the full range of livelihood impacts that PAHs will experience.

### **7.1. Introduction**

International best practice stipulates that livelihoods should be considered to encompass the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, trade, and bartering. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals) and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base.

In this context, the Project acknowledges the responsibility not just to pay compensation for losses but also to assist PAHs (and vulnerable households in particular) to restore their livelihoods and improve their standard of living. The livelihood restoration measures detailed below are designed to meet these responsibilities, in compliance with both international best practice and with the Jigawa State Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework.

PAHs will have the opportunity to choose from a variety of options designed to leverage their current activities and skills. Some PAPs may choose not to participate in the livelihood program, for example, if they do not want to disclose the locations of their other lands. Extensive engagement will be undertaken to be sure that all PAPs are well informed of the opportunities open to them, and are given adequate opportunity to participate. If there are PAPs who choose not to participate in the first season of the livelihood restoration programming, they will not be eligible to participate in subsequent years.

### **7.2. Key Principles Guiding Livelihood Restoration Planning**

The sustainable approach to livelihood restoration is based on the following principles:

- Livelihoods are multi-faceted strategies and a combination of approaches is therefore required to support restoration of income and the reestablishment of community support networks.
- Active participation of intended beneficiaries in planning and decision making to ensure proposed support reflects local realities / priorities and have PAHs active buy-in.
- PAHs should be provided with choices so that they can self-determine how their household will best benefit from the livelihood restoration options.
- Vulnerable households are by definition less able to adapt to changes and therefore require targeted support through the planning and implementation of livelihood restoration.
- Transition allowances are necessary, but require clear eligibility and end points.
- Capacity building should be incorporated into livelihood restoration activities to develop PAHs skills, including in financial management. Capacity building acknowledges the different needs of women, men, youth and vulnerable groups with respect to skills development.

### **7.3. Process for Determining Livelihood Restoration Options**

The livelihood restoration options discussed in this section is based on the information gathered from the socio-economic baseline and engagement with relevant stakeholders. From these activities the following key subjects emerged.

- Livelihood options and roles vary for women, men and youth.
- Stakeholders view provision of community social services as livelihood options and it forms part of their expectations.
- Due to the limited availability of alternative land, the LRP must consider livelihood enhancement activities that are not land intensive such as small livestock keeping, value chain and processing opportunities and small vegetable production.

Engagement will continue with communities, traditional leadership and relevant ministries to discuss the livelihood programmes to make sure that they are meeting the needs of PAHs.

### **7.4. Livelihood Restoration Programmes**

The livelihood restoration programme will be aligned with existing resources, knowledge, skills and household experiences. The LRP will have four main elements:

- Immediate provision of transitional support.
- Financial management training.
- Land based livelihood support.
- Non-land based livelihood support.

Different livelihood restoration programmes will be implemented by different implementation agencies, currently being identified. Implementation partners will be required to provide technical assistance, and critically, offer solutions for improved access to markets.

For instance, technical assistance for food processing must ensure food is processed in a hygienic environment that meets the necessary health and quality standards required to compete in the market. Implementation agencies could also identify buyers for products and connect households to markets.

#### **7.4.1. Transitional Support**

Transitional support will serve as supplementary assistance so that households can meet their basic needs until they recover from their losses and restore their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. All 360 PAHs will be entitled to transitional support, but as detailed in Table 8, the length of support will be determined by the extent of the impact experienced.

Table 8: Transitional Support Entitlement

Household Category	Length of Support	Rationale
Partially impacted	Up to 12 months	These PAHs are not totally dependent on the lands lost. They have other means of livelihood, and so their livelihoods can be restored more quickly to pre-Project levels.
Highly impacted	Up to 24 months	These PAHs are losing more than 50% of their land to the Project, have no alternative means of livelihoods and / or have low income levels so that it will take longer to restore their livelihoods.

Transitional support will consist primarily of a “basket of goods”. The basket of goods contains supplies recommended for rural Nigeria by the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP). The basket will provide staples consumed in the Project area: gari (cassava), beans, rice, dried fish, sugar, salt and palm oil. The quantities of food in the UNWFP ‘reference basket’ are for populations entirely dependent on food aid. However, the PAHs will not be wholly dependent on the Project for food, and will continue their livelihood activities at least to some extent. Accordingly, the basket will initially contain 50% of the UNWFP recommended quantities. It is noted that many PAH already cultivate some of food types that will be provided. Monitoring of PAHs, and of highly impacted PAH in particular will be conducted to determine whether the quantities and variety of food supplied are sufficient.

