

RAP

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN



OF THE PROPOSED
SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONES -II
(AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL HUB)
AT
HEIPANG, BARKIN-LADI LGA, PLATEAU STATE

BY



PLATEAU STATE GOVERNMENT

FINAL REPORT

MAY 2025

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OF THE PROPOSED

SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONES -II (AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL HUB) BARKIN LADI LGA, PLATEAU STATE

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Asset Inventory	A complete count and description of all properties that will be acquired.
Bank	African Development Bank
Census	Official enumeration and collection of demographic information of people and individuals in the project location.
Children	All persons under the age of 18 years according to International Regulatory Standard (Convention on the Rights of Child 2002).
Community	A group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Cut-off-Date	The date of announcement of inventory of project-affected items, upon which no new entrant or claimant, or development is allowed or will be entertained as affected assets within the project area of influence.
Displacement	Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project 's activities. Displacement occurs during the involuntary taking of lands and from involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs.
Economic Displacement:	a loss of productive assets, usage rights, or livelihood capacities because such assets/rights/capacities are located in the project area.
Entitlements	The compensation offered by RAP, including financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short-term provisions required to move from one site to another.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Grievance Redress Mechanism are essential tools for allowing affected persons to express their disputes and grievances about the resettlement and compensation process as they may arise and, if necessary, for corrective action to be taken expeditiously.
Head of the Household	The eldest member of the core family in the household, for the project.
Household	a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Involuntary Resettlement	resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for a consideration.
Lost Income Opportunities	Lost income opportunities refer to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project.
Operational Safeguard	Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating, or at least assisting involuntary displaced persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement are not feasible
Physical Displacement	Loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.
Project Affected Person(s)	any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (commercial, residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Project-Affected Community	A community that is adversely affected by the project.
Rehabilitation	The restoration of the PAPs' resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.
Relocation	a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.
Replacement Cost	The amount of compensation that would have to be paid to replace an asset including all cost associated with replacement of asset displaced by the project at the present time, according to its current worth.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	A documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.

Resettlement Assistance

Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Stakeholder

A stakeholder is a person or group with a vested interest, or stake, in the decision-making of a community or an organization.

Squatters

Squatters are landless households squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.

Vulnerable Groups

People who by their disadvantage conditions will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others such as female-headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS, and elderly household heads of 70 years and above.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1 Project Description

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, with assistance from the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and International Funds for Agricultural Development (IFAD), seeks to increase the value added to some staple agricultural products in Nigeria through the introduction of the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones II (SAPZ II) Programme.

The Plateau State Government has expressed its interest in participating in the AfDB-funded Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones II (SAPZ-II) Project, which will comprise three (3) building blocks: the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATCS) in Mangu and Shendam LGAs and the Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIH) in Heipang—Barki Ladi LGA.

Need for Resettlement Action Plan

Plateau State Government tends to acquire a total land area of 553.5ha in Heipang, Barkin Ladi LGA for Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) under SAPZ – II project. The proposed project will mainly impact the ‘land users’ within the project areas. This could result in the displacement of families, businesses, or land utilization and loss of access and property. Hence, there is a need to develop RAP. As the main funding agency, the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguard System (AfDB ISS) 2023 and other relevant national and international frameworks has been adopted for the RAP preparation.

Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The objective of the RAP is to design methods and schemes to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement due to the implementation of the project. Where the involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, necessary mitigation measures will be provided through meaningful consultation with the identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by providing them with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs to restore the affected person's livelihood and standard of living before the project.

Project Description

The Agricultural Industrial Hub Heipang Project will be sited on a land area of about 553.5 hectares. The host community is Pwomol in Barkin Ladi Local Government Area (LGA) of Plateau State. The site falls within the geographical coordinate of latitudes 8°53’36.4’N and 8°54’05’N of the equator and longitudes 9°31’12.0’E and 9°31’25.1’E of the prime meridian. The site is in close proximity to the Yakubu Gowon International Airport, Jos. It also shares boundary with Jos Inland Dry Port. The land is generally devoid of any perineal vegetation and has been used for agriculture. The AIH Heipang will have the manufacturing and related service units from training, farm inputs, procurement and value addition of the identified agricultural products as a forward or backward integration to each other.

ES 2 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Essentially, here, consideration is given to the Nigeria’s Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978 and the AfDB ISS 2023. The AIH Heipang has triggered following AfDB operational safeguard policies:

- E&S OS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- E&S OS 2: Labour and Working Conditions

- E&S OS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- E&S OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement
- E&S OS 7: Vulnerable Groups
- E&S OS 8: Cultural Heritage
- E&S OS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

Comparing Nigeria's Land Use Act and AfDB ISS 2023 highlights the gap between the two entities which must be addressed to take care of the PAPs. Thus, if conflicts exist between Bank resettlement standards and Nigerian law/practice, the more stringent standard on resettlement will take precedence.

ES 3 Description of Project Affected Area

The socio-economic survey was carried out on PAPs, to determine their existing socio-economic conditions, and how the project impact may affect them. The socio-economic indicators used in the survey include gender, age distribution; marital status; nature of trade/occupation of vendor/PAPS; income category, etc. The data analysis and interpretation focused on the socio-demographic background information of respondents, identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and/or vendors in the project sites. The result from the analysis shows

- That 55.3% of the vulnerable PAPs are the female headed households (Separated/Widow) while 44.6% are elderly from the age of 70years. This indicates that higher percent of PAPs that are vulnerable are female headed household.
- Larger percent of the PAPs are between the ages of 31 – 45 & 18-30 years which indicates the presence of an adequate workforce to be engaged as local labour during the project.
- That 97.2% of the PAPs are married with responsibility of taking care of the various families, 2.7% are single, 0.1% are widowed and 0.1% are divorced.
- That the highest number of persons per household are within the range of 6 – 10 making up to 44.3% within the communities.
- That that 32.7% had secondary school education, 27.3% primary school education and 24.6% had tertiary education, with the least 10.0% experienced informal schooling. The results reveal that majority of the PAPs with no educational background in the communities are between the ages of 50 and above and their majority of them are farmers.
- That 87% of the identified PAPs are farmers, 5.1% are traders, 4.6% are Civil servants, 2.9% are self-employed, 0.4% are strictly housewives, 0.02% and 0.012% are for craft maker and students respectively, both very insignificant. This shows that majority of the identified PAPs are farmers which indicates that their lands are majorly used for farming in each community.
- That based on the income data provided, that most common income range was between N5,000-N10,000 accounting for 34.5%. This implies the respondents earned low-income range. Furthermore, those earning N11,000 - N20,000 represent 30.0 %, while 18.22% and 12.7% earned N11,000 - N 20,000 and N31,000 and above. This suggests that majority of the people in the study community earned below the National minimum wage of N70,000 monthly.

- That 88.2% have access to Primary Health Care, this has shown that majority of the identified PAPs have access to primary health care facilities. Also, Electricity infrastructures were seen in the communities, but the supply of light have been erratic, as confirmed by 2.1% of the PAPs. Lack of electricity can hinder economic development, limit access to modern technology, and consequently impact the overall quality of life in the community.
- The common illness by the identified PAPs. 95.1% have been infected by malaria, 4.8% have been affected with malaria and fever while 0.03% have been affected with dysentery & Diarrhea. It also revealed that those affected with yellow fever, dysentery and Diarrhea, have also been affected with malaria.
- That 96.8% of the land tenure of the identified PAPs who owned the affected land plots are the users of the plots while 3.2% who owned the affected plot, rented it out to someone else. This has shown that majority of the identified PAPs are the owners and uses the affected plot by themselves for various uses in their respective communities.
- That 94.4% of the land usage of the identified PAPs are being used for agricultural purposes while 5.6% are used for non-agricultural purposes. This analysis has shown that majority of the identified PAPs use the land for agricultural purposes while the rest are for non-agricultural purposes which are for residential and commercial purposes in various communities.

ES 4 Potential Impact on The Human Environment

The studies reveal that a total number of Three hundred and eighty-eight (388) People will directly be affected by the construction of proposed AIH Heipang. Out of 388 PAPs, 65 persons were identified and considered particularly vulnerable by female Headed household and age.

The Impacts that would arise as a result of acquisition of lands for the proposed AIH Heipang will include loss of farmlands by farmers as well as loss of residential and business premises by some identified communities within the project areas. A total 10 structures (including 5 commercial structures) will be removed from the project sites. The owners of these structures will be compensated to reconstruct their houses. In that case and during the survey campaign, the PAPs indicated that with adequate compensation they would not have a problem obtaining an available land to relocate their houses to. Each of these households will receive Movement/ Disturbance Allowance of NGN 120,000.00 for occupied residential and commercial structures. The movement allowance also depends on the household size. Also, 307.9ha of land will be acquired which will lead to loss of farmers by the PAPs while 4,778 economic trees will be destroyed in the project areas. Owners of damaged economic trees/farm crops shall be compensated based on fair market values plus the cost of regrowth of those economic trees (replacement cost) using the approved Plateau state SAP II compensation rates. No communal or cultural heritage was found at the project sites during the preparation of this RAP.

Impact	Description
Community Structures and Cultural Sites	Apart from the communal assets - water reservoir and forested area (water reservoir which covers about 5hectares of land will be preserved and forested area which is also about 10hectares of land will as well be preserved), no cultural heritage was found at the project site while preparing this RAP.

	Nevertheless, in the event of an inadvertent discovery, work will stop immediately, the site will be protected, and appropriate measures that consider Cultural Resources Management will be implemented.
Loss of Economic Trees/Crops	During the construction phase, 4,778 economic trees/farm crops within the Project affected areas and any land required as a setback for construction may be destroyed. Owners of damaged economic trees/farm crops shall be compensated based on fair market values plus the cost of regrowth of those economic trees (replacement cost).
Cumulative Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic: Increased transport of construction materials and equipment will likely lead to higher traffic congestion and accident risk. A traffic management plan will be developed to mitigate these impacts. Overall, the impact is considered moderate. • Economy, Employment, and Skills: The project is expected to have positive cumulative impacts on local economic development, employment opportunities, and skills acquisition
Impacts on Gender	Project impacts on women will primarily be felt during the construction phase because women do not own land although the land law is such that the land belongs to the family. This makes women's situation unfavorable since men control resources such as land and other important assets. Due to limited ownership and access to resources, there are 36 women (approximately 15 are widows) identified within the PAPs and women play a very minor role in the decision-making process. This situation increases the risk for women, as many examples show that men may tend to use compensation for purposes other than those for which they are dedicated (reconstruction, acquisition of land, amounts allocated to the compensation) to marry more wives. This is why it is important to make compensations in kind (i.e. land for land and house for house) rather than cash compensation or to put in some control and information mechanisms to reduce those risks.
Impacts on Vulnerable Groups	The vulnerable group refers to the people who, by gender, age, physical or mental disability,

	<p>economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. There are 65 persons identified and considered particularly vulnerable by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female-Headed Households 2. vulnerable on account of age (elderly person over 70 years old)
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ES 5 Public Consultation and Participation

Prior to the conduct of surveys and administration of study questionnaires, consultation with stakeholders and community leaders was held with Project Affected Persons and other groups at the community level, local Government and state levels. These public consultations which was held between the 19th to 28th January 2025 served as avenue to educate them on the purpose of the project and the possible associated impacts and their respective rights. The traditional rulers, youths, and other stakeholders within the project areas have been identified as veritable partners in this project and adequate consultation has been carried out prior to the implementation of the RAP.

Concerns, Expectations and recommendations expressed by stakeholders

The main concerns, expectations and recommendations made by stakeholders that are related to the population resettlement and compensation process, are summarized below;

- Stakeholders expressed their commitment to supporting the exercise and pledged collaboration for the smooth execution of the proposed project.
- **Lack of adequate public enlightenment:** Provide adequate enlightenment to the public. Specifically, affected communities have requested to be notified of the start date of the project sooner than later, to avoid loss of farm produce.
- **Fair compensation:** Local authorities and communities have emphasized their expectations over adequate and timely compensation of the PAPs.
- **Fear of Project Abandonment:** The team lead reassures the PAPs that the proposed project will be implemented and commission for the benefits of the communities and Nigeria at large.
- **Employment Opportunities:** PAPs raised the issue of employment opportunities for local community members during and after the project's completion.
- **Heritage Concerns:** During the consultation in Pwomol community, the Village Head raised significant concerns regarding the preservation of water bodies and forested areas within the proposed project boundary. The water area, serving as a vital resource for livestock and irrigation for over a century, was identified as a crucial heritage feature for the community. Also, the forested area was also noted as an essential communal asset that should remain protected and accessible to the public. The Village Head emphasized that these areas should not be assessed for acquisition purposes but instead preserved as community heritage.

ES 6 Valuation and Compensation

For Structures and Lands in Semi-rural area, current market value of the structures and Land were sourced by a qualified Estate Surveyors and Valuers to ascertain the cost for properties directly or indirectly affected without depreciation by the project activities. While for crops and economic trees, the SAPZ plateau state compensation rates together with realistic market value was used for the valuation.

Basis for Valuation of Losses and budgets

Valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of the project was conducted using a general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation which follows the African Development Bank's Policy that lost income and asset will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the PAPs shall experience no net loss. It is noteworthy that consultation with the project communities and the census showed that the affected communities accept the project as a means for development.

Cut-Off Date: The cut-off date 19th January 2025 was used for the project as the socioeconomic survey took place between 23rd January to 4th February 2025. Information about the project and locations was communicated to the communities, especially the PAPs, who were informed on the cut-off of dates during consultation meetings which was held in presence of community leaders. These methods were considered most effective in the light of the peculiar situation of the sites and to avoid opportunistic invasion

Eligibility Criteria

There are three basic categories of eligibility for resettlement benefits:

- Persons holding legal title (or the equivalent in customary-law) to the land they occupy or use to derive their livelihood. This shall be entitled to receive compensation for their assets at replacement value.
- Persons lacking title but with legal rights that can be ratified by recognized legal process, e.g. heirs to household.
- Persons with no legal or legitimate claim to the land they occupy or use.

Those having **legitimate rights** shall receive assistance to regularize their status and shall be treated just as those having legal rights.

Persons having **no legal rights** to land under law may not be compensated for the land they occupy but they are entitled to compensation for other assets (e.g. housing) and to receive assistance. In practice, this may mean that squatters and other non-legal occupants receive the same entitlement as those having legal rights.

ES 7 Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan

Cash-based compensation option is adopted for development or structures, loss of land, compensation for the loss of crops, compensation for the loss of structures, this option preferred by PAPs consulted under this project than Land for Land compensation. It is desirable to have additional livelihood restoration program for each of the PAPs, but from previous experiences on resettlement processes in Nigeria, a community-based approach is better from a social license perspective and to avoid conflicts within the communities. Livelihood Restoration Activities at a Community level will be done by the Plateau State Government and EPC contractors. This may be in form of provision of source of portable water, clinic, school and training for skill acquisitions, farm produce processing centres etc. Equitable distribution of the fund is highly

recommended, and community should be given a choice to decide if they prefer something else for the amount due to them.

The study is recommending a Community Development Fund (CDF) of **NGN 51,753,319.33** (4% of the compensation budget) as a local fund that can be utilized to improve existing community facilities and services by funding the construction or refurbishment of public buildings (schools), services (dispensaries) and infrastructures (water supply, roads). Equitable distribution of the fund is highly recommended, and communities should be given a choice to decide if they prefer something else for the amount due to them.

In addition to the compensation, some PAPs may require special assistance to restore livelihood to before the project at the household level. The Plateau State Government will develop a livelihood restoration strategy to assist PAPs that require special assistance for those who lost their business or means of livelihood or those who might require assistance in managing the compensation paid to them. Some forms of assistance that the Plateau State Government agreed to provide are as follows:

- Assistance in opening of Bank Accounts for those PAPs that do not have Bank Accounts and providing professional advice on how to manage the amount received for compensation
- Help with administrative transactions (land titling);
- Relocation logistics and other support for the physically resettled households such as:
 - Transport assistance;
 - Reconstruction advice (on materials, type of structures, etc.) to ensure the quality of construction;
- Psychological support (information, counselling, discussion);
- Special vulnerable support of NGN180,000 to vulnerable households.
- Benefit from the proposed skill acquisition training programs.
- Providing training for agricultural methods and technology to increase production on the non-affected land,
- Assistance in finding new employment opportunities, including skill development through training for the new employment,
- Providing access to, and giving preference to affected people in, employment opportunities created by the project.

The sum of **NGN 45,284,154.41** of the compensation cost has been budgeted for Livelihood Restoration Program in the RAP implementation. The budget for the livelihood restoration program is usually 3.5% of the payable compensation.

ES 8 Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

This section highlights relevant institutions through which the planning and implementation of the RAP for the project will be conducted. A number of institutions were identified and consulted and will be involved in the overall implementation of this RAP. These includes;

Institution	Role
Federal Ministry of Agric and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministry will coordinate and oversee the project from the conceptualisation stage to the operational phase. The ministry will be responsible for ensuring the RAPs are implemented in line with national and AfDB standards and also monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process. The Ministry together with Plateau state government will be responsible for the payment of compensation to the PAPs.
SAPZ National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for overseeing the project. Ensuring alignment with broader national development goals
Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture	<p>The Ministry will work with the Ministry of Land and Housing for the restoration of livelihood of affected farmers during the RAP, the roles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide expert advice to the Ministry of Land and Housing during the enumeration and valuation of crops in affected communities. Provide support to displaced farmers through trainings, provision of fertilisers, improved seed varieties and livestock breeds. Recommend service providers that can support the implementation of the livelihood restoration of the affected farmers.
Plateau State Ministry of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of affected lands and crops. Calculation and Evaluation of compensation rates Monitoring the payment of compensation Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP activities Support the management of land related grievances
Bakin Ladi Local Government Area	<p>The LGA have a Land Allocation Committee that will play a key role at the local level during the RAP for resettlement of PAPs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting cut-off date Community sensitisation and information dissemination Monitoring project Implementation Support the management of grievances at the local government level
District Heads and Village Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide representatives at the grievance committee They will be the first respondent to address grievances on land issues and compensation before reporting to the CRC. The traditional leaders will act as an intermediary between the people and the RIC. Ensure community participation by mobilising and sensitising community members They will ensure there is peace and conformity to law in the affected communities.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive compensation and move away from impact areas promptly Coordinate with the survey team/Resettlement Committee in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands and other assets as well as

	<p>their entitlements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make themselves available during census and participation in implementation; • Submit concerns through the right grievance redress channel
Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)	<p>The RIC has the following roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executes the resettlement plan. • Ensure the smooth running of the implementations. • Monitor other development activities in the project, to reconcile project and non-project activities. • Respond to implantation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports; • Ensure the Implementation of the RAP without any conflict • Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP • Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project • Review the performance of the project through an assessment of the periodic monitoring reports. • Publicize the list of affected persons and the functioning of the grievance redressal procedure established.

Witness NGO: To enhance transparency and trust from PAPs, it is suggested that a witness NGO, recognized and credible in the project area, be hired, through a public proposal and selection process, by the SPIU to provide independent advice and report on RAP implementation and management focusing on consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities and grievances management. This NGO could be a recognized and credible Human Right advocacy group or an NGO active in rural development. This ‘outside’ look will ensure that proper procedures and stated compensation processes are followed, that PAP grievances are well taken care of, and that PAPs are treated with fairness.

ES 9 Monitoring, Review and Evaluation

RAP monitoring reports will be prepared for the following tasks: monitoring, Completion audit, and compensation. SPIU will use a device such as a bar chart, Gantt chart, or MS Project table to assess and present information on the progress of time-bound actions.

Performance monitoring reports for the SPIU RAP management team will be prepared at regular intervals (monthly), beginning with the commencement of compensation payment. These reports will summarize information collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and highlight key issues that have arisen. As a result of monitoring RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP. SPIU monitoring and evaluation activities will be supplemented and verified by the monitoring efforts of the witness NGO.

ES 10 Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the implementation of the project activities, it is possible that disputes/disagreements will occur between the project developer and the PAPs, especially in terms of compensation, boundaries, ownership of crops or land, etc. The practice of grievance arbitration over resettlement issues in Nigeria is conducted within the framework of the Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990. Two stages have been identified in the grievance procedure: customary mediation and judiciary hearings.

Customary Mediation: Procedures for grievances will be clearly explained during community meetings. A series of customary avenues exist at the village level to deal with dispute resolutions. Those avenues should be employed when and where it is relevant as a “court of first appeal”. Such customary avenues should provide a first culturally and amicable grievance procedure that will facilitate formal and/or informal grievance resolution for grievances such as:

- Wrongly recorded personal or community details;
- Wrongly recorded assets, including land details and/or affected acreage;
- Change of recipient due to recent death or disability;
- Recent change of asset ownership;
- Wrong computation of compensation;
- Name missed out of register, etc.

Courts of Law: The judicial process will be followed in accordance with applicable laws, and the law courts will pass binding judgment on the matter.

ES 11 RAP Implementation Budget and Schedule

The RAP implementation budget is in the sum of Nine Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Five United State Dollar, Seventy-Seven Cents (**USD 976,655.77**) only, equivalent to One Billion, Six Hundred and Sixty Million, Three Hundred and Fourteen Thousand, Eight Hundred and Five Naira, Sixteen Kobo (**NGN 1,660,314,805.16**) only, covering payment of compensation claims, allowance for demolition and salvage of structures. Allowances must be made for crops and structures, security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics, compensation payment, assistance for vulnerable groups, and the Livelihood Restoration Program for the Heipang AIH.

The payable compensation summary for the Proposed Heipang AIH project site acquisition is presented below.

Compensation Summary Sheet

S/N	Variables	Data
A. General		
1.	Region/Province/Department	Plateau State
2.	Municipality/District	Heipang
3.	Village/Suburb	Pwomol
4.	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land take
5.	Project overall cost	\$ 24,221,231.26
6.	Overall resettlement cost	\$ 976,655.77
7.	Applied cut-off date (S)	19th January, 2025
8.	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	20 th -21 st January, 2025
9.	Dates of negotiation of the compensation rates/prices	TBD
B. Specific Information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	388
11	Number of physically displaced	10
12	Number of economically displaced	378
13	Number of affected households	1,167
14	Number of females affected	36
15	Number of vulnerable affected	65
16	Number of major PAP	15
17	Number of minor PAP	373

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18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	431
19	Number of households losing their shelters	15
20	Total areas of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	505.5
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	373
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	505.5
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	Nil
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	13
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	Nil
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	Nil
27	Number of tree-crops lost	4,778
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	Nil
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	Nil
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	Nil
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	65

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

The compensation payment part of the RAP implementation shall be completed before land take over. It is envisaged that it can be completed within a period of six (6) months. It is important that all structures to be rebuilt and payments for compensation are completed before project construction is commenced. This can be done progressively so construction can start on one end. The monitoring and evaluation activities which are scheduled to be done once a year, shall commence 6 months after completion of compensation payments.

CHAPTER ONE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security with assistance from the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) as well as International Funds for Agricultural Development (IFAD) seeks to increase value addition to some staple agricultural products in Nigeria through the introduction of Special Agro- Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme.

The Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) is a major investment program of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), driven by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) in collaboration with the State Governments, Development partners, relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and private investors to develop Agro-processing clusters in areas of high agricultural production across the country. It is a strategic move to rapidly develop modern Agro-processing capacity to serve the vast and growing local market, create sustainable market for farmers and reduce postharvest losses of local agricultural produce and thereby create wealth for farmers, promote import substitution and create sustainable agriculture related jobs for women and youth.

This approach is to help address investment challenges in the development of Agro-processing enclaves across Nigeria, including poor access to quality infrastructure, inadequate feedstock supplies and other challenges confronting Agro-processing environment. SAPZs, therefore, will be developed with requisite infrastructure like road, power, water for Agro-processing environment which will help reduce cost absorptions and engender competitiveness in agro-industrial production that is critical to further unlocking the potentials of Nigeria's Agriculture to create ready markets and wealth for farming communities and reduce rural poverty.

The SAPZ Program is aligned with the national policies and priorities. It seeks to sustainably contribute to poverty alleviation, zero hunger and inequality while providing opportunities for economic diversification, job creation, building climate resilience and improved livelihoods in Nigeria. It will also contribute to rural infrastructure development, improved access to agricultural markets, increased farm productivity, the adoption of agricultural technology, climate smart agricultural production and processing practices, increased value addition and Agro-processing, increased skills acquisition, and job creation, for all actors along the value chain, including the small holder farmers, women and youth, people with special needs and vulnerable groups.

1.2 Need for Resettlement Action Plan

Plateau State Government tends to acquire a total land area of 553.5ha in Heipang, Barkin Ladi LGA for Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) under SAPZ – II project. The proposed agricultural project will mainly impact the 'land users' within the project areas. This could result in the displacement of families, businesses, or land utilization and loss of access and property. Hence, there is a need to develop RAP.

As the main funding agency, the updated AfDB ISS 2023 has been adopted for the RAP. The AfDB ISS 2023 outlines the ten E&S Operational Safeguards that borrowers shall meet for any AfDB-supported

projects that cause involuntary displacement. It is in pursuant to this that this RAP was prepared in line with the triggered operational safeguard policies of AfDB as outlined below:

- E&S OS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- E&S OS 2: Labour and Working Conditions
- E&S OS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- E&S OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement
- E&S OS 7: Vulnerable Groups
- E&S OS 8: Cultural Heritage
- E&S OS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

1.3 Aims and Objectives of the RAP Studies

The RAP prepared for this project is consistent with the policies of the Government of Nigeria and that of the AfDB Operational Safeguard Policies. These policies cover both physical displacement and economic dislocation (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of livelihood) because of land acquisition or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is involuntary when those affected cannot refuse, because expropriation could occur, even if those displaced willingly agree to compensation.

The main objective of this RAP is to provide an agreed plan for the resettlement and compensation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) affected by the proposed project, and this report presents the process for resettlement planning, elements of the compensation and eligibility program associated with the resettlement program as applied on people affected by the project. The information gathered will reduce concerns that may be raised by the PAPs, favoring their approval and their collaboration in project execution.

The specific objectives of the RAP are to:

- To identify project affected persons and present a detailed description of livelihood activities displaced, in the context of the project environment
- To avoid involuntary resettlement or when avoidable minimize involuntary resettlement, including by
 - Avoiding forced eviction
 - Project design to avoid physical displacement through the 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,
 - 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 to 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 informed participation of those affected.
- Conduct needs assessments for the PAPs
- Conduct socio- economic baseline survey
- Conduct stakeholders' engagement across project sites
- Develop comprehensive and cost-effective livelihood restoration plans for proposed project activities
- Identify and cost capacity building needs at individual, organization and institutional levels
- Conduct livelihood restoration programmes (transitional support to beneficiaries of the proposed project, financial management, land-based livelihood support, non –land-based livelihood support)
- Monitoring and evaluation (performance and impact monitoring)
- Develop a disclosure plan for the project

1.3.1 Methodology

The preparation of the RAP commenced with review of the Program Appraisal Report (PAR), Environmental and Social Management Framework for the SAPZ, Terms of Reference for the SAPZ RAP, and other relevant legal documents and AfDB policies, etc. Subsequently, the RAP study was conducted through;

- Consultations with a number of key stakeholders at the national, state and local levels (see Chapter 5).
- The development of a multi-criteria environmental study conducted to reduce the potential impacts of the project including resettlement upfront (see the ESIA report);
- The completion of a census of households, private and community assets and properties affected by the project (see Chapter 3);
- The completion of socioeconomic surveys of communities and households within the project site (see Chapter 3).
- Detailed enumeration of affected assets and valuation of same to establish comprehensive budget for effective RAP implementation (See Chapter 6 & 11).
- Presentation of preliminary RAP report to Plateau State Government for comments.

The census and socioeconomic studies were conducted based on two (2) separate surveys. The first survey was meant to assess the affected households' assets and socioeconomic circumstances, and the second survey assessed the community's characteristics and assets that would be affected by the project implementation. The information gathering was undertaken using Snap Survey Software on Android Tablets as well as Avenza Maps to aid navigation and identification of the Right of Way (RoW). The Snap Survey output was subsequently exported to Microsoft excel worksheets and analyzed. The household census and enumeration survey were undertaken on 21st January to 4th February 2025.

1.4 Project Location

The proposed Agro-Industrial Hub site in Plateau state is located in Bakin-ladi Local Government area as outlined in table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Table Showing Project Locations

Proposed SAPZ-II projects	LGA	Coordinates	Size (ha)
Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) Heipang	Bakin-Ladi	9° 38' 43"N 8° 53' 32"E	553.5

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

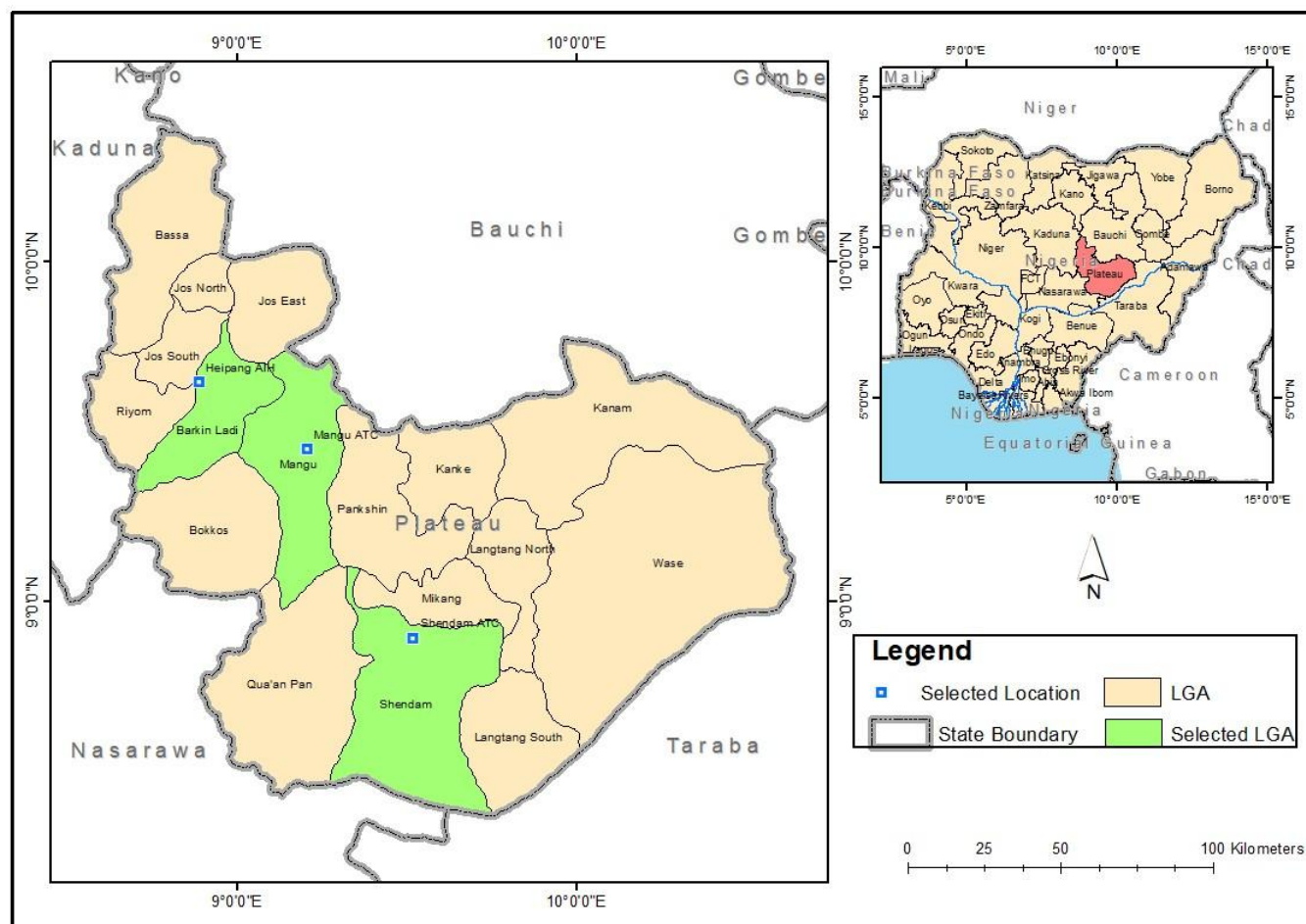


Figure 1.1: Project Location Map Showing the LGA

1.5 Project Components

1.5.1 Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) at Heipang

The **Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) at Heipang** will have the manufacturing and related service units from training centre, farm inputs, procurement and value addition of the identified agricultural products as a forward or backward integration to each other. The site is in close proximity to the Yakubu Gowon International Airport, Jos. It also shares a boundary with Jos Inland Dry Port. The land is generally devoid of any perineal vegetation and has been used for agriculture. **The proposed project site can be easily accessible via tarred road through Heipang-Barkin-Ladi highway.** It is generally flat and has a land area of 553.5ha located in the Heipang community, Barkin Ladi LGA. The masterplan for the industrial zone of the AIH has been planned to accommodate the requirement of the interventions proposed for the SAPZ. The following facilities are being proposed.

Physical Infrastructure

- Road network
- Water Supply System
- Sewerage and effluent collection system
- Storm Water Drainage System
- Electrical Distribution System

Industrial Units

- Casava Processing unit
- Cattle Feed Unit
- Yam Processing Unit
- Seed processing unit
- Integrated Cold Store with IQF
- Protective Agriculture Zone
- Standard design factories for value addition

Common Facilities

- Administration office
- Residential Training Center
- Cold Storage ▪ Farm Input Store
- Warehousing facilities ▪ Parking Facilities
- Testing labs ▪ Farm Input Sale Depot
- Guest house & Recreation facilities

Environmental Infrastructure

- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Common Effluent Treatment Plant

The Plan for the Proposed Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) at Heipang is presented on Figure 1.2, 1.3 & 1.4.



Figure 1.2: Google view showing the proposed AIH Heipang

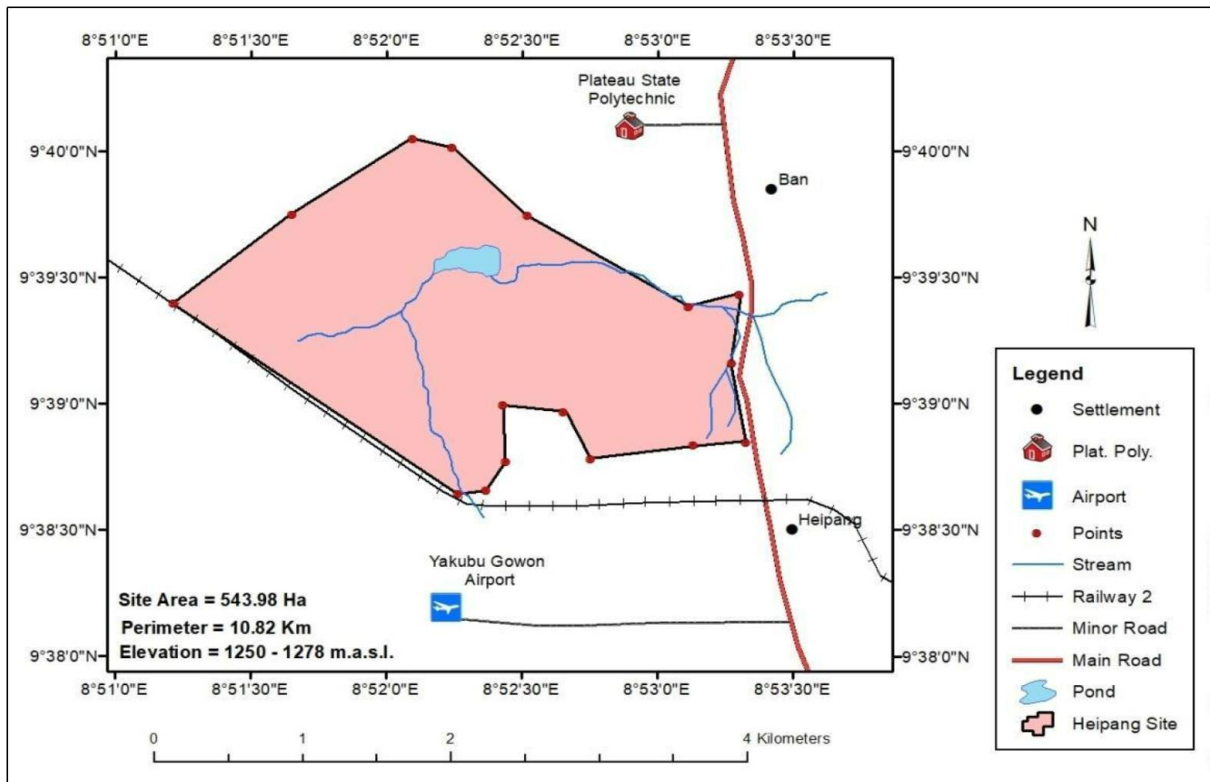


Figure 1.3: Layout of AIH Centre at Heipang

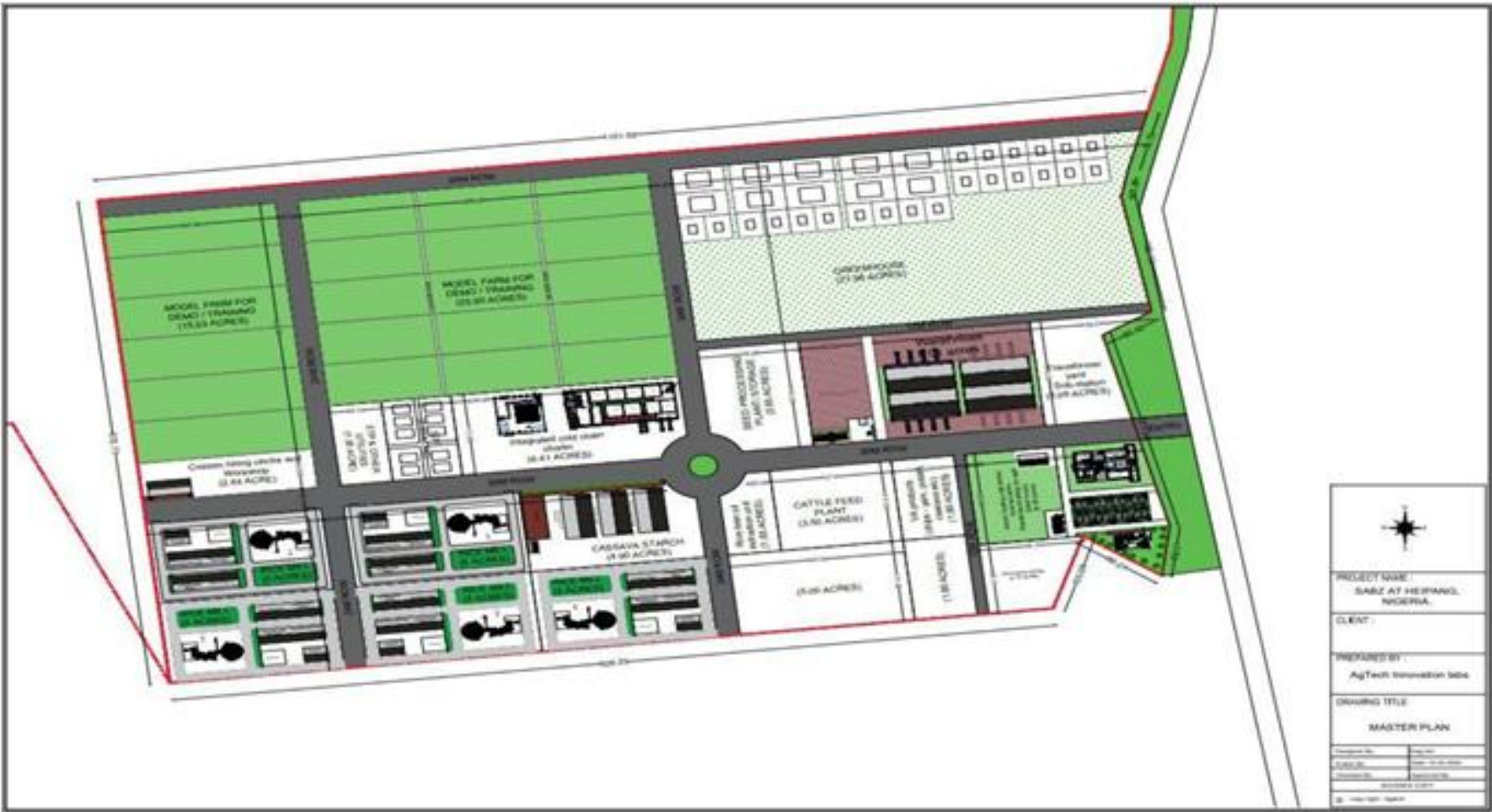
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Figure 1.4: Facility Layout at AIH Heipang

1.6 Project Description

The Project

The proposed Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) is an industrial hub that will deal with final processing of the focus crops i.e. processing, branding and marketing of the focus crops. See Table 1.2 for the proposed focus sectors and crops.