Continuous PAH assessments will be carried out to determine whether households require continuing transitional support. It will be investigated whether households have replaced income streams or agricultural production, and whether any household members have found salaried employment. More specific criteria will be developed by the LRP implementation agency and the implementation team. PAHs unwilling to undertake steps to restore their incomes will no longer be eligible for transitional support.

#### 7.4.2. Financial Management

All PAHs will be eligible for financial management training. Training topics will include:

- Basic numeracy skills.
- Money management and basic household budgeting.
- Savings and strategic cash management.
- Basic literacy.
- Advisory services.

Financial management will commence as soon as possible since households have already been paid their cash compensation. Follow up training will be done after the first year of the Project to help households gain skills to manage their incomes.

Households will also be linked to micro-credit facilities in the area. This is to encourage savings and enable households to invest in their businesses and restore their livelihoods. The Project will not provide the credit but rather refer PAHs with existing rural banks and micro-credit organizations.

### 7.4.3. Land-based Livelihood Support

Land-based livelihood support will target i) crop production or ii) livestock rearing. The greatest challenges that PAHs face in these areas include poor access to inputs and extension services. Accordingly, land-based livelihood programming will focus on improved production through support for the preparation of new fields, improved inputs and good agricultural practices.

Support for crop farming will be provided to PAHs who have alternative land or are able to secure new lands following displacement. Those with existing farms outside the Project area will be referred to extension officers. Those with new farms will be supported in deciding how to cultivate their land. More specifically support for land preparation will include:

- Cash allowance to cover any transactional costs of obtaining replacement land (including, if applicable, rented land).
- Land preparation allowance and guidance on land preparation and planting.

Support for crop farming will include:

- Provision of certified improved seeds for high yield crop varieties.
- Provision of inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides for the first year of planting.
- Supplementary assistance for land preparation (clearing and tilling).
- Technical assistance for good agricultural practices and improved technology.
- Farm management training on topics such as record keeping, budgeting and marketing.
- Referrals to micro-finance institutions and agricultural loan providers.
- Referrals to extension officers from the Ministry of Agriculture who will track farmers' progress and provide information on good practices and available technology.

This support for crop farming will continue for three planting seasons (18 months). This is because international experience in teaching good agricultural practices and providing extension services demonstrates that subsistence farmers normally require two seasons to adopt new or improved techniques. Support will be extended into a third season to cement good practice and so that monitoring and evaluation of the programming's success can serve to confirm and document results.

Support for livestock rearing will be provided to all PAH who currently raise livestock or those who do not have access to replacement land and would like to transition their livelihoods from farming to the raising of livestock. Specific support provided will include:

- Provision of improved breeds of livestock.
- Provision of materials for suitable housing of livestock.
- Provision of pesticides, drugs, and feed.
- Provision of technical assistance for livestock management and good health practices.
- Provision of veterinary services to livestock keepers.
- Referral of livestock owners to extension officers to track progress and address difficulties.

#### 7.4.4. Non Land-based Livelihood Support

Non-land based livelihood support will provide skills training to support PAHs transitions into alternative livelihoods, or the scaling up of existing non land-based livelihoods. This type of livelihood support will target i) value adding and processing or ii) technical and vocational training.

Support for value adding will be an option for all PAHs and will include the below. As this program is refined, it will be determined which foods will be processed and whether PAHs will work individually, in groups, or on a community basis.

- Provision of equipment for food (likely groundnut, sorghum, millet or bean) processing.
- Training on processing procedures and maintenance of equipment.
- Training on health, hygiene and safety.
- Technical assistance on access to markets.
- Provision of extension services to support food processing.

Support for technical and vocational training will initially focus on the short term, providing 2 to 4 week training course on technical skills for existing livelihoods and new livelihood options. Existing livelihoods where skills could be upgraded include tailoring, mechanical work, carpentry, masonry, painting, steel bending, welding and knitting. Potential new skills based on locally available training expertise could include mobile phone repairs, shoe making, soap and detergent making, bead making and agricultural feed production. Support would therefore include:

- Training course for a new skill and start up assistance, or training for an existing skill.
- Provision of technical assistance and advices on access to market.

In addition to short term technical training, long term technical training of 1 to 2 years will be considered, as this is more likely to lead to employment opportunities. Service providers identified in Jigawa will be used to conduct the short term training while the long term training will be conducted by technical and vocational institutions and apprenticeship with artisans located within the Project area. The Project is also working with the government to identify potential training centers in Dutse.

Technical training has been chosen as a livelihood programming option given that stakeholders report significant skill shortages in the trades. PAHs have repeatedly requested that technical training be incorporated into the LRP.

The timing of the vocational and technical training will be within the first year after the land acquisition and technical assistance will be continued during the three-year period of the LRP.

Lastly, non-land based livelihood opportunities are likely to include intermittent employment with the Project. The Project is committed to hiring locally where workers have the skills required. This means that during Project construction, it is expected that a number of positions with the Project will be available. These shorter term positions will not represent the complete re-establishment of livelihoods to pre-Project levels for those hired, but are nonetheless significant opportunities and will be integrated into the LRP.

## **7.5. Vulnerable Groups**

Vulnerable groups are defined as those who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be less able to participate fully in processes related to displacement, and are more adversely affected by the impacts of land acquisition.

Vulnerability will be considered at a household rather than individual level. This is because it is expected that where potentially vulnerable people are present within a household with people who are not vulnerable, these other members will continue to provide support to the potentially vulnerable member, and include them in household decision making to the degree possible. Where an individual is vulnerable because they live alone, they also then constitute a vulnerable household.

For this Project the vulnerable groups are considered to include PAHs who will lose more than 50% of their land holdings to the Project's land acquisition or those who have no alternative income sources outside of farming. Other cases of vulnerability will be evaluated on a case by case basis. Other vulnerable PAHs may include the destitute, although low incomes do not necessarily always imply vulnerability. This is because of the strength of social support networks, with communities reporting that orphans, the physically disabled, older farmers, receive extensive support from family and community.

Vulnerable PAHs will be monitored separately to see that their livelihoods are restored to pre-Project levels and that they are receiving the transitional support outlined above targeted to meet their basic needs.

## **8. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE**

The Project has developed a grievance management procedure to document, track, manage and resolve all grievances and complaints raised by internal or external Project stakeholders in an accessible, timely and transparent fashion. The procedure is detailed below.

### **8.1. Objectives of the Grievance Procedure**

The specific objectives of the grievance procedure include to:

- Provide PAPs with an avenue for raising concern or complaints, whether verbally or in writing.
- Provide appropriate and mutually acceptable redress.
- Verify that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of redress actions.
- Consistently document grievances and track resolution timelines.
- Avoid the need for stakeholders to resort to judicial proceedings.

### **8.2. Grievance Reception**

All grievances will be captured on a standardized grievance form. Verbal grievances will be narrated to Project staff, who will then read back what they have captured to ensure accuracy. Grievance forms will be channeled through the Project CLO. Grievances may be submitted by individual complainants, or by community leaders on behalf of others. All Project representatives that have regular contact with external stakeholders will be trained on how to capture grievances and report them to the Project CLO.

### **8.3. Grievance Forms**

Grievance forms will record the following points:

- Data on the person submitting the grievance: name, contact information, place of residence (if submission is not anonymous).
- Date, time, and location of grievance submission.
- Detailed description of the grievance.

### **8.4. Grievance Management**

Where grievances are submitted to the CLO, the CLO will either agree to the solution proposed by the person who has submitted the grievance, or suggest an alternate resolution. If an agreement can be reached, both parties will sign off on the resolution on the grievance form. If an agreement is not reached, the grievance is escalated to the Project Manager for review. The resolution proposed by the Manager will be proposed to the relevant stakeholder and again, if an agreement can be reached, the form will be signed off on by both parties and the grievance closed. If not closed, the grievance will be escalated to upper management. If the grievance cannot be resolved at this level, the stakeholder who submitted the grievance will decide whether to abandon the process or whether to revert to the courts.