Table 1.2: Focus Sectors and Crops

S/N	Sector	Focus Crops
1.	Cereal	Rice
2.		Maize
3.	Tuber	Cassava
4.		Yam
5.		Potatoes
6.	Perishables	Vegetables
7.		Fruits
8.	Livestock	Dairy

The focus crops which must have undergone primary processing activities in Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs) in Mangu and Shendam. These ATCs serve as Aggregation and Primary Processing Centers where activities such as Cleaning, Grading, and packing with precooling facility take place before transporting to the industrial hub for final processing. ATC Mangu is about 61 kilometers away from AIH while Shendam is about 135.9 kilometers away from the hub. The hub will be equipped with all the necessary facilities required for the selected crops.

Additionally, a modern market complex has been proposed to be sited on about 15 hectares within the facility for raw food stuffs and processed commodities market. The market will be equipped with fifty (50) wholesale shops and fifty (50) retail shops with well-designed roads for efficient circulation of trucks and people. The market complex is provided with a cold store, dry warehouse, weigh bridge, toilet facilities etc. to provide a self-contained facility. It is proposed to handle 50,000 MT of fresh produce and dry commodities. Space is also provided to establish a modern compost yard to dispose of the agricultural waste generated in the market.

Evaluation Criteria for Selection of Sectors

These sectors were selected based on the below criteria;



Figure 1.5: Evaluation Criteria for Selection of Sectors



Figure 1.6: Area Demarcation of the Proposed Project Site at Heipang

The masterplan for the industrial zone of the AIH has been planned to accommodate the requirement of the interventions proposed for the SAPZ. The following facilities are being proposed.

1.7 Project and Value Addition Infrastructures

The Processing Units

- Rice Mill Cluster
- Modern rice mill
- Rice bran oil extraction unit
- Co-generation plant
- Cassava Starch Processing Plant
- Value added Products
- Chips (yam, potato, and cassava chips)
- Dairy Plant
- Cattle Feed plant
- Seed Processing and Conditioning Plant
- Integrated Cold Chain Zone
- Cold storage 9200MT)
- Controlled atmosphere (CA)
- Chamber
- IQF plant (Pre-cooling and refrigerated vans)
- Green House for Protected Agriculture

1.7.1 The Processing and Value Addition Infrastructures

I. Intervention Proposed Along the Rice Value Chain

Rice is the most consumed staple food in Nigeria (follow by maize, yam, and cassava) and has become important for food security in the country. Rice productivity in Plateau State is low, much below the global average of 4.7 MT/ha and there is a need to bridge the productivity gap to make rice production remunerative. However, various constraints along the rice value chain has been identified such as; lack of use of certified seeds, low level of inputs, low level of mechanization, poor post-harvest handling and storage, lack of technical skills, reliance on traditional marketing systems, lack of access to credit and low level of value addition. It is in this regard that is choosing as one of the focus crops in Plateau.

It is proposed to establish a rice mill cluster with five modern rice mills with a capacity of 4 MT/ hour. However, only one unit would be established for a start and other units would be incorporated along the line. Provision of drying yards is also included.

Table 1.3: Trend in Rice Production in Plateau

	Land area (000 ha)				Production (000 MT)			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rice	120.85	120.63	140.44	150.11	152.67	150.67	167.22	172.91

Source: Bolben Studies. 2024

Proposed Rice Mill Infrastructure

About 5057.48 acres has been allocated for rice mill infrastructure. Machine will be installed in a systemic manner catering to three broad activities i.e. treatment of raw materials, processing for value addition and packaging of finished products. The total capacity of raw material go-down is 200MT and will be used for storage of rice paddy. The total capacity of finished products go-downs is 700MT and will be used for storage of rice. Below is a table that describes major machines for the rice processing and their applications. (Table 1.4)

Table 1.4: Major Machines and Its Applications

Particulars	Application
Paddy Cleaner and Elevator	Cleaning of raw paddy and transport of materials through various equipment
Storage bin, soaking tanks and dryer including air blower and heat exchanger	Parboiling/ steaming and drying
Sheller, husk aspirator	Separation of husk and rice
Polisher cone, colour sorter, grader machine	Cleaning, grading and polishing

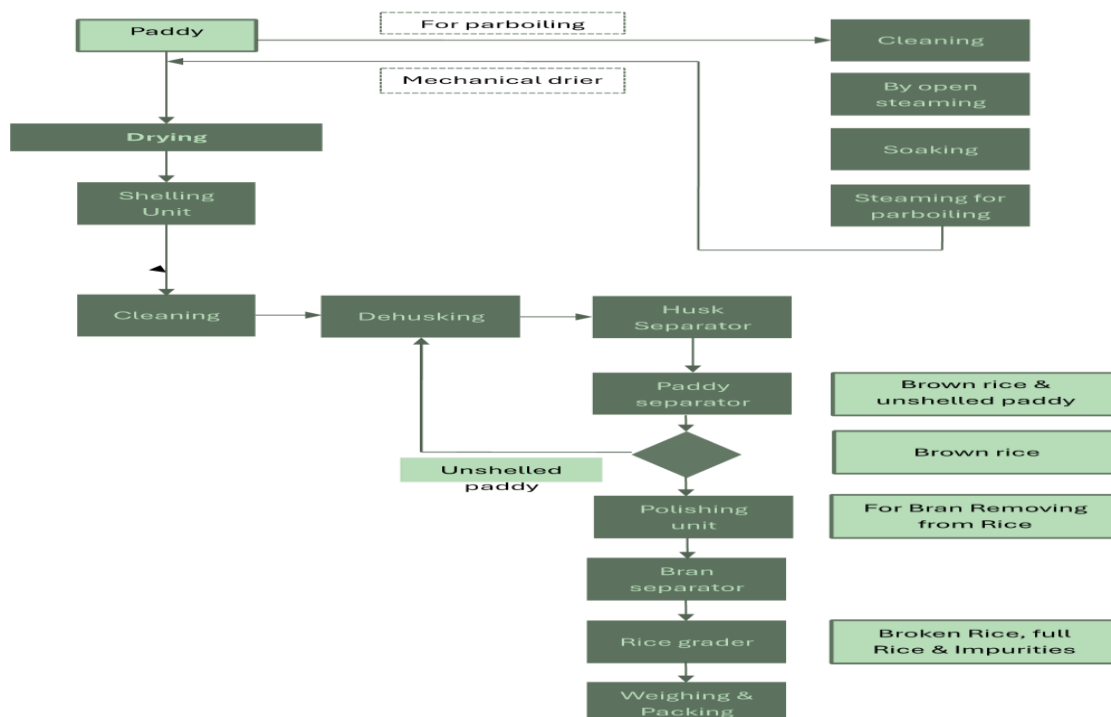


Figure 1.7: Rice Processing Diagram

Intervention Proposed Along Cassava Value Chain

In Nigeria, the consumption pattern varies according to ecological zones - Garri is the dominant product in rural and urban markets, and the most widely traded cassava product. It is estimated that almost 70% of the cassava produced in Nigeria is processed into garri.

Cassava cultivation is dominated by smallholder farmers and household members who are engaged in both upstream (production) and downstream (homestead processing and marketing) activities. Since cassava roots are bulky and perishable, vast majority of cassava roots are processed at the village level by a variety of small-scale methods into many different products that cater for local preferences.

Proposed Intervention

It is proposed to establish a cassava starch plant for 2MT/hour processing. The facility would be spread over an area of approximately 4ha. The cassava line will be targeted at starch production. Starch is the main constituent of cassava with about 25% starch obtained from mature, good quality tubers

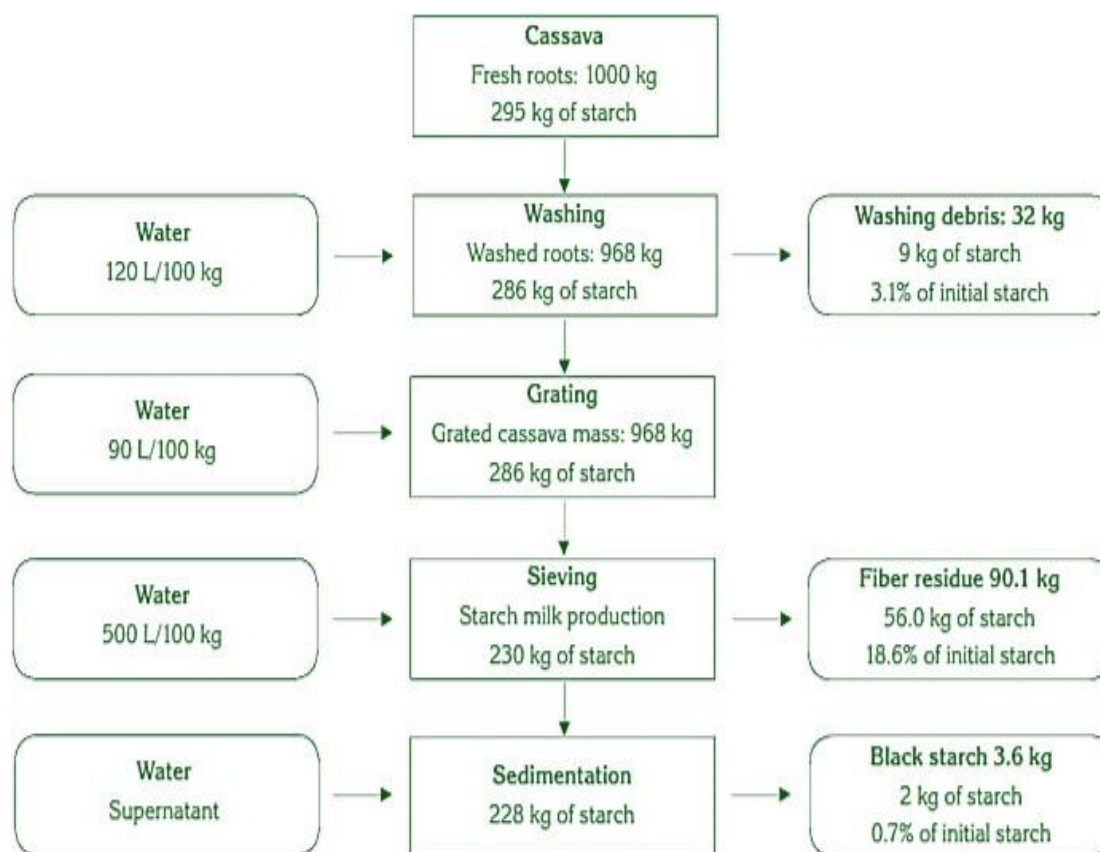


Figure 1.8: Cassava Starch Processing Plant

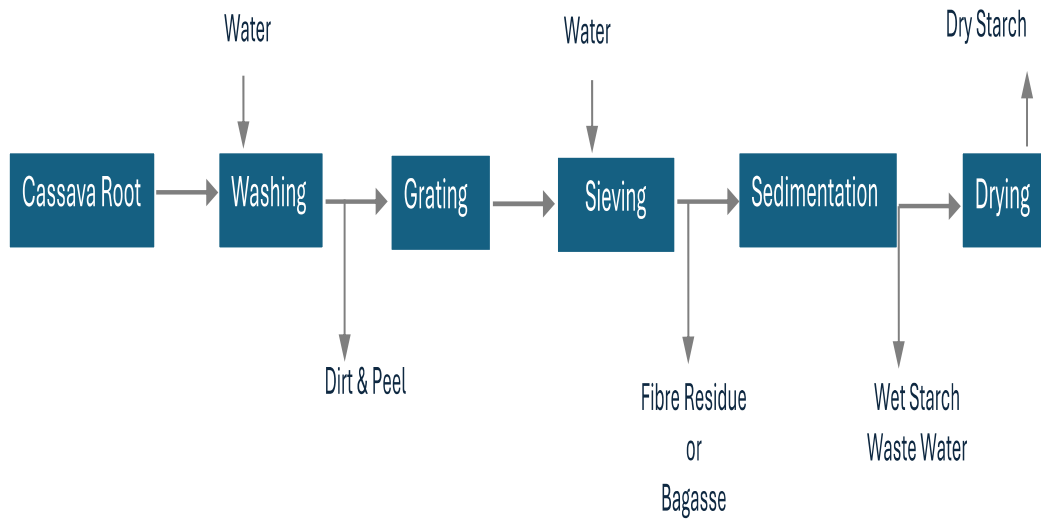


Figure 1.9: Cassava Starch Extraction Flow Diagram

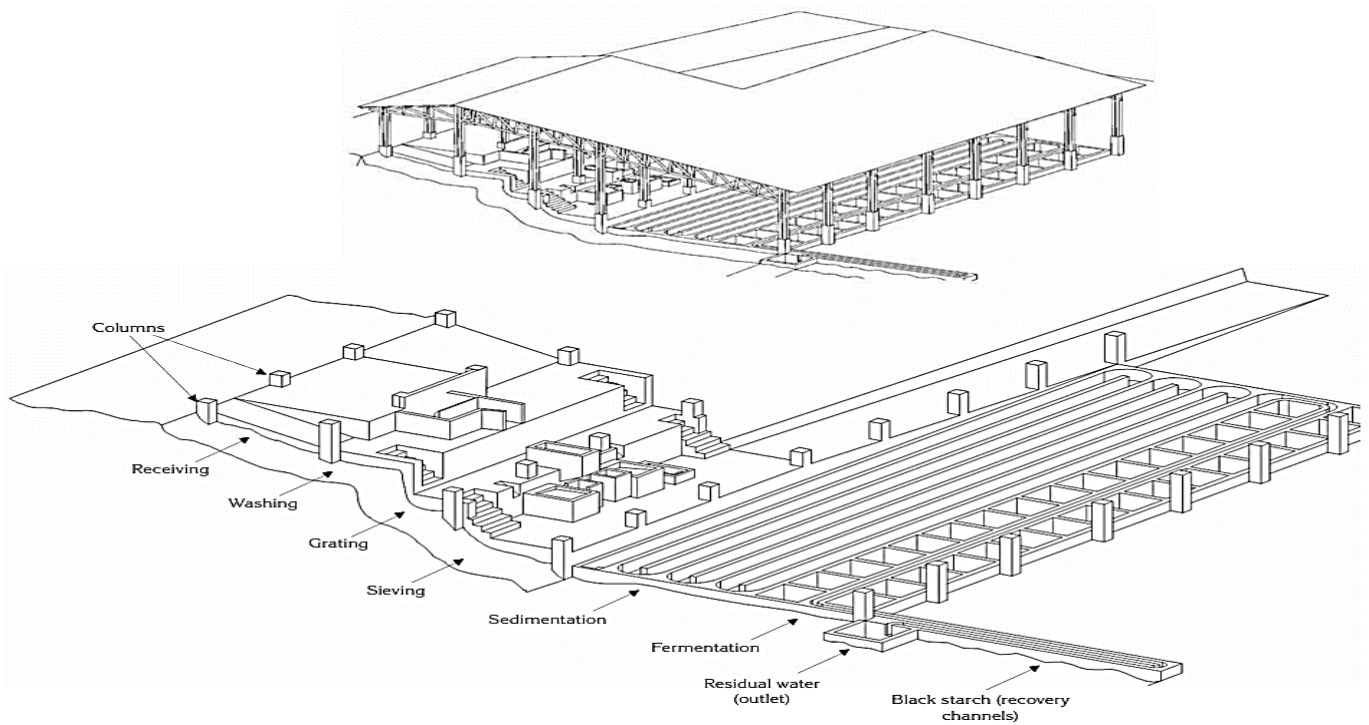


Figure 1.10: Extraction Plant Layout of Cassava Starch Extraction Process

II. Intervention Proposed Along Potatoes Value Chain

Plateau is the largest potato growing State in Nigeria; it accounts for at least 45% of the production in Nigeria. Nigeria reports a very low productivity around 3.7 MT/ha with much potential to increase yield; average for West Africa is 5 MT/ ha while countries like South Africa (34MT/ha), Egypt (24 MT/ha) have much higher productivity.

Research has shown that Plateau State also faces low productivity of around 3 MT/ha due to a lack of suitable varieties, diseases and pests, low level & high cost of inputs, limited market opportunities, Low level of mechanization, inadequate infrastructure for storage which leads to Research has shown that Plateau State also faces low productivity of around 3 MT/ha due to a lack of suitable varieties, diseases and pests, low level & high cost of inputs, limited market opportunities, Low level of mechanization, inadequate infrastructure for storage which leads to wastage and lowering of quality. The sector is also dominated by small farmers using traditional farming practices and tools with very limited value addition.

Proposed Interventions

The proposed intervention for the potatoes is storage, processing, and value additions. The cold chain method for supply and availability during lean season for price arbitrage aims to reduce wastages. Individual Quick Method (IQF) has been proposed for potatoes chips, fries etc.

Seed propagation is also in consideration, it is hybrid method, cheap and satisfactory way to grow plant. It helps avoid spreading of certain diseases as well.

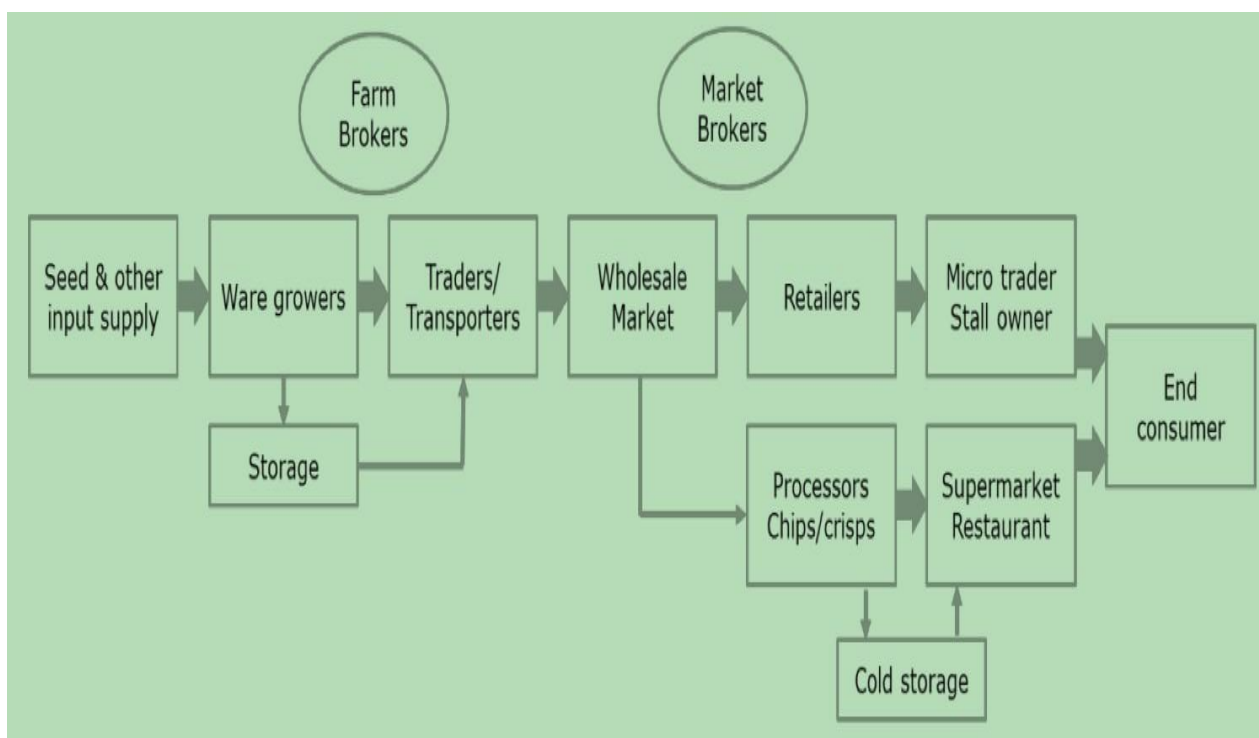


Figure 1.11: Potato value Chain

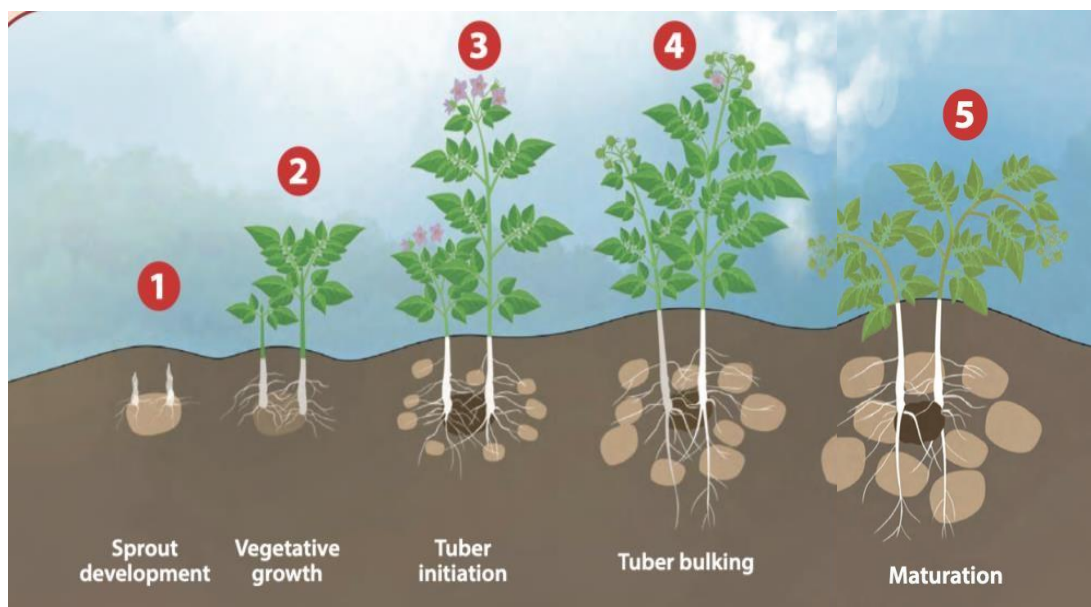


Figure 1.12: Potatoes Seed propagation

III. Intervention Proposed Along the Yam Value Chain

Nigeria is the largest producer of yam in the world, accounting for about 70% of the world's production. Yam cultivation in Nigeria is predominantly carried out by smallholder farmers, who are involved in both the production and post-harvest processing of yam. Consumption patterns vary by region, with fresh yam being the most widely consumed in urban areas, where it is traditionally boiled, fried, or pounded. In contrast, processed yam products, such as yam flour (used for making Amala) and yam chips, are becoming increasingly popular in urban markets due to their convenience and longer shelf life.

Despite challenges such as post-harvest losses and the perishable nature of fresh yam, there is growing demand for yam flour, yam chips, and yam exports. This presents significant opportunities for the yam value chain, especially in domestic processing and expanding international markets, where Nigerian yam is highly sought after.

Proposed Interventions

The proposed intervention for the yam is storage, processing, and value additions. The cold chain method for supply and availability during lean season for price arbitrage aims to reduce wastages. The individual Quick Method (IQF) has been proposed for as finger chips, yam flour yam chips, fries etc.



Figure 1.13: Yam value Chain

IV. Intervention Proposed Along the Dairy Value Chain

Promotion of dairy through the development of micro-enterprises, 2-5 animals per unit has been proposed. Mainstreaming pastoralists, establishment of a milk route at three levels under a hub and spoke models of;

- Unit/household level: financially viable unit size of 2-5 animals
- Village level: 50 numbers of milk collection facilities with testing at strategic locations
- Cluster level: 10 numbers of Bulk Milk Cooler each aim at catering for about 200 households is also proposed.

Farmers support programs including training, assistance for cross breed cows, cattle shed upgradation, supply of fodder seeds, demo plots will be provided at the AIH. The Pasteurization Plant focusing on butter, yoghurt, and milk will be at Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs) in Mangu and Shendam.

V. Intervention Proposed Along Cattle Feed Value Chain

Establishment of a 40 MT per day capacity cattle feed plant primarily using maize, rice bran, broken rice, cassava chips etc. has been proposed. The facility is proposed to be established at the AIH and the two ATCs. A rice mill cluster with five rice mills is proposed to be established at the AIH and it is expected to generate about 10,000 MT of rice bran which at present is being burnt or being thrown in the fields. Rice bran is a very nutritious byproduct, and it can be effectively utilized in cattle feed plants.

The 40 MT per day capacity cattle feed plant would require about 7000-8000MT of maize and about 2000-3000MT of bran and other ingredients. The manufacturing process involves mixing the serials, proteins, fats and additives. Envisaged production is 12000-15000 MT per year.



Figure 1.14: Cattle Feed Value Chain

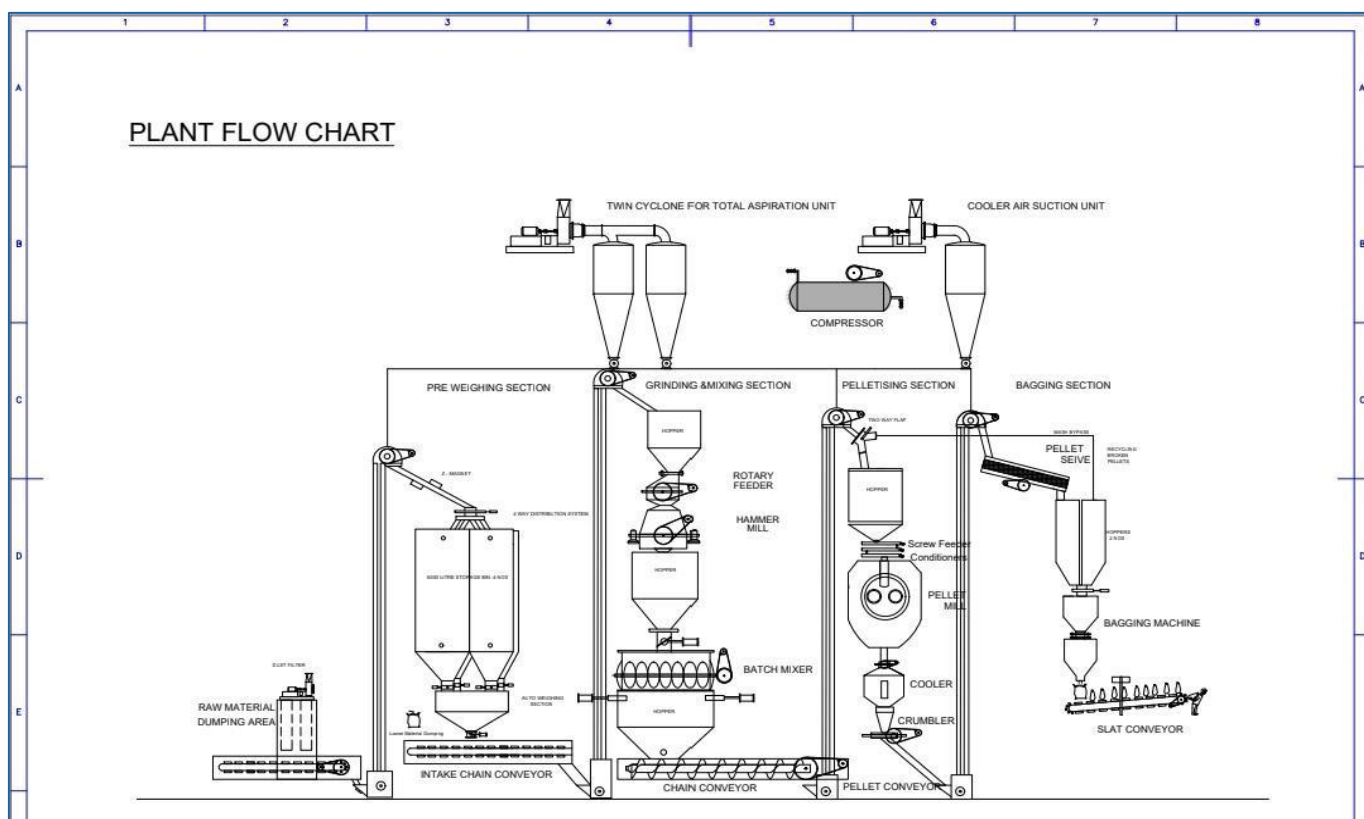


Figure 1.15: Cattle Feed Plant with Semi Auto-batching Layout

VI. Seed Processing and Conditioning Plant (SPCP)

A Seed Processing and Conditioning Plant has been proposed. Research has shown that there are several challenges facing seed sector in Nigeria such as poor seed distribution, inadequate production of certified seeds, lack and high cost of infrastructure etc. The SAPZ Plateau has proposed to embark on seed processing to support the nation sector in achieving their purpose.

Major benefits of seed processing are as follows:

- Make possible more uniform planting rates by proper sizing
- Improve seed marketing by improving seed quality
- Preventing the spread of weed seeds
- Prevent crops from disease by applying chemical protectants
- Reduce seed losses by drying
- Facilitate uniform marketing by providing storage from harvest time until the seed is needed for planting.

Approach and Methodology

- Value addition:** It is proposed to provide seed processing conditioning and storage centre under the project which will serve as a hub for high quality seed production. The facility can also work with other agencies, government and private, engaged in seed conditioning and related activities in a mutually beneficial manner.

- b) **Entrepreneurship Fostered at the Community Level (Seedpreneurs):** In the long run the production and distribution of seeds would be decentralized to the villages level so that they achieve local self-sufficiency in seeds. Farmers would be trained and groomed as seedpreneurs who will support in marketing and distribution of seeds in the local area.

The modern seed conditioning systems are based on five basic paradigms which are presented below.

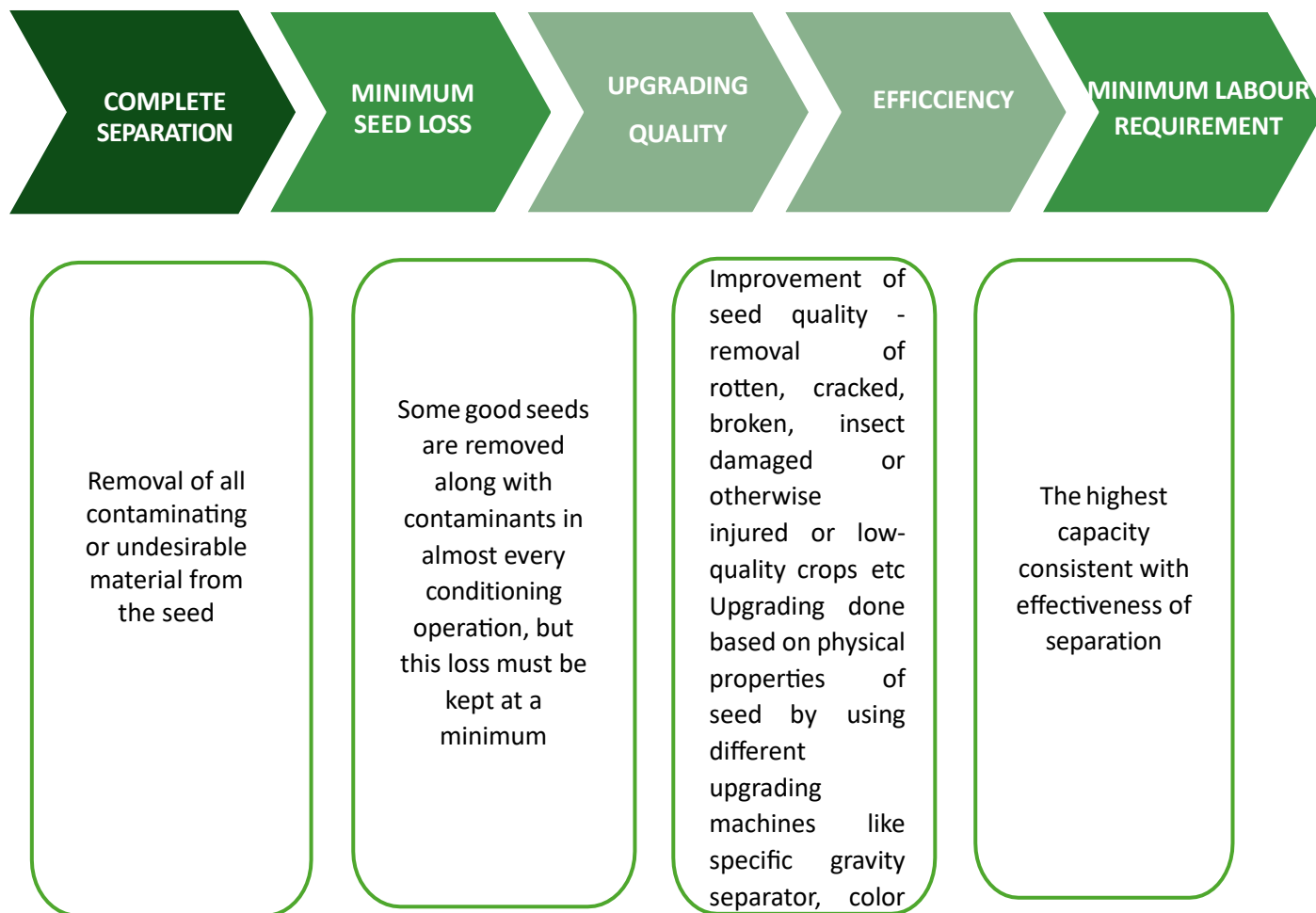


Figure 1.16: Basic Paradigms of SPCP

Table 1.5: Process Flow and Component of SPCP

Type of Equipment	Function	Capacity
Single Pass Reversible Drying Systems	Drying of Wet Cobs from 30% Moisture to 11% Moisture	1000 MT Wet Cob per Cycle
Mechanized Conveying Systems	Movement of Cobs and Seeds	
Temperature Monitoring Systems	Monitoring of temperature during drying process to get good quality seeds	
Corn Cob Sheller	Separating Seeds from the cob after Drying	60 MT Per Hour
Pre-Cleaner	For Initial cleaning of seeds to remove coarse dirt	5 MT Per Hour
Fine Cleaner	For remover of fine dirt	5 MT Per Hour
Gravity Separators	For removal of light and partly filled Seeds	5 MT Per Hour
Treater	For Treating of Seeds	5 MT Per Hour
Packing Line	For Packing of Seeds	5 Mt Per Hour
Gas Yard	For supply and monitoring of Gas	
Weigh Scale	For weightment of incoming and outgoing stock	60 MT
Advanced Automation/Electrical systems	For automation of equipment for better monitoring	
Seed Quality Lab	To ensure adherence of seed quality at every stage	