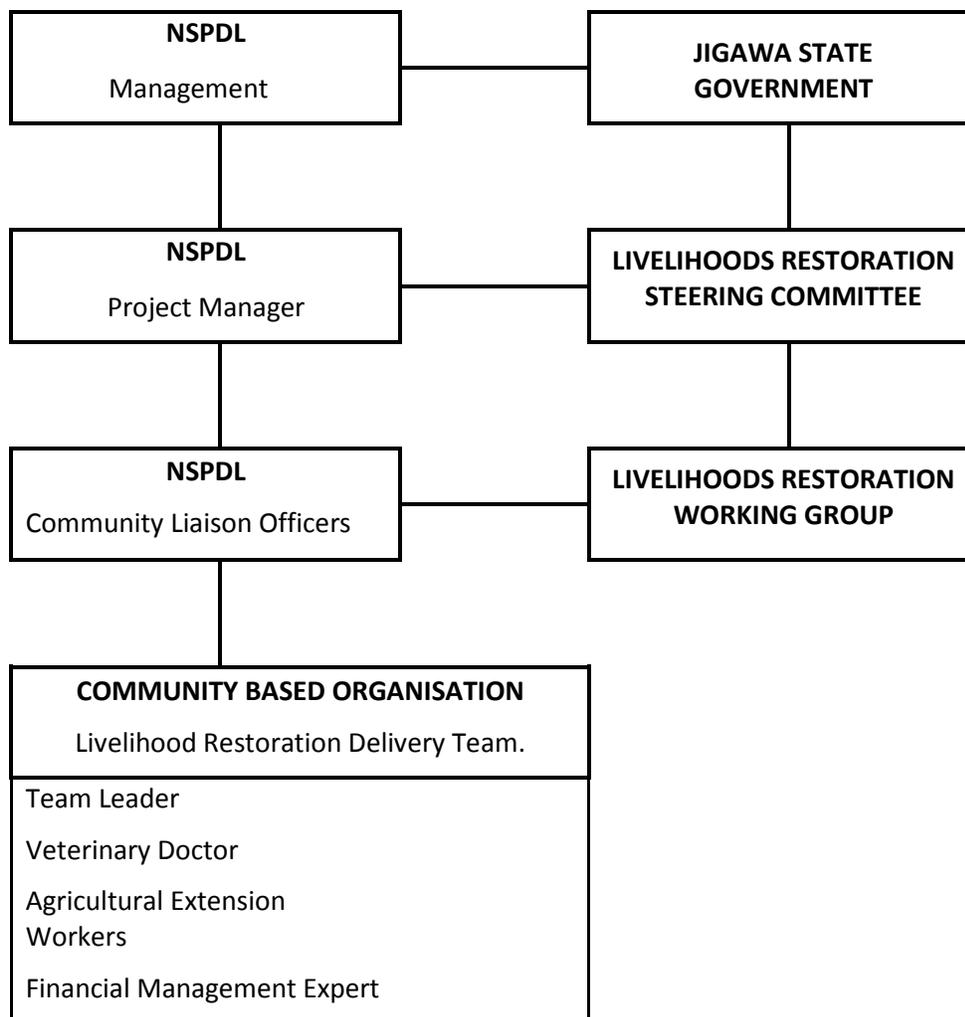
## 9. ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK

This Chapter presents a summary of the personnel and organizational framework for the planning and implementation of the LRP. Notably, the composition of the Livelihoods Restoration Steering Committee and the Livelihoods Restoration Working Group which will be set up to oversee and manage the LRP as described below.

### 9.1. Organizational Framework

Figure 15 below shows the relationships between the various organizations involved in the implementation of the LRP.

Figure 15: Organizational Framework



The implementation management structure will involve two levels of management. These are:

- Livelihood Restoration Steering Committee (LRSC)
- Livelihood Restoration Working Group (LRWG)

## **9.2. Livelihood Restoration Steering Committee**

The Livelihood Restoration Steering Committee will involve high level stakeholders and serve as a regulatory and strategic board for the implementation of the livelihood restoration activities. It involves higher level Project management and government authorities that will have oversight responsibility over the livelihood restoration activities. The LRSC has the oversight function in livelihood restoration planning, implementation, monitoring and funding and represents all the institutions and agencies responsible for facilitating the LRP process. The committee is also responsible for making policy related decisions and dealing with high level issues needing resolution.

### **9.2.1. Roles and Responsibilities**

- To ensure alignment between all stakeholders, including Scatec Solar, government agencies, traditional leadership, service providers and LRP beneficiaries
- Oversee ethical and governance issues to ensure that LRP process is transparent and free of corruption
- To ensure that LRP reflects the national, state and local development plans
- To provide an advisory role to the LRWG, which includes resolving internal and external livelihood restoration issues, monitoring the budget, etc.
- To review monitoring report provided by the LRWG ensuring that any issues are addressed in an efficient and effective manner
- To instigate independent external livelihood restoration reviews, when necessary
- To respond to implementation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports
- To ensure adequate information sharing with the LRWG on processes and decisions taken.