Figure 1.17: Component of the Facility

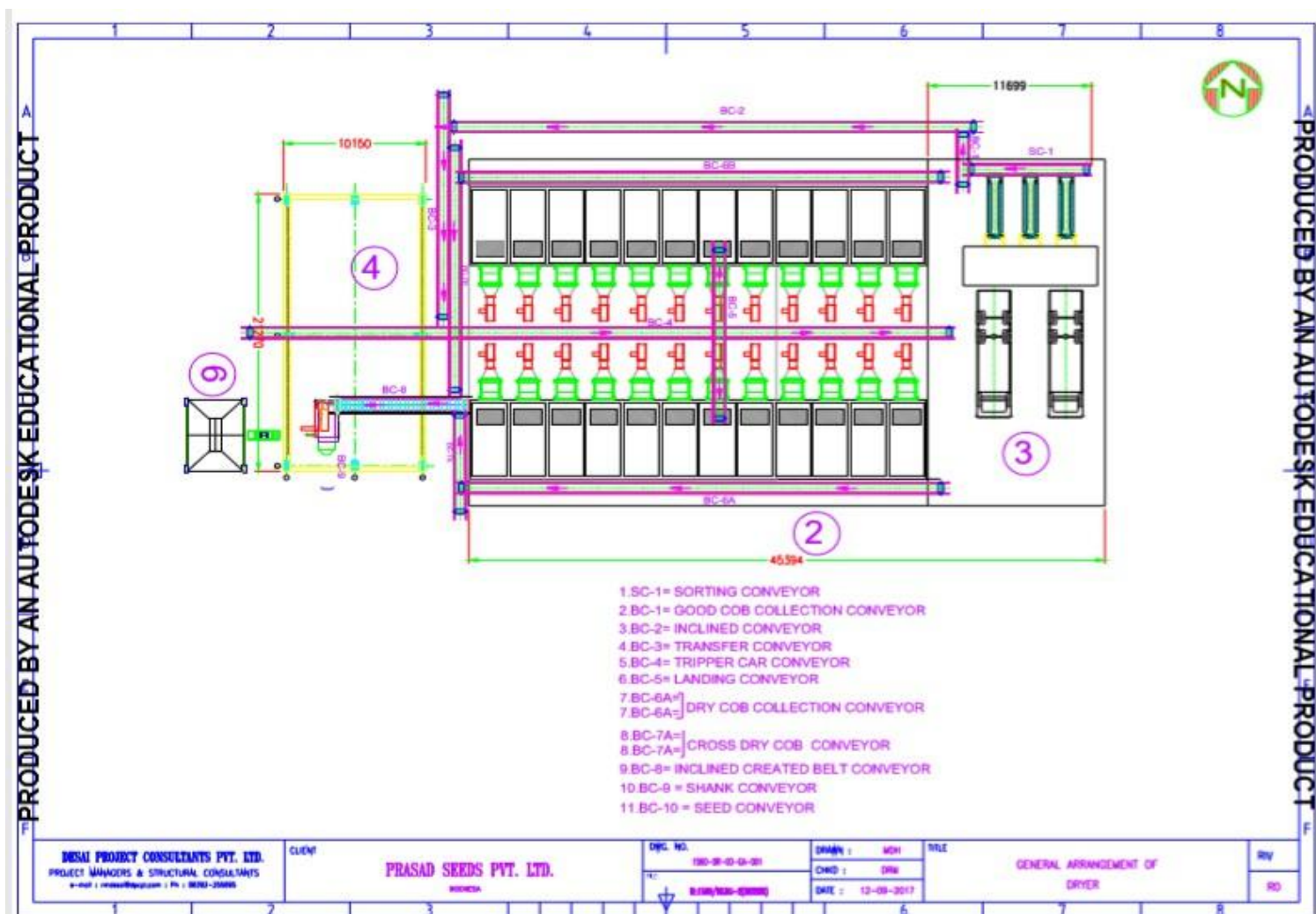


Figure 1.18: Seed Processing and Conditioning Plant (SPCP) Model

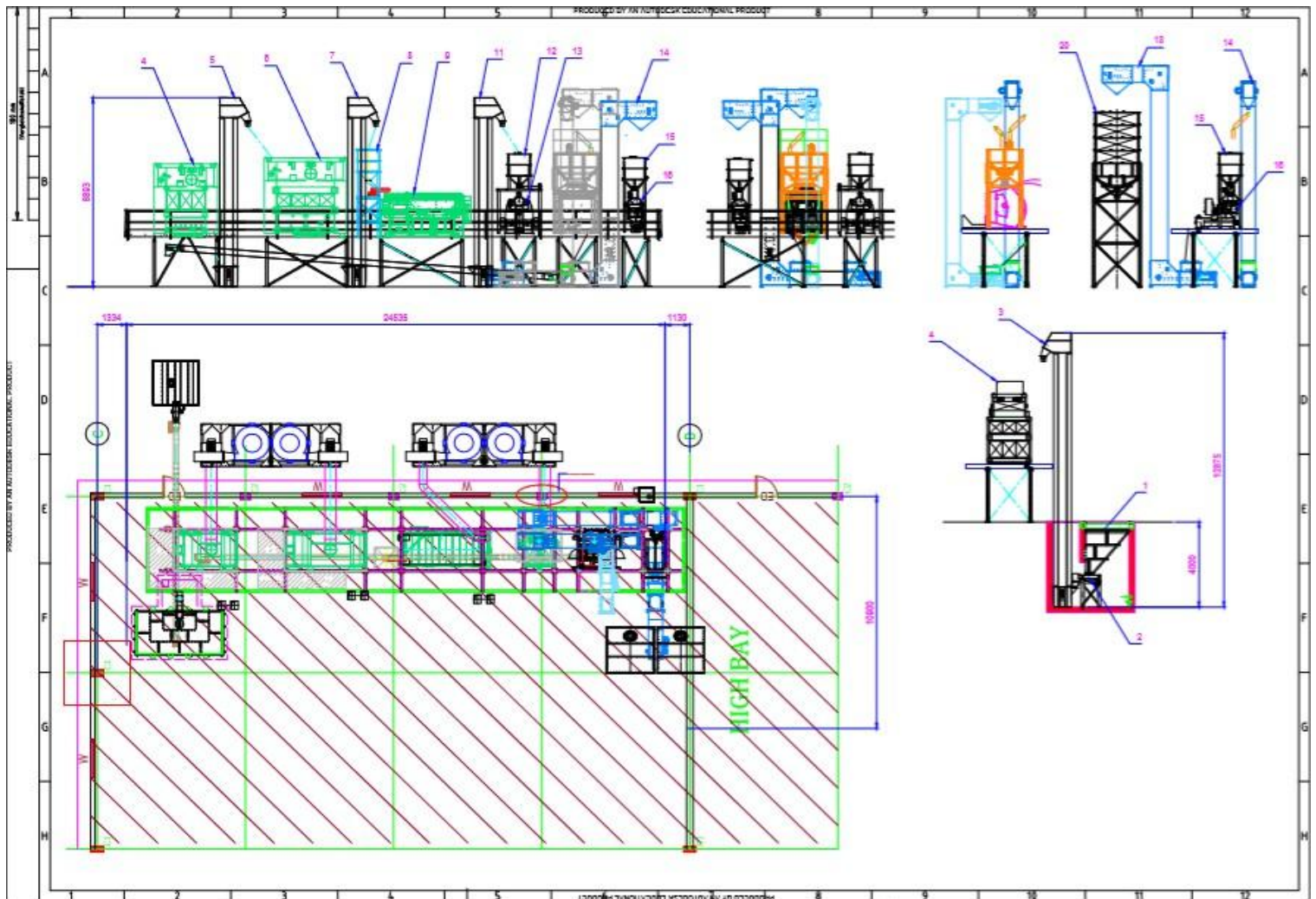


Figure 1.19: Layout of the SPCP Plant

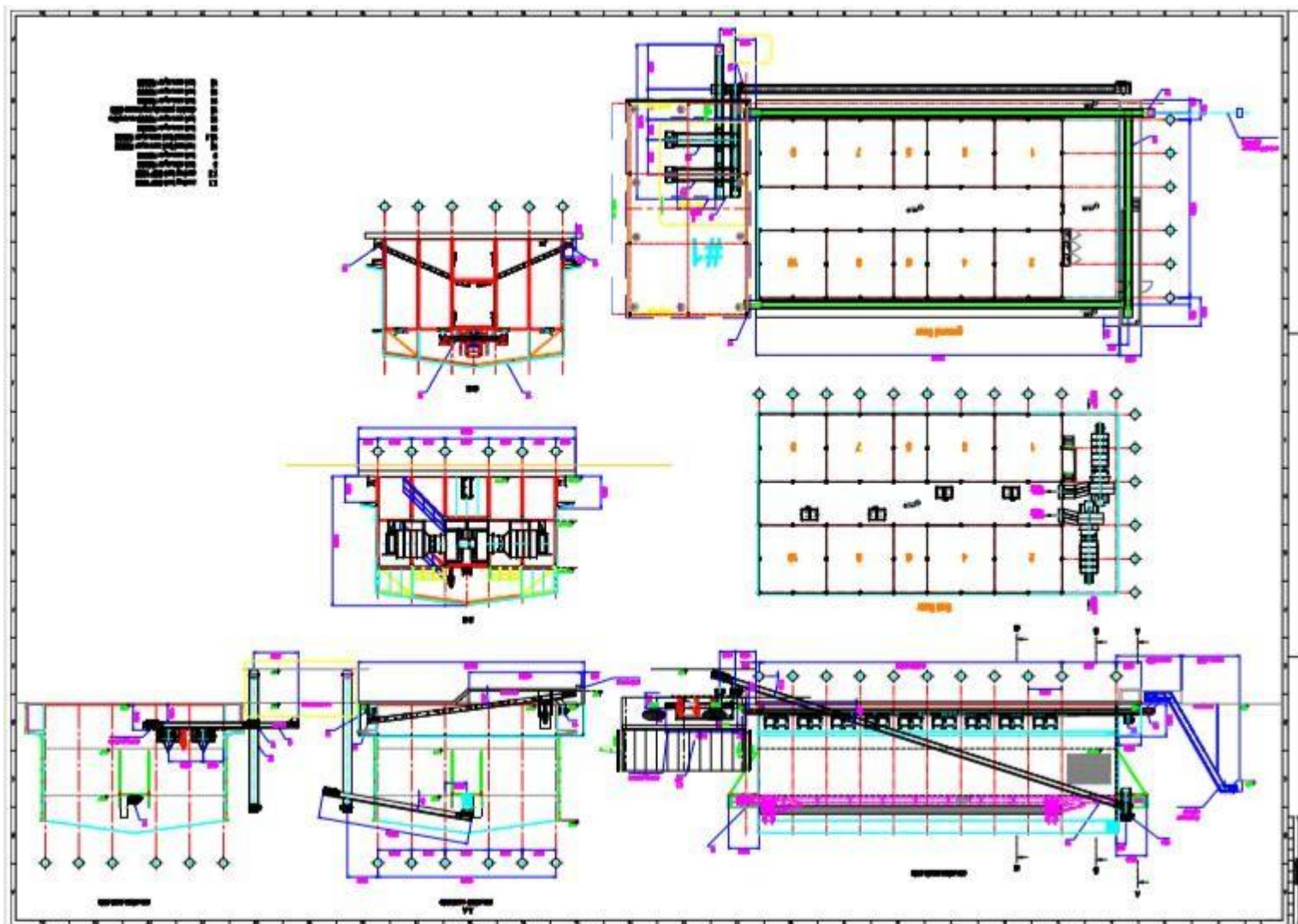


Figure 1.20: SPCP Double Pass Dryer Model

VII. Integrated Cold Chain Zone

Research shows that in Nigeria, 40-50% of fresh fruits and vegetables are lost during post-harvest periods, between farmgate and market, which exacerbates the food and nutrition insecurity. A significant portion of post-harvest losses is due to inefficient and inadequate cold chain systems of storage and transport. Efficient cold chains preserve and extend the shelf life of products, particularly fresh produce. Establishment of an integrated cold chain at the AIH is proposed.

A cold storage warehouse is a specialized storage facility that will be equipped with temperature-controlled environments. Its primary function is to store temperature-sensitive products, often perishable goods like fresh produce, frozen foods, and more, ensuring their quality and extending their shelf life.

Benefits of the Cold Storage Facility

- Reduce post-harvest losses
- For preserving harvest freshness
- Maintaining nutritional quality
- To prolong the availability of the produce
- Stabilize food costs
- Promote food safety.

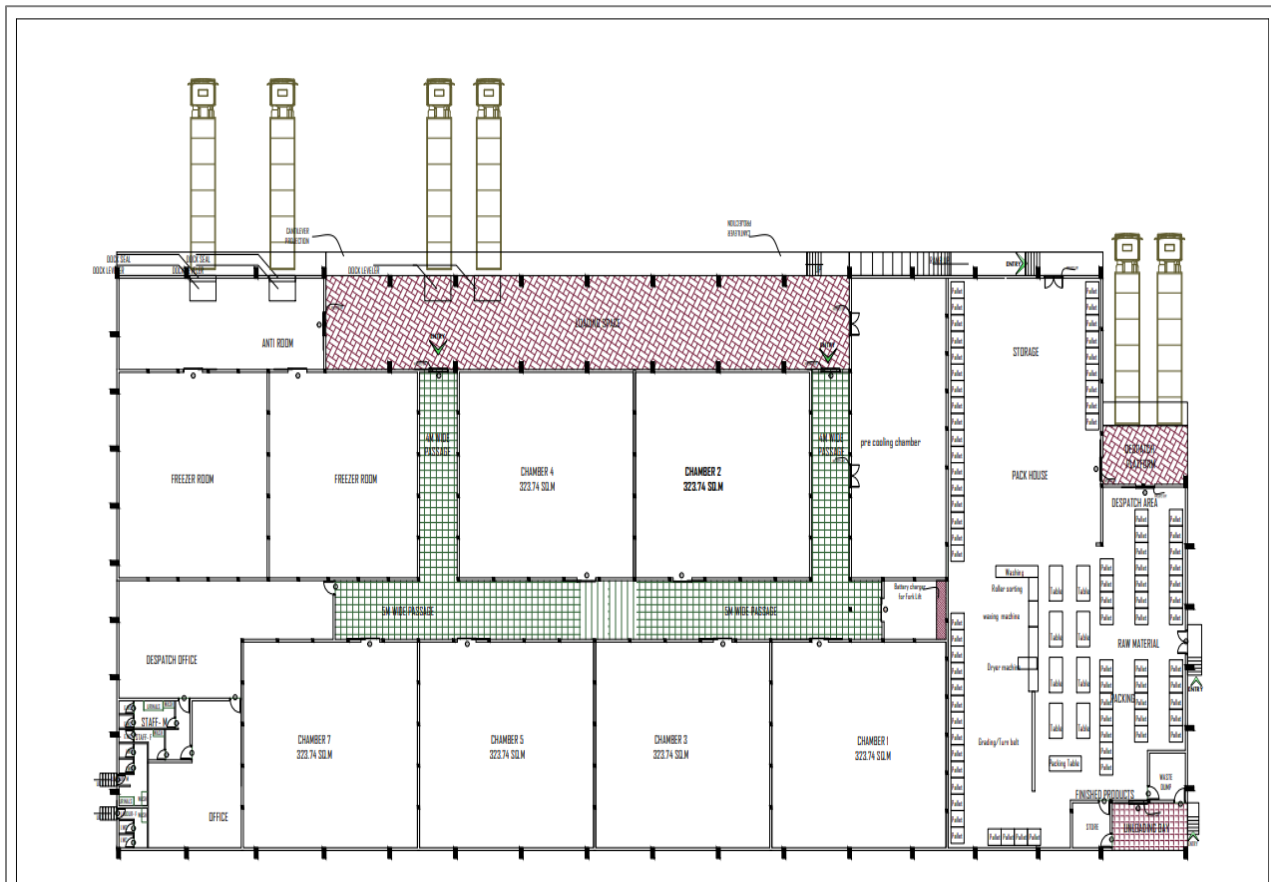


Figure 1.21: Plan for Pack House and Cold Store

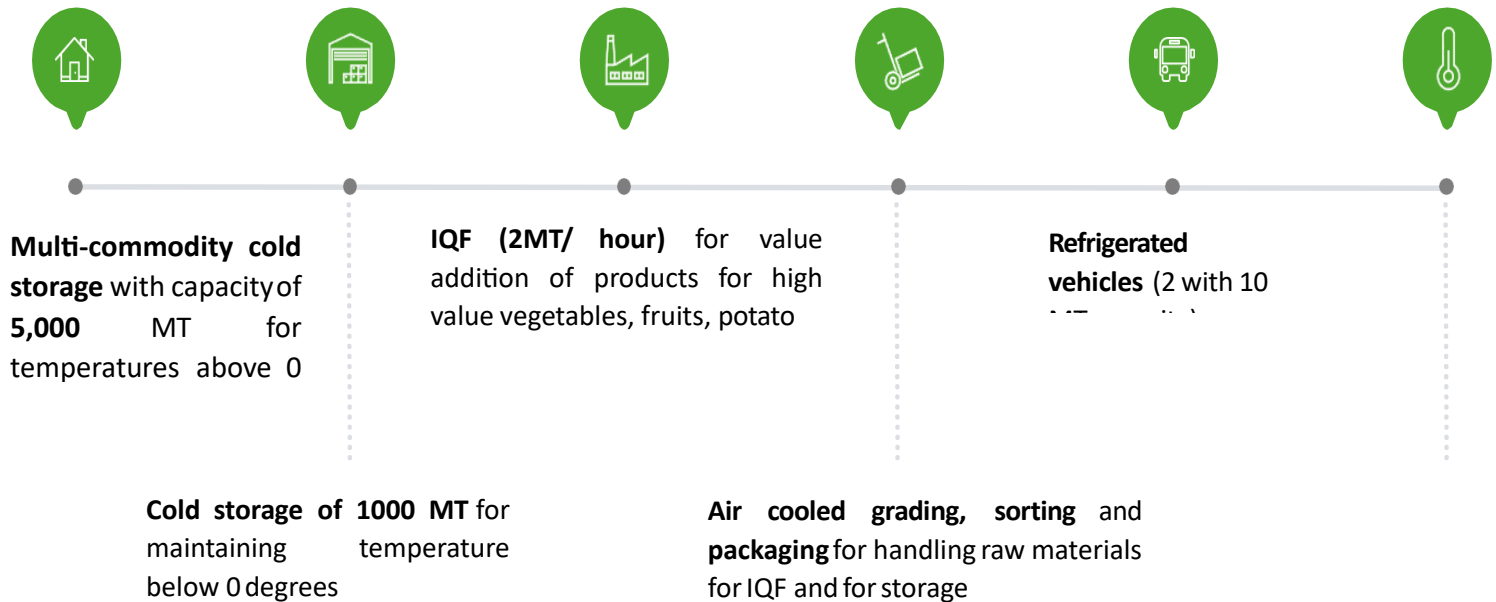


Figure 1.22: Proposed Integrated cold Chain At the AIH

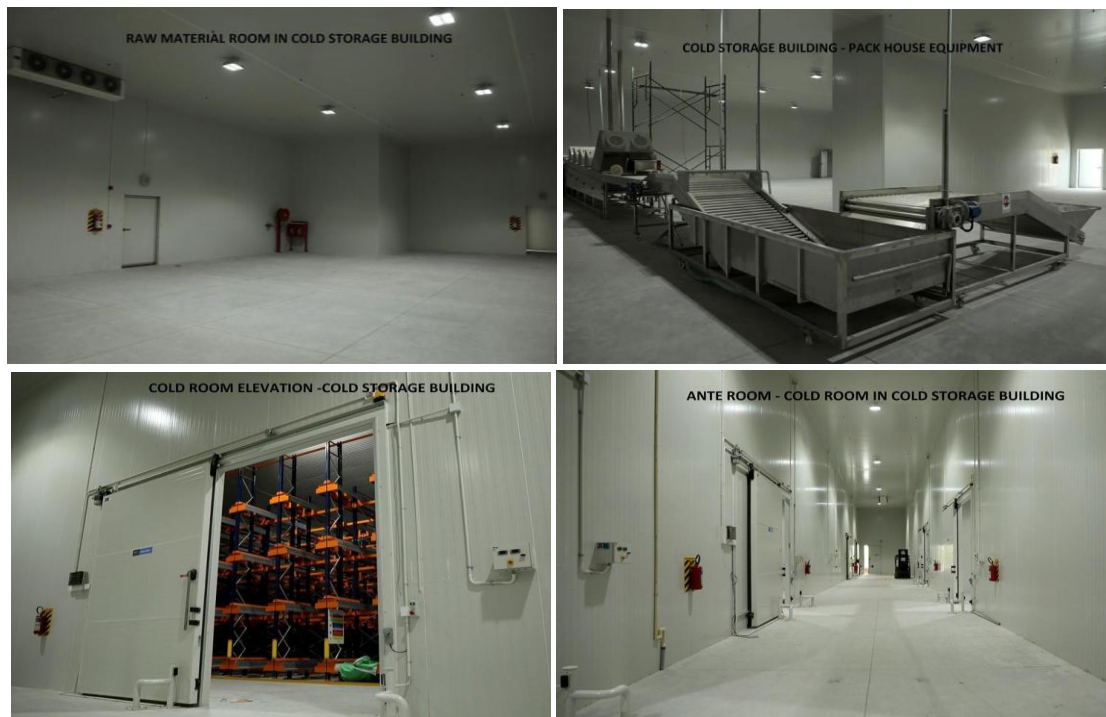


Figure 1.23: Plan for Pack House and Cold Store

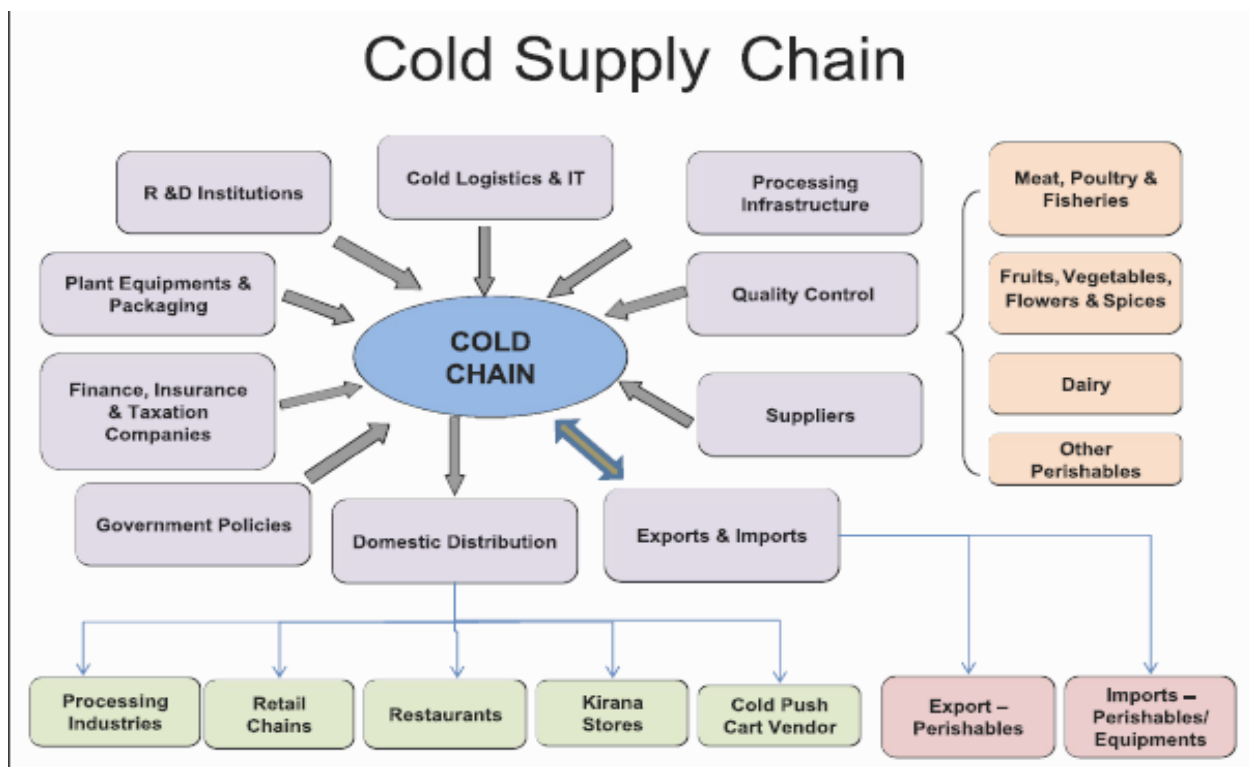


Figure 1.24: Cold Supply Chain

VIII. Protected Agriculture

Plateau holds the potential for the promotion of high value agriculture crops like exotic vegetables. Promotion of protected agriculture would ensure year-round availability of these produce and would help production of safe food to tap emerging markets.

The ecosystem being developed under SAPZ can be used to promote protected agriculture. The proposal is to promote 20 Nos of 5,000sq ft modules and 30 Nos of 1,000 sq ft units.



Figure 1.25: Protected Agriculture

1.7.2 Common Infrastructures

Physical Infrastructure

❖ Road Network

The proposed road network is going to be Bituminous with 30 meters by 24 meters right of way for better circulation of large trucks within the facility. Also, there will be provision of pedestrians. There will be no need for other construction because all access roads to the facility are tarred.

❖ Water Supply Network

The total water demand has been estimated to 0.8 million litres per day. The water requirement is calculated based on the requirement for processing and domestic usage. The source of water will be ground water through a set of industrial borewells.

❖ Storm Water Drainage

The entire storm water drainage system for the AIH has been planned to utilize the natural slopes wherever possible and an economically graded slope in other locations, to design an economical and sustainable surface drainage system with integration of rainwater harvesting.

❖ Electrical Generation and Distribution

The aggregate power demand of the hub is estimated to be the order of 7MW for industrial and domestic use. Since the grid power is not constant, it is proposed to install a gas based captive power plant of about 10MW capacity and distributed to the entire hub as power alternative. Solar street lighting is proposed for outdoor illumination. The option of combine turbine will also be explored along the line.

❖ Sewerage Collection and Treatment System

An underground sewerage network has been designed to collect sewage from each plot and convey it to a sewage treatment plant (STP). At the sewage treatment plant, the sewage would be treated to acceptable standards and the treated sewage will be used for irrigation purposes for which pipe network is considered.

❖ Effluent Collection and treatment system:

The major effluent generated will be from the yam processing plant and the casava processing plant through washing, and from the centrifuge. The effluent treatment will be through a series of anaerobic and aerobic treatments. The best and most efficient technology that will meet the world's standard will be considered. The technology will enable the supply of treated water suitable for reuse in washing and other agricultural purposes.

1.7.3 Other Facilities

• Office and Training Centre

A full-fledged office and training center is proposed in the hub and will be located at the entrance. The center is designed for a capacity of 50 trainees and will have training halls, accommodation for staff, trainees, guests etc. A food court, bank, and testing lab is proposed in this zone as well. Demo Plots for farm training are also proposed as part of the training center.

• Common Warehouse

A common warehouse with a capacity of 20000 MT is proposed with support facilities such as a weigh bridge, truck parking and driver amenities.

- **Custom Hiring Center and Workshop**

This center will provide farm machinery for hire for the farmers and will also house a full-fledged workshop for general maintenance of farm equipment. The centre will also impart training for the maintenance and operations of farm machinery and equipment.

- **Farm Input Sale Counter**

This center is proposed to cater to the supply of quality farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers etc. for the farmers.

1.8 The Project Activities

The project activities will broadly cover the following areas:

Pre-construction activities: This includes

- Feasibility Studies
- Site Preparation,

Construction activities: This includes

- Foundation Works
- Building Construction
- Infrastructure Development
- Landscaping
- Equipment Installation

Operational activities: This includes

- Tenant Management
- Commissioning and Testing
- Operation and Maintenance
- Waste management
- Compliance with Regulatory Requirements
- Monitoring and Evaluation

The decommissioning activities: This includes

- Decommissioning Plan
- Demolition and Removal of Agro-Industrial Hub components for relocation or sale
- Remediation of the site.

1.8.1 Preconstruction Phase

- **Feasibility Studies (Feasibility Studies, Engineering Design)**

The project begins with comprehensive feasibility studies to assess viability. This includes market analysis to identify demand for processed agricultural products, technical feasibility to evaluate infrastructure and equipment needs, financial feasibility to estimate costs and returns, and environmental and social feasibility to address potential impacts and stakeholder engagement.

- **Site Preparation**

This phase involves identifying and acquiring suitable land for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). Detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) are conducted, and necessary permits are secured. Site preparation includes clearing vegetation, grading, and setting up drainage systems.

Major activities during this phase include:

1. **ESIA Study:** Conduct thorough assessments to evaluate potential environmental and social impacts of the project, identify mitigation measures, and engage with stakeholders to ensure community acceptance.
2. **Site Clearing and Preparation:** Clear vegetation, grade the land, and prepare the site for construction activities while ensuring minimal environmental disruption.
3. **Utility Infrastructure Setup:** Install essential utilities such as temporary power, water supply, and sanitation facilities to support construction activities.
4. **Establishing Construction Camps:** Set up temporary camps for construction workers, ensuring they have adequate living conditions and access to necessary services.
5. **Logistics Planning:** This includes:
 - a. **Material Procurement and Transportation:** Arranging for the procurement and transportation of construction materials, machinery, and equipment to the site, ensuring minimal environmental impact.
 - b. **Access Road Development:** Constructing or upgrading access roads to facilitate the movement of materials and personnel to and from the site.

1.8.2 Construction Phase

This phase involves the physical development of the infrastructure required for the SAPZ AIH. Major activities during this phase include:

1. **Foundation Works:** Laying the foundation for buildings and structures within the SAPZ AIH, following the approved designs and engineering specifications.
2. **Building Construction:** Constructing the various facilities as per the plans, including office buildings, warehouses, pre-processing units within the Hubs (separate zones for cereals, fruits & vegetables), and other required structures. This involves following building codes and safety standards.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** Building the necessary infrastructure within the zone, such as roads, drainage systems, water supply networks, sewage systems, and power supply, to ensure proper functionality.
4. **Landscaping:** Building outdoor spaces to enhance their aesthetic appeal, functionality, and environmental sustainability. It includes activities such as planting trees, shrubs, and flowers; creating pathways; and constructing drainage channels.
5. **Equipment Installation:** Installing the specialised processing equipment and machinery within the AIH based on the designated functionalities.

1.8.3 Operational Phase

Once construction is complete, the focus shifts to the ongoing management and maintenance of the facilities. Activities during the phase include:

- Tenant management: This involves attracting and onboarding private agribusinesses to set up processing units within the AIH, facilitating connections between processors and local farmers, and ensuring a steady supply of raw materials.
- Commissioning and testing facilities and equipment.
- Operating and maintaining the project infrastructure and facilities.
- Managing daily operations (e.g., production processes, service delivery).
- Implementing environmental monitoring and management plans.
- Continuous engagement with local communities and stakeholders.
- Conducting routine maintenance and repairs.
- Managing operational waste and emissions.
- Monitoring and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation are conducted to track the program's performance in terms of agricultural productivity, processing capacity, job creation, and economic development. Efforts are made to maintain operational efficiency, uphold environmental and social management plans, and support the SAPZ's overall objectives through ongoing improvement and adaptation.

1.8.4 Decommissioning Phase

Following a period of successful operation, a decommissioning plan will be developed and implemented to ensure the safe, responsible dismantling of facilities and restoration of the site. This plan will consider environmental and social factors throughout the process to manage the impact of the project. Activities to be carried out during the decommissioning phase include planning for the decommissioning activities, site preparation and mobilization, destruction and removal of facility buildings and site restoration activities.

1.9 Waste Management Program

The proposed project is bio-organic in nature. Most of the waste that will be generated from the farm operations is non-hazardous and biodegradable and will be re-applied as manure in the farm. A comprehensive Waste Management Plan has been modelled using the standard principles of minimized/reduce (waste generation), reuse (components), or recycle (before disposal). All waste will be segregated and managed to best practice standards. The detailed concepts of waste management to be followed will be to avoid, minimize, recover (recycle & re-use) treat/ process, responsible disposal, dumping in the order of desirability and re-apply as manure (only in the case of organic waste). A specific fit for the purpose of Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been designed for the proposed cassava farming and processing facility. The waste management approach is carried out in line with Plateau State's Waste Management Procedure. Detailed strategies are evaluated on intended waste identification, characterization methods, storage, tracking, monitoring, and audit of the waste disposal sites.

1.9.1 Solid Waste Management (ISWM)

Plateau State will adopt an integrated solid waste management to ensure a holistic management of all wastes to be generated at the Farm (both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes). The wastes life cycle analysis (LCA) which emphasizes waste re-use or resource recovery will be used. The LCA involves re-use in its wholeness, by the State and or another end user, of the material primarily classified as waste at the hub. Therefore, the waste hierarchy of waste reduction, reuse and recycling which classify waste management strategies according to their desirability in terms of waste minimization will be adopted. At the hub, waste prevention will be a preferred option to waste disposal.

Waste Tracking: All non-degradable and hazardous wastes such as waste chemicals, used batteries, etc. will be disposed of site using accredited waste handlers. To ensure that all waste collected from the location is disposed of appropriately, a Waste Consignment Note (WCN) shall accompany all waste transfers. The content of the WCN includes the quantity of waste, as well as the Disposal Facility. The Materials Handler shall set up a WCN for each transport and will include the Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for hazardous waste.

Waste Segregation: An important aspect of waste management process is waste segregation which involves the separation of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, which could be further separated depending on the specific nature of wastes. The re-use of recyclable waste is also put into practice. The key advantage of this phase is that wastes of different kinds are treated more efficiently, before being disposed of separately.

1.9.2 Waste Management Plan

A comprehensive waste management plan has been designed to ensure that all waste streams from the hub conform to regulatory requirements, Plateau State's policies and FMEnv Waste Management Guidelines. Through effective management of waste streams, the possibility of wastes entering the environment will be minimal.

CHAPTER TWO

POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING RETTLEMENT

2.1 Introduction

It is imperative to analyse the Acts and bye-laws relevant to this project. This will help in understanding the legalities and procedures in implementing the project and identifying gaps that need to be strengthened in order to comply with the AfDB's Policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons.

The following subsections summarize policy, legislative and institutional framework in which the projects shall be implemented with respect to social issues as well as the updated 2023 AfDB's policy.

2.1.1 Policy Framework

- **Land Acquisition and Compensation policies**

Land required for the construction of the proposed AIH Heipang shall be acquired and allocated to the project by the Government. The legal framework provides the basis for three key elements of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). They include:

- Establishing rates for compensation;
- Determining eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance, including development initiatives aimed at improving the social and economic well-being of affected populations;
- Establishing mechanisms to resolve grievances among affected populations related to compensation and eligibility.

Land ownership in Nigeria is subject to a range of diverse cultural and traditional practices and customs. Land can be classified according to the following broad categories:

Community land: or land commonly referred to as ancestral land, is owned by all the people.

Communal land: consists mostly of under-developed forests and is owned by the community collectively and not a particular individual. Those individuals who clear it first claim ownership.

Clan or family land: is owned by clans and families, as the name suggests.

Institutional land: land allocated to traditional institutions such as traditional authorities and chiefs.

Individual land: land acquired by an individual, which may be inherited by the immediate family, depending on customary practices

The legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria is the Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990, and now Cap L5, Laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (LFN), 2004.

The relevant Bank policy (OP) 4.12, which addresses land acquisition and resettlement, was updated in 2003. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's OP mostly concern rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed, underprovided for, nor mandated in the Act.

- **National Land Policy**

The legal basis for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria is the Land Use Act Cap L5, LFN 2004, According to the Act, all lands in Nigeria are vested in the Governor of each State, to be held in trust for the use and common benefit of all people. Lands are further classified into urban and rural (non-urban) for administrative purposes. The administration of urban land is directly under the control and management of the Governor, whereas non – urban land is under the control and management of the Local Government Area. The Governor had the right to grant Statutory Rights of Occupancy to all lands. Local Government has the right to grant Customary Rights of Occupancy over non-urban lands.

The Land Use Act gives Governor the power to revoke both Statutory and Customary rights to land for the overriding public interest.

In doing so, the Act requires that the State or Local Government should pay compensation to the current holder or occupier with equal value. The Act also requires the State or Local Government to provide alternative land for affected people who will lose farmlands and alternative residential plots for people who will lose their houses instead of monetary compensation.

There is a need for an integrated approach towards land use planning and coordination of activities of all stakeholders in land use in the context of this project. Specifically, the involvement of land owners, community groups, women, youth, and the less privileged in making land use-related decisions that affect them is considered critical to the successful implementation of the proposed use policy.

The imperative for the proposed project to have land adequate for the planned purpose predisposes the adoption of this policy in this project.

- **National Gender Policy**

The policy seeks to promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, religious beliefs, etc. The key policy areas are focused around 5 critical areas:

- Culture re-orientation and sensitization to change gender perceptions and stereotypes;
- Promotion of women's human rights and in particular focusing on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and in supporting new legislations and legal rights of women;
- Promoting the empowerment of women and integrating gender within key sectors as highlighted within the NGP – (Agriculture/Rural Development; Environment/Natural Resource: Gender and HIV/AIDS; Health and Reproductive Health/Rights; Education/Training; Labour/Employment);
- Women's political participation and engendered governance including gender and conflict management and
- Supporting institutional development including the use of ICT and building strategic partnerships, including identifying new partnerships with men's organizations, faith-based organizations and traditional institutions.

2.2 Land 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 principal government institutions and laws and their impacts are described below.

2.2.1 The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Property ownership is guaranteed alongside other fundamental human rights like freedom of speech, association, and movement. Specifically, Section 43 confers the right to acquire immovable property by citizens, and Section 44 reserves the government's power of eminent domain and prescribes how this power is to be exercised by the government.

Section 44 (1) provides that *“no moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by a law that, among other things:*

(a) requires the prompt payment of compensation therefore and

(b) gives to any person claiming such compensation a right of access for the determination of his interest in the property and the amount of compensation to a court of law or tribunal or body having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria.

This implies that non-compliance concerning the manner (process), purposes recognized by law, and is met with promptitude in the payment of compensation and allowing claimant unfettered access to the property being taken to ascertain claims and /or reserves affected persons to adjudicate on the quantum of the compensation would void an otherwise valid acquisition or resettlement. The basic land tenure law which is the Land Use Act Cap L5, LFN 2004 operationalizes the provisions of Section 44 of the Constitution.

2.2.2 Land Use of 1978

The Land Use Act of 1978 is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition, expropriation, and all such dealings on Land in Nigeria. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while land in rural areas is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all land irrespective of the category belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

Thus, the Land Use Act is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. Relevant Sections of these laws concerning land ownership and property rights, resettlement, and compensation are summarized in this section.

The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.

Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. But the limit of such a grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purposes and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The local Government, under the Act, is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

Where a Right of occupancy is revoked on the grounds either that the land is required by the Local, State, or Federal Government for the public good, the holder shall be entitled to compensation as follows:

- Land: an amount equal to the ground rent, if any, paid by the occupier to the government during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- Structure: An amount equivalent to the value of the structure less any depreciation.
- Crops: An amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer, which may not be the market value.

The Act also provided that where the occupier of the land is doing so illegally (e.g., occupying land belonging to someone else), he/she is not entitled to compensation.

2.2.2.1 Requirement of the Land Use Act

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

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

If the local government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier. (Section 6) (7).

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State, or Federal Government for a public purpose or the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as *anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labor by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf, and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.*

Developed Land is also defined under **Section 50 (1)** as follows: *Land where there exists any physical improvement like road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure, or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural, or residential purposes.*

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

Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act is confusing. Does it refer to the holder in physical occupation of the land or two different persons entitled to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the

presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of **section 6 (5)** of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

Again, the Act provides in **section 30** that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated following the provisions of **section 29**, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee. It is clear from **section 47 (2)** of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a judge in his cause. The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor.

Where a right of occupancy is revoked for public purposes within the state of the Federation; or on the ground of the requirement of the land for the extraction of building materials, the quantum of compensation shall be as follows:

- *In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.*
- *in respect of the building, installation, or improvements therein, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation, or improvements to be assessed based on the prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation. With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.*
- *in respect of crops on the land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.*

Where the right of occupancy revoked is in respect of a part of a larger portion of land, compensation shall be computed in respect of the whole land for an amount equal in rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked less a proportionate amount calculated concerning the area not affected by the revocation; and any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in the like manner. Where there is any building installation or improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the quantum of compensation shall follow as outlined above and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.

2.2.3 Forestry Act

This Act of 1958 provides for the preservation of forests and the setting up of forest reserves. It is an offense, punishable with up to 6 months imprisonment, to cut down trees over 2ft in girth or to set fire to the forest except under special circumstances. Nigeria is at present a wood deficit nation. To ameliorate the situation, the policy on forest resources management and sustainable use is aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in all aspects of forest production through the use of sound forest management techniques as well as the mobilization of human and material resources. The overall objectives of forest policy are to prevent further

deforestation and to recreate forest cover, either for productive or protective purposes, on already deforested fragile land.

Specifically, the National Agricultural Policy of 1988 in which the Forestry Policy is subsumed, provides for:

- Consolidation and expansion of the forest estate in Nigeria and its management for sustained yield.
- Regeneration of the forests at rates higher than exploitation.
- Conservation and protection of the environment viz: forest, soil, water, flora, fauna, and the protection of the forest resources from fires, cattle grazers, and illegal encroachment.
- Development of the Forestry industry through the harvesting and utilization of timber, its derivatives, and the reduction of wastes.
- Wildlife conservation, management, and development through the creation and effective management of national parks, game reserves, tourist and recreational facilities, etc.

2.3 Institutional Framework

This section gives highlights on relevant institutions through which planning, and implementation of the project will be affected. A number of institutions have been identified and will be involved in the overall implementation of this project. These include:

- The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN);
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
- Federal Ministry of Environment
- National Environmental Standards and Regulatory Enforcement Agency

2.3.1 State Legislations

The relevant state ministry is:

- Plateau State Ministry of Lands administration;
- Plateau State Ministry of Lands, Survey, and Town Planning
- Plateau State Ministry of Environment;
- Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.

Some of the functions of the State Ministry related to this RAP include taking up responsibility for all forms of land policies within the state. It advises the government on land tenure issues and also manages government land and properties. The Ministry is also tasked with administrative rights to land use decree, urban development, city and town rejuvenation as well as environmental protection.

2.3.2 Local Government Authorities

Barkin Ladi Local Government Area (LGA) is involved in this project. The roles and responsibilities of the local authority (physical planning or works department) are in the administration of lands in rural areas and hence, will be involved in the resettlement process.

2.3.3 The Customary District Councils

The district heads of Heipang and village chief of Pwomol community have important roles to play in the project concerning mobilization of the community members to support the project, grievance redress, peace and security of personnel, equipment, and facilities to be installed. Close contact and regular consultation shall be maintained with customary chiefs throughout the life of the project.

2.4 Witness NGO

To enhance transparency and trust from PAPs it is suggested that a witness NGO, recognized and credible in the project area, be retained, through a public proposal and selection process, by the SPIU to provide independent advice and report on RAP implementation and management focusing on consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities and grievances management. This NGO could be a recognized and credible Human Rights advocacy group or an NGO active in environmental management or rural development.

This outside look will ensure that proper procedures and stated compensation processes are followed, that PAP grievances are well taken care of, and that PAPs are treated with fairness.

This NGO will revise reports of the compensation payment process, meet with PAPs, check the implementation of the measures, reconstruction, etc. in the field, and provide comments and recommendations. All PAPs will be informed of the NGO's role and function and need to have access to its representatives, confidentially, if necessary, to explain and discuss their difficulties or grievances.

2.5 International Standards and Guidelines Related to Involuntary Displacement

In addition to the need to adhere to Nigerian legislative requirements, the RAP of the proposed project will also need to be aligned to international best practice standards in involuntary land acquisition and compensation. As the main funding agency, the RAP will need to be aligned with the requirements of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards Standards (ISS) 2003. The policy was developed to cover involuntary displacement and resettlement of people caused by a Bank-financed project and it applies when the project results in relocation or loss of shelter by the persons residing in the project area, assets are lost or livelihoods are affected.

2.5.1 The African Development Bank Group's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguard System (ISS)

In 2023, the African Development Bank Group updated their policy to improve clarity, coherence and consistency as well as overall operational effectiveness regarding E&S sustainability by adopting 10 OSs. The ten E&S OSs establish the standards that Borrowers shall meet, as appropriate, in projects, activities, and initiatives supported through Bank financing throughout the life cycle of operations. **Table 2.1** outlines the ten (10) OS and those triggered by this project are highlighted in green.

It furthermore stresses the importance of improving living conditions for PAPs through a Livelihood Restoration program and have the following specific objectives:

- avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after having explored all other alternative project designs.
- ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.

- ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels, and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.
- mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society; and
- set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programs and remedying problems as they arise to safeguard against ill-prepared and poorly implemented resettlement plans.

Table 2.1: Status of the Project with respect to AfDB ISS 2023

Operational Safeguards	Description	Status
OS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	OS 1 emphasises the importance of managing environmental and social performance throughout the project life cycle by addressing the project's risks and impacts.	Triggered
OS2 - Labour and Working Conditions	OS 2 establishes that the workforce is a valuable asset in any project and that a sound worker-management relationship is key to a company's sustainability. Hence, the provision of a suitable work environment and protection of workers' fundamental rights must not be overlooked.	Triggered
E&S OS 3 (OS3): Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	OS 3 recognises that pollution of air, water, and land is often a threat to people, society, and the environment. This pollution is directly linked to urbanisation and increased economic activities. Therefore, OS 3 advises that resource efficiency and pollution prevention and control measures and technologies should be considered and adopted in development projects.	Not Triggered
E&S OS 4 (OS4): Community Health, Safety and Security	OS 4 states the importance of safeguarding the health and safety of project-affected communities and their assets, as project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts.	Triggered
E&S OS 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	OS 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, land access or land use restrictions, and loss of property/assets can adversely impact communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.	Triggered
E&S OS 6 (OS6): Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	OS 6 highlights the importance of maintaining ecosystem services and protecting and conserving biodiversity.	Not Triggered
E&S Operational Safeguard 7 (OS7): Vulnerable Groups	OS 7 recognises that some individuals and/or groups may be less resilient to risks and adverse impacts than others. Such individuals and/or groups at a higher risk of being unable to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from project-related risks and/or adverse impacts are considered vulnerable.	Triggered

Operational Safeguards	Description	Status
E&S Operational Safeguard 8 (OS8): Cultural Heritage	OS 8 emphasises the need to protect and preserve cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities for current and future generations.	Triggered
E&S Operational Safeguard 9 (OS9): Financial Intermediaries.	OS 9 recognizes that strong domestic capital, financial markets, and access to finance are important for economic development, growth, and poverty reduction. This OS addresses the environmental and social (E&S) requirements associated with intermediated financing through financial and non-financial institutions	Not Triggered
E&S Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.	OS 10 recognizes open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. When properly designed and implemented, it supports developing strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successfully managing a project's E&S risks.	Triggered

2.5.2 Benchmarking of Relevant Nigerian Legislation and the AfDB's OS2

The primary difference between national legislation and AfDB's resettlement standards is that Nigerian law concentrates on compensation for lost assets, whereas the AfDB Safeguards 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). AfDB policy stipulates that affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases before project activities begin for each particular phase. The borrower or client gives preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/ or compensation-in-kind instead of cash compensation where feasible; further, the borrower or client clearly explains to affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.

Concerning the 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. AfDB 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.

The proposed project will follow Nigerian legislation and will also implement such additional measures as necessary to achieve outcomes that are consistent with AfDB requirements, in consonance with the applicable laws of Nigeria.

Table 2.2 below compares the AfDB ISS 2023 and Nigerian legislation for those categories of displacement impacts that Project activities are expected to incur. The table also prescribed what will be adopted for the proposed Project.

Table 2.2: Benchmarking of Nigerian Law and Principles of the AfDB ISS 2023

Category	Nigerian Legislation (Land Use Act)	AfDB ISS 2023	Adopted for the Proposed AIH Heipang Project
Minimise Land Take and Involuntary Displacement	Explore all viable alternative project design options to ensure minimization of impacts (Land Use Act of 1978)	Project proponent to consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical or economic displacement.	AfDB ISS 2023
Consultation and Disclosure	A notice of acquisition is usually prepared by the Ministry of Lands, in conjunction with the survey description. This notice is then published in two newspapers (one national and one local and the government gazette)	Open, inclusive, and effective consultation with local communities is required	AfDB ISS 2023 and Land use Act
Eligibility	Under Nigerian legislation, all land rights constitute occupancy rights rather than ownership rights, and accordingly, eligibility for compensation for loss of land is not provided for. Anyone possessing a statutory or customary right of occupancy to affected land is entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements made to that land. Encroachers are not recognized as an eligible group and are thus not entitled to any compensation provisions.	<p>AfDB identifies three groups of displaced people that shall be entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for the loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. • Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/asset survey can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. • Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence, and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, but are entitled to resettlement assistance instead of compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, improvements (structures and crops), etc.), provided that they or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for a reasonable time (at least six months) before a cut-off 	AfDB ISS 2023

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

Category	Nigerian Legislation (Land Use Act)	AfDB ISS 2023	Adopted for the Proposed AIH Heipang Project
		date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank.	
Census and Asset Inventory	A survey to record the dimensions of the affected land parcels needs to be carried out. The enumeration process is asset-driven and not household driven. There is no particular format that is currently used by the Land Department	A census, asset inventory, and comprehensive socioeconomic survey are required with gender disaggregated information.	AfDB ISS 2023
Livelihood	No provisions	Strategies to improve the livelihoods of PAPs are required.	AfDB ISS 2023
Gender	No provisions	Special consideration has to be paid to the needs and rights of women. In the context of gender vulnerability, the client must consider actively facilitating consultation with both women and men in ways that are sensitive to the social and political constraints and barriers that women and men may face. The land-taking report (RAP) must include a specific protocol specifying safeguards for the quality and quantity of land to be allocated to women, especially widows, and divorcees, to ensure their means to generate income and achieve food security. Compensation payments to families are made to both husbands and wives when this is technically feasible and socially acceptable.	AfDB ISS 2023
Timing of Compensation	Once the compensation amounts have been discussed with the affected people.	Compensation is to be made before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases before project activities begin for each particular phase.	fDB ISS 2023

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

Category	Nigerian Legislation (Land Use Act)	AfDB ISS 2023	Adopted for the Proposed AIH Heipang Project
Compensation	Cash compensation is generally made based on government rate as well as depreciation value. Whilst in principle there is an allowance for in-kind compensation or replacement of assets, cash compensation is common practice	PAPs are compensated for all their losses at full replacement cost. PAPs can be offered a range of different compensation packages, resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options. Engagement is key to determining the appropriate compensation packages.	AfDB ISS 2023
Communal resources	Section 29 subsection 3 only provides for compensation where the holder or the occupier of land entitled to compensation is a community	OS 8 of the ISS mentions compensation for the loss of communal resources.	AfDB ISS 2023
Livelihood Assistance	No provisions	Displaced people are provided with targeted assistance to ensure that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels, and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	AfDB ISS 2023
Vulnerable People	Many Nigerian policies address the needs of vulnerable people, such as the Gender Policy, Child Act, or NEEDS framework. However, there are no specific provisions related to physical or economic displacement.	Special attention needs to be paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions are required in the livelihood restoration process.	AfDB ISS 2023
Grievances	Section 30 of the Land Use Act 1990 6 v: “Where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated following the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee.”	There is a requirement to establish a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance and redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the land-taking process and compensation procedures. PAPs must be informed about the mechanism.	AfDB ISS 2023
Monitoring	No provisions	An independent third party is required to monitor the implementation of large-scale or complicated resettlement or livelihood restoration plans, with regular feedback from PAPs. For large-scale displacement operations quarterly reviews are recommended, and in-depth reviews of 6 months' progress, consistent with the overall project scheduling, are critical.	AfDB ISS 2023

CHAPTER THREE

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED AREAS

The data presented in this section were based on information from literature as well as interviews and field survey conducted in the affected communities between 21st January to 4th February 2025. Interviews were conducted with community leaders in the affected communities to supplement data obtained from National Bureau for Statistics. Interviews were also conducted with households that are in the corridor but within the affected communities as a control group.

3.1 Country Location

Nigeria lies between latitudes 4° and 14° north of the equator and longitudes 3° and 15° east of the Greenwich Meridian on the west coast of Africa. It covers a total area of 923,766 square kilometers consisting of 910,768 square kilometers of land and 13,000 square kilometers of water with the coastline stretching up to 853 kilometers. The entire country is divided into 36 states and a federal capital territory. These are further subdivided into 774 local government areas which form the third tier of government while the central and state governments form the first and second tiers respectively. The country practices the presidential system of government, consisting of three arms government: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary (Nigerian 1999 Constitution). The executive consists of both elected and appointed members, while members of the legislature, both at federal and state levels are elected. This pattern is similar to what obtains at the local government level, except that there is no third arm (the judiciary). Another major difference between the central government structure and that of the state is the presence of two legislative chambers at the center (i.e. the Senate and the House of Representatives), while the states have just one. The LGA administration is run by an elected Executive Chairman and appointees of the Chairman representing the executive arm of local government administration. There is also the legislature made up of Councilors, elected from the wards in the LGA. The Chairman is the chief security officer of the LGA, and the office is important in the operation of the proposed project.

The communities have a well-defined hierarchical political structure with traditional leadership through kings, chiefs, and community Heads. The traditional authority structures are similar in all the communities across the country. In the Northern part of the country, where **Plateau State** falls, the traditional authority structure at the community level hardly varies from one community to another, with the traditional head and chiefs jointly administering their political, economic, and social affairs. The topmost unit in the traditional political hierarchical structure is the emirate controlled by an Emir, such as the Gbong Gwom Jos (Emir). The emirate is divided into several districts, each controlled by a district head (Dagwom Rwey). The district, in turn, consists of several towns, villages, and hamlets. Each town/village has its Head/Chief called a Dagwom, and a ward head called Dabajei.

The village is made up of wards containing several walled compounds. Each ward is controlled by a ward head (Dabajei), who is usually the eldest male person in the leading compound in the ward. The ward head is directly responsible to the village head, who is responsible to the district head, and the district head to the Emir. The village head cannot make laws. He only carries out rules and regulations passed down to him by the emir through the district head. To successfully institute any change or innovation at the village level, the consent of the Emir must be sought first; he has full control over his domain and subordinates,

followed by that of the village head. This governance structure under each ethnic group is graphically represented in **Figure 3.1**.

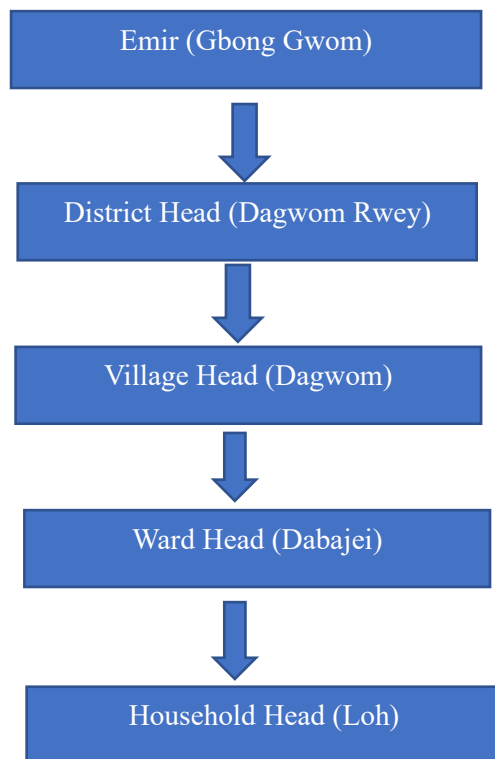


Fig 3.1: Traditional Tiers of Authority

Organizational structure is hierarchic; the centralized kingdoms, known as emirates, are the primary groupings; districts are secondary and village areas tertiary. The institutions of kinship, clientship, and office (and, in the past, slavery) in the emirates, have provided the fundamentals of Hausa government from the sixteenth century until the middle part of the twentieth century. Rank regulates relations between commoners and rulers.

Traditional and modern government proceeds through a system of titled offices, each of which is, in theory, a unique indissoluble legal corporation having definite rights, powers, and duties, special relations to the throne and certain other offices, special lands, farms, compounds, horses, praise songs, and clients. In most areas, major offices are traditionally distributed among descent groups, so that rank and lineage intertwine. The traditional offices differ in rewards, power, and function, and are territorially based with attendant obligations and duties. Within communities, the various occupational groups distribute titles, which duplicate the ranks of the central political system. Client ship links men of unequal status, position, and wealth. It is a relationship of mutual benefit, whereby the client gains advice in his affairs at the minimum and protection, food, and shelter at the maximum. The patron can call upon the client to serve as his retainer.

3.2. Administrative structure

The administrative structure of Nigeria is presented in *Table 3.1*.

Table 3.1: Administrative structure of Nigeria and affected Plateau state

System of Government Nigeria operates a Three-tier arm of Government. Federal, State, and Local Government Areas. She operates a Presidential System of Government		
Federal Arm	Executive - Implementation of laws, maintenance of law and order, initiates bill into parliament. It is headed by a President	
	Legislature - Nigeria operates a bicameral (Senate and House of Representatives) legislature. They make laws, approve the annual budget, ratification of the treaty negotiated by the executive and conduct oversight functions on government activities. The Senate is headed by the President of the Senate and the House of Representatives is headed by a speaker.	
	Senatorial District	House of Representative
	1. There are 109 senatorial districts in Nigeria. Plateau has 3 senatorial districts; the project area falls within the Barkin-Ladi LGA (Plateau North senatorial district)	There are 360 House members in Nigeria. Plateau has 8 federal constituencies. The project area falls within the 1. Bakin Ladi/Riyom Federal Constituency.
	Judiciary - There is the Supreme Court, Appeal Court, Federal Court, Industrial Court, Customary Courts of Appeal, and Magistrate Court. They Interpret laws and protects the right of individuals. It is headed by a Chief Justice.	
State Arm of Government	Executive - There are 36 states in Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory. The Executive arm of the state government is headed by an elected Governor. The proposed project is in Plateau state.	
	Legislature - Plateau state operates a unicameral system headed by a Speaker of the State House of Assembly.	
	Judiciary -There is the State High Court, customary courts, and Magistrate courts. The head of the state judiciary arm is the Chief Judge.	
Local Government Arm of Government	Executive -The executive arm is headed by a chairman. This arm performs similar functions to that of the President and Governor at federal and State levels respectively. The proposed project falls within the Barkin-Ladi, Local Government Area.	

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

3.2.1 Conflict Resolution

Civil cases in the communities are arbitrated by the Chiefs-in-Council, Elders-in-Council, religious leaders, traditional priests, age grade, women groups, or family heads. On the other hand, inter-communal conflicts are resolved by the representatives (Chiefs) of the communities involved. If it cannot be resolved at that level, the case is taken to the Paramount ruler for adjudication. Criminal cases are referred to government law enforcement agents. Nevertheless, the communities have organized themselves into vigilante groups to complement the security architecture provided by the State.

Concerning the project, predicted sources of conflicts include:

- non-recognition of communities as critical stakeholders;
- borderland disputes;
- agitation for employment/contracts;

- issue of non-payment of compensation before construction
- perceived intimidation of the communities;
- perceived "divide and rule tactics"; and
- ineffective communication channels.

3.3 Gender

Four broad groups are identifiable in each of the study area – male elders, youths, children, and women. The role of male elders is traditional governance of the communities, with the children being represented, followed by the youths. They dominate the political sphere and are solely responsible for the welfare of every member of the household. Women on the other hand are hardly allowed to play active economic and political roles, and have very limited and strictly monitored, regulated social roles. The youth population, especially the males, just like their elderly counterparts, are also active and well represented in the day-to-day governance of the communities, as they have organizations at different levels of the social structure.

3.4 Housing Patterns and Conditions

Housing is the third necessities of human needs after food and clothing and the nature of the environ people live is the reflection on how it is managed. The communities near the Agro industrial Hub in Heipang had their housing pattern and conditions assessed to understand their implications on the proposed project. Pwomol the study community, is clustered and planned. a small village with wide streets and minor roads through the community. It is located opposite the AIH proposed site with inhabitants predominantly farming. The housing materials consist of mud and cement blocks for buildings and roofing materials are largely zinc.

The family system is mainly polygamous, but it is mostly dictated by the economic resources of the man. The average number of births per woman is eight and each household has about six to ten people.

Land ownership: Land ownership is vested in the state. Farmers hold usufructuary rights, and the rights to a particular piece of land can be passed on by inheritance, sale, or rental. The land owned by a particular family is often in fragmented holdings within a varied radius of the village. Islamic inheritance law has resulted in a continuous subdivision of existing holdings among family members. The two main customary forms of land tenure are *gandu*, under which the land right is vested in the family head, but the land is worked and its produce shared by all family members, and *gayauna*, under which the land is worked by the family member who has the right to its use. The *gandu* is of particular importance as it enables the individual to hold off-farm employment while still enjoying the benefits of agriculture. Land pressures have mounted due to population growth, continual, land accumulation by wealthy individuals, and public requirements (roads, schools, irrigation schemes, etc.).

Language Spoken: Ethnic language spoken in a place is an identity and value expressed in spoken words. The official language of plateau State is English, but Berom and Hausa Language is commonly spoken. however, other minor Nigerian Languages such as Mwaghayl, Taroh, Ngas, Tehl, and Piapun among others are also used for communication.

3.5 Agriculture and Livelihood Activities

Farming is the mainstay of the people with their production of varieties of cash crops throughout the year. Yams, rice, and maize are the predominant cultivated crops in the localities. Millet and Beans are also crops

substantially cultivated, Maize, Yam, Finger yam, Accha, Groundnuts and Cassava are produced in subsistence quantity for consumption and sale. The crops grown in the communities are important staple crops produced and in high demand for food and raw materials for feeds industries within and outside the local population to ensure food security and livelihoods opportunities. **Natural resource tapping** has been a key livelihood activity in the area, with locals utilizing resources like tree sap or resin for economic purposes. **Traditional crafting** also plays a vital role in the community's economy, supporting local livelihoods through the production and sale of handcrafted items, while simultaneously preserving cultural traditions and fostering a strong sense of community identity. **Wildlife hunting** is another significant economic activity, providing income through the capture and sale of animals, while women in the community often engage in **Firewood gathering** (see Plate 3.1). The proposed project will offer job opportunities for community members to operate machinery and oversee the production process. These positions will require specialized training to equip individuals with the necessary skills to operate equipment and maintain modern technologies.



Plate 3.1: Housing Pattern in the Study Area



Plate 3.2a: Livelihood Activities in the Study Area



Plate 3.2b: Livelihood Activities in the Study Area

3.6 Socio economic baseline conditions of PAPs

This socio-economic survey conducted from 23rd January to 4th February 2025 sought to determine the socio-cultural, demographic, and quality of life of the population around the project site. Structured questionnaire interviews (Appendix 4) and group discussions were used primarily to obtain necessary information from households and other target groups.

The following Sections show how the residents of the project area responded to the socioeconomic survey administered to them by holding consultations, focus group discussions (FGDs), and in administering the household questionnaire during census. These interactions provided opportunities to intimate the groups about the proposed project activities and potential impact. See Table 3.2 and 3.3 for the summary of the PAPs

Table 3.2: Summary of Affected Properties

State	LGA	Project Components	Communities	Assets	No of PAPs
Plateau State	Barkin Ladi	Heipang Site	Pwomol	Crops	373
				Structures	15
Source: Bolben Fieldwork, 2025					

Table 3.3: Summary of PAPs

S/N	Variable		Data
1	Male		352
2	Female		36
3	Vulnerable Group	Female HOH	36
		Old Age	29
		Disabled	Nil
		Visual impairment	Nil
		Hearing impairment	Nil
		Chronically ill	Nil

The comprehensive/exhaustible list of the PAPs data inclusive of their losses and damages is presented in page 132. Annex 1 – PAPs Recap,



Plate 3.3 Pictures of Focus Group Discussion within the study area

3.6.1. Language and Communication

English is the official language in the state; Hausa is also a common medium of communication and commerce as is the case in most parts of the North and Middle Belt of Nigeria. Plateau state has over forty ethno-linguistic groups. Some of the indigenous ethnic groups in the state are: Berom, Afizere, Amo, Anaguta, Aten, Bijim, Bogghom, Buji, Jipal, Mhiship, Gashish, Jarawa, Jukun, Kadung, Kofyar (comprising Doemak, Kwalla and Mernyang), Montol, Mushere, Ngas, Piapung and Youm. These ethnic groups are predominantly farmers and have similar cultural and traditional ways of life. People from other parts of country have come to settle in the state; these include the Idoma, Igbo, Yoruba, Ibibio, Annang, Efik, Ijaw, and Bini.

3.6.2 Gender, Age and Household Size Distribution

The survey data indicated male/female distribution of 52.3/47.7% for households in the project area. The household data is reflected in Figure 3.2. Men in the project area are mainly involved in farming, carpentry and blacksmith. Farming is the mainstay of the people with their production of varieties of cash crops throughout the year. Both men and women are significantly involved in the general pursuits of livelihoods. The age distribution data (Figure 3.3) indicated shows that 38.2% aged 18-30 years, 24.5% aged 31-43 years, 22.7% aged 44-55 years, and 13.6% were aged 56 years and above. this shows that a larger percent of the PAPs is between the ages of 18 – 43 years which indicates the presence of an adequate workforce to be engaged as local labor during the project.

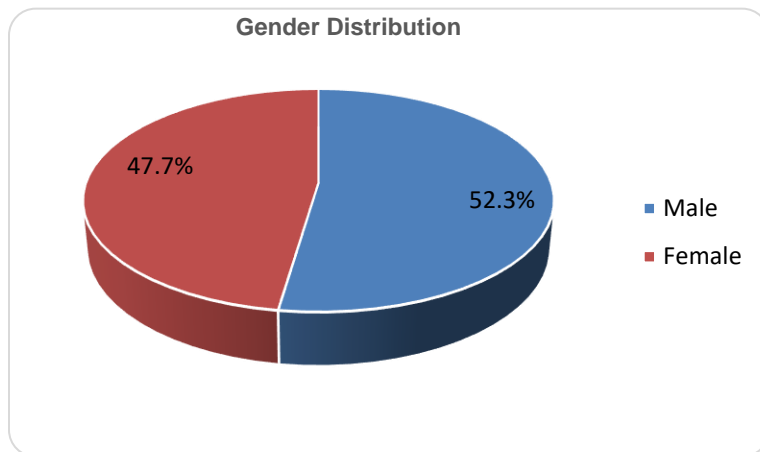


Fig 3.2: Gender Distribution of the study area

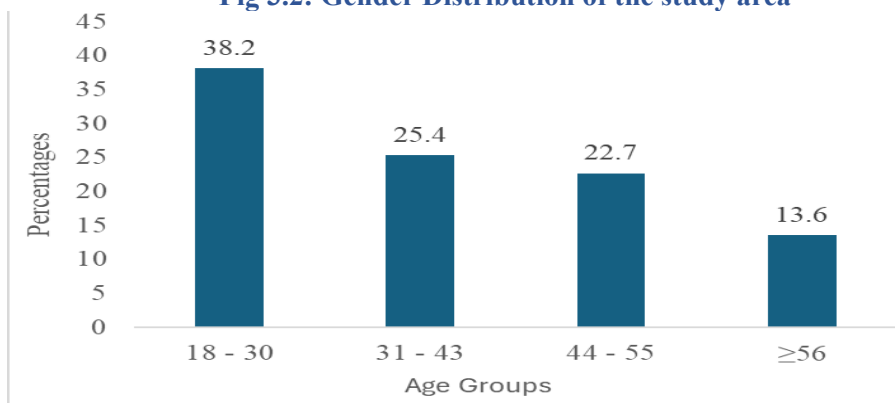


Fig 3.3: Age structure of the population of the study area

The household size distribution from the survey ranged from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 10 persons. The average size of households is 8 persons for the project area community. On the extreme household size ends, the project area has 9.3% of the households with one to two members and 38.6% of the households with more than 8 persons (Figure 3.4). About 24.7% of the households have sizes of 7 or 8 persons while 18.1% showed sizes of 5 or 6 persons. The data showed 9.3% of households have sizes of between 3 and 4 persons.

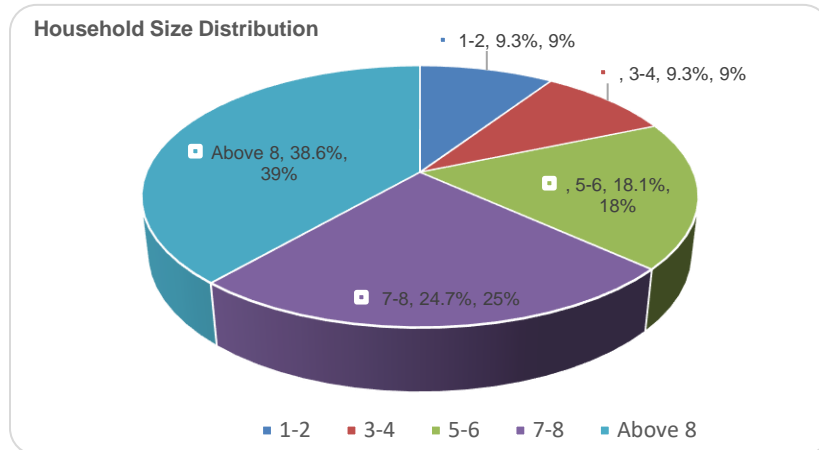


Fig 3.4: Household size of the study area

Occupation

Figure 3.5 shows that in the study community, farming is the most common occupation with 73 (66.3%) people said they engaged in. This implies that a significant portion of the population surveyed are involved in farming. Business was the second common occupation with 26 (23.6%). Those in Civil Service had a small representation of 5 (4.5%).

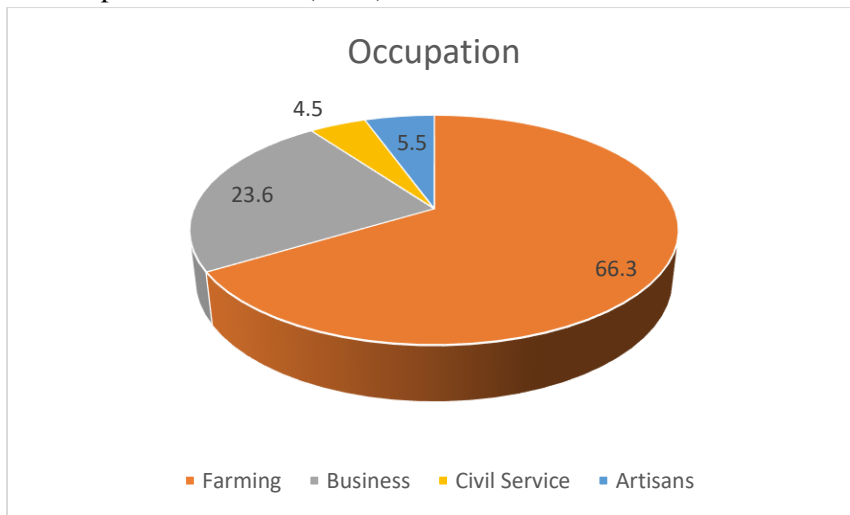


Fig 3.5: Occupation of the Study Community

Skill Level

The study findings indicate a generally low level of formal skill acquisition within the community. Because majority of the population are engaged in agriculture and trading (business), only a small proportion, approximately 5.5% of respondents identified as artisans. These individuals are involved in skilled trades such as carpentry, tailoring, welding, and related crafts.

Household Income

The study shown that common income range was between ₦5,000-₦10,000 accounting for 34.5%, ₦11,000 - ₦20,000 represent 30.0 %, while 18.22% and 12,7% earned ₦11,000 - ₦ 20,000 and ₦31,000 and above.

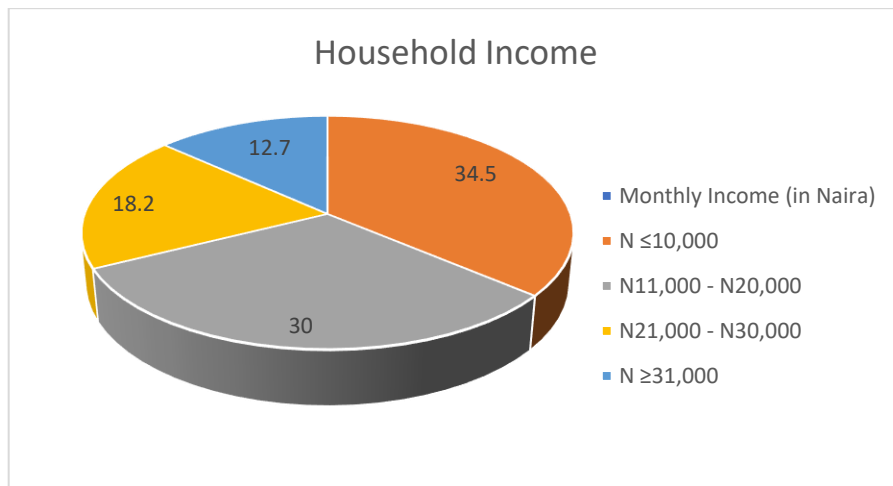


Fig 3.6: Household Income of the Study Community

3.6.3 Marital Status of Respondents

The survey data showed that 97.2% of respondents in the project area are married, 2.7% are single, 0.1% are separated and 0.1% are widowed. The traditional marriage within the study area is similar to what obtains in other regions of Nigeria. When a man sees the woman, he wants to marry, he has to, first of all, seek permission from her parents. The family of the bride-to-be will then investigate the background of the man to determine his religious beliefs, ethics, moral and family customs, as well as every important detail concerning his upbringing. The groom-to-be if approved by the woman's family, is allowed to see her briefly but any form of physical contact, romance, or courting before marriage is highly discouraged. Once the woman accepts the marriage offer, the man sends his parents or guardians as well as elderly relatives to formally ask for her hand in marriage. However, this may not be the same for all the tribes in the Hausa communities, as each of them has different customs regarding marriage rites, though the process mentioned above is the most common method

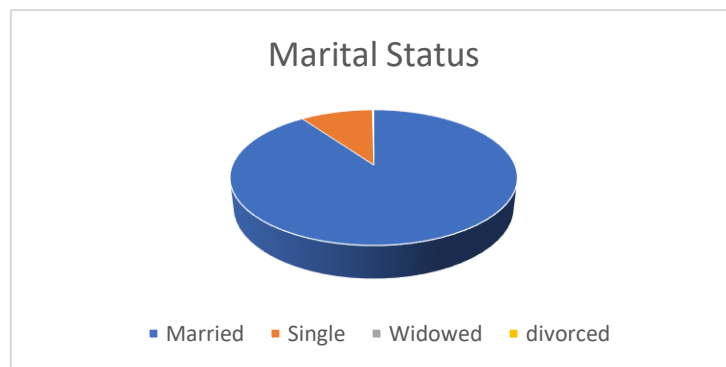


Fig 3.5: Marital Status

3.6.4 Access to Education

The result on the education shows that 32.7% had secondary school education, 27.3% primary school education and 24.6% had tertiary education, with the least 10.0% experienced informal schooling. The results reveal that majority of the PAPs with no educational background in the communities are between the ages of 50 and above and their majority of them are farmers. The belief that male is more important than female is rampant. Even in the issue of education, some families prefer to educate male children at the expense of the female. This is one of the reasons why the illiteracy rate is higher among women than men.

Approximately ten (10) educational institutions have been identified within the Heipang District. five (5) government owned, and five (5) private owned schools which consist of one (1) higher institution, two (2) secondary schools, and seven (7) primary schools respectively. They are.

- Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin-Ladi
- Government Secondary School, Heipang
- LEA primary School Pwomol
- LGEA primary School Chit
- LGEA Primary School Tatu-Heipang
- Pilot Science School Heipang
- St. Micheal Primary& Secondary School Pwomol
- Cocin Primary School
- Bright Star Academy
- Pre ye Primary School



Plate 3.3: Primary Education Centers in the study area

It should be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for health facilities in the communities resulting from the influx of persons during the implementation of this project. The common illness by the identified PAPs. 95.1% have been infected by malaria, 4.8% have been affected with malaria and fever while 0.03% have been affected with dysentery & Diarrhea. It also revealed that those affected with yellow fever, dysentery and Diarrhea, have also been affected with malaria. Apart from injuries from the use of farms and other associated implements, all other diseases are caused by environmental factors. Since access to clean portable water is a challenge in many communities, the occurrence of environment-related diseases becomes obvious. However, the FGD also reveals that traditional herbs are also used for treatment of simple diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever, cholera, high blood pressure, and hyperglycemia (diabetes). Herbs used for such treatments include Neem Leaves; Paw-Paw leaves and seeds; Moringa leaves seeds; the leaves and bark of guava leaves; as well as hibiscus flour etc.

Thus, the implementation of the project will result in an influx of persons seeking gainful employment with the project contractors or to gain any social privileges within the project communities. It should be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for social infrastructures and amenities in the communities resulting from the influx of persons during the implementation of the project. The influx of persons will inevitably put pressure on existing social service resources like water, electricity, transportation, etc. in the communities. The use of existing facilities will be on the rise.