### **9.2.2. Composition**

The LRSC will comprise of the following members:

- NSPDL Project Manager
- Livelihood Restoration Advisor/ Livelihoods Restoration Delivery Team Leader
- Representative from Ministry of Agriculture
- Representative from Ministry of Lands and Housing
- Representative from Traditional leadership at the district level
- NGO representative

In order to continue the transparency around the livelihood restoration process the following documents will be prepared:

- A memorandum outlining the composition and decision making processes of the LRSC;
- Minutes of each LRSC meeting which will be shared with the LRWG. In the event confidential items are discussed, these items can be specifically withheld from the shared minutes but retained in confidential minutes.

### **9.3. Livelihood Restoration Working Group (LRWG)**

This group will work directly with the identified implementation agencies to turn the LRP into action. The LRWG will facilitate the activities of all stakeholders on the ground and will oversee the planned livelihood restoration activities. It will be comprised of the implementation team and community representatives.

#### **9.3.1. Roles and Responsibilities**

- Overseeing the implementation of livelihood restoration programming
- Providing oversight of all activities within the LRP including implementation of livelihood restoration activities and engagement activities with land affected households and the impacted communities
- Building trust among stakeholders
- Discussing emerging issues as they arise including reviewing trends and nature of grievances;
- Discussing the results of monitoring

#### **9.3.2. Composition**

- NSPDL Project Manager (chair of the LRWG)
- Livelihood Restoration Advisor/ Livelihoods Restoration Delivery Team Leader
- Community Liaison Officer(s)
- NSPDL Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator (who will also deal with grievance issues and monitoring)
- Traditional Leadership Representatives x 2 (locally appointed)
- One Community Representatives from each of the 6 villages with affected households.

### **9.4. Livelihood Restoration Delivery Team (LRDT)**

A CBO will be sourced to implement the LRP as the LRDT. The LRDT will include a Livelihood Restoration Advisor who will also act as the Team Leader. This team will be solely responsible for one-on-one engagements with individual households to help them choose the suitable livelihood option that will enable them restore their livelihoods and improve on their standard of living. They will also manage the activities of the service providers that will be contracted to execute the livelihood options. They will facilitate the provision of Financial Management and Literacy Training (FMLT), and agricultural and other extension services in collaboration with government representatives.

### **9.5. Institutional Structure and Functions**

Oversight responsibility is carried out by NSDPL and the Livelihood Restoration Steering Committee. Project management is carried out by the Livelihood Restoration Working Group, and Operations will be carried out by the Livelihood Delivery Team, Community Liaison officers and service providers. Below is a description of the roles of the members of the committees.

*Table 9: LRP Implementation Responsibility*

POSITION	DESCRIPTION
NSPDL Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review all M&amp;E reports and ensuring the maintenance of robust monitoring information and timely development of fit for purpose monitoring reports to ensure timely information sharing between the LRSC and the LRWG dissemination</li> <li>• Coordinating the overall compensation and livelihood restoration activities; scheduling, resourcing and budget of the LRP and reporting to the NSPDL management on the LRSC</li> <li>• Coordinate, and supervising all LRP implementers (including Project staff, government officials, implementing agencies etc.) involved in the Project;</li> <li>• Chairing the LRWG and acting as secretary to the LRSC</li> <li>• Promoting the participation of all stakeholders and information sharing in a relaxed atmosphere conducive to collaboration</li> <li>• Report to NSDPL Management</li> </ul>
Livelihood Restoration Advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Livelihood Restoration Advisor will also act as the Team Leader for the Livelihoods Restoration Delivery Team and will be responsible for ensuring technical integrity of the process and compliance with state, national and international best practices</li> <li>• Review Project team's approach to conducting robust risk assessments and implementing LRP using appropriate standards</li> <li>• Providing technical knowledge to the LRWG and the implementing agency where necessary</li> <li>• Supporting in the development of a robust monitoring plan</li> <li>• Providing advice LRDT on any livelihood restoration-related issues and concerns</li> <li>• Developing status reports to be submitted to the LRSC through the NSPDL Project Manager</li> <li>• Evaluating LRWG performance and providing constructive feedback;</li> <li>• Supporting the procurement of services</li> </ul>
Representative from Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure adherence to local policy</li> <li>• Service providers for land based livelihood options</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation of LRP activities</li> </ul>
Representative from Ministry of Lands and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure adherence to local policy</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation of LRP activities</li> <li>• Grievance Management</li> </ul>
Representative from Traditional leadership at the district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with communities and PAPs on livelihood restoration activities</li> <li>• Grievance management</li> <li>• Information sharing on local knowledge</li> </ul>
NGO representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share local knowledge and expertise</li> <li>• Protect the interest of the local people</li> <li>• Observe the LRP implementation process and serve as buffer between NSDPL and community representatives</li> </ul>
Community Liaison Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A team of three community liaison officers each covering two villages, will support the livelihood restoration implementation. They will be responsible for supporting direct engagements with PAHs and the community at large, dealing with day-today community-related issues and concerns and managing the grievance mechanism</li> </ul>