Sanitation Practice

Figure 3.6 indicates that 70% of respondents practice open dumping as their primary method of waste disposal, reflecting a strong reliance on informal systems. Meanwhile, 30% reported burning their waste in backyard areas.

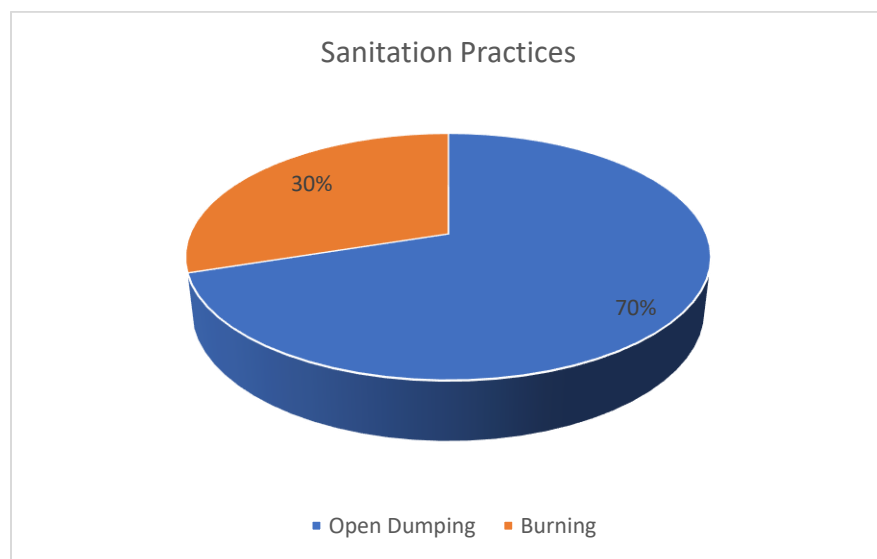


Figure 3.6: Sanitation Practices in the Study Area

Trading Pattern

While farming remains the primary occupation within the community, the study reveals that trading is also a common economic activity. A significant number of respondents reported involvement in small-scale trading, primarily focused on local goods and food items. These activities are largely carried out through informal means such as hawking, roadside vending, and sales in local markets.

Social Amenities

The results show the different social amenities observed in the study area. Based on the data, the most common (92.7%) reported social amenity in the area is school that caters to the educational needs of the community. The next are health care centre (88.2%) and Borehole (80.9%). Boreholes provide a source of clean and safe drinking water and are important for the community's water supply. The low response on the police station, airport, and railways may be because the local communities do not have access to using them.

There are about fourteen (14) primary health centres strategically located within Heipang District. Seven (7) private owned and seven (7) government owned which includes.

- Primary Health Centre, Pwomol
- Primary Health Centre, Tatu, Heipang
- Primary Health Centre, Chit
- Heipang Medical Centre, Pwomol-Chit
- Kpang Primary Health Centre
- Plateau State Polytechnic Health Centre
- Larung Primary Health Centre

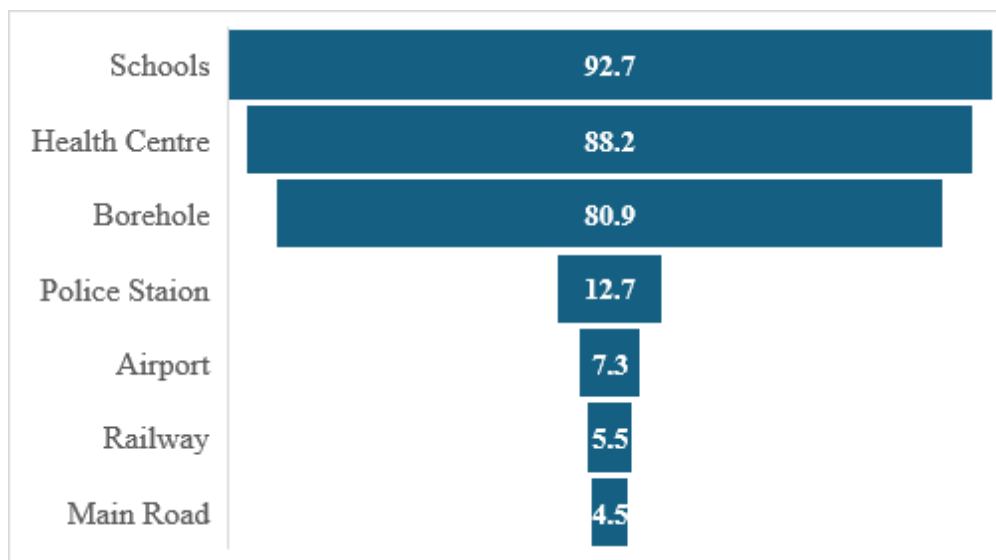


Figure 3.6: Social Amenities in the Study Area



Plate 3.4: Primary Health Centre and Borehole in the Study Area

CHAPTER FOUR

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

This section presents a summary description of the project's impacts on the human population. Potential environmental impacts are described in the ESIA report of the project. The social and economic impacts of resettlement will be detailed in the present chapter. These impacts were assessed using data collected from field surveys, relevant documents, and consultations with various stakeholders and PAPs.

4.1 General

The Plateau State Special Agro-Processing Zone II (Heipang AIH) is aimed at;

- Support economic and social development of the State and the Country at large;
- Contribute to rural infrastructure development;
- Improve access to agricultural markets;
- Increase agricultural production and productivity;
- Stimulate the adoption of agricultural technology;
- Facilitate climate-smart agricultural production and processing practices;
- Increase value addition and agro-processing; and
- Increase skills acquisition and job creation for all actors along the value chain, including the smallholder farmers, women, and youths.
- Employment opportunities created by the project. Both skilled and unskilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities during the construction and operational phase.

Apart from the envisaged benefits, the following negative impacts identified for the project-affected persons and communities during the construction phase include;

- Dust, noise, and exhaust gas emissions;
- Soil erosion and degradation of affected land;
- Loss of arable land and crop damage as a result of the clearing of trees for temporary access, work areas, and work camps;
- Degradation of water and soil quality resulting from an accidental spill of hydrocarbons and other material, which poor waste management practices could accentuate. The spill could occur from machinery and vehicles, in workplaces and work camps;
- Disturbance and displacement of fauna due to noise-generated vehicular movement or from construction and maintenance activities;
- Conflicts or grievances related to the resettlement of affected households;
- Potential perturbation of communities or households associated with the arrival of workers and conflict over the distribution of jobs and other economic activities related to line construction.

The main long-term impacts are:

- Permanent loss of crop areas and tree plantation in the project-affected areas;
- Prohibition of constructing any structure (houses, shed, etc.) in the project-affected areas;
- Potential perturbation of communities or households associated with the arrival of workers and conflict over the distribution of jobs and other economic activities related to the project.

4.2 Impacts on Houses

Structures affected by the project are mainly residential and commercial houses. There is a total of 18 structures that will be removed from the projected affected areas. The owners of these structures will be compensated to reconstruct their houses. However, this relocation will result in loss of time, income and disruption of the organization for the daily life of affected households. It would need to be mitigated.



Plate 4.1: House Types within the project areas

As indicated (see Chapter 7), the consultations carried out as part of this preliminary assessment showed that many affected households are concerned about not receiving adequate and timely compensation for resettlement and loss of crops, trees, or land. An adequate and timely compensation should therefore be given, before the beginning of construction or any other activities capable of disrupting the PAPs. Where properly managed, the envisaged impacts will be minimal.

4.2.1 Commercial Structures

Within the project-affected communities, 8 commercial structures are affected, and the owners of these properties are due compensation to reconstruct their structures.



Plate 4.2: Affected Commercial Structure – Tomatoes/Potatoes Value Chain

4.2.2 Community Structures and Cultural Site

Apart from the communal assets - water reservoir and forested area, no cultural heritage was found at the project site while preparing this RAP. Nevertheless, in the event of an inadvertent discovery, work will stop immediately, the site will be protected, and appropriate measures that consider Cultural Resources Management will be implemented.

4.3 Impacts on Loss of Economic Trees/Crops

During the construction phase, 4,778 economic trees/farm crops within the Project affected areas and any land required as a setback for construction may be destroyed. Owners of damaged economic trees/farm crops shall be compensated based on fair market values plus the cost of regrowth of those economic trees (replacement cost).

4.4 Cumulative Impacts

Traffic: The construction phase will require large amounts of material and equipment to be transported to the Project site. Given the foregoing, there is increased potential for accidents and disruption to the road traffic network for local users, which is associated with increased traffic movements from overlapping construction traffic. It is expected that the traffic management plan to be developed for the project will consider other traffic movements associated with the development of the project, which will help mitigate this impact. However, this impact is considered moderate overall due to the high likelihood of accidents occurring.

Economy, Employment, and Skills: It should be noted that stakeholders in the local community will have high expectations regarding economic development, employment, and skills development. As such, the cumulative impacts of the proposed project on the economy, employment opportunities, and skills development within the communities are expected to be positive.

4.5 Impacts on Gender

Project impacts on women will primarily be felt during the construction phase because women do not own land although the land law is such that the land belongs to the family. This makes women's situation unfavorable since men control resources such as land and other important assets. Due to limited ownership and access to resources, there are 36 women identified within the PAPs and women play a very minor role in the decision-making process. This situation increases the risk for women, as many examples show that men may tend to use compensation for purposes other than those for which they are dedicated (reconstruction, acquisition of land, amounts allocated to the compensation) to marry more wives. This is why it is important to make compensations in kind (i.e. land for land and house for house) rather than cash compensation or to put in some control and information mechanisms to reduce those risks.

4.6 Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable group refers to the people who, by gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. There are 65 persons identified and considered particularly vulnerable by physical disability, age, and gender/illness, as outlined in Table 4.1; these persons are:

- (1) Female-Headed Households
- (2) vulnerable on account of physical disability; and,
- (3) vulnerable on account of age (elderly person over 70 years old)
- (4) Chronically ill

Table 4.1: Breakdown of Vulnerable PAPs

S/n	Project Sites	Community	Vulnerable type			
			Female HofH	Old age	Disable	Chronically ill
1	Heipang Site	Pwomol	36	29	0	0
		Total	36	29	0	0

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

55.3% of the vulnerable PAPs are female-headed households (Wife/Widow), while 44.6% are elderly from the age of 70 years and above. This indicates that a higher percentage of PAPs that are vulnerable are PAPs in female-headed households.

In addition to the support for the PAPs, special provisions of **NGN 45,284,154.41** (3.5% of the RAP budget) will be provided for the vulnerable groups to enhance their livelihood through subsistence support for the total period within which the major aspect of the project intervention works ought to have been completed.

4.7 Impacts on Minority Groups

No minority groups are threatened by the project in the area. There are no specific marginalized or stigmatized minority or Indigenous people in the area that need special attention because of their status.

4.8 Impact Assessment

Table 4.2 highlight the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed project on the affected community as well as the mitigation measures to remediate the effects were stated.

Table 4.2: Impact Assessment of the Proposed Project

Project Activity	Direct Impact	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Measure
Pre-construction Phase			
Land-take & Acquisition	Loss of land and assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 327 PAPs will lose their farmland. 46 PAPs will lose their building plots. About 5 PAPs will lose their valuable assets which include a non-operational fuel station, an operational quarry, and a functional block industry, an abandoned Tomato and Potatoes value chain markets 10 PAPs will lose their residential buildings. 	Loss of income, food insecurity, disruption of social structures. The tomato and Potatoes value chain markets are indirectly affected because they can be rehabilitated for the project benefit	Fair compensation, alternative livelihood programs, community engagement.
Site clearing & preparation	Vegetation and soil removal.	Soil degradation, biodiversity loss.	Erosion control, revegetation, water management.
Construction Phase			
Mobilization of materials, workforce	Increased demand on local services.	Pressure on existing infrastructure such as road, social tensions.	All existing infrastructure affected because of mobilization of material and the workforce shall be rehabilitated. There shall be employment opportunities for the local community.
Civil works & facility installations	Land disturbance, soil compaction.	Loss of productivity, water quality degradation.	Soil restoration and sediment control shall be put in place.
Operation and Maintenance Phase			
Routine maintenance	Emissions, noise, water consumption.	Health impacts, resource scarcity, social displacement.	There shall be regular monitoring of air, noise and water quality.
	Minor disturbances (emissions, waste).	Environmental degradation, economic impact.	There shall be regular environmental

			monitoring and waste management.
Decommissioning and Closure Phase			
Dismantling facilities	Waste generation, loss of temporary jobs.	Social instability, environmental impact.	The land shall be rehabilitated and restore to its natural state.

CHAPTER FIVE

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Public consultation and participation are essential because they allow Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood of conflicts. It also provides an avenue where the persons and communities will contribute significantly to the project's success, thereby making their observations and suggestions, especially about the existing environmental and social sensitivity issues of the project locations. The consultation process will ensure that all stakeholders are consulted. Information about the project was shared with the stakeholders to enable meaningful contributions and enhance the project's success.

The public consultation strategy for the RAP activities revolved around providing a full opportunity for all stakeholders, especially the PAPs, to participate. Concerns raised by the stakeholders were documented and incorporated into this report and used to develop mitigation and/or enhancement measures for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

The following were taken into full account:

1. The project will have foreseeable social impacts, especially on the people and structures around the corridor of the project sites.
2. The priority concerns raised by PAPs and other relevant stakeholders will be considered and incorporated into project planning.

The stakeholders were informed of the visits through the Plateau State Government via phone calls and letters (Appendix 1—Notice of Entry) to the respective community leaders, who in turn passed the information on to their subjects.

5.1 Identification of Stakeholders

Five (4) broad categories of stakeholders were identified for this project based on the degree to which the project activities may affect or involve such persons or groups of persons. These stakeholders are grouped as shown in Table 5.1.

The identification was based on the following considerations:

- i) Any persons or parties whose line of duties, whether officially, socially, economically, or culturally, has a direct or indirect bearing on any aspects of project activities. These parties may include individuals, groups, institutions, or organizations that may be affected by the construction activities; and,
- ii) Any persons or parties whose specific interests in the project result from (a) the project's benefit(s) to such persons; (b) potential changes that may occur to the routine activities of the persons due to the project; and, (c) the project activities that may cause damage or conflict for the persons. The identified persons or group of persons in this category will ultimately represent the project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Households (PAHs).

Table 5.1: Identified Stakeholder Groups

Group	Description	Role(s) in Community Process
Group-1	Individuals or groups of people whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities. These are people who either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities within the project-affected areas.	The identified persons or group of people in this category will ultimately represent the project-affected persons (PAPs) or households (PAHs)
Group-2	Individuals or groups of people whose day-to-day traditional or administrative functions include oversight of developmental activities within the project areas.	This category of people serve as mobilization points around which community members and other project area residents are rallied and/or reached out to.
Group-3	The Vulnerable Individuals or groups of persons within the project areas.	Widows, physically challenged, aged, etc.
Group-4	Individuals or groups of people who are political office holders and have significant responsibilities toward community members and developments within the project areas.	This group of individuals is collectively responsible for the political and general socio-economic development of the communities, among others within their respective political zones.

Table 5.2: Stakeholder Categories and Prioritization

Stakeholder Group	Interest	Influence	Engagement Priority
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	High	High	Critical
Federal Ministry of Environment	High	High	Critical
Federal Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Medium	High	Important
Plateau State Ministries	High	High	Critical
Plateau LGAs	High	Medium	Important
AfDB, IFAD, IsDB	High	High	Critical
Host Communities	High	Low	Critical
Traditional Leaders and Village Heads	High	Medium	Critical
Community Development Associations	High	Low	Important
Women and Youth Groups	High	Low	Important
Vulnerable Groups	High	Low	Important
Farmers and Cooperatives	High	Medium	Critical

5.2 Stakeholders/Community Engagement Activities

The consultation with stakeholders and community leaders was held between the 19th to 20th January 2025 with Project Affected Persons and other groups at the community level, local Government and state levels. The consultations provided an opportunity to interact with the opinion leaders in the host communities and intimate them about the proposed project (Consultation attendance in Appendix 2). Consultations with identified vulnerable people were approached on an individual basis. Identified vulnerable PAPs were interviewed during census and inventory and their peculiar requests and concerns were taken. These were later analyzed and formed the basis for their recommendation for inclusion in the Livelihood Enhancement program. Table 5.3 outlines the different consultations carried out and their dates.

The meetings with the Hakimi's and the community heads were held at the respective palaces. At each of the community meetings, the RAP team explained the purpose of the meeting and formally introduced members of the team to the communities and also provided an overview of the RAP as related to the SAPZ II and also highlighted the objectives, activities, outputs, and work schedule of the assignment.

Table 5.3: Consultation carried out and their dates

SN	Consultations	Date of Consultations	Venue	Participant(s)
AIH Heipang, Barkin-Ladi LGA				
1.	Visit to the district head of Heipang	19 th January 2025	Heipang District head Palace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District head ▪ SPIU
2.	Engagement with Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	20 th January 2025	Conference room, Plateau state ministry of agriculture and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner of Agriculture and Rural Development, Plateau State ▪ Stakeholders from Ministry of Environment Plateau state ▪ Stakeholders from Ministry of Land and Survey ▪ SPIU
3	Engagement with LG (Barkin Ladi) Stakeholders	20 th January 2025	Barkin – Ladi LGA Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LG Chairman ▪ LG team ▪ SPIU team ▪ State Ministry of Land and surveys ▪ Village head of Pwomol
4	Engagement with the Pwomol village	20 th January 2025	Pwomol Village head Palace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Leaders ▪ PAPs ▪ SPIU

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025



Plate 5.1 Stakeholders Engagement with key stakeholders

5.3 Outcomes and Results Obtained during the meeting

5.3.1 Engagement with the Plateau State Ministries

The MDA's stakeholders were in attendance, including the Plateau State Ministry of Environment, Plateau State Ministry of Land and Survey, and the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) team (See Appendix 2a – Attendance with the state ministries). The meeting was chaired by the Plateau State Commissioner of Agriculture and Rural Development, **Hon. Samson Bugama**. The aim and objectives of the meeting were discussed and plans for a hitch-free exercise were highlighted and outlined accordingly. During the meeting.

- i. The objectives and importance of the RAP/LRP exercise were discussed, focusing on fair compensation for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensuring a hitch-free implementation.

- ii. Stakeholders expressed their commitment to supporting the exercise and pledged collaboration for the smooth execution of the proposed project.

5.3.2 Engagement with the Barkin-Ladi LG Stakeholders

The team arrived at the Barkin-Ladi LGA Secretariat for the scheduled meeting with the local government stakeholders. The meeting, chaired by the LGA Chairman, **Hon. Stephen Gyang**, included the LGA team, the E&S team, the SPIU team, representatives from the Plateau State Ministry of Land and Survey, and the Village Head of Pwomol Community (See Appendix 2b – Attendance Barkin-Ladi). The project was reintroduced to the chairman as he had recently assumed office. The aim and objectives of the project were also highlighted. The chairman and his cabinet pledged their full support for a hitch-free implementation, and a representative was assigned to work with the team.

Meeting Highlights:

- iii. The project was reintroduced to the LGA Chairman, Hon. Stephen Gyang.
- iv. The objectives and planned strategies of the RAP/LRP exercise were discussed and highlighted.
- v. The Chairman and his cabinet fully supported the project, with a representative assigned to the team ensuring a smooth and successful implementation.

5.3.3 Engagement with Pwomol Community

After the presentation of the project, the community understood the objectives and requirements of the project and pledged support and cooperation. During the meeting, several concerns were raised, and on-the-spot responses were also provided as outlined in table 5.4

Table 5.4: Concerns raised and responses at the Pwomol Engagement meeting

S/N	Concerns	Response
1	The Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) voiced their concerns about the lack of an adequate sensitization regarding the land acquisition. The awareness of the proposed project was made know severally however, nobody made mention of the land acquisition and relocation of the PAPs.	The team lead tender her sincere apologies on behalf of the Plateau State Government for the insufficient awareness. However, the messages were clearly communicated to the heads of the stakeholders and was expected to be disseminate accordingly.
2	The PAPs further mentioned that a similar development was proposed about 154years ago, assessment was made however the compensation was not paid. And the project did not come alive.	The team lead reassured the PAPs that full compensation would be provided to the PAPs before the project commences.
3	The PAPs expressed their frustrations regarding failed project after land acquisitions. The PAPs explained that they are tired of giving lands to the government for a dead-on arrival project	The team lead reassures the PAPs that the proposed project will be implemented and commission for the benefits of the communities and Nigeria at large

	while the farmer's struggled to get the land replaced in a fruitful farmland	
3	Finally, the PAPs raised the issue of employment opportunities for local community members during and after the project's completion.	The community was assured that job opportunities would be made available, with priority given to the project host community.

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

Actions Taken

i. Formation of a PAPs Committee:

A six-member committee, chaired by Hon. Bot Bulus Nyam (a former Plateau State Commissioner), was constituted by the PAPs to liaise with the project team and community members. The committee was tasked with ensuring smooth coordination and effective communication throughout the RAP exercise.

ii. Site Visit and Heritage Concerns:

Following the committee's formation, the E&S team, SPIU team, PAPs committee, and the Village Head proceeded to the proposed project site for a boundary clarification visit. During the site visit, the Village Head raised significant concerns regarding the preservation of water bodies and forested areas within the proposed project boundary:

- The **water area**, serving as a vital resource for livestock and irrigation for over a century, was identified as a crucial heritage feature for the community.
- The **forested area** was also noted as an essential communal asset that should remain protected and accessible to the public. The Village Head emphasized that these areas should not be assessed for acquisition purposes but instead preserved as community heritage.

The team leader acknowledged the concerns and assured the Village Head that these issues would be communicated to the appropriate authorities for consideration. However, the team leader clarified that the water area is an integral part of the proposed project and would require further discussions to align its preservation with project objectives.

iii. Consent for Assessment:

After the discussions and assurances, the PAPs provided their consent for the assessment to commence on January 21, 2025.

CHAPTER SIX

VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

6.1 Introduction

Valuation of assets and other losses occasioned by the project was conducted by a qualified Estate Surveyor and Valuer to ascertain individuals whose properties or livelihoods will be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities. A general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation is that lost income and assets will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the project-affected populations should experience no net loss. This follows the updated AfDB ISS 2023 and the Nigerian Land Use Act discussed under Chapter 2. In line with the above principle, an all-encompassing survey and valuation of the assets and loss of income by the project-affected persons (PAPs) was conducted between 23rd January and 10th February 2025.

6.2 Eligibility Criteria

The AfDB ISS 2023 requires compensation for the lost assets and replacement costs to both titled and non-titled landholders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. Furthermore, the principles adopted herein contain special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as female-headed households, physically challenged persons, and the poor. The social impact of the Agro-Industrial project on the affected persons shall be minimized by using all the following measures;

- Economic Rehabilitation
- Cash Compensation
- Mitigating Risks of Impoverishment
- Consultation With Affected Populations and
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms

6.2.1 Notification

Before conducting surveys and administering study questionnaires, the PAPs were officially notified of the enumeration exercise through a letter addressed to the various project-affected LGA chairmen and district/village heads (*Appendix 1 – Notice of Entry*). Furthermore, the RAP team engaged all village chiefs in several consultation meetings in each affected community. These public consultations served as an avenue to inform them of the purpose of the Agro-industrial project and the possible associated impacts and their respective rights before the implementation of the RAP Study.

During administering the questionnaires and census, useful interactions between the field staff and the PAPs revealed their disposition toward the project and their willingness to support the Plateau State Government in achieving the Agricultural project. All parties mentioned in this RAP report were adequately notified before the commencement of surveys and will be engaged for the payment of compensation, resettlement activities, and disbursement of project assistance planned by the Plateau state government and as agreed by stakeholders.

6.2.2 Value of Land

The land use Act does not provide compensation for land, only for assets and improvements. However, AfDB ISS provides land replacement, asset replacement as well as restoration of livelihoods. Therefore, there is no justification to make a presentation on the value of lands that the PAPs currently occupy under the laws of Nigeria. Nevertheless, going by the principles of payment of compensation adequate and in such a way that PAPs are not left poorer or impoverished because of the project, Plateau state Government will give adequate assistance to the PAPs to enable them obtain another land to relocate the affected assets to as well for restoration of livelihoods.

6.3 Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Activities

This provides a framework for entitlement for each category of impacts of the project. To determine the eligible person for compensation, the Land Use Act and the Criteria set by the AfDB ISS were both considered, and the more stringent applied (See **Table 6.1 and 6.2**). The RAP for the Agro Industrial project is aligned with the AfDB ISS which indicates best practices for the restoration of the livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. Hence, where there are gaps between the Land Use Act (1978) and the AfDB ISS 2023, concerning compensation of PAPs, the more stringent requirement will apply.

This ensures compliance with AfDB ISS without going against the Land Use Act. The principles adopted thus form the basis for establishing eligibility and make the provision for all types of losses (land, structures and business/employment). All affected persons shall be compensated at full replacement costs.

Table 6.1: Nigerian Land Use Act Vs AfDB ISS 2023

S/N	Category of PAPs	Nigeria Law (Land Use Act)	AfDB ISS 2023	What shall be applied for the AIH Heipang Project
1	Landowners	Cash compensation is based on market value.	Entitled to compensation for land, priority is given to land-to-land compensation and/or compensation-in-kind instead of cash compensation. When cash payments are made, the affected people should be provided with counselling to ensure that they have the knowledge to use the compensation wisely. Compensation for other assets at full replacement costs.	Adapt the provisions of Nigeria Law
2	Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the number of rights they hold upon the land	Entitled to resettlement assistance and compensation for all their assets such as crops, structures, and other livelihood activities at full replacement cost.	Adapt the provisions of AfDB ISS
3	Land users/Squatters	Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops	Not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to resettlement assistance including compensation for loss of livelihood activities, structures, crops, etc to improve their former living Standards.	Adapt the provisions of AfDB ISS
4	Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings	Cash compensation is based on market value.	These groups are entitled to resettlement assistance to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, structures, crops, etc.).	Adapt the provisions of AfDB ISS
5	Owners of “Permanent” buildings	Cash Compensation is based on market value. (that means the depreciation is allowed)	Entitled to resettlement assistance and compensation for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move.	Adapt the provisions of AfDB ISS
6	Losers of livelihoods (farmers,	No consideration other than cash values for assets as	Compensation factors in the “total economic cost” include the social, health, environmental, and psychological impacts of the project and the displacement, which may disrupt	Adapt the provisions of Nigeria Law

S/N	Category of PAPs	Nigeria Law (Land Use Act)	AfDB ISS 2023	What shall be applied for the AIH Heipang Project
	business people, employees	described above by asset category	productivity and social cohesion. Considerations are given to the loss of livelihood and earning potential of the affected people. Affected people are provided with targeted resettlement assistance to ensure that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels, and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	
7	Grievance Procedure	No specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism	Requires the establishment of a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedure as early as possible in the resettlement process. The borrower or client is required to work with informally constituted local committees made up of representatives from key stakeholder groups and, in particular, vulnerable communities to establish the grievance and redress mechanism. The grievance redress mechanism, which should be monitored by an independent third party should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies but must inform affected people about the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM).	Adopt the provisions of AfDB ISS
8	Rejection of Compensation	No categorical statement	No categorical statement	Put the compensation value in an escrow account and continue to negotiate using the GRM to resolve issues before proceeding with take over

Table 6.2: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Impact	PAPs	Nigeria Requirement	Additional compensation or measures in line with AfDB ISS 2023	Livelihoods Support
Land	Permanent/ Temporary land take	Registered owners with title deed for land	Compensation at state rates or support to find replacement land of similar size and quality.	PAPs are consulted to confirm their compensation preferences (land-for-land or cash).	Livelihood restoration options for affected farmers: continuous crop cultivation, agricultural skills improvement training, or small livestock package
		Non-registered occupants of land who either cultivate such land based on customary ownership rights	Compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops and structures) at replacement cost.	Compensation at replacement cost (in cash) or where possible, replacement land of the same quality and close to the location of the original land plot. Livelihood restoration and alternative income earning opportunities e.g. skills training offered. Support before, during, and after taking cultivated land plots to cover a reasonable period necessary for PAPs to re-establish their new land plots (which they either were allocated or bought with the received cash compensation).	
Crops and Economic Trees	Loss of crops and productive trees (fruit/nut)	All PAPs regardless of legal status	None (crops are typically harvested before displacement) Compensation for	Cash compensation at replacement cost based on type, age, and the market price of tree and crops (the compensation	Crops-Training in improved agriculture methods and seeds

Asset	Impact	PAPs	Nigeria Requirement	Additional compensation or measures in line with AfDB ISS 2023	Livelihoods Support
			perennial crops at existing compensation rates. Trees are categorized as saplings, productive, or old.	amounts to be determined by a certified evaluator during the LRP stage)	provided for two seasons (12 months) Trees-Training in improved agriculture methods and saplings provided for fruit trees and perennial crops
Permanent loss of Structure	Loss of homes/dwellings Tenants	Tenants and original owners of the house and land Physically displaced Economically displaced	Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs. Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take and reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding and rehabilitation of the structure.	Housing unit at chosen relocation site; or Cash compensation at replacement cost value; Relocation assistance such as transport of belongings within a 25 km radius, etc.	Compensation for loss of livelihood or livelihood development support for economically displaced.
	Owners of the structure other than the house, whether or not the land on which the structure stands are legally occupied.	Tenants and original owners of the structure and land	In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover the cost of shift (transport plus loading/unloading) the effect and material will be paid on an actual cost basis or current market rates	One-time cash assistance is equivalent to 4-month rent moving to an alternate premise.	Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on an actual cost basis or current market rates

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

Asset	Impact	PAPs	Nigeria Requirement	Additional compensation or measures in line with AfDB ISS 2023	Livelihoods Support
Special provision for vulnerable PAPs Re-establishing and/ or enhancing livelihood	Women-headed households, disabled or elderly persons, and the landless	Women-headed households, disabled or elderly persons	Needs-based special assistance is to be provided either in cash or in kind.	Empowerment training to be carried out alongside cash support.	Support before, during, and after training.
Change in livelihood for women and other vulnerable PAPs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact Loss of grazing area	Vulnerable PAPs, particularly women. Owners whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres Cattle rearers	Vulnerable PAPs particularly women Cattle rearers	Restoration of livelihood (Vocational training) and subsistence allowance at an agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility Relocation to new grazing areas where possible assists the cattle herdsmen to locate new grazing fields.	Needs-based special assistance is to be provided as incentives. Consider possible compensation for loss of income for the period of locating a new grazing area	Support before, during, and after training. Same as additional compensation or measures.

6.4 Cut-off Date

A rigorous census and inventory of affected assets and property were conducted. Notice of entry was served on the communities as mentioned in Section 6.2.1. This was to notify them about the crops/property enumeration and valuation of assets within the proposed project's sites for compensation. The notification also included the dates for the census of PAPs and property enumeration in the communities.

The date of commencement of the enumeration established the cut-off date, which was 19th January 2025. Therefore, any improvements made by anybody on their parcel or structures shall not be eligible for compensation. The enumeration was conducted from 23rd January to 4th February 2025.

6.5 Proof of Eligibility

Various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility were considered and they cover the following:

- PAP with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates (certificate of occupancy or right of occupancy), leasehold indentures, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, and utility bills among others: unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established.
- PAP with no formal or recognized legal rights criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented, or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include;
 - Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders, and the general community.

However, only PAPs enumerated during the baseline survey shall be eligible for either compensation or resettlement. Any new structures or additions to existing structures carried out after the cut-off date and their occupants will not be eligible for compensation or resettlement.

6.5.1 Method of Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance in the knowledge and presence of both man and wife and adult children or other relevant stakeholders, where applicable. The preference for cash (through bank cheque) compensation has been an individual choice. However, every effort was made to instill the importance and preference of accepting in-kind compensation, especially when the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of productive assets, which is hardly the case for crops and economic trees.

6.5.2 Entitlement for Compensation

Compensation entitlements are based on the eligibility criteria, the various categories of losses identified earlier, and the actual census conducted during the preparation of the RAP.

6.5.3 Method of Valuation

The valuation method used considered the Land Use Act, the African Development Bank, and, most importantly, the statutory replacement cost method, which is according to the dictates of the Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers, whose body is empowered by law to carry out valuation.

The cost of replacing a building is the cost of creating a building or improvement having the same or equivalent utility based on current prices and using current standards of materials and design. This method is also used where the law provides that it shall be used whether or not there is a better alternative. For example, section 29, subsection 4, paragraph B, of the Land Use Act of 1978 recommended the cost approach in calculating compensation in Nigeria.

6.5.4 Valuation Procedure using the Replacement Cost Method

The affected structures are in rural areas and predominantly constructed with concrete and mud blocks, and the study applied the appropriate rate per meter square for them. The BOQs (Bills of Quantity) were obtained from the market survey conducted in the project area (Table 6.3) for constructing an equivalent replica type of structure within the project area.

Table 6.3: Market Survey of Building Materials in Heipang (25th January 2025)

S/n	Items	Unit	Unit Cost (₦)	Bulk Cost (₦)
1	Cement	Kg	186/kg	9,300.00
2	Blocks 6"	Inch	4,800.00	
3	Block 9"	Inch	550	
4	Mud Blocks	inch	150	
5	Nails (Concrete nails)	Kg	Bag	55,000.00
6	Nails (Zinc nails)	Kg	Bag	44,000.00
7	Timbers 2x2	in/ft	1,200.00	
8	Timber x3	in/ft	1,200.00	
9	Timber x4	in/ft	1,500.00	
10	Timber x6	in/ft	3,000.00	
11	Sand	Cubic meter		56,000.00
12	Gravel	Cubic meter		340,000.00
13	Zinc	Bundle		77,000.00
14	Ghana Zinc	bundle		77,000.00
15	Metal Window 4x3	Nos	50,000.00	
16	Metal Window 4x4	Nos	40,000.00	
17	Metal Window 3x3	Nos	30,000.00	
18	Metal Window 2x2	Nos	20,000.00	
19	Aluminum sliding window 6x4	Nos	70,000.00	
20	Aluminum sliding window 5x4	Nos	65,000.00	
21	Aluminum sliding window 4x4	Nos	60,000.00	
22	Aluminum sliding window 3x3	Nos	40,000.00	
23	Aluminum sliding window 2x2	Nos	27,000.00	
24	Aluminum Casement window 6x4	Nos	140,000.00	
25	Aluminum Casement 5x4	Nos	120,000.00	
26	Aluminum Casement 4x4	Nos	95,000.00	
27	Aluminum Casement 3x3	Nos	60,000.00	
28	Aluminum Casement 2x2	Nos	35,000.00	

S/n	Items	Unit	Unit Cost (₦)	Bulk Cost (₦)
29	Metal door (Sitting room)	Nos	200,000.00	
30	Metal door (Back door)	Nos	150,000.00	
31	Metal door (Rooms)	Nos	100,000.00	
32	Turkish door	Nos	500,000.00	
33	Iron 8mm	Mm		7,500.00
34	Iron 10mm	Mm		9,500.00
35	Iron 12mm	Mm		11,500.00
36	Iron 16mm	Mm		22,000.00
37	Emulsion Paint	20 Litres	10,000.00	
38	Gloss Paint	4 Litres	20,000.00	
39	Wall Tiles	Carton		65,000.00
40	Sitting Room Tiles	Sqm	10,000.00	
41	Room Tiles	Sqm	7,500.00	
42	Water Storage Tank 3000Ltrs	Litres	245,000.00	
43	Water Storage Tank 2500Ltrs	Litres	230,000.00	
44	Water Storage Tank 4000Ltrs	Litres	350,000.00	
45	Water Storage Tank 5000Ltrs	Litres	400,000.00	
46	Water Storage Tank 3500Ltrs	Litres	310,000.00	
47	Toilet Seat (Mini Set)	Kg	75,000.00	
48	Kitchen Sink (Single)	Kg	10,000.00	
49	Kitchen Sink (Double)	Kg	50,000.00	
50	Wood Preservative (5 Litres)	Cubit	8,000.00	
51	Top Bond Gum (6Kg)	Kg	6,500.00	
52	PVC (Nigeria)	kg	40,000.00	
53	PVC (Foreign)	Kg	11,500.00	

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

This formed part of the basis used in building up the rates applied for valuation. This forms the estimated unit cost per square meter used in multiplying by the gross floor area;

- estimate the site's market value as if vacant and undeveloped/ land replacement.
- add cost of movement and relocation allowance

no depreciation was deducted in compliance with the Bank's policy, the market value of the site is added to the indicated value of improvements to arrive at the value of the existing property.

Table 6.4: Building rates for construction of structures and livelihood packages

S/N	Component Of Structure	Semi-Urban Area (Cost Per sq m/meter Run) (Naira)
1.	Built with concrete Block Wall	NGN 130,000 – NGN 150,000
2.	Built with Mud Blocks	NGN 70,000 – NGN 90,000
3.	Uncompleted Structure	NGN 20,000 – NGN 60,000
4.	Land Replacement For Structure/ building plot	NGN 800,000
5.	Hand Dug well	NGN 450,000
6.	Motorized Borehole	NGN 700,000 – 1,000,000
7.	Perimeter Fence	NGN 15,000
8.	Storage Hut	NGN 350,000 – NGN 400,000
9.	Movement / Disturbance Allowance for Structure	NGN 120,000
10.	Vulnerable Household Support	NGN 70,000 – NGN 180,000
11.	Valuation Of Crops & Trees	Market survey
12.	Land Replacement Assistance For Crops/Trees	NGN 150,000 – 200,000 per ha
13.	Support to Vulnerable Persons	NGN 2,590,000.00
14.	Livelihood Restoration Program	NGN 45,284,154.41

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

6.6 Basis for Valuation of Losses and Budgets

Valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of the project was conducted using a general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation which follows the AfDB policy that lost income and assets will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the PAPs should experience no net loss.

The land to be used for the construction of the project is owned by the individuals and communities located in the project area. It is noteworthy that both public consultation with the stakeholders, project communities, and the census showed that the affected communities accept the project as a means for development. Therefore, project-affected persons (PAPs) are mainly those whose structures (residential houses), economic trees, and farms/crops will be displaced. As a result of the predominantly rural nature of the project area, the project's development has a serious impact on businesses, houses, or means of livelihood of the people. For crops and economic trees, the SAPZ Plateau State compensation rate approved by the SPIU was used as a basis for the computations. As a result, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) would be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures.