POSITION	DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold regular meetings with the community to provide an update on the status of the Project including the livelihood restoration program</li> <li>• Convey relevant information to the community; and back to the LRWG and Program Delivery Team</li> <li>• Keep minutes and attendance registers of all meetings attended</li> <li>• Alert the NSDPL representative as soon as sensitive issues are raised or when an issue may escalate into something more significant</li> <li>• Ensure access to the grievance mechanism and work with others in the Project team to resolve grievances at the local level</li> <li>• Keep records of all interactions, attendance registers and grievances as required</li> <li>• Update relevant databases and reports for monitoring purposes</li> </ul>
Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a detailed LRP monitoring plan with performance and impact indicators for all Project components</li> <li>• Liaise with Project Implementation Team to ensure the data is being gathered and recorded as required</li> <li>• Liaise with the External Evaluator on a monthly basis and as instructed by the Livelihoods Restoration Coordinator</li> <li>• Collect and collate data and other evidence to verify progress against the performance and impact indicators</li> <li>• Maintain a monitoring database in which all relevant monitoring and evaluation information is captured</li> <li>• Assess the data and develop/instruct the implementation of corrective or additional measures, as necessary</li> <li>• Produce periodic monitoring reports that will be submitted to the Livelihoods Restoration Coordinator and Advisor for review and action</li> <li>• Periodically review grievances to identify trends and discuss on the LRWG to identify appropriate response</li> </ul>
Traditional Leadership Representative (1 locally appointed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with communities and PAPs on livelihood restoration activities</li> <li>• Grievance management</li> <li>• Information sharing on local knowledge</li> </ul>
Community Representatives from land affected households (6 appointed by the PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the interests of the PAPs</li> <li>• Intermediaries between LRWG and PAPs</li> <li>• Grievance management</li> </ul>

NSPDL will recruit the necessary service providers and technical advisors where the organization does not have the required staff to fill those positions. In addition, the capacities of the implementation agencies will be assessed and where there are shortfalls, NSPDL will build their capacity through provision of training, logistics, etc.

## 10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is the systematic collection of information about a Project's progress. It is done to improve practices, determine whether resources are being used for their intended purpose, to inform decision making about future interventions, and promote transparency. Evaluation is the comparison of measured Project impacts against the established Project objectives and strategic plans. It looks at the task that was set out to be accomplished, what has been accomplished, and how it was accomplished. Generally, monitoring is an internal activity, whereas evaluation is external.

According to best practice, Projects that induce physical or economic displacement should monitor and report on the effectiveness of LRP implementation, including the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of consultation, and the restoration of livelihoods. More specifically, the objectives of M&E for this LRP are to evaluate whether:

- Actions and commitments described in the LRP are implemented fully and on time.
- PAHs understand their rights.
- Compensation and livelihood restoration measures are effective in enabling PAHs to at least restore their livelihoods.
- Grievances submitted by stakeholders are addressed and that the majority are resolved.
- As necessary, changes in LRP procedures are made to respond to emerging concerns or lessons learned – i.e. that LRP management is adaptive to monitoring results.

### 10.1. Monitoring

Monitoring is used to analyze data in a consistent and structured fashion against the socio- economic baseline at appropriate intervals and by means of suitable indicators. Monitoring can be broken down into performance and impact monitoring.

#### 10.1.1. Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring is an internal management function which will allow the Project to measure physical progress against milestones established in the LRP. Progress will be reported against a schedule of required actions. The Project's performance milestones will include, but will not be limited to those included in Table 10.

*Table 10: Performance Monitoring*

Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	KPI
<b>Input Indicators</b>			
Overall spending against budget	Financial	Monthly	Yes
Number of households benefiting from each LRP activity	Information management system (IMS)	Quarterly	Yes
Detailed input monitoring for LRP option monitoring as defined in implementation plan	IMS	Quarterly	

Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	KPI
Number of full time staff equivalents dedicated to livelihood restoration & compensation	HR Department	Monthly	
<b>Output indicators</b>			
Number of household based livelihood restoration packages defined in the period	IMS	Quarterly	
Number of household based livelihood restoration packages signed in the period	IMS	Quarterly	
Detailed output monitoring for each LR option monitoring as defined in each LR implementation plan	IMS	Quarterly	
Number of households claiming transitional support	IMS	Quarterly	Yes
Number of public meetings and engagement in the period	IMS	Quarterly	
Number of Steering Committee meetings in the period against those planned	IMS	Quarterly	Yes
Number of Livelihood Restoration Working Group Meetings with participation of elected representatives of land affected people in the period	IMS	Quarterly	Yes
Average time for grievance processing	IMS	Quarterly	
Number of open grievances and trend in time	IMS	Quarterly	Yes
Number of grievances closed and trend in time	IMS	Quarterly	
Monitoring reports submitted	IMS	Quarterly	

### 10.1.2. Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring is an internal monitoring component that is used to determine the effectiveness of the LRP in supporting affected persons in the restoration of their livelihoods. It is also used to identify adjustments in the implementation of the LRP, as required.

The effects of the LRP will be tracked against the baseline conditions of the affected households prior to displacement. Impact monitoring will monitor changes in household livelihood patterns, wellbeing, asset ownership, access to health and education, food security and gender equality based on self-reported information by each of the individual land affected households. Potential measures (to be finalized during detailed implementation planning) include, but are not limited to those included in the Table 11.

Table 11: Impact Monitoring

Indicator* / Issue	Measured how	Frequency	KPI
<b>Livelihoods Restoration Program Impact Indicators</b>			
Compensation			
Use of compensation	What has compensation been used for: restoration of livelihoods/ other? Survey of compensated households.	Six months after payment	
Livelihood Restoration			
Agriculture re-establishment	Have PAHs re-established agriculture activities in alternative land (if applicable)?	Yearly	
Small Livestock	Have land affected households established small livestock activities?	Yearly	
Technical and Vocational training	Have individuals participating in technical and vocational training courses established new income streams?	Yearly	

Indicator* / Issue	Measured how	Frequency	KPI
Value Adding and Processing	Have individuals participating in value added activities been successful in marketing their produce and increasing their incomes?	Yearly	
<b>Socioeconomic Impact Indicators</b>			
Income and Livelihoods			
Income and Poverty	PAH income from all sources against regional average and pre-Project baseline	Yearly	
	Number of PAHs that spend 50% or more of their income on food	Six months	
	Number of PAHs reported suffering from food shortages	Six months	
Employment	Number of PAHs with one member in paid employment	Yearly	
	Number of adults seeking employment	Yearly	
Access to Farmland	Number of PAH without access to any farmland	Six months	Yes
Diversification of Livelihoods	Number of households with two or more livelihoods	Yearly	
Asset ownership	Number of assets owned by each household	Six months	
Access to credit	Number of households accessing credit	Yearly	
<b>Education &amp; Health</b>			
Education attainment and skills	Total number of children in school	Yearly	Yes
	Number of individuals having completed Junior High School	Yearly	
	Number of individuals having completed Senior High School	Yearly	
	Number of individuals having completed Tertiary Education	Yearly	
	Number of individuals with an artisanal skill	Yearly	
Health status	Number of households requiring health care in the last six months	Yearly	
	Change in health indicators as reported in the Health centre	Yearly	

## 10.2. External Evaluation

External evaluation will be undertaken by a third party. The overall objective of the external evaluation process is to:

- Systematically assess the LRP implementation process.
- Evaluate the overall success of LRP in achieving its stated objectives.
- Determine whether the process successfully restored/ improved the living standards and livelihoods of the affected households.

The external evaluation will be informed by primary and secondary data collection and rely on internal monitoring outputs such as monitoring reports, minutes of meetings and progress reports as well as independent surveys and consultation conducted by the external monitoring and evaluation consultant directly. There will be two key components to the external monitoring programme: an interim audit and a completion audit.

### **10.2.1. Interim Audit**

The interim audit will check whether the implementation of the programme complies with the LRP framework and international requirements (IFC PS 5). The scope of work of the interim audit will include the following areas of focus:

- General Implementation
- Livelihood Restoration
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Vulnerable People
- Grievance Management

### **10.2.2. Completion Audit**

The goal of the completion audit is to ascertain whether the implementation of the LRP has resulted in the restoration of the livelihoods of the PAHs to pre- Project level. This includes to:

- Assess the effectiveness of measures to avoid and minimize displacement impacts by comparing actual Project impacts to those anticipated in the LRP.
- Verify that all entitlements and commitments described in the LRP have been delivered.
- Determine whether LRP measures have been effective in restoring or enhancing affected peoples' living standards and livelihood.
- Check on any systemic grievances that may have been left outstanding.
- Identify any corrective actions necessary to achieve completion of LRP commitments.