6.6.1 PAPs Losing Structures

The mechanism for compensating for the loss of residential structures will be:

a) PAPs with legal rights of land use:

- The cash compensation reflects the full replacement cost of the structures without depreciation or deduction for salvaged materials.

- The provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAPs or in cash at the replacement cost.
- If the residential land and /or structure is only partially affected by the project and the remaining residential land is not sufficient to rebuild the residential structure lost in accordance with the prevailing standards, then at the request of the PAPs, the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation.
- All relocated PAPs will be provided with transportation and subsistence allowances
- Severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups will receive shelter or other forms of economic rehabilitation from the proponent if deemed necessary and where applicable.
- In case of partial impact on structures and where the remaining structures remain viable for Continued Use of PAPs will also be entitled to an additional allowance for the repair of remaining structure.

b). PAPs without legal rights of land use.

- The Land Use Act 1978 did not make provision for their compensation. However, going by the AfDB policy, there will be no land compensation, but their houses, structures, and other assets on land will be compensated as PAPs with legal rights of land use.

c) In the case of commercial structures, sections a) and b) are applied in addition to the following allowances:

- business loss due to relocation, calculated based on the number of earnings lost during the movement

6.6.2 PAPs Losing Agricultural Land and Crops

The mechanism for compensating for the loss of farmland includes:

- The provision of assistance to obtain alternative sites of equal size within the same community;
- Cash compensation for lost crops and/or economic trees at the full market price of estimated produce (see table 6.5). This is arrived at by employing the appropriate valuation methodology over the types of crops or acreage covered as well as the economic trees to be affected.
- PAPs will also be provided with compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction or depreciation for salvaged materials or any other fixed assets in part or total by the project, such as tombs and water wells.

Table 6.5: Market Survey for Crops/Economic trees in Plateau State, January 2025

S/n	Items	Unit cost (₦)/ (per mudu)/basket (1.3 kg)	Cost per bag (25-100 kg) (₦)	Number of bags per hectare
1	Maize	800.00	78,000.00	70
2	Guinea Corn	1,500.00	72,000.00	70
3	Soya beans	1,400.00	112,000.00	17
4	Tomatoes	7,500.00		
5	Wheat	1,500.00	80,000.00	60
6	Millet	1,200.00	70,000.00	30
7	Beans	1,800.00	120,000.00	20
8	Accha (Fonio)	2,500.00	120,000.00	17
9	Irish Potatoes	20,000.00	95,000.00	140
10	Sweet Potatoes	4,000.00	22,000.00	35
11	Yam (Per head -100Pcs)		200,000.00	15
12	Green Pepper	2,000.00	35,000.00	50
13	Green Beans	2,000.00	19,000.00	18
14	Carrot	1,500.00	80,000.00	120
15	Green Peas	1,500.00	18,000.00	5
16	Sesame seed		130,000.00	10
17	Groundnut	2,300.00	65,000.00	5
18	Okra	3,500.00	25,000.00	180
19	Onions	7,000.00	98,000.00	25
20	Yellow Pepper	3,500.00	50,000.00	30
21	Red Pepper	2,500.00	30,000.00	200
22	Cayenne Pepper (Shombo)	3,000.00	50,000.00	40
23	Bell Pepper (Tatashe)	11,000.00	25,000.00	120
24	Onion Spring (per head)	14,000.00		400 pounds
25	Broccoli (Per dozen)	8,500.00		100 pounds
26	Cauliflower (Per dozen)	12,000.00		
27	Rice	3,500.00	85,000.00	35-55
28	Watermelon	2,000 (per 1)		500
29	Sugarcane	1,500.00	12,000.00	
30	Lettuce (Per Head)	5,000.00		
31	Cocoyam	13,000.00	40,000.00	
32	Cabbage	15,000.00	25,000.00	80
33	Melon	4,000.00	72,000.00	45
34	Moringa tree	1,000.00	10,000.00	
35	Banana		12,000.00	
36	Orange		16,000.00	
37	Baobab tree		25,000.00	
38	Bitter Leaf		7,000.00	
39	Pawpaw	1,000 (per 1)	5,000.00	

S/n	Items	Unit cost (₦)/ (per mudu)/basket (1.3 kg)	Cost per bag (25-100 kg) (₦)	Number of bags per hectare
40	Guava		7,000.00	
41	Teak Tree		30,000.00	
42	Neem		26,000.00	
43	Gmelina		40,000.00	
44	Eucalyptus		12,000.00	
45	Palm tree		10,000.00	

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

6.6.3 Compensation for Trees

Some of the households in the project area have economic trees as outlined in table 6.6. These trees will have to be cut down and cannot be replanted within the project area. This will be a permanent loss over the years. Evaluation of the number of trees for each family has been done based on the investigation results. These trees will be compensated.

Table 6.6: Impacted Cash crops/Economic Trees

S/N	Economic Trees	Cash crops
1	Plantain	Maize
2	Neem	Millet
3	Baobab	Cabbage
4	Moringa	Carrot
5	Mango	Accha (Fonia)
6	Teak	Beans
7	Orange	Wheat
8	Palm tree	Cowpea
9	Fig	Tomatoes
10	Palm	Cocoa yam
11	Guava	Rice
12	Locust beans	Irish Potatoes
13	Shea butter	Watermelon
14	Eucalyptus	Sweet potatoes
15	Mahogany	Green beans
16	Cashew	Yam
17	Acacia	Watermelon

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

6.6.4 Access Roads and Workers Camps

The allowance required for workers to access roads to account for the damages or temporary impacts on land for which the owners must be compensated shall be included in the EPC contract.

6.7 Implementation Schedule

The chronological steps in implementation of the RAP is presented in **Table 6.7**.

To complete the acquisition process, Plateau state government through the Lands Ministry and surveys shall issues notice for acquisition and revocation of all statutory grants falling within the right of way.

Notice shall show exact extent of land required and published appropriately

Notice shall give a minimum of 6 weeks prior to yielding of possession

Notice shall give or reserve rights of affected persons to enter (and their agents) for purposes of inspection/determination of their acquired interests.

- Notice must state an effective date for the acquisition.
- Plateau State Government shall publish list of claims/undertake verification /resolve objections
- Plateau State Government shall proceed to resettlement / payment of compensation /receive /compile indemnity data
- Plateau State Government shall take over the acquired site.

Table 6.7: Tentative RAP Implementation Schedule subject to approval

SN	Activities	Period (mnths)												
		2025										2026		
		March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
1	Submission of Final RAP Report													
2	RAP Review and Approval													
3	Procurement of RAP Implementation Consultant													
4	RAP Implementation Kickoff													
5	Accrediation of Witness NGO													
6	RAP Implementation workshop for LRC/GRC/NGO													
7	Engagement with PAPs													
i	Disclosure/Negotiation of resettlement Package													
ii	Grievance Management													
iii	Compensation Payment to PAPs													
iv	Implement Livelihood Improvement													
8	RAP Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation													
9	RAP Implementation Compeltn Reporting													
10	RAP Implementation Completion Audit & Closure													

CHAPTER SEVEN

INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Plateau State Government is encouraged to use the AfDB ISS 2023 for the Resettlement Action Plan of the AIH Heipang which includes comprehensive notions of livelihood and assets, accounting for their social, cultural, and economic dimensions stressing the importance of improving living conditions for PAPs through a Livelihood Restoration Program. Additionally, it requires that displaced individuals be assisted in their efforts to improve their living standards or to at least restore them to the highest standard between pre-displacement or standards prevailing before the beginning of the project implementation. To define income and develop livelihood restoration strategies, Plateau State Government should involve participation to foster ownership at an early stage.

7.1 Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The overall objective of the LRP is to prevent impoverishment of affected persons through mitigation of short-term loss of income, and restoration of long-term income generation capacity through livelihood support measures. The LRP has been developed to respond to the following specific objectives:

1. To mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts on livelihoods as a result of the project resettlement process;
2. To offer transitional support to vulnerable and economically displaced households to recover from their losses and restore or improve their livelihoods before the project.;
3. To ensure that livelihood restoration activities are implemented in a manner that upholds appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of the affected.
4. To enhance affected persons' capacity to generate income and become self-reliance to create long-term benefits that can outlast project compensation for resettlement;

7.2 Project Affected Communities

As discussed earlier in this report, it is recommended to inform the PAPs of the project at least 6 months before the start of the construction. In all cases, PAPs shall be advised to construct new structures at locations near/within the affected community to reduce the disruption of community life, and established spatial organization and services.

A special case is made for some project-affected communities with dilapidated healthcare centers and no portable drinking water. In addition to reconstructing and equipping the health centres, the Engineering and Procurement consultant EPC contractor shall provide some of the communities with boreholes for potable drinking water and electricity.

Also worthy of mentioning is the fact that many of the project-affected communities have experienced workers that can be hired during the construction phase. Local experienced workers and entrepreneurs with the necessary experience and capacity should be given priority work opportunities, if available. Also, as suggested through consultations, the general contractor should liaise with village chiefs to maximize local hiring as well as the purchase of relevant local materials and services.

The study recommends a Community Development Fund (CDF) of **NGN 51,753,319.33** (4% of the compensation budget) as a local fund that can be utilized to improve existing community facilities and services by funding the construction or refurbishment of public buildings (schools), services (dispensaries) and infrastructures (water supply, roads). Equitable distribution of the funds is highly recommended and communities should be given a choice to decide if they prefer something else for the amount due to them.

7.3 Income Restoration and Improvement

Different restoration packages will be required for each of the various categories of PAPs and will depend on the type and magnitude of loss suffered, the vulnerability level of the PAPs' household, the indicated preferences associated with their family characteristics, and other relevant circumstances. In the RAP implementation, **NGN 45,284,154.41** of the compensation cost has been budgeted for the livelihood restoration program, which is usually 3.5% of the compensation payable.

7.3.1 Land base

As stated in Chapter 5 of this report, the 373 affected households will lose a piece of land; they will receive sufficient compensation to be able to buy new land and offset the loss of crops. Further investigations paired with experience on similar projects indicate that in most cases, it would be difficult and cumbersome for the Plateau State Government to find and propose replacement land for different reasons (risk of speculation, administrative burden, PAP lack of trust, etc.). It is thus preferable to pay cash compensation to the PAPs with land replacement costs to provide them with an opportunity to purchase new land, condition it themselves, and continue farming.

However, adequate compensation levels and implementation conditions are essential to limit impoverishment risk. The conditions discussed in chapters 8, 9, 10 and 11 need to be given to PAPs and are summarized below:

- Sufficient time to find and evaluate their option and possible replacement land and organize the resettlement;
- Support for all legal aspects of the transaction;
- All “transaction costs” such as registration fees, transfer taxes, or customary tributes are to be compensated;
- Adequate control of PAPs' use of compensations by project authorities through different mechanisms like progressive verification of land purchase should be taken.

PAPs whose crops are to be negatively impacted by the project should be provided seedlings, seeds, and machines for their gardens and crops on their replacement land. Furthermore, compensation should cover the cost of the improvement (fertilized, tilled, weeded, fenced, etc.) to reach the productive condition of the original plot. Affected households will be paid by the project to do this work as much as possible, by themselves.

Additionally, technical assistance will be provided for at least two years to help the impacted households improve their situation. As discussed in Chapter 10, the State Project Implementation Unit is encouraged to engage the services of an experienced Agronomist who will also ensure coordination with governmental agricultural departments for the coordination and efficiency of the work. This specialist will assess

concerns, needs and the most relevant aspects of livelihood improvement with PAPs and local administration as well as it will propose improvement and support activities.

This help could include the following:

- Practical training courses on improved agricultural techniques;
- Improved crop varieties;
- Fertilization;
- Animal traction and related equipment;
- Post-harvest loss prevention and grains preservation;
- Agroforestry, other relevant techniques.
- New employment opportunities, including skill development through training for the new employment,

Women should be targeted as a specific interest group, with specific engagement methodologies.

7.3.2 Trees

During the implementation activities, 4778 natural and planted trees will be destroyed in the project areas. To replace these trees, households will be compensated according to the approved Plateau state SAPZ II compensation rates.

7.3.3 Structures

In a limited number of cases, 18 structures that are located within the project areas will have to be displaced. In that case and during the survey campaign, the PAPs indicated that with adequate compensation, they would not have a problem obtaining available land to relocate their houses to. Those buildings should, therefore, be rebuilt on new land where the risk of spatial disruption of household activities is the lowest. All necessary steps will be taken by the Plateau State Government and the SPIU or consultants in charge of compensation to make sure that the PAPs find suitable land for reconstruction, and enough time for reconstruction, and proper compensation is paid. Each household will receive a Movement/ Disturbance Allowance of NGN 120,000.00 for occupied residential and commercial structures. The movement allowance also depends on the household size.

7.3.4 Vulnerable Groups

A special focus must be given to the livelihood improvement of vulnerable groups before the construction of the project. Vulnerable groups include Female Headed Household, children, or handicap-headed households and aged. Vulnerable households will be consulted at the onset of the operation to evaluate their concerns and needs. Special help that could be provided includes, among others:

- Assistance in opening of Bank Account for those PAPs that do not have Bank Account and providing professional advice on how to manage the amount received for compensation
- Help with administrative transactions (land titling);
- Relocation logistics and other support for the physically resettled households such as:

- Transport assistance;
- Reconstruction advice (on materials, type of structures, etc.) to ensure the quality of construction;
- Psychological support (information, counseling, discussion);
- Special vulnerable support of NGN180,000 to vulnerable households.
- Benefit from the proposed skill acquisition training programs.
- Providing training for agricultural methods and technology to increase production on the non-affected land,
- Assistance in finding new employment opportunities, including skill development through training for the new employment,
- Providing access to, and giving preference to affected people in, employment opportunities created by the project.

The SPIU will assess the applicability of lessons learned from previous projects with relevance to the planned resettlement and compensation activities. The SPIU will therefore propose compensation in kind (house reconstruction, equivalent in locally bought food for crop damage) because this type of compensation tends to protect the weakest in the community (females and children, vulnerable people) while cash compensation is detrimental to them. Given the current place of females in rural communities, when cash compensation is the only acceptable option, the following possible mitigation measures should also be examined and implemented when feasible:

- Awareness programs on issues directed towards authorities, local administrators, and communities;
- The assistance of SPIU to inform and assist vulnerable people and groups;
- Seeking full consent of females in the households and explaining to them the proposed compensation options;
- Careful monitoring.

7.4 Non-Financial Components

7.4.1 Employment and Other Benefits

Priority should be given to all able-bodied members of resettled households during the labour recruitment process. This applies to the following employment and contract opportunities: clearing of the sites; portage for movement of construction materials to sites, construction of access roads and construction camps, reconstruction of community buildings and houses, provision of services and goods to the workers; administration of the compensation program, monitoring activities, etc.

Furthermore, all the affected households and communities should be given all the wood that is cut on their parcel for their use or sale. The materials salvaged from the affected structures should also be left to the affected households and communities. All goods and services (sand, cement, food, etc.) should be bought locally when possible. This applies to all contractors and specific provisions to that effect must be included in the construction Terms of Reference.

7.4.2 Community Development Fund (CDF)

The project will have many impacts on land use and many households, and the positive impacts of the communities are limited to jobs during construction. It is therefore recommended that some funds be dedicated to general development objectives, with communities taking the lead in determining which project they wish to prioritize and implement as well as how the project should be implemented. An engagement program will be put in place at the onset of the RAP implementation to inform and engage the leaders and communities on the importance of prioritizing their objectives. Based on the needs assessment, most of the communities need potable drinking water and similar amenities. Thus, it is proposed that **NGN 51,753,319.33** be added to the project's cost to finance the CDF. The CDF aims at providing impacted communities with developmental benefits beyond mitigation impacts, and household and community compensation for the loss of assets.

CHAPTER EIGHT

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Actors Involved and Organizational Structure

This section highlights relevant institutions through which the RAP for the Agro-Industrial project will be planned and implemented. Several institutions were identified and will be involved in the overall implementation of this RAP.

These include:

- The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN);
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
- Plateau State Government responsible for;
 - Lands administration;
 - Physical Planning,
 - Agriculture
 - Women and Social Services
- Barkin Ladi Local Government Authorities (LGAs)
- District head and Village Chiefs.
- NGO/PAPs
- Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC)

The roles of these institutions/organisations during the RAP are detailed in the Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1: Institutional Framework for AIH RAP Implementation

Institution	Role
Federal Ministry of Agric and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministry will coordinate and oversee the project from the conceptualisation stage to the operational phase. The ministry will be responsible for ensuring the RAPs are implemented in line with national and AfDB standards and also monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process. The Ministry together with Plateau state government will be responsible for the payment of compensation to the PAPs.
SAPZ National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for overseeing the project. Ensuring alignment with broader national development goals
Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture	<p>The Ministry will work with the Ministry of Land and Housing for the restoration of livelihood of affected farmers during the RAP, the roles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide expert advice to the Ministry of Land and Housing during the enumeration and valuation of crops in affected communities. Provide support to displaced farmers through trainings, provision of fertilisers, improved seed varieties and livestock breeds. Recommend service providers that can support the implementation of the livelihood restoration of the affected farmers.
Plateau State Ministry of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of affected lands and crops. Calculation and Evaluation of compensation rates Monitoring the payment of compensation Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP activities Support the management of land related grievances
Bakin Ladi Local Government Area	<p>The LGA have a Land Allocation Committee that will play a key role at the local level during the RAP for resettlement of PAPs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting cut-off date Community sensitisation and information dissemination Monitoring project Implementation Support the management of grievances at the local government level
District Heads and Village Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide representatives at the grievance committee They will be the first respondent to address grievances on land issues and compensation before reporting

	<p>to the CRC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The traditional leaders will act as an intermediary between the people and the RIC. • Ensure community participation by mobilising and sensitising community members • They will ensure there is peace and conformity to law in the affected communities.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive compensation and move away from impact areas promptly • Coordinate with the survey team/Resettlement Committee in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands and other assets as well as their entitlements; • Make themselves available during census and participation in implementation; • Submit concerns through the right grievance redress channel
Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)	<p>The RIC has the following roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executes the resettlement plan. • Ensure the smooth running of the implementations. • Monitor other development activities in the project, to reconcile project and non-project activities. • Respond to implantation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports; • Ensure the Implementation of the RAP without any conflict • Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP • Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project • Review the performance of the project through an assessment of the periodic monitoring reports. • Publicize the list of affected persons and the functioning of the grievance redressal procedure established.

8.2 Institutional Arrangement

Multiple stakeholders, including the funding agencies, competent ministries, departmental authorities, and the Plateau State Government, share responsibilities in implementing and monitoring the RAP. To encourage the coordination of decisions and the appropriate application of the various measures, the Plateau State Government should consider hiring a Compensation and Resettlement Manager (CRM). Furthermore, a Local Resettlement Committee (LRC) should be put in place, and an NGO witness should be invited to participate in the process.

Figure 8.1 illustrates the functioning of such an institutional arrangement.

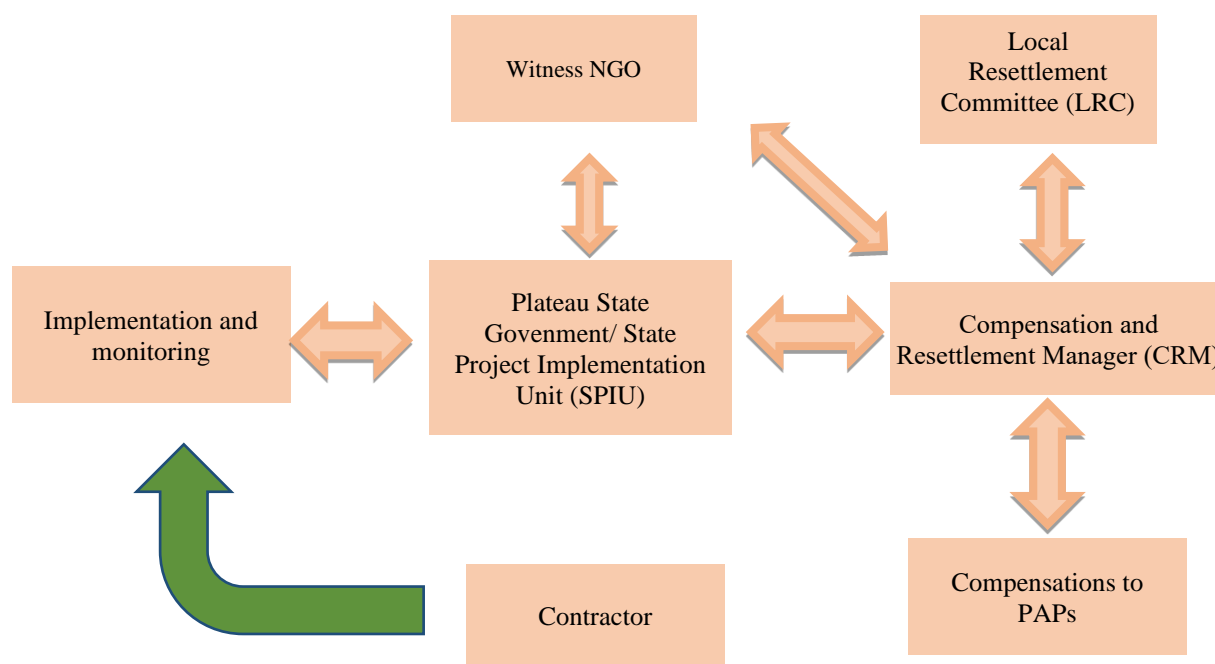


Figure 8.1: Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

8.2.1 State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)

Plateau State Government, through the SSPIU, is responsible for the good implementation of the RAP. Thus, it is its responsibility to ensure the hiring of a Compensation and Resettlement Manager (CRM), the witness NGO, and the establishment of the Local Resettlement Committee (LRC). This structure will take care of the implementation of the RAP, including the monitoring activities.

8.2.2 Compensation and Resettlement Manager (CRM)

The CRM should be a consultant or NGO with good credentials and knowledge about the project area, with the following responsibilities;

- Prepare compensation and resettlement plan
- Provision of information on compensation and resettlement activities and consultation with the PAPs;
- Ensure proper information and participation of PAPs and affected communities;
- Management of compensation payments;
- Monitoring the resettlement work, including the implementation of community-approved projects financed through the CDF;
- Production of reports for the RAP implementation to appropriate government authorities, Plateau State Government, and the contractor in charge of the construction.

The CRM must rely on a team of professionals and support staff able to conduct all the tasks described, including;

- **Support staff:** secretarial services, drivers, security and legal personnel, general accountants.
- **Survey, Identification & Appraisal Team:** surveyors, appraisers, “option disclosure and agreement” officers in charge of relations with each PAP household (negotiation, compensation payment, PAP feedback, etc.);
- **Cash compensation:** compensation officers, accountants, security officers;
- **Database management:** database officers/documentation officers;
- **Livelihood restoration and community forest:** agronomist / agro-foresters;
- **Consultation specialist:** Community engagement specialist in charge of the information and participation program;
- **CDF community project:** technicians or engineers on an ad-hoc basis providing technical advice for community projects and supervising the contractors.

The envisaged compensation amounts and resettlement modalities for each PAP will have to be approved and endorsed by the PAPs, the competent governmental authorities, and the Plateau State Government.

Communities’ and households’ fears regarding the non-payment of the Claims are important and widespread. To reduce those fears, it is strongly recommended that the approval of starting the construction of the project be conditional on the transmission of a satisfactory progress report from the CRM. This report must establish, with the support of evidence, that compensations were paid and that resettlement projects were successfully carried out before the initiation of the construction phase. The confirmation of the witness NGO of this report is essential.

8.2.3 Local Resettlement Committee (LRC)

This committee shall be established in each LGA, including Village Chiefs, elected representatives of affected PAPs, and LGA authorities, to ensure proper management of compensation processes, reconstruction, and CDF project management. As mentioned, it is proposed that 1 LRC be created at the Barkin-Ladi LGA.

The composition of these LRC would be:

- LGA Lands or works department representative;
- Affected village chiefs;
- 2 representatives of affected PAP, one male and one female;
- 1 representative, a neutral, respected person, like a respected Iman or church priest, to be nominated by

Customary Chiefdom (District heads), that can act as chairman so meeting procedures are followed. LRC is considered local partners in implementing the RAP and work with the SPIU and the CRM to ensure the proper and equitable treatment of all PAPs and communities.

They will:

- Offer assistance to identify and select the resettlement sites (if any)
- Will be witnesses of the final agreement with the PAP concerning compensation valuation, signing of agreements with households, and selection of resettlement sites;
- Involve in monitoring procedures;
- Identification of vulnerable people and households and work with SPIU to address specific concerns of these people.

8.2.4 Compensation Disbursement Measures

To ensure a secure and orderly disbursement of compensation, appropriate security measures will be implemented throughout the payment process. Witnesses from non-governmental organizations (NGO) will also be involve. The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have consented to cheque issuance as the secure payment mode for the compensation as against cash payment option.

8.2.5 Witness - Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

To enhance transparency and trust from PAPs it is suggested that a witness NGO, recognized and credible in the project area, be hired, through a public proposal and selection process, by the SPIU to provide independent advice and report on RAP implementation and management focusing on consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities and grievances management. This NGO could be a recognized and credible Human Rights advocacy group or an NGO active in rural development.

This ‘outside’ look will ensure that proper procedures and stated compensation processes are followed, that PAP grievances are well taken care of, and that PAP is treated with fairness. This mode of supervision was experienced in other projects and gave good results in terms of the reduction of grievances in particular¹.

This NGO will review and validate CRM reports, meet with PAPs, check the implementation of the measures, reconstruction, etc. in the field, and provide comments and recommendations. All PAPs will be informed of the NGO's role and function and need to have access to its representatives, confidentially, if need be, to explain and discuss their difficulties or grievances.

8.2.6 Stakeholder Engagement Program

To ensure the interests of the affected persons are fully entrenched in the RAP process and income restoration, a standalone Stakeholders Engagement Plan shall be developed at the onset of the RAP process. These program goals are transparent information and meaningful participation of PAPs, representatives of affected and interested groups, and the various administrative and government departments through the project.

This participation will be done through the SPIU, the LRC, and a vigorous program of information and consultation of affected communities and PAPs. This information and consultation will concern compensation rules and procedures, livelihoods programs, PAPs rights, grievances mechanisms, etc. Many means should be used leaflets, community meetings with graphical displays to help illiterate people, radio messages in local languages, recorded approval of the project by local authorities, etc.

8.3 Institutional Capacity Reinforcement

Concerning the above, training and information transmission are important issues to raise awareness of current environmental and compensation legislations and regulations governing the project. A training program must be implemented as part of the LRC and witness the NGO set-up process to properly train key personnel involved with the supervision of compensation evaluation, procedures, and implementation of other mitigation and compensation measures. Training on grievance procedures and negotiations should also be provided to the personnel in charge of supervising compensation and resettlement issues shall be provided by the CRM to the SPIU, LRC, and NGO. The CRM shall be responsible to ensure its staff has the requisite expertise and experience to handle the assignment.

Table 8.2 outlines the training proposed for the SPIU, LRC, and witness NGO. The training is focused on the practical aspects of compensation and resettlement, the compensation process, monitoring, and management. The proposed content is a minimum that can be expanded depending on the competency of the trainees and their experience. The costs associated with this training program shall be included in the CRM budget.

Table 8.2: Training Program

Training Récipients	Type of Training	Minimum Issues to be Covered	Facilitation/Trainer
SPIU team of compensation supervisors and witness NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Lectures • Case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and resettlement process • Grievances management, negotiation and mediation techniques 	Resettlement Expert Legal and/or negotiation experts
LRC and other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Lectures • Case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and resettlement process • Grievances management, negotiation and mediation techniques 	Resettlement Expert Legal and/or negotiation experts

CHAPTER NINE

MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to ensure that measures developed for compensating the losses were effective in restoring PAPs' living standards and income levels. Monitoring will be implemented by the Project Implementing Unit (SPIU).

During the monitoring phase, the existing grievance mechanism will be regularly reviewed for improvement and correspondingly, additional and more user-friendly forms, which enable the field staff to forward complaints and demands of local people to the SPIU.

Throughout the Project lifecycle, monitoring and evaluation activities will be reviewed; restructured, or removed in case the previously produced tools and forms are inefficient.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures establish the effectiveness of all land and asset acquisition and resettlement activities, in addition to the measures designed to mitigate adverse social impacts. The procedures include internal track-keeping efforts as well as independent external monitoring.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring for the proposed Agro Industrial Project will be to verify that:

- Actions and commitments described in the RAP are implemented;
- Eligible project-affected people receive their full compensation before the start of the rehabilitation activities on the corridor;
- RAP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improve pre-project living standards;
- Complaints and grievances lodged by project-affected people are followed up and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken;
- If necessary, changes in the RAP procedure are made to improve the delivery of entitlements to project-affected people.

Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the SPIU and the project sponsor (Plateau State Government) and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution. SPIU monitoring and evaluation activities and programs shall be adequately funded and staffed. SPIU monitoring will be verified by the witness NGO to ensure complete and objective information.

9.1 Monitoring Framework

The purpose of resettlement monitoring will be to ensure that compensation measures were effective in restoring PAPs' living standards and income levels. Also, the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism provided will be followed up. As part of the monitoring and evaluation process, changes in RAP procedures will be put into effect if necessary.

The monitoring and evaluation framework consists of three elements:

- SSPIU monitoring
- External monitoring is undertaken by the Witness NGO; and
- Independent RAP Completion Audit.

Indicators have been established to measure RAP activities, results, objectives, and goals. There are five categories of indicators for performance monitoring.

The first three (3) Internal Performance Monitoring are *input, output, and process indicators*.

They are mostly used for medium-term measures to ensure that the RAP is relevant, effective, and efficient. The last two Impact monitoring are *outcome and impact indicators*. They are mostly used for long-term measures for assessing the results.

Table 9.1: RAP Monitoring Framework

Component Activity	Type of Information/ Data Collected	Source of Information/ Data Collections Methods	Responsibility for Data Collection, Analyses, and Reporting	Frequency/ Audience of Reporting
Internal Performance Monitoring	Measurement of input, process, output, and outcome indicators against the proposed timeline and budget, including compensation disbursement	Quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports	SPIU team, including public relations representatives	Semi-annual or as required by the Plateau State Government and AfDB
Impact Monitoring	Tracking the effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators Assessment of affected people's satisfaction with inputs, processes, and outputs.	Annual quantitative and qualitative surveys. Regular public meetings and other consultations with project-affected people; review of grievance mechanism outputs.	SPIU team, including the public affairs representative Witness NGO	Annual

To effectively report on the effectiveness of RAP implementation, SPIU will monitor the following key indicators, in keeping with AfDB requirements:

- The timely disbursement of compensation;
- Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
- Public consultation and grievance procedures in place and functioning;
- The physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation, where applicable.

SPIU monitoring will provide the RAP management team with feedback on RAP implementation and help ensure that adverse impacts on affected people are mitigated promptly. M&E will be the main mechanism to alert management of any delays and problems and will help Plateau State Government measure the extent to which the main objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved.

RAP monitoring and evaluation activities will be adequately funded, implemented by qualified specialists, and integrated into the overall SPIU budget and activities.

SPIU monitoring and evaluation activities will be supplemented and verified by monitoring efforts of the witness NGO.

The establishment of appropriate indicators in the RAP is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Indicators will be created for affected people as a whole, for key stakeholder groups, and special categories of affected groups such as women.

The most important indicators for the RAP in the near-term concern outputs, processes, and outcomes since they define whether the planned level of effort is being made and whether early implementation experience is being used to modify/redesign RAP features. Over the medium to long term, outcome and impact indicators are critical since they are the ultimate measure of the RAP's effectiveness in restoring people's livelihoods.

Monitoring indicators may have to be defined or re-defined during project in response to changes to project-related conditions. Consequently, implementation and mitigation measures may have to be adopted to incorporate these changes into the M&E plan.

9.1.1 Indicators

- **Input indicators**

These cover the human and financial resources that are utilized in the RAP activities.

- **Output indicators**

Include activities and services produced with the inputs, which can be a database of land acquisition, compensation payments made for the loss of assets, etc.

- **Process indicators**

Process indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include:

1. The creation of grievance mechanisms;
2. The establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in RAP implementation;
3. Information and dissemination activities.

- **Outcome indicators**

The delivery of mitigation activities and measures to compensate physical and economic losses created by the project such as restoration and compensation of agricultural production and overall income levels, changes in PAPs and community attitudes towards the project, and use of compensation payments for income-generating activities.

- **Impact indicators**

Impact indicators define the change in medium and long-term measurable results in behavior and attitudes, living standards, and conditions. Impact indicators aim to assess whether restoration activities of the RAP are effective in maintaining and even improving the social and economic conditions of PAPs. In addition

to quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will be supplemented by the use of qualitative indicators to assess client satisfaction and the satisfaction of the affected people with the choices that they have made in re-establishing themselves.

Tracking this data will allow SSPIU to determine the following types of information:

- The extent to which quality of life and livelihood has been restored;
- The success of the resettlement;
- Whether Project Affected Persons have experienced any hardship as a result of the project.

9.2 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring measures the progress of activities defined in the RAP. The SPIU will be responsible for this process with support from appointed experts as necessary. It is the responsibility of the SPIU to conduct regular internal monitoring of the resettlement efforts and performance of the operation through LRC and grievances committee which will be responsible for implementing resettlement activities and managing grievances. The monitoring shall be a systematic evaluation of the activities of the operation about the specified criteria of the condition of approval.

9.2.1 Objectives of Internal M&E

The objective of internal monitoring and evaluation shall be:

- To verify that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of relocation, resettlement, and other rehabilitation entitlements, has been carried out following the resettlement policies.
- To oversee that the RAP is implemented as designed and approved
- To verify that funds for implementation of the RAP are provided by the Plateau State Government promptly and amounts sufficient for their purposes and that such funds are used by the provisions of the RAP.
- Ensure the identification and signature/thumbprint of PAPs before and during receipt of compensation entitlements.
- Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with promptly.

9.3 External Monitoring and Evaluation

External monitoring activities will verify the process defined in the RAP which is realized by SPIU. The witness NGO shall be established to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. The general objectives for external monitoring are:

- To provide an independent source of evaluation during the implementation process of resettlement and compensation. The external monitor will offer if needed, external support and technical expertise to RAP compensation committees and implementing agencies;
- To contribute advice to solve both anticipated and unanticipated problems that may arise as the programs defined in this RAP are carried out;

- To provide an overall assessment of RAP programs from a broader, long-term socio-economic perspective.

The following parameters will be monitored and evaluated through SPIU reports and sites visits:

- Public Consultation and Awareness efforts of Compensation distribution.
- PAPs should be fully informed and consulted about all resettlement activities, including land acquisition, leasing land, and relocation activities;
- The witness NGO representative should attend some public meetings to monitor consultation procedures, problems, and issues that arise during the meetings and solutions proposed;
- Levels of PAPs' satisfaction with various aspects of resettlement and compensation will be monitored and recorded; and (b) operation of the grievance redress mechanism, redress results, and effectiveness of grievance resolution will be monitored.
- Standards of Living - throughout the resettlement implementation process, the trends of living standards of PAPs will be observed and surveyed, and any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be recorded and reported.

The witness NGO should have qualified and experienced staff and their terms of reference acceptable to the financing AfDB. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports, the independent monitoring unit shall visit a sample of 10% of PAP in each relevant project site, six (6) months after the RAP has been implemented to:

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done following the Policy Framework and the respective RAP.
- Assess if the RAP objective or enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met.
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs.
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this policy framework.

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified NGO and Consultant will be prepared by the SPIU in collaboration with AfDB at the beginning of the project implementation stage. Both internal and external monitoring will be ended with RAP Completion Audit.

9.4 RAP Completion Audit

A RAP completion audit will be undertaken when previous monitoring has indicated that there are no significant outstanding issues regarding livelihood restoration and resettlement. It is expected that this final audit will be performed 3 years after the resettlement. The RAP completion audit will be undertaken by an Accredited Agent with support from SPIU as required. The RAP completion audit will provide a final indication that the livelihood restoration is sustainable and no further interventions are required.

Therefore, the independent audit assessing compliance programs resettlement/compensation with the provisions described in the RAP, the Nigerian legal framework applicable, and the requirements of AfDB as required. The evaluation report will be made public through the SPIU, LRC meeting, and public announcement through appropriate media.

9.5 Reporting

RAP monitoring reports will be prepared following AfDB guidelines. Progress will be reported for the following tasks:

- Internal monitoring;
- External monitoring;
- Compensation;
- Completion audit.

The SPIU will have primary responsibility for the implementation of all internal monitoring activities. Designated staff will collect relevant data in a standardized format. SPIU will use a device such as a bar chart/Gantt chart or MS Project table to assess and present information on the progress of time-bound actions.

9.5.1 Frequency/Audience of Reporting

Monthly performance monitoring reports will be prepared by the CRM and witness NGO for the SPIU, beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration. These reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlight key issues that have arisen. As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes of RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP.

CHAPTER TEN

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A robust **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** ensures transparency, accountability, and trust in the SAPZ II Program. The GRM provides stakeholders, especially project-affected persons (PAPs), with a structured platform to raise concerns, seek clarification, and resolve grievances fairly, timely, and culturally appropriate. By addressing grievances proactively, the GRM minimizes potential conflicts, ensures stakeholder satisfaction, and contributes to the project's overall success.

10.1 Objectives of the GRM

- i. **Ensure Accessibility:** Provide an accessible platform for all stakeholders, including marginalized groups, to voice their concerns.
- ii. **Promote Transparency:** Maintain open and transparent communication regarding how grievances are handled and resolved.
- iii. **Encourage Responsiveness:** Address grievances promptly and effectively to prevent escalation and build trust.
- iv. **Foster Participation:** Ensure all stakeholders are actively involved in resolving grievances, including affected communities and project management.
- v. **Support Accountability:** Establish transparent processes for monitoring, documenting, and reporting grievances to ensure accountability.
- vi. **Enhance Stakeholder Trust:** Reinforce confidence in the project by demonstrating a commitment to addressing stakeholder concerns.

10.2 Structure of the GRM

GRM is a multi-tiered system that handles grievances at various levels, from local communities to federal oversight bodies. The tiers ensure that grievances are resolved at the most appropriate and accessible level.