The timing of the external audit is critical as provision needs to be made for timely corrective measures to be taken.

## **10.3. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation**

Internal monitoring will be carried out the by LRSC, the LRWG and the LRDT. Their responsibilities are described below.

### **10.3.1. Livelihoods Restoration Steering Committee Responsibilities**

The LR Steering Committee will play a high level management role in the monitoring process. It is responsible for:

- Signing off on detailed monitoring and evaluation plans to be used as the basis for the monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Reviewing monitoring and evaluation reports and recommendations when necessary.
- Signing off on implementation of additional monitoring and evaluation interventions and associated implementation plans.
- Making higher-level strategic decisions, as and when problems requiring action arise.
- Commissioning external evaluation actions.

### **10.3.2. Livelihood Restoration Working Group Responsibilities**

The LRWG, including the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator, will be the key driver for monitoring and evaluation actions go. The LRWG must review all monitoring and evaluation deliverables as these are submitted. They will instruct the implementation of recommended corrective actions, as required. When necessary the LRWG must refer monitoring matters to the LR Steering Committee, either for information or for decision-making as the need maybe. The LRWG will be guided in these matters by the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator.

### **10.3.3. Program Delivery Team**

The Program Delivery Team will be responsible for complying with the plan and gathering the required data in a timely manner and submitting reports in the agreed format. This information will be used to generate monitoring reports that will be distributed to the Working Group, Steering Committee and external evaluator.

## 11.SCHEDULE

This Chapter summarizes the strategy for the scheduling of LRP activities and the associated cost estimates.

### 11.1. LRP Schedule& Cost Estimate

LRP planning has been completed. The schedule and cost estimate for implementation are shown in Figure 16 and Table 12 respectively..

Activities undertaken during the planning phase include:

- Engagement with government and local people
- Asset Inventory
- Socio –Economic Surveys
- Initial compensation to secure Certificate of Occupancy for Project area
- Initial compensation to secure Certificate of Acquisition of Access Rights
- Completion and approval of the LRP

The submission of the LRP to lenders marks the end of the planning phases and the beginning of the implementation phase, subject to Financial Close. Livelihoods programming will continue for at least three years from displacement. This period will be extended if necessary, as determined by monitoring activities. Major implementation phase milestones include:

- LRP disclosure (planned for early 2017)
- Final top up compensation and signing of individual agreements with households (post Project financial close)
- Displacement (post Project financial close)
- Implementation of livelihood support activities (post Project financial close)
- Monitoring and evaluation (post Project land-take)

The LRP disclosure process includes distribution of the non-technical summary to key points around the Project area and the LGA, and posting a non-technical summary of the document on the websites of the Project Proponents and Jigawa State. A town hall meeting will also be held in the community to present a summary of the LRP. This will provide Project affected households with a final opportunity to raise questions and to demonstrate their support for the land acquisition and associated livelihoods restoration process.



The budget for implementing the LRP is summarized in Table 12 below. Table 13 details the livelihood support cost estimate.

*Table 12: LRP Implementation Cost Estimate*

<b>Component</b>	<b>Initial Local Compensation</b>	<b>International Standards Compensation</b>	<b>Total</b>
Land Compensation	96,544.64	144,816.96	241,361.6
Crops and Economic Trees Compensation	38,613.00	291,769.92	330,382.92
Livelihood Support Activities		1,843,200.00	1,843,200.00
Livelihood Support Implementation Service Provider		168,750.00	168,750.00
Transitional Support Contingency		48,272.32	48,272.32
<b>Total (US\$)</b>	<b>135,157.64</b>	<b>2,496,809.20</b>	<b>2,631,966.84</b>

*Table 13: Livelihood Support Cost Estimate*

<b>Activity / Description</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>
Continuous Cropping Support	705,214.18
Livestock Rearing Support	890,042.69
Short Term Vocational Training	212,537.32
Back to School Education Support	35,405.81
<b>Total for Livelihood Support</b>	<b>1,843,200.00</b>
Implementation Service Provider	168,750.00
<b>Total (US\$)</b>	<b>2,011,950.00</b>