A. Local Community Level

- i. **Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)** are the first point of contact for grievances. Engage directly with complainants to gather details and seek immediate resolutions.
- ii. **Local Grievance Redress Committees:** These committees consist of representatives from community leadership (e.g., traditional leaders, CDAs), women's groups, youth groups, and project representatives. They handle grievances that CLOs cannot resolve.

B. Local Government Level

- i. **LGA Grievance Redress Committees** address grievances escalated from the community level. They comprise representatives from the LGAs, host communities, and project management.

C. State and Federal Levels

- i. **State-Level Grievance Redress Committee:** This committee includes representatives from Plateau State Ministries, regulatory agencies, and project management. Handles grievances that require higher-level intervention.
- ii. **Federal Grievance Redress Committee:** This committee includes representatives from FMAFS, FMEnv, and development partners (AfDB, IFAD, and IsDB). It resolves grievances involving policy, regulations, or significant project impacts.

10.3 GRM Process

The GRM process is designed to ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and effectively. It involves the following steps:

Step 1: Grievance Submission

- i. Stakeholders can submit grievances through various channels:
 - Verbal or written submissions to CLOs or local leaders.
 - Drop boxes placed at community centers and project sites.
 - Digital platforms such as email or dedicated project hotlines.
- ii. Acknowledgement of receipt will be provided within **5 working days**.

Step 2: Initial Assessment

- i. CLOs or Grievance Redress Committees assess the grievance to:
 - Determine its validity.
 - Classify it based on nature and urgency (e.g., land disputes, environmental concerns, employment issues).
 - Decide whether it can be resolved locally or require escalation.

Step 3: Resolution at Local Level

- CLOs or Local Committees attempt to resolve grievances within **15 working days**.
- Resolutions may involve compensation, adjustments to project activities, or other remedial actions.
- If unresolved, the grievance is escalated to the LGA level.

Step 4: Escalation and Higher-Level Resolution

- Grievances unresolved at the local level are reviewed by LGA or State Committees within **30 working days**.
- Complex grievances requiring federal or international input are referred to by the Federal Grievance Redress Committee.

Step 5: Closure and Feedback

- Once grievance is resolved, the complainant is informed of the outcome.
- A grievance is considered closed when: The complainant is satisfied with the resolution. All reasonable efforts have been made to address the grievance.

Step 6: Documentation and Reporting

- All grievances are documented, including details of the issue, resolution process, and outcome.
- Regular reports are shared with project management, regulatory bodies, and development partners.

10.4 Grievance Categories

Grievances will be categorized to ensure appropriate resolution. Common categories include:

- Land and Property Issues:** Land acquisition, displacement, or compensation concerns.
- Employment and Local Content:** Disputes over job opportunities, recruitment processes, or working conditions.
- Environmental Concerns:** Complaints about pollution, noise, or other environmental impacts.
- Community Welfare:** Issues related to community health, safety, or access to project benefits.
- Cultural Sensitivity:** Concerns about the impact on cultural heritage or community traditions.

10.5 GRM Accessibility Measures

The GRM is designed to be inclusive and accessible, particularly for vulnerable groups. Measures include:

- Language Support:** For grievance submission and resolution, use local languages (e.g., Berom, Mwaghavul, and Gamai).
- Multiple Channels:** Providing formal (written) and informal (verbal) channels for submitting grievances.
- Support Services:** Helping illiterate complainants in completing submissions.
- Outreach and Awareness:** Conduct campaigns to inform stakeholders about the GRM process and channels.

10.6 Monitoring and Evaluation of the GRM

The effectiveness of the GRM will be monitored regularly to ensure continuous improvement. Key activities include:

- Regular Audits:** Review grievance logs to identify trends and recurring issues. Assess resolution timelines and stakeholder satisfaction.
- Stakeholder Feedback:** Gather feedback from complainants and community representatives on the GRM process.
- Performance Indicators:** Number of grievances submitted, resolved, and escalated. Average resolution time. Stakeholder satisfaction rates.
- Annual Reviews:** Evaluate GRM performance and make recommendations for improvements.

10.7 Reporting and Documentation

All grievances and resolutions will be documented in a central database, including:

- Nature of grievance.
- Details of the complainant (confidential if requested).
- Actions taken and resolution status.
- Feedback from the complainant on the resolution.

Regular grievance reports will be shared with:

- Project Management Unit (PMU)
- Regulatory agencies (FMEnv, Plateau State Ministries)
- Development partners (AfDB, IFAD, IsDB)

10.8 Benefits of the GRM

- Enhanced Transparency:** Demonstrates the project's commitment to addressing stakeholder concerns.
- Conflict Prevention:** Resolves issues before they escalate into major conflicts.
- Community Trust:** Builds trust and support among stakeholders by showing responsiveness to their needs.
- Improved Project Outcomes:** Incorporates stakeholder input into project planning and implementation, enhancing overall success.

The GRM ensures that the SAPZ II Project maintains strong relationships with stakeholders while addressing concerns efficiently, transparently, and equitably.

10.9 GRM Implementation Cost

The budget for the implementation of this GRM is **Ten Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-nine United State Dollar, Forty-One Cent (USD 10,529.41) only**, equivalent **Seventeen Million, Nine-Hundred Thousand Naira (₦ 17,900,000.00) only**. See Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: GRM Implementation budget

SN	Item	No	Units	Sittings/ Month	Unit cost	Cost/year NGN / USD
1	Local Grievance Redress Committee					
	CLOs 200,000/month	2	12		₦ 100,000.00 USD 58.82	₦2,400,000.00 USD 1,411.77
	LRC Committee Members	5	12	2	₦ 50,000.00 USD 29.41	₦ 6,000,000.00 USD 3,529.41
	Management of database/communications materials				Lump sum	₦ 700,000.00 USD 411.76
2	LG Grievance Redress Committee					
	Committee members	3	12	1	₦ 100,000.00 USD 58.82	₦ 3,600,000.00 USD 2,117.65
	Management of database/communications materials				Lump sum	₦ 500,000.00 USD 294.12
3	State Grievance Redress Committee					
	Committee members	7	4	Quarterly	₦ 150,000.00 USD 88.24	₦ 4,200,000.00 USD 2,470.59
	Management of database/communications materials				Lump sum	₦ 500,000.00 USD 294.12
	Total					₦ 17,900,000.00 USD 10,529.41

CHAPTER ELEVEN

RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET AND SCHEDULE

11.1 RAP Implementation Budget

The RAP implementation budget is in the sum of Nine Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Five United State Dollar, Seventy-Seven Cents (**USD 976,655.77**) only, equivalent to One Billion, Six Hundred and Sixty Million, Three Hundred and Fourteen Thousand, Eight Hundred and Five Naira, Sixteen Kobo (**NGN 1,660,314,805.16**) only, covering payment of compensation claims, allowance for demolition and salvage of structures. Allowances must be made for crops and structures, security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics, compensation payment, assistance for vulnerable groups, and the Livelihood Restoration Program for the Heipang AIH.

Table 11.1 present the Compensation and RAP implementation Budget.

Table 11.1: Compensation and RAP Implementation Budget for Heipang AIH

Executive Summary Heipang		
Total Number of claimants	388	
Number of PAPs for structures	15	
Number of PAPs for crops	373	
Males	352	
Females	36	
Cost Elements	Amount (NGN)	USD (\$)
Budget for structures	453,130,240.50	266,547.20
Budget for crops/economic trees	840,702,742.70	494,531.03
Total for crops & structures	1,293,832,983.20	761,078.23
Allowance for contingency for crops, economic tress & structures (5% compensation sum)	64,691,649.16	38,053.91
Allowance for bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics, for compensation payment, (1% of compensation sum)	12,938,329.83	7,610.78
Allowance for Demolition and salvage of structures, (1% of compensation sum)	12,938,329.83	7,610.78
Allowance for livelihood restoration plan (3.5% of compensation sum)	45,284,154.41	26,637.74
Allowance for monitoring and evaluation (1% of compensation sum)	12,938,329.83	7,610.78
Allowance for NGO participation	5,000,000.00	2,941.18
Allowance for GRM management	10,000,000.00	5,882.35
Allowance for Community Development Fund (CDF 4% of compensation sum)	51,753,319.33	30,443.13
Subtotal for allowance	215,544,112.40	126,790.65
Total for crops & structures + allowances	1,509,377,095.60	887,868.88
Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC 10% of Compensation sum)	150,937,709.56	88,786.89
Grandtotal	1,660,314,805.16	976,655.77

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025

Table 11.2: Compensation Summary Sheet

S/N	Variables	Data
B. General		
32	Region/Province/Department	Plateau State
33	Municipality/District	Heipang
34	Village/Suburb	Pwomol
35	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land take
36	Project overall cost	\$ 24,221,231.26
37	Overall resettlement cost	\$ 976,655.77
38	Applied cut-off date (S)	19th January, 2025
39	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	20 th -21 st January, 2025
40	Dates of negotiation of the compensation rates/prices	TBD
B. Specific Information		
41	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	388
42	Number of physically displaced	10
43	Number of economically displaced	378
44	Number of affected households	1,167
45	Number of females affected	36
46	Number of vulnerable affected	65
47	Number of major PAP	15
48	Number of minor PAP	373
49	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	431
50	Number of households losing their shelters	15
51	Total areas of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	505.5
52	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	373
53	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	505.5
54	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	Nil
55	Number of buildings to demolish totally	13
56	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	Nil
57	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	Nil
58	Number of tree-crops lost	4,778
59	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	Nil
60	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	Nil
61	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	Nil
62	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	65

Source: Bolben Fieldwork 2025


11.2 RAP Implementation Schedule

The compensation payment part of the RAP implementation shall be completed before land takes over. It is envisaged that it can be completed within a period of six (6) months. It is important that all structures be rebuilt and payments for compensation are completed before project construction commences. This can be done progressively so construction can start on one end. The monitoring and evaluation activities which are scheduled to be done once a year shall commence 6 months after completion of compensation payments.

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- NBS (2012) *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2011*. NBS; UNICEF; UNFPA. Jan. 2012 NBS (2012) *Nigeria Poverty Profile, 2010*. Abuja, Nigeria
- The Nigeria Land Use Act, 1978*

APPENDIX 1: Notice of Entry



BOLBEN ENERGY
R&D ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LTD

Suite B214, Zitel Plaza, Plot 227, Mafemi Crescent,
Off Obafemi Awolowo Way, Opp. Daily Trust Newspaper, Jabi, Abuja
✉ bolbenenergyLtd@gmail.com 🌐 www.bolben.org
☎ +234(0)810-0242-826

RC: 1685963

17th January 2025

The Village Head,
Pwomol Community,
Barkin-Ladi LGA,
Plateau State.

Your Highness,

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)/LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) OF THE PROPOSED SPECIAL AGRO- INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE II (SAPZ II) PROGRAMME, PLATEAU STATE BY PLATEAU STATE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PSMARD)/ AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB)

NOTICE OF ENTRY TO CONDUCT CROPS/PROPERTY ENUMERATION AND VALUATION

Sequel to our series of previous consultations and engagements with you/your communities on the proposed Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone II (SAPZ II) Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) at Heipang Community, Barkin-Ladi LGA, Plateau State.

The Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (PSMARD) in collaboration with AFDB intend to carry out Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) of the proposed project. Bolben Energy and Environmental Services Limited has been engaged to conduct the exercise.

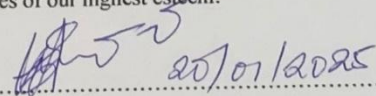
We hereby present the **NOTICE OF ENTRY TO CONDUCT CROPS/ PROPERTY ENUMERATION AND VALUATION** on the proposed project site for the purposes of compensation/ resettlement and subsequent acquisition of the land. The exercise will take place in your community between **Tuesday, 21st January 2025 and Tuesday 4th February 2025.**

Please note that the cut-off date for this exercise is **Sunday 19th January 2025** after which no Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall carry out any improvement on his/her land as such an improvement **WILL NOT** be compensated for.

Kindly mobilize your community accordingly and let every Project Affected Person (PAPs) come out with two passport photographs.

For further enquiry, kindly contact: **Ms. Mariam Mopelola 08100242826**

Please accept the assurances of our highest esteem.


.....
Signature or mark of recipient



BOLBEN ENERGY
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LTD

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Off Obafemi Awolowo Way, Opp. Daily Trust Newspaper, Jabi, Abuja
✉ bolbenenergyltd@gmail.com 🌐 www.bolben.org
☎ +234(0)810-0242-826

RC: 1685963

17th January 2025

The District Head,
Heipang Community,
Barkin-Ladi LGA,
Plateau State.

Your Highness,

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)/LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) OF THE
PROPOSED SPECIAL AGRO- INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE II (SAPZ II) PROGRAMME,
PLATEAU STATE BY PLATEAU STATE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT (PSMARD)/ AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB)**

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VALUATION**

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The Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (PSMARD) in collaboration with AFDB intend to carry out Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) of the proposed project. Bolben Energy and Environmental Services Limited has been engaged to conduct the exercise.

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Kindly mobilize your community accordingly and let every Project Affected Person (PAPs) come out with two passport photographs.

For further enquiry, kindly contact: **Ms. Mariam Mopolola 08100242826**

Please accept the assurances of our highest esteem.

.....
[Signature] 21/1/2025
Signature or mark of recipient

APPENDIX 2: Stakeholders Consultations Attendance

2a: Attendance with the State Ministries

BOLBEN ENERGY
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LTD

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP), RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP), AND LIVELIHOOD
RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) FOR THE PROPOSED SAPZ II PLATEAU STATE

PROJECT TITLE: SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE II (SAPZ II), AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL HUB

LOCATION: STATE SECRETARIAT (JOS)

STATE: PLATEAU STATE

DATE: 20th January, 2025

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	Samson Bugama	MANR		0803 429 8283	[Signature]
2	Ishaku Jilemsam	PADP/SAPZ		0803 762 8005	[Signature]
3	Abraham Lang	SAPZ Piu		0803 608 7129	[Signature]
4	Rebecca N. Danda	Piu		0906 975 0421	[Signature]
5	Fubure Sati	MANR		0703 707 5268	[Signature]
6	Dami Moses Duda	MLSPDJ		0703 262 8374	[Signature]
7	Munkayi Muhammed	Bolben		0704 320 6531	[Signature]
8	Mosesore Abdumjeeb	Bolben		0903 440 3662	[Signature]
9	Ogechi Okafir	Bolben		0803 153 4446	[Signature]
10	Marsam Ngpelola M.	Bolben		0810 024 2826	[Signature]
11					
12					

APPENDIX 2b: Attendance at Barkin-Ladi LGA Secretariat



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP), RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP), AND LIVELIHOOD
RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) FOR THE PROPOSED SAPZ II PLATEAU STATE

PROJECT TITLE: SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE II (SAPZ II), AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL HUB

LOCATION: STATE SECRETARIAT (BARKIN LADI LGA)

STATE: PLATEAU STATE

DATE: 20th JANUARY, 2025

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	STEPHEN GYANG PURDOR	B/LADI LGC	HEIPANG	08036338921	
2	SIMON PAM	"	HEIPANG	08035096960	
3	EN. NETHAMAH RWAH DUNA	MLC & TP, JDS		08036195799	
4	CHOLON ALFRED LUHA	B/LADI LGC	GASEA	070482899094	
5	ABRAHAM LANG	SAPZ PIU	—	08036087129	
6	Muhammad Muhammad	Bolben	—	07043206531	
7	Joseph Dingfon	Palomol	PINOMUT	08135999149	
8	Mandung Satiruk along	Director Lw/AG	MOA	08032583769	
9	Mariam (Waldan) M.	Bolben	—	08100242826	
10	Moyosore Abdulmyeeb	Bolben	—	09034403662	
11					
12					

APPENDIX 2c: Attendance at Host Community

BOLBEN ENERGY
RED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LTD

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP), RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP), AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) FOR THE PROPOSED SAP II PLATEAU STATE

PROJECT TITLE: SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE II (SAPZ II), AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL HUB
LOCATION: ^{Heipang} HEIPANG COMMUNITY, BARKIN LADI LGA
STATE: PLATEAU STATE
DATE: 20th January, 2025

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	Philip Etaji	ward head	Pwomol	08167715011	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	John Chibi Rido	com oje	Pwomol	08140576837	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Ram Nyan	ward Head	Pwomol	07038725738	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Chellene Pan	ward Head	Pwomol	0940194229	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Micheal Ruanq	ward Head	Pwomol		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Yohane Pan	ward Head	Pwomol	08030440550	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Joseph Danyfon	ward Head	Pwomol	08135999149	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Pano CHISI Baku	VILLAGE HEAD	V	0815690543	<i>[Signature]</i>

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	Gyorgeludelo	Farmer	Pwomol	0704757928	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Yakubu Dawa	Farmer	Pwomol		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Taherun Dene	Farmer	Pwomol Heipang	0806261276	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Munday Gyang	Farmer	Pwomol	09076426876	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Moses Dawa	Farmer	Pwomol	08036582598	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	John Sambo	Farmer	Pwomol	07032047548	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Munday Gyang Chomel	Farmer	Pwomol		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Phillip Halliack	Farmer	Pwomol	08132328766	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Solomon Gyang	"	Pwomol	07076873789	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Yakubu Pan	"	Pwomol		<i>[Signature]</i>
11					

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	Dani Moses Duda	MLS & TP		07032628374	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Rebecca NATEH Dawa	SA PZ PIU		09069750421	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Abraham Lang	" PIU		08036087129	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Mandung Patricia M	MOA		08032583769	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Martian Napoleon M	Bolben		08101242826	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Muntaka Muhammad	Bolben		07043206531	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Ogala Okata	Bolben		08059534446	<i>[Signature]</i>
8					

APPENDIX 3: Plateau State SAPZ II Applied Compensation Rate

**SAPZ PLATEAU STATE COMPENSATION
RATE FOR CROPS/ECONOMIC TREES, JANUARY 2025**

S/n	Type of Crops	Rate (NGN)
1	Maize	1,274,000.00
2	Guinea Corn	1,176,000.00
3	Soya beans	444,266.67
4	Tomatoes	350,000.00
5	Wheat	1,120,000.00
6	Millet	490,000.00
7	Beans	560,000.00
8	Accha (Fonia)	476,000.00
9	Irish Potatoes	3,103,333.33
10	Sweet Potatoes	179,666.67
11	Yam (Per head -100Pcs)	700,000.00
12	Green Pepper	408,333.33
13	Green Beans	79,800.00
14	Carrot	2,240,000.00
15	Green Peas	21,000.00
16	Sesame seed	303,333.33
17	Groundnut	75,833.33
18	Okro	1,050,000.00
19	Onions	571,666.67
20	Yellow Pepper	350,000.00
21	Red Pepper	1,400,000.00
22	Cayenne Pepper (Shombo)	466,666.67
23	Bell Pepper (Tatashe)	700,000.00
24	Onion Spring (per head)	80,000.00
25	Broccoli (Per dozen)	75,000.00
26	Cauliflower (Per dozen)	60,000.00
27	Rice	700,000.00
28	Watermelon	650,000.00
29	Sugarcane	800,000.00
30	Lettuce (Per Head)	60,000.00
31	Cocoyam	80,000.00
32	Cabbage	466,666.67
33	Melon	756,000.00
34	Moringa tree	10,000.00
35	Banana	6,000.00

**SAPZ PLATEAU STATE COMPENSATION
RATE FOR CROPS/ECONOMIC TREES, JANUARY 2025**

S/n	Type of Crops	Rate (NGN)
36	Orange	10,000.00
37	Baobab tree	14,000.00
38	Bitter Leaf	350.00
39	Pawpaw	5,400.00
40	Guava	5,000.00
41	Teak Tree	15,000.00
42	Neem	12,000.00
43	Gmelina	15,000.00
44	Eucalyptus	18,000.00
45	Palm tree	15,000.00
46	Herbal tree	7,000.00
47	Softwood	10,000.00
48	Hardwood	12,000.00
49	Mango	17,000.00
50	Bamboo	6,000.00
51	Dinya	5,000.00
52	Giginya	8,000.00
53	Kaiwa	7,000.00
54	Local Pear	8,000.00
55	Locust beans	11,000.00
56	Cassava	850,000.00
57	Bambara nut	700,000.00
58	Sorghum	1,176,000.00
59	Fallow/plot of land	800,000.00

APPENDIX 4: Asset Enumeration Form

ENUMERATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1	PAP ID: SAPZ.COMMUNITY. INTIAL.SPECIMEN. NUMBER [SAPZ.PWOMOL.MM.C/S.001]																				
2	DATE: [Auto generated]																				
3	TIME: [Auto generated]																				
4	STATE [Plateau]																				
5	LGA (Barkin Ladi, Mangu, Shendam)																				
6	DISTRICT (Specify)																				
7	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3">TOWN/VILLAGE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Barkin Ladi LGA</th> <th>Mangu LGA</th> <th>Shendam LGA</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pwomol</td> <td>Ndai</td> <td>Lu-Shinkwan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heipang</td> <td>Panyam</td> <td>Kwapgalwa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chit</td> <td>Deika</td> <td>Tengzet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (specify)</td> <td>Others (specify)</td> <td>Others (specify)</td> </tr> </table>			TOWN/VILLAGE			Barkin Ladi LGA	Mangu LGA	Shendam LGA	Pwomol	Ndai	Lu-Shinkwan	Heipang	Panyam	Kwapgalwa	Chit	Deika	Tengzet	Others (specify)	Others (specify)	Others (specify)
TOWN/VILLAGE																					
Barkin Ladi LGA	Mangu LGA	Shendam LGA																			
Pwomol	Ndai	Lu-Shinkwan																			
Heipang	Panyam	Kwapgalwa																			
Chit	Deika	Tengzet																			
Others (specify)	Others (specify)	Others (specify)																			
8	INTERVIEWER																				
9	RESPONDENT NAME																				
10	IS RESPONDENT HofH? [YES/NO], if YES jump to Q14																				
11	RELATIONSHIP WITH HofH [Son/Daughter, Wife, Brother/Sister, Friend, Neighbour, Cousin, Father, Uncle/Aunt, others]																				
12	RESPONDENT PICTURE (snap)																				
13	RESPONDENT PHONE NUMBER																				
14	HofH FIRST NAME																				
15	HofH MIDDLE NAME																				
16	HofH FAMILY NAME																				
17	HofH HAVE A CELL PHONE? [YES/NO], if YES jump to Q20																				
18	CONTACT NAME																				
19	CONTACT PHONE NUMBER																				
20	HofH PICTURE																				
21	HofH PHONE NUMBER																				
22	HofH EMAIL																				
23	HofH GENDER																				
24	HofH DOB																				
25	HofH AGE																				
26	HofH ETHNIC GROUP [Berom, Mwaghavul, Ron, Tarok, Hausa, Fulani, Other: specify_____]																				
27	HofH RELIGION [Christianity, Islam, Traditionalist, Other: specify_____]																				
28	PRI OCCUPATION [Farmer, Pastoralist, Self-employed, Private employee, public employee, Other: specify_____]																				
29	SECONDARY OCCUPATION [Farmer, Pastoralist, Self-employed, Private employee, public employee, Other: specify_____]																				
30	NO OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD																				
31	IS THERE ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: Chronically ill: specify Details_____, Disabled/handicapped: specify_____ (select all that is applicable)																				
32	DO YOU HAVE CROP ON THE PROJECT SITE [YES/NO], if NO jump to Q42																				
33	CROP LAND SIZE (SQM)																				

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

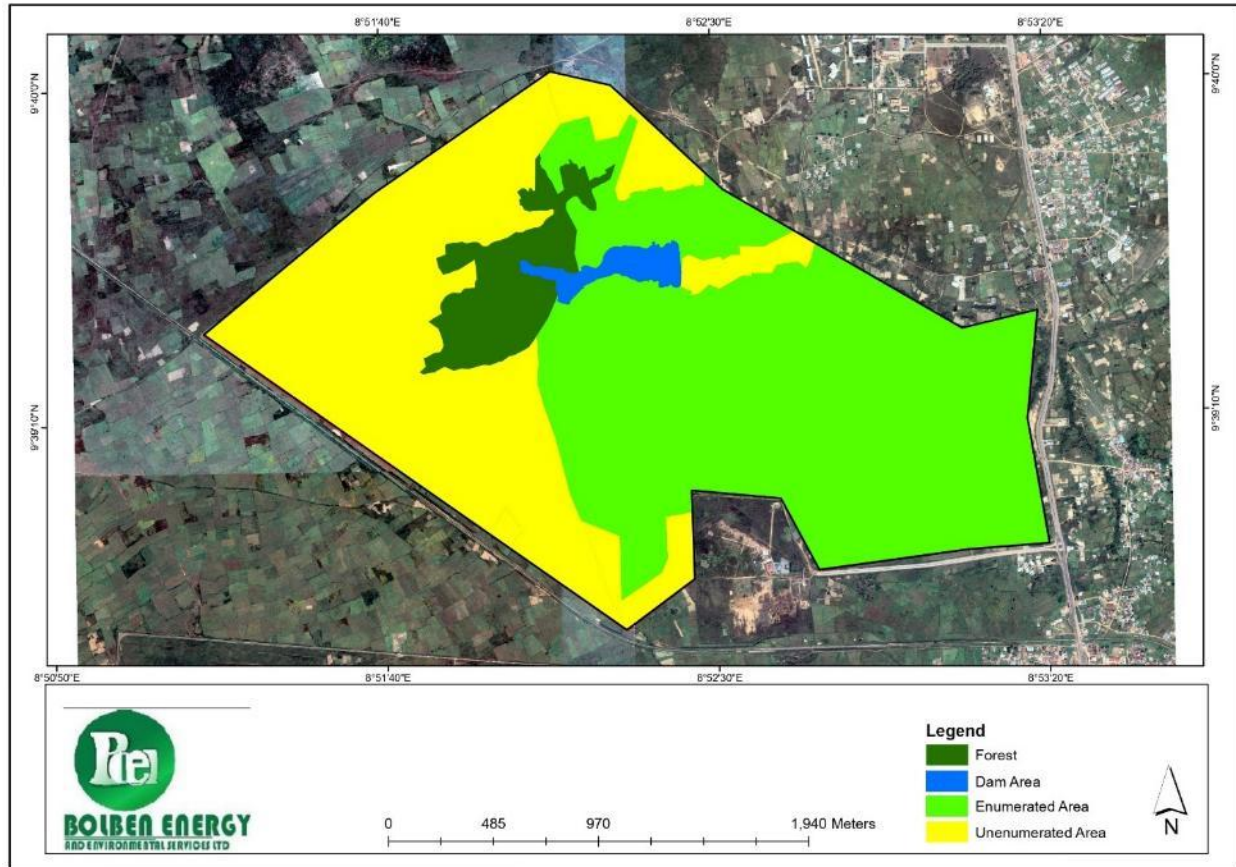
34	IS THE LAND OWNED BY THE HofH? [YES/NO], if YES jump to Q38
35	USE RIGHTS? [Rented, Borrowed, other]
36	NAME OF OWNER:
37	OWNER PHONE NUMBER:
38	CROPS CULTIVATED [Fallow, Non-Cultivable, Accha, Beans, Cassava, Ground nut, Gurjiya, Maize, Millet, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Watermelon, Wheat, Yakuwa, Yam, Sweet potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Carrot, Tiger nut, other: specify]
39	<p>TREE (for each on selected, indicate Quantity)</p> <p>Acacia tree</p> <p>Banana tree</p> <p>Cashew tree</p> <p>Cocoa tree</p> <p>Dinya</p> <p>Giginya</p> <p>Guava</p> <p>Kaiwa</p> <p>Kalgo</p> <p>Kola nut tree</p> <p>Kuka (Baobab)</p> <p>Kurna</p> <p>Lalle</p> <p>Loda</p> <p>Mango</p> <p>Neem</p> <p>Orange tree</p> <p>Palm oil tree</p> <p>Pawpaw</p> <p>Shea tree</p> <p>Taramniya</p> <p>Other, Specify: _____</p>
40	<p>Latitude: _____</p> <p>Longitude: _____</p>
41	HAVE YOU TAKEN PICTURE OF CROPS/CROP LAND? YES/NO, (If No do not got to next page)
42	DO YOU HAVE A STRUCTURE ON THE PROJECT SITE? [YES/NO], if NO jump to Q59
43	IS THE STRUCTURE OWNED BY THE HofH? [YES/NO], if YES jump to Q47
44	NAME OF OWNER:
45	OWNER PHONE NUMBER:
46	USE RIGHTS? [Rented, Borrowed, Squatting, other]
47	FUNCTION OF THE STRUCTURE [Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Recreational, Other, specify: _____]
48	DESCRIBE DETAILS OF FUNCTION _____
49	<p>FOUNDATION TYPE</p> <p>Strip</p> <p>Pad</p> <p>Raft</p> <p>Pile</p> <p>Other, Specify: _____</p>
50	<p>ROOF CLADDING</p> <p>Corrugated Iron Sheets</p> <p>Thatch</p> <p>Asbestos</p> <p>Concrete/cement</p> <p>Wood and mud</p>

	Bamboo/reed Plastic canvas Bricks Other, specify: _____
51	WALLS BUILD MATERIAL Plain mud Mud Mud bricks Wood Grass Compacted Burnt bricks Concrete Other, Specify: _____
52	WALLS FINISHING Plastered only Plastered and painted Tiled Stone coated Other, Specify: _____ None
53	FLOOR FINISHING Earth/sand/dirt/straw Smoothed mud Smooth cement Wood/planks Ceramic tiles Other, Specify: _____
54	ROOF TYPE Hip Pitch Gable Mansard Other, Specify: _____
55	CEILING TYPE POP Asbestos Fibre Board Other, Specify: _____
56	WINDOW TYPE Aluminium sliding Aluminium casement CIS Wooden Metal Other, Specify: _____
57	ROOF TRUSS Metal Wooden Bamboo Other, Specify: _____
58	DOOR TYPE Metal Wooden Wooden polish

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

	CIS Turkish Other, Specify: _____
59	Amenities _____
60	Any other details related to the Structure?
61	LATITUDE: _____ LONGITUDE: _____
62	LENGTH: _____ WIDTH: _____
63	HAVE YOU SNAPPED PICTURES OF STRUCTURE: YES/NO, (If NO do not go to the next page)
64	IS THERE ANOTHER STRUCTURE IN THE HOUSEHOLD (If NO jump to Q66)
65	Repeat Q42 to Q63 up to 3 times
66	DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERN CONCERNING THE PROJECT? _____
67	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENT

APPENDIX 5: Map Of Heipang AIH Site Showing the Enumeration Status



APPENDIX 6: Claimant Form

Individual agreement form - between the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the Developer

Republic of Nigeria

A. Basic data

- *Project name:*
- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement:*
- *Location of the affected asset (village, community):*
- *Section where the affected asset is/are installed:*
-

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code:*
- *Name & Surnames:*
- *Age:*
- *Sex:*
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☐ If ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address:*
- *Tel.*
- *Nature & ID no.:*

C. Nature/type and replacement cost² of the affected asset

No.	Nature of affected asset	Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset	Tick	Nominal value in local currency (N)	Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
	Land		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Built land		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Residential building (primary residence)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Building in rent		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Shop		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Hangar		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Fence		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Grave/graveyard		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Sacred/worship site		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Fallow		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Livestock farm		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Fish pond		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Plantations		<input type="checkbox"/>		

² Replacement is provided in kind for: (i) primary and sole residence and (ii) subsistence food production farm. The payment of cash to the PAP is not recommended in these two cases.

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

	Crops		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Economic trees		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Loss of Value	Loss of crops/economic trees value	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP



No.	Nature of the assistance	Tick	Nominal value in local currency (N)	Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
	Temporary rent	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Moving expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	In-kind subsidy/inputs	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Vulnerable support	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Admin & Taxes etc	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)			

Based on the assessments and negotiations carried out within the context of the resettlement for the works (development/construction) of the project, and by mutual agreement, the PAP receives the sum of **[total amount in full spell]** and/or **[list the in-kind goods/benefits]** as compensation³.




<div>Project Affected Person (PAP)</div> <div>Signature & date</div> <div>Name & Surname</div>	<div>Developer (Expropriating authority)</div> <div>Signature & date</div> <div>Name & Surname, Function</div>
<div>PAP's Witness # 1</div> <div>Signature & date</div> <div>Name & Surname, Tel., ID no.</div>	<div>Signature/Seal of a Notary or Judicial Officer (if possible)</div>
<div>PAP's Witness # 2</div> <div>Signature & date</div> <div>Name & Surname, Tel., ID no.</div>	

³ Like the identification and assessment of asset and damages suffered as a result of the project, this agreement was signed without any constraint or threat of reprisals against the affected person, and with full knowledge of the implications and effects of the signatures affixed.




ANNEX I
PAPs RECAP-SAPZ II-AIH BARKIN-LADI LGA, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-SGA-C-01		MALE (66)	Farmer				9.64884, 8.88869	NGN 386,103.66 (\$182.24)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2410- C-02		Male (50)	Farmer				9.64901, 8.88860	NGN 3,450,000.00 (\$2,029.41)	

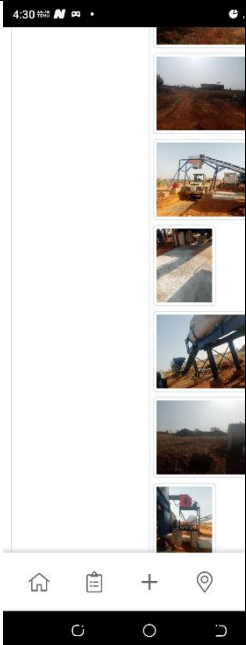

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-OAA-002		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65158, 8.88813	NGN 3,938,000.00 (\$2,316.47)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-AJA-C-01		Female (57)	Farmer				9.64943, 8.88775	NGN 8,700,000.00 (5,117.65)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-S-020		Female (65)	Farmer				9.65096, 8.88831	NGN 4,216,000.00 (\$2,480.00)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-S-005		Male (34)	Farmer				9.64731, 8.88764	NGN 23,646,000.00 (\$13,909.41)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-04		Male (54)	Farmer				9.64716, 8.88664	NGN 4,920,000.00 (\$2,894.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-015		Male (46)	Farmer				9.66009, 8.87418	NGN 8,120,000.00 (\$4,776.47)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 0502-OAA-S- 094		Male (75)	Farmer				9.65010, 8.87707	NGN 177,263,205.00 (\$104,272.47)	
SAPZ - PWOMOL- 0502-OAA-P- 095		Male (55)	Farmer					NGN 39,140,000.00 (\$23,023.53)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MMM-S-001		Male (43)	Farmer				9.64943, 8.88775	NGN 20,157,060.00 (\$11,857.09)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MMM-S-002		Male (60)	Farmer				9.65096, 8.88831	NGN 4,526,400.00 (\$2,662.59)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-1002-MMM-S-003		Male (65)	Farmer				9.64727, 8.88746	NGN 39,755,200.00 (\$23,385.41)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0502-MAT-S-011		Male (63)	Farmer				9.64852, 8.88862	NGN 11,897,200.00 (\$6,998.35)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0502-OAA-S-096						 	9.65006, 8.88524	NGN 86,526,585.50 (\$50,897.99)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-1002-OAA-S, -097		Male (70)	Farmer				9.64727, 8.88746	NGN 16,874,590.00 (\$9,926.20)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-SGA-C-02		Male (60)	Farmer				9.64888, 8.88802	NGN 267,807.80 (157.53)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2410- C-02		Male (50)	Farmer				9.64901, 8.88860	NGN 289,061.60 (170.04)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MBM-001		Male (52)	Farmer				9.65130, 8.88811	NGN 950,650.00 (559.21)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-AJA-C-03		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65042, 8.88788	NGN 656,122.20 (385.95)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-OAA-001		Male (76)	Farmer				9.65141, 8.88742	NGN 1,699,120.00 (999.48)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MBM-003		Male (40)	Farmer				9.64941, 8.88084	NGN 1,038,000.00 (610.59)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101--OAA-C-003		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65581, 8.88801	NGN 7,488,081.33 (4,404.75)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-AJA-C-01		Female (57)	Farmer				9.64943, 8.88775	NGN 4,083,498.75 (2,722.33)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MBM-005		Male (54)	Farmer				9.65239, 8.88009	NGN 1,183,400.00 (696.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-OAA-C-004		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65078, 8.87961	NGN 1,497,787.20 (881.05)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MBM-004		Male (46)	Farmer				9.64860, 8.88250	NGN 846,300.00 (497.82)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MBM-002		Male (40)	Farmer				9.64920, 8.88512	NGN 772,000.00 (454.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MSM-C-002		Male (63)	Farmer				9.65000, 8.87770	NGN 2,494,226.16 (1,467.19)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-SGA-S-003		Female (46)	Farmer				9.64735, 8.88586	NGN 4,933,448.89 (3,288.97)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-MSM-C-001		Male (63)	Farmer				9.65112, 8.88088	NGN 12,908,591.01 (7,593.29)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101-SGA-S-006		Male (76)	Farmer				9.64820, 8.88592	NGN 4,122,933.33 (2,425.25)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-C-OAA-006		Male (34)	Farmer				9.64834, 8.88668	NGN 206,255.20 (121.33)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-007		Female (61)	Farmer				9.65184, 8.88792	NGN 961,848.89 (641.23)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MSM-C-004		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65134, 8.88793	NGN 126,852.50 (74.62)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MSM-C-005		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65061, 8.88813	NGN 317,078.94 (186.52)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-008		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65009, 8.88831	NGN 895,448.89 (\$96.97)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-009		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65011, 8.88792	NGN 3,220,283.33 (\$1,894.28)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-007		Male (50)	Farmer				9,65346 8,81230	NGN 686,226.60 (\$403.66)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MSM-C-006		Male (61)	Farmer				9.64904, 8.88593	NGN 750,000.00 (441.18)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-010		Male (75)	Farmer				9.65280, 8.88794	NGN 843,338.00 (496.08)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-009		Male (48)	Farmer				9.65449, 8.87204	NGN 591,053.00 (347.68)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-011		Male (52)	Farmer				9.64925, 8.87929	NGN 904,287.90 (531.93)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-010		Male (48)	Farmer				9.65495, 8.87149	NGN 735,796.00 (432.82)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-012		Male (38)	Farmer				9.64960, 8.87888	NGN 6,031,243.27 (3,547.79)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-011		Male (55)	Farmer				9.65543, 8.86994	NGN 546,000.00 (321.18)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201--OAA-C-013		Male (49)	Farmer				9.64994, 8.87865	NGN 7,268,353.41 (4,275.50)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-014		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64958, 8.87815	NGN 5,624,953.33 (3,308.80)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-012		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65372, 8.87168	NGN 558,547.65 (328.56)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-015		Male (51)	Farmer				9.64922, 8.87855	NGN 260,606.40 (153.30)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-013		Male (29)	Farmer				9.65261, 8.87250	NGN 674,593.00 (396.82)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-016		Male (61)	Farmer				9.64858, 8.87831	NGN 231,555.23 (136.21)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-017		Male (27)	Farmer				9.64908, 8.87814	NGN 225,798.82 (132.82)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-014		Male (33)	Farmer				9.64923, 8.87184	NGN 813,700.00 (478.65)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-018		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65144, 8.87795	NGN 238,650.40 (140.38)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-015		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65328, 8.87246	NGN 884,179.38 (520.11)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-019		Female (65)	Farmer				9.64719, 8.88431	NGN 7,108,160.00 (4,738.77)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-016		Male (68)	Farmer				9.65753, 8.87484	NGN 1,575,666.67 (926.86)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-017		Male (35)	Farmer				9.65618, 8.87743	NGN 610,000.00 (358.82)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-021		Female (62)	Farmer				9.64830, 8.88819	NGN 759,383.33 (446.70)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-018		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65584, 8.87673	NGN 621,086.00 (365.34)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-022		Male (61)	Farmer				9.64662, 8.88120	NGN 203,532.27 (84.35)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-019		Male (49)	Farmer				9.65426, 8.87668	NGN 1,262,502.14 (742.65)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-023		Male (26)	Farmer				9.65206, 8.87811	NGN 612,930.67 (360.55)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-020		Male (57)	Farmer				9.65292, 8.87886	NGN 1,109,123.00 (652.43)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-24		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65096, 8.87771	NGN 2,086,880.00 (1,391.25)	




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-021		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65342, 8.87578	NGN 682,968.00 (401.75)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-025		Male (39)	Farmer				9.65025, 8.87744	NGN 579,953.33 (312.97)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-026		Female (57)	Farmer				9.65094, 8.87698	NGN 210,163.33 (123.63)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-022		Male (41)	Farmer				9.65095, 8.87244	NGN 854,225.00 (502.49)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-027		Male (35)	Farmer				9.65200, 8.87662	NGN 1,067,146.67 (627.73)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-028		Male (40)	Farmer				9.65343, 8.87651	NGN 5,950,233.33 (3,500.14)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-SGA-C-008		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65748, 8.87004	NGN 6,500,802.05 (3,824.00)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-SGA-C-007		Male (38)	Farmer				9.65808, 8.87035	NGN 462,080.67 (271.81)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-029		Male (43)	Farmer				9.65808, 8.87035	NGN 1,042,018.67 (612.95)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-C-030		Male (75)	Farmer				9.65206, 8.87885	NGN 1,046,029.67 (615.31)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-S-023		Female (43)	Farmer				9.64741, 8.88501	NGN 6,557,083.33 (3,857.11)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-MBM-C-024		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65022, 8.88281	NGN 661,021.00 (388.84)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-030		Male (62)	Farmer				9.65181, 8.86921	NGN 3,417,186.00 (2,278.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-032		Male (54)	Farmer				9.65321, 8.87066	NGN 1,003,208.90 (590.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-031		Male (54)	Farmer				9.65241, 8.86989	NGN 1,161,840.28 (683.44)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-029		Male (55)	Farmer				9.65172, 8.87024	NGN 409,243.00 (272.83)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-028		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65173, 8.87083	NGN 771,119.42 (453.60)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-027		Male (38)	Farmer				9.65066, 8.87569	NGN 910,409.26 (535.53)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-026		Male (31)	Farmer				9.65627, 8.87877	NGN 987,378.01 (658.25)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-025		Male (41)	Farmer				9.65519, 8.87685	NGN 984,303.98 (656.20)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-024		Male (33)	Farmer				9.65477, 8.87674	NGN 965,179.45 (567.75)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-023		Male (49)	Farmer				9.65442, 8.87746	NGN 1,094,806.53 (644.00)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-022		Male (52)	Farmer				9.65508, 8.87956	NGN 1,033,297.85 (688.87)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-021		Female (38)	Farmer				9.65420, 8.87947	NGN 526,873.34 (309.93)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-020		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65287, 8.88016	NGN 1,014,243.19 (596.61)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-019		Male (77)	Farmer				9.65245, 8.88150	NGN 563,136.10 (331.26)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201-OAA-S-005		Male (34)	Farmer				9.64733, 8.88771	NGN 3,555,55.56 (237.04)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2101- AJA-C-011		Male (37)	Farmer				9.65173, 8.87992	NGN 1,162,213.70 (774.81)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-018		Male (27)	Farmer				9.65006, 8.88219	NGN 146,908.00 (97.94)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-017		Male (61)	Farmer				9.64787, 8.88070	NGN 2,991,359.95 (1,994.24)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-016		Male 41()	Farmer				9.64929, 8.88273	NGN 2,534,443.26 (1,689.63)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-015		Male (42)	Farmer				9.65017, 8.87997	NGN 1,169,701.96 (779.80)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-014		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65084, 8.88051	NGN 260,999.24 (174.00)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-06		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64697, 8.88516	NGN 4300,71.11 (286.71)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-05		Male (44)	Farmer				9.64722, 8.88541	NGN 309,671.11 (206.45)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-04		Male (44)	Farmer				9.65112, 8.88088	NGN 256,660.22 (171.11)	




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-012		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65153, 8.87922	NGN 1,839,761.64 (1,226.51)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-07		Male (44)	Farmer				9.65064, 8.88835	NGN 366,791.11 (244.53)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-010		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65477, 8.88039	NGN 707,336.73 (471.56)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-08		Male (27)	Farmer				9.64819, 8.88790	NGN 610,422.20 (406.95)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-013		Male (51)	Farmer				9.65163, 8.88056	NGN 620,402.26 (413.60)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2201- AJA-C-09		Male (47)	Farmer				9.64831, 8.88685	NGN 168,703.92 (112.47)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-031		Male ()	Farmer				9.64803, 8.88826	NGN 131,237.67 (87.49)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-033		Male (70)	Farmer				9.64818, 8.88884	NGN 1,151,449.29 (767.63)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-034		Male (72)	Farmer				9.64763, 8.88837	NGN 3,655,514.19 (2,437.01)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-025		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65125, 8.87651	NGN 100,000.00 (66.67)	
Sapz-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-032		Male (41)	Farmer				9.64786, 8.88788	NGN 104,909.03 (69.94)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-033		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64776, 8.88745	NGN 134,996.67 (90.00)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-034		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64772, 8.88690	NGN 87,516.67 (58.34)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-036		Male (42)	Farmer				9.65304, 8.87726	NGN 474,054.64 (316.04)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-035		Male (74)	Farmer				9.64952, 8.88441	NGN 1400,00.00 (93.33)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-037		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65314, 8.87370	NGN 1,732,319.63 (1,154.88)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-P-036		Male (51)	Farmer				9.65013, 8.88415	NGN 11,427,555.56 (7,618.37)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-037		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65452, 8.87409	NGN 1,003,140.22 (668.76)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-038		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65385, 8.87486	NGN 767,969.42 (511.98)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-P-037		Female (47)	Farmer				9.64770, 8.88565	NGN 1,503,288.89 (1,002.19)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-041		Male (71)	Farmer				9.65376, 8.87331	NGN 1,130,124.47 (753.42)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-P-038		Male (32)	Farmer				9.64782, 8.88536	NGN 1,391,688.89 (927.79)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-AJA-C-041		Male (41)	Farmer					NGN 253,186.48 (168.79)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-039		Male (57)	Farmer				9.64935, 8.88638	NGN 154,000.00 (102.67)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-042		Male (48)	Farmer				9.65439, 8.87065	NGN 1,540,495.63 (1,027.00)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-026		Male (55)	Farmer				9.66140, 8.87144	NGN 235,489.89 (156.99)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-043		Male (37)	Farmer				9.65426, 8.86993	NGN 1,131,528.97 (754.35)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-040		Male (64)	Farmer				9.65007, 8.88651	NGN 899,900.00 (599.93)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-027		Male (56)	Farmer				9.66146, 8.87096	NGN 160,000.00 (106.67)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-044		Male (51)	Farmer				9.65346, 8.87010	NGN 1,021,026.53 (680.68)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SARZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-041		Male (36)	Farmer				9.64904, 8.88668	NGN 288,000.00 (192.00)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-028		Male (54)	Farmer				9.66077, 8.87078	NGN 1,361,833.33 (801.08)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-045		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65517, 8.87062	NGN 1,324,715.16 (779.24)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-P-042		Male (28)	Farmer				9.64717, 8.88737	NGN 1,938,583.33 (\$1,140.34)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-046		Male (46)	Farmer				9.65563, 8.87081	NGN 1,153,343.10 (\$678.44)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-P-043		Male (48)	Farmer				9.64717, 8.88631	NGN 427,333.33 (\$251.37)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-047		Male (24)	Farmer				9.65115, 8.87132	NGN 1,213,481.90 (\$713.81)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-044		Male (21)	Farmer				9.64809, 8.88650	NGN 845,052.00 (497.09)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-048		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65500, 8.87227	NGN 853,857.11 (491.68)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-049		Male (67)	Farmer				9.65454, 8.87279	NGN 1,422,388.40 (836.70)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-029		Male (56)	Farmer				9.66102, 8.87548	NGN 3,146,566.67 (2.097.71)	
SAOZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-045		Male (43)	Farmer				9.64856, 8.88570	NGN 1,483,511.46 (872.65)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-050		Male (52)	Farmer				9.65502, 8.87347	NGN 3,035,777.78 (1,785.75)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-051		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65532, 8.87445	NGN 552,260.57 (324.86)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-030		Male (42)	Farmer				9.65278, 8.87523	NGN 318,115.00 (187.13)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-052		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65571, 8.87383	NGN 459,567.29 (270.33)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-031		Male (32)	Farmer				9.65155, 8.87516	NGN 3,683,133.06 (2,166.55)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-053		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65537, 8.87550	NGN 998,321.97 (587.25)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-054		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65594, 8.87596	NGN 882,620.65 (519.19)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-032		Male (63)	Farmer				9.65150, 8.87558	NGN 967,026.00 (568.84)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-047		Male (65)	Farmer				9.64763, 8.88404	NGN 442,185.00 (260.11)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-055		Male (51)	Farmer					NGN 1,232,505.48 (245.66)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-033		Male (24)	Farmer				9.65214, 8.87503	NGN 592,837.00 (348.73)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-048		Male (33)	Farmer				9.64794, 8.88286	NGN 2,016,200.00 (1,186.00)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-056		Male (30)	Farmer				9.65424, 8.87815	NGN 646,912.96 (380.54)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-034		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65283, 8.87607	NGN 498,407.70 (293.18)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-057		Male (30)	Farmer				9.65385, 8.87834	NGN 480,678.78 (282.75)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2301-OAA-P- 049		Male (66)	Farmer				9.64746, 8.88225	NGN 6,056,844.44 (4,037.90)	
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2301-MBM-C- 035		Male (42)	Farmer				9.65334, 8.87479	NGN 552,291.00 (324.88)	
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2301- AJA-C- 058		Male (32)	Farmer				9.65438, 8.87870	NGN 1,316,568.73 (774.45)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-P-050		Male (51)	Farmer				9.64810, 8.88392	NGN 1,093,750.00 (643.38)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-059		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65414, 8.88036	NGN 1,730,072.73 (1,017.69)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-036		Male (37)	Farmer				9.65393, 8.87568	NGN 476,416.00 (280.24)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-060		Male (32)	Farmer				9.65649, 8.88197	NGN 1,884,077.50 (1,256.05)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-037		Male (40)	Farmer				9.65298, 8.87784	NGN 547,411.00 (322.01)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-051		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65801, 8.88021	NGN 277,400.00 (163.18)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-MBM-C-038		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65582, 8.88010	NGN 1,137,662.00 (669.21)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-TMO-C-003		Male (37)	Farmer				9.64988, 8.88132	NGN 2,916,643.17 (1,715.67)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-TMO-C-004		Male (67)	Farmer				9.64775, 8.88176	NGN 216,880.95 (127.58)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-C-052		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64996, 8.87545	NGN 541,158.33 (318.33)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301- AJA-C-061		Male (51)	Farmer				9.65017, 8.88341	NGN 758,546.76 (446.21)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-OAA-P-046		Male (37)	Farmer				9.64785, 8.88446	NGN 5,564,560.00 (3709.71)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-TMO-C-001		Female (40)	Farmer				9.650469, 8.878505	NGN 141,603.46 (83.30)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-TMO-002		Female (42)	Farmer				9.650605N, 8.878583E	NGN 120,806.54 (71.06)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-019		Male (54)	Farmer				9.65468 N, 8.87801 E	NGN 650,611.08 (382.71)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-023		Male (68)	Farmer				9.65026 N, 8.87380 E	NGN 1,671,679.24 (983.34)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-018		Male (58)	Farmer				9.65242 N, 8.87860 E	NGN 779,112.53 (458.30)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-022		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65457 N, 8.87486 E	NGN 1,564,033.28 (920.02)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-021		Male (30)	Farmer				9.65630 N, 8.87651 E	NGN 772,138.91 (454.20)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-020		Male (56)	Farmer				9.65555 N, 8.87840 E	NGN 2,526,119.42 (1,485.95)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-010		Male (68)	Farmer				9.64789 N, 8.87843 E	NGN 406,833.55 (239.31)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-011		Female (60)	Farmer				9.64742 N, 8.87922 E	NGN 950,086.57 (558.87)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-012		Male (58)	Farmer				9.64880 N, 8.87825 E	NGN 879,647.98 (517.44)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-013		Male (43)	Farmer				9.64816 N, 8.87831 E	NGN 890,928.04 (524.08)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-014		Male (34)	Farmer				9.64861 N, 8.88029 E	NGN 6,277,136.10 (3,692.43)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-015		Male (53)	Farmer				9.64891 N, 8.88140 E	NGN 1,321,103.58 (777.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-016		Male (48)	Farmer				9.64867 N, 8.88104 E	NGN 6,128,390.55 (3,604.94)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2301-SGA-C-017		Male (46)	Farmer				9.64939 N, 8.88002 E	NGN 5,128,390.55 (3,016.70)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-S-053		Male (73)	Farmer					NGN 657,657.53 (432.82)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-062		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64659, 8.87967	NGN 3,823,912.00 (2,249.36)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-P-054		Male (73)	Farmer				9.64719, 8.88648	NGN 487,200.00 (286.59)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-063		Male (47)	Farmer				9.64652, 8.87962	NGN 873,603.65 (513.88)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-024		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65461 N, 8.87619 E	NGN 1,083,610.75 (637.42)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-064		Male (26)	Farmer				9.64823, 8.86621	NGN 251,603.93 (148.00)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-055		Male (35)	Farmer				9.65051, 8.87485	NGN 1,889,373.33 (1,111.40)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-056		Male (72)	Farmer				9.65006, 8.87585	NGN 971,600.00 (571.53)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-025		Female (60)	Farmer				9.65335 N, 8.88037 E	NGN 4,497,766.67 (2,645.75)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-026		Male (39)	Farmer				9.65369 N, 8.88049 E	NGN 1,639,946.67 (1,093.30)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-066		Male (56)	Farmer				9.64677, 8.87928	NGN 1,852,090.12 (1,089.46)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ- PWOMOL- 2401- AJA-C- 065		Male (72)	Farmer				9.64682, 8.87965	NGN 5,781,921.11 (3,401.13)	
SAPZ-- PWOMOL- 2401-OKL-C- 003		Male (81)	Farmer				9.64775, 8.87979	NGN 4,585,000.00 (2,697.06)	
APZ- PWOMOL- 2401- AJA-C- 067		Male (49)	Farmer				9.65284, 8.87563	NGN 718,408.71 (422.59)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MBM-C-040		Female (46)	Farmer				9.65502, 8.87768	NGN 652,814.60 (384.01)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-068		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65229, 8.87583	NGN 2,460,495.32 (1,447.35)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-057		Male (70)	Farmer				9.65264, 8.87810	NGN 1,688,066.67 (992.98)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-027		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65274 N, 8.87452 E	NGN 569,582.23 (335.05)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401-AJA-C-069		Female (43)	Farmer				9.65276, 8.87674	NGN 4,177,068.68 (2,457.10)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MBM-C-041		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65759, 8.87348	NGN 5,700,016.67 (3,352.95)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-058		Male (53)	Farmer				9.65232, 8.87730	NGN 1,335,000.00 (785.29)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-070		Male (51)	Farmer				9.65433, 8.87545	NGN 1,118,636.26 (\$658.02)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-071		Male (22)	Farmer				9.65322, 8.87435	NGN 666,513.92 (\$ 392.07)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-007		Male (75)	Farmer				9.65465, 8.88844	NGN 5,313,530.00 (\$3,125.61)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-072		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65156, 8.87214	NGN 1,883,583.99 (\$1,107.99.08)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MBM-C-042		Male (80)	Farmer				9.65785, 8.87108	NGN 2,144,666.67 (\$1,261.57)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-059		Male (52)	Farmer				9.65165, 8.87844	NGN 650,000.00 (\$382.35)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-073		Male (50)	Farmer				9.64866, 8.87017	NGN 4,789,937.92 (\$2,817.61)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-060		Male (39)	Farmer				9.65078, 8.87854	NGN 1,657,666.67 (\$975.10)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MBM-C-043		Male (51)	Farmer				9.65755, 8.87065	NGN 523,000.00 (\$307.65)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-074		Male (50)	Farmer				9.64986, 8.87009	NGN 931,630.43 (\$548.02)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-C-OKL-005		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65776, 8.88023	NGN 2,930,287.00 (\$1,723.70)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-074		Female (50)	Farmer				9.65066, 8.87031	NGN 1,098,261.81 (\$646.04)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-061		Male (55)	Farmer				9.65547, 8.87757	NGN 1,096,583.33 (\$645.05)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-008		Male (18)	Farmer				9.65662, 8.86970	NGN 1,044,462.60 (\$614.39)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-076		Female (50)	Farmer				9.65013, 8.87084	NGN 6,285,759.66 (\$3,697.51)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-OAA-C062		Male (40)	Farmer				9.65658, 8.87686	NGN 636,500.00 (\$374.41)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-009		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65705, 8.87122	NGN 656,125.98 (\$385.96)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-077		Male (46)	Farmer				9.65203, 8.87238	NGN 4,749,889.19 (\$2,794.05)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-078		Male (66)	Farmer				9.65121, 8.87315	NGN 1,190,694.20 (\$700.41)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-063		Male (38)	Farmer				9.65361, 8.87759	NGN 624,833.33 (\$367.55)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-079		Male (66)	Farmer				9.65125, 8.87472	NGN 1,119,487.55 (\$658.52)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-079		Male (51)	Farmer				9.65284, 8.86965	NGN 451,202.45 (\$265.41)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MBM-C-044		Male (33)	Farmer				9.66187, 8.87281	NGN 983,966.67 (\$578.80)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL--2401-OAA-C-064		Male (61)	Farmer				9.64668, 8.87925	NGN 145,180.00 (\$85.40)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MAT-C-001		Male (33)	Farmer				9.65651, 8.86858	NGN 435,514.00 (\$256.18)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-065		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64650, 8.87925	NGN 205,166.67 (\$120.69)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MAT-C-002		Male (22)	Farmer				9.65563, 8.86932	NGN 704,829.65 (\$414.61)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MBM-C-045		Male (57)	Farmer				9.66192, 8.86994	NGN 708,000.00 (\$416.47)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401-AJA-C-080		Male (25)	Farmer				9.66079, 8.87115	NGN 401,071.20 (\$235.92)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MBM-C-046		Male (45)	Farmer				9.66167, 8.87030	NGN 268,241.00 (\$ 157.79)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-067		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65549, 8.86813	NGN 867,500.00 (\$510.29)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2401- AJA-C-082		Male (60)	Farmer				9.66213, 8.87018	NGN 772,540.00 (\$454.44)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-069		Male (37)	Farmer				9.65454, 8.86935	NGN 494,800.00 (\$291.06)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-070		Male (30)	Farmer				9.65513, 8.86916	NGN 5,807,200.00 (\$3,416.00)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OA-C071		Male (45)	Farmer				9.64629, 8.87239	NGN 525,133.33 (\$308.90)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OOP-C-004		Male (42)	Farmer				9.66127, 8.87167	NGN 303,540.20 (\$178.55)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-072		Male (30)	Farmer				9.64960, 8.87560	NGN 181,342.80 (\$106.67)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OAA-C-066		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65476, 8.86870	NGN 1,028,314.00 (\$604.89)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-034		Male (43)	Farmer				9.66020 N, 8.87016 E	NGN 5,346,705.03 (\$3,145.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-031		Male (34)	Farmer				9.65122 N, 8.87030 E	NGN 1,635,598.51 (\$962.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-033		Male (34)	Farmer				9.66180 N, 8.87431 E	NGN 5,690,619.70 (\$3,347.42)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-032		Male (57)	Farmer				9.66156 N, 8.86957 E	NGN 4,221,772.32 (\$2,483.40)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-030		Male (78)	Farmer				9.65040 N, 8.87274 E	NGN 1,100,175.85 (\$641.16)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-029		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65039 N, 8.87189 E	NGN 4,083,042.90 (\$ 2,401.79)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-SGA-C-028		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65032 N, 8.87015 E	NGN 1,285,565.94 (\$756.22)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-TMO-C-011		Male (59)	Farmer				9.38519N, 852432E	NGN 1,283,766.67 (\$755.16)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-TMO-C-009		Male (26)	Farmer				9.39083N, 8.52331E	NGN 672,318.92 (\$395.48)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-TMO-C-005		Male (30)	Farmer				9.39028N, 8.53180E	NGN 535,326.21 (\$314.90)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-TMO-C-010		Male (76)	Farmer				9.38502N, 8.52442E	NGN 3,163,683.33 (\$1,860.99)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-TMO-C-007		Male (58)	Farmer				9.39012N, 8.52539E	NGN 749,415.86 (\$440.83)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-TMO-C-008		Male (60)	Farmer				9.39231N, 8.52259E	NGN 1,899,204.00 (\$1,117.18)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-TMO-C-006		Male (57)	Farmer				9.38547N, 8.53007E	NGN 1,131,648.51 (\$665.68)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OOP-C-003		Male (25)	Farmer				9.66169, 8.87228	NGN 768,447.68 (\$452.03)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OOP-C-001		Male (57)	Farmer				9.66133, 8.87201	NGN 301,657.01 (\$177.45)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OOP-C-002		Male (45)	Farmer				9.66191, 8.87188	NGN 508,806.40 (\$299.30)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-010		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65587 N, 8.86830 E	NGN 157,333.33 (\$92.95)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-011		Male (60)	Farmer				9.65637 N, 8.86825 E	NGN 980,056.75 (\$576.50)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-012		Male (60)	Farmer				9.65597 N, 8.86888 E	NGN 874,565.00 (\$514.45)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-013		Male (28)	Farmer				9.65487 N, 8.86830 E	NGN 302,026.14 (\$177.66)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-014		Male (43)	Farmer				9.65525 N, 8.86820 E	NGN 210,098.95 (\$123.59)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-015		Male (60)	Farmer				9.65730 N, 8.86862 E	NGN 2,657,289.48 (\$1,563.11)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-016		Male (33)	Farmer				9.65695 N, 8.86908 E	NGN 410,333.33 (\$241.37)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-017		Male (22)	Farmer				9.65672 N, 8.86928 E	NGN 1,245,000.00 (\$732.35)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-MSM-C-018		Male (25)	Farmer				9.65708 N, 8.86963 E	NGN 350,153.60 (\$205.97)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OKL-C-002		Male (60)	Farmer				9.64700, 8.87178	NGN 1,729,678.41 (\$1,017.46)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OKL-C-004		Male (43)	Farmer				9.65735, 8.87336	NGN 4,439,821.97 (\$2,611.66)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OKL-C-010		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65532, 8.88155	NGN 260,000.00 (\$152.94)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OKL-C-009		Male (49)	Farmer				9.66631, 8.87022	NGN 236,777.00 (\$139.28)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OKL-C-007		Male (31)	Farmer				9.64938, 8.87793	NGN 208,868.39 (\$122.86)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2401-OKL-C-006		Male (46)	Farmer				9.65484, 8.88474	NGN 2,000,000.00 (\$1,176.47)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL--2501-OAA-C-074		Male (43)	Farmer				9.66409, 8.87046	NGN 2,116,020.64 (\$1,244.72)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-075		Male (43)	Farmer				9.66378, 8.86910	NGN 1,804,546.58 (\$1,061.50)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MSM-C-019		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65606 N, 8.87023 E	NGN 862,032.00 (\$507.08)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MBM-C-048		Male (48)	Farmer				9.66059, 8.87195	NGN 1,359,608.63 (\$799.77)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-SGA-C-035		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65294 N, 8.87169 E	NGN 1,165,357.79 (\$685.50)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-		Male (37)	Farmer				9.66474, 8.86964	NGN 2,591,004.53 (\$1,524.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MSM-C-020		Male (25)	Farmer				9.65673 N, 8.87010 E	NGN 261,873.19 (\$154.04)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2501-MBM-C- 049		Male (31)	Farmer				9.66129, 8.87235	NGN 288,006.04 (\$169.42)	
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2501-MSM-C- 021		Male (33)	Farmer				9.65660 N, 8.87064 E	NGN 926,778.33 (\$545.16)	
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2501-MSM-C- 022		Female (19)	Farmer				9.65602 N, 8.87100 E	NGN 752,821.98 (\$442.84)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-077		Male (61)	Farmer				9.66183, 8.87347	NGN 1,928,000.00 (\$1,134.12)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MAT-C-004		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65589, 8.87152	NGN 1,276,968.48 (\$751.16)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MBM-C-050		Male (42)	Farmer				9.66121, 8.87312	NGN 671,584.01 (\$395.05)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MSM-C-023		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65632 N, 8.87147 E	NGN 331,793.94 (\$195.17)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MSM-C-024		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65682 N, 8.87172 E	NGN 321,071.89 (\$188.87)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MAT-C-005		Male (58)	Farmer				9.65603, 8.87530	NGN 183,117.00 (\$107.72)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MSM-C-025		Male (61)	Farmer				9.65656 N, 8.87203 E	NGN 502,596.74 (\$295.65)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-091		Male (35)	Farmer				9.65255, 8.87384	NGN 630,809.17 (\$371.06)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MSM-C-026		Male (23)	Farmer				9.65710 N, 8.87218 E	NGN 198,667.97 (\$116.68)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-094		Male (22)	Farmer				9.64932, 8.87298	NGN 1,473,423.52 (\$866.72)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-078		Male (45)	Farmer				9.66200, 8.87081	NGN 651,475.36 (\$383.22)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MAT-C-006		Male (40)	Farmer				9.65240, 8.88087	NGN 1,943,715.33 (\$1,143.36)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MBM-C-051		Male (43)	Farmer				9.66171, 8.87162	NGN 165,878.52 (\$97.58)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-079		Male (25)	Farmer				9.66233, 8.86812	NGN 1,440,000.00 (\$847.06)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-095		Male (57)	Farmer				9.65347, 8.87860	NGN 315,955.23 (\$185.86)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-094		Male (57)	Farmer				9.65104, 8.87425	NGN 812,655.42 (\$478.03)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2501- AJA-C- 092		Male (37)	Farmer				9.64973, 8.87338	NGN 2,306,213.34 (\$1,356.60)	
APZ- PWOMOL- 2501- AJA-C- 083		Male (30)	Farmer				9.65125, 8.87312	NGN 1,225,344.09 (\$720.79)	
APZ- PWOMOL- 2501- AJA-C- 084		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65408, 8.86920	NGN 1,317,616.09 (\$775.07)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-085		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65342, 8.86883	NGN 1,252,785.89 (\$736.93)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-086		Male (35)	Farmer				9.65231, 8.87052	NGN 313,467.43 (\$184.39)	
APZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-087		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65093, 8.87480	NGN 1,181,795.43 (\$695.17)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
APZ- PWOMOL- 2501- AJA-C- 088		Female (44)	Farmer				9.65208, 8.87284	NGN 1,092,576.98 (\$642.69)	
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2501- AJA-C- 089		Female (70)	Farmer				9.65218, 8.87348	NGN 1,145,028.54 (\$673.55)	
SAPZ- PWOMOL- 2501- AJA-C- 090		Male (35)	Farmer				9.65225, 8.87405	NGN 603,167.65 (\$354.80)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MSM-C-027		Female (54)	Farmer				9.64692, 8.88154	NGN 929,346.05 (\$546.67)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL--2501-OAA -C-080		Male (60)	Farmer				9.65596, 8.87284	NGN 1,332,000.00 (\$783.53)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501- AJA-C-096		Male (34)	Farmer				9.65834, 8.87033	NGN 474,866.46 (\$279.33)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-081		Male (65)	Farmer				9.65545, 8.87263	NGN 814,221.80 (\$478.95)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MBM-C-052		Male (41)	Farmer				9.65969, 8.86976	NGN 824,000.00 (\$484.71)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-082		Male (43)	Farmer				9.65750, 8.87268	NGN 927,836.00 (\$545.79)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MBM-C-053		Male (38)	Farmer				9.66026, 8.86966	NGN 599,598.20 (\$352.70)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-OAA-C-073		Male (43)	Farmer				9.66104, 8.87368	NGN 843,080.50 (\$495.93)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-STO-C-003		Male (45)	Farmer				9.647240N, 8.886411E	NGN 180,652.65 (\$106.27)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-STO-C-003		Male (72)	Farmer				9.647441N, 8.883482E	NGN 806,913.30 (\$474.65)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-STO-C-005		Male (52)	Farmer				9.656686N, 8.872647E	NGN 1,159,107.70 (\$681.83)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-STO-C-001		Male (64)	Farmer				9.648217N 8.882304N	NGN 1,148,969.35 (\$675.86)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-STO-C-004		Male (65)	Farmer				9.649580N, 8.877710E	NGN 328,939.70 (\$193.49)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-C-OKL-011		Male (35)	Farmer				9.64749, 8.88798	NGN 268,502.40 (\$157.94)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-C-OKL-012		Male (62)	Farmer				9.65019, 8.88735	NGN 826,132.40 (\$485.96)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-OAA-P-083		Male (70)	Farmer				9.64683, 8.87881	NGN 1,574,033.33 (\$925.90)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-C-OKL-013		Male (46)	Farmer				9.64709, 8.88098	NGN 661,735.84 (\$389.26)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-OAA-P-084		Male (52)	Farmer				9.64715, 8.87868	NGN 2,144,133.33 (\$1,261.25)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-OAA-C-085		Male (89)	Farmer				9.65639, 8.87475	NGN 1,141,873.33 (\$671.69)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-OAA-C-086		Male (60)	Farmer				9.65480, 8.87528	NGN 214,020.00 (\$125.89)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-OAA-C-087		Male (33)	Farmer				9.66016, 8.87190	NGN 2,465,600.00 (\$1,450.35)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-OAA-C-088		Male (50)	Farmer				9.65456, 8.88218	NGN 478,684.00 (\$281.58)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701+OAA-C-089		Male (49)	Farmer				9.65558, 8.88253	NGN 1,081,850.40 (\$636.38)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-014		Male (46)	Farmer				9.66104, 8.87431	NGN 359,000.00 (\$211.18)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-015		Male (46)	Farmer				9.66009, 8.87418	NGN 15,842,312.40 (\$9,319.01)	



RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MMM-C-007		Male (30)	Farmer				9.66301 N, 8.87373 E	NGN 16,213,4546.67 (\$9,537.33)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-016		Male (40)	Farmer					NGN 1,023,549.43 (\$602.09)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-017		Male (55)	Farmer				9.65963, 8.87529	NGN 1,355,738.88 (\$797.49)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-018		Male (65)	Farmer				9.66056, 8.87723	NGN 2,487,058.43 (\$1,426.98)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MAT-C-009		Male (36)	Farmer				9.65746, 8.86944	NGN 562,771.82 (\$331.04)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MAT-C-010		Male (63)	Farmer				9.65584, 8.86787	NGN 2,110,713.43 (\$1,241.60)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MMM-C-005		Male (47)	Farmer				9.66009, 8.87418	NGN 16,384,473.73 (\$9,637.93)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-021		Male (52)	Farmer				9.65864, 8.87777	NGN 309,990.37 (\$182.35)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-022		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65802, 8.87790	NGN 272,745.90 (\$160.44)	




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MAT-C-008		Male (80)	Farmer				9.65167, 8.88457	NGN 5,859,894.10 (\$3,447.00)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-OAA-C-090		Male (20)	Farmer				9.65303, 8.87082	NGN 5,235,009.55 (\$3,271.88)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MSM-C-028		Male (53)	Farmer				9.66112 N, 8.86890 E	NGN 2,494,133.48 (\$1,558.83)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MAT-C-007		Male (19)	Farmer				9.64858, 8.87912	NGN 29,967,900.00 (\$18,729.94)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-OAA-C-091		Female (37)	Farmer				9.65026, 8.87500	NGN 1,554,288.53 (\$914.29)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-OAA-C-092		Male (25)	Farmer				9.65484, 8.87962	NGN 4,525,981.80 (\$2,662.34)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2701-MMM-C-004		Male (34)	Farmer				9.66016, 8.87190	NGN 5,727,066.67 (\$3,579.42)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MMM-C-006		Male (43)	Farmer				9.66449 N, 8.87236 E	NGN 14,784,920.67 (\$8,697.01)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MSM-C-029		Female (48)	Farmer				9.66449 N, 8.87236 E	NGN 1,540,714.00 (\$962.95)	



RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MSM-C-030		Female (35)	Farmer				9.66301 N, 8.87373 E	NGN 1,896,623.33 (\$1,185.39)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-STO-008		Male (56)	Farmer				9.651916N, 8.871083E	NGN 1,376,724.29 (\$809.84)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-STO-C-006		Male (63)	Farmer				9.648478N, 8.887218E	NGN 1,801,184.85 (\$1,059.52)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE



CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-STO-009		Male (77)	Farmer				9.650642N, 8.875315E	NGN 538,182.50 (\$316.58)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-STO-C-007		Male (60)	Farmer				9.652446N, 8.874750E	NGN 636,780.52 (\$374.58)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-013		Male (62)	Farmer				9.66392, 8.87208	NGN 559,240.00 (\$328.96)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-028		Male (43)	Farmer				9.65752, 8.87957	NGN 435,323.70 (\$256.07)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-019		Male (46)	Farmer				9.65806, 8.87750	NGN 613,622.47 (\$360.95)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-020		Male (47)	Farmer				9.65895, 8.87772	NGN 125,496.24 (\$73.82)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-023		Male (28)	Farmer				9.65835, 8.87690	NGN 1,614,061.00 (\$949.45)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MMM-C-001		Male (38)	Farmer				9.66378, 8.86910	NGN 4,176,746.58 (\$2,610.47)	




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-024		Male (24)	Farmer				9.65872, 8.87857	NGN 1,320,784.55 (\$776.93)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-025		Male (34)	Farmer				9.65799, 8.87867	NGN 218,201.55 (\$128.35)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE




CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-026		Female (50)	Farmer				9.65757, 8.87856	NGN 188,187.85 (\$110.70)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MMM-C-001		Male (54)	Farmer				9.65342, 8.86883	NGN 2,949,633.27 (\$1,843.52)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MMM-C-002		Male (59)	Farmer				9.647441N, 8.883482E	NGN 2,104,018.47 (\$1,315.01)	




RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MMM-C-003		Male (51)	Farmer				9.656686N, 8.872647E	NGN 3,021,931.08 (\$1,888.71)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-C-OKL-027		Male (45)	Farmer				9.65705, 8.87897	NGN 518,191.20 (\$323.87)	
SPAZ-PWOMOL - 1002-OAA-C-098		Male (70)	Farmer				9.65771, 8.86926	NGN 3,037.503.89 (\$1,898.44)	


CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0502-MAT-C-012		Male (63)	Farmer				9.64855, 8.88802	NGN 263,964.25 (\$164.98)	
SPAZ-PWOMOL - 1002-OAA-C-099		Male (57)	Farmer				9.656686N, 8.872647E	NGN 5,005,682.68 (\$3,128.55)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-1002-OAA-C-099		Male (42)	Farmer				9.64857, 8.88471	NGN 5,136,946.67 (\$3,021.73)	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-1002-OAA-C-100		Male (42)	Farmer				9.64857, 8.88471	NGN 4,926,794.67 (\$2,898.11)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MMM-C-008		Male (60)	Farmer				9.651916N, 8.871083E	NGN 8,834,998.91 (\$5,521.87)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MMM-C-009		Male (58)	Farmer				9.648478N, 8.887218E	NGN 9,466,376.51 (\$5,568.46)	

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP'S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-1002-OAA-P-1002		Male (36)	Farmer				9.64823, 8.88471	NGN 3,096,000.00 (\$1,821.18)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MMM-C-010		Male (68)	Farmer				9.650642N, 8.875315E	NGN 1,041,908.48 (\$612.89)	
SAPZ-PWOMOL-2501-MBM-C-047		Fermale (42)	Farmer				9.66145, 8.87116	NGN 276,872.00 \$162.87	

RAP FOR SPECIAL AGRO-PROCESSING ZONE II PROGRAM, PLATEAU STATE

CODE PAP	FIRST AND LAST NAMES OF THE PAP	SEX (M, F) AND AGE	PROFESSION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF PAP	TEL. OF THE PAP AND/OR REPRESENTATIVE	PAP’S PICTURE	IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	GPS COORDINATES OF THE AFFECTED PROPERTY/IES	REAL COMPENSATION COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY & DOLLARS	WITNESS/ NEIGHBOR OF THE PAP (NAMES AND TEL.)
SAPZ-PWOMOL-0102-MAT-C-003		Male (21)	Farmer				9.65813, 8.87219	NGN 1,446,789.59 \$851.05	

ANNEX IIA: Signed Individual Agreement Forms

Removed to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of PAPs