

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

FOR

SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE FOR THE AGRO INDUSTRIAL HUB IN ARGUNGU, KEBBI STATE, NIGERIA



Presented by



KEBBI STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	2
List of Tables	6
List of Figures	7
List of Plates	8
List of Acronyms and Abbreviation	9
List of Consultants/Report Preparers	10
Executive Summary	11

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1	Resettlement Action Plan	25
1.2	Need for the RAP	26
1.3	The Project Site	26
1.4	Objectives of the RAP	31
1.5	RAP Survey Methodologies	32
1.6	Structure of the RAP	33

CHAPTER TWO

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1	The Project Proponent	34
2.2	Background of the Project	34
2.3	Project Components	35

CHAPTER THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1	Introduction	42
3.2	The Nigerian Constitution and Relevant Legal Provisions	42
3.3	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	45
3.4	Overview of the Land Acquisition Process in Nigeria	48
3.5	International Resettlement Policies and Guidelines	50

CHAPTER FOUR

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

4.1	An Overview	58
4.2	Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities	59
4.3	Engagement Methodology	63
4.3.1	<i>Stakeholder Identification</i>	63
4.3.2	<i>Stakeholder Engagement Methods</i>	64
4.3.3	<i>Stakeholder Engagement and Security</i>	65
4.4	Key Topics Discussed	65
4.4.1	<i>Declaration of the Cut-Off Date</i>	65
4.4.2	<i>Resettlement Site Selection</i>	65
4.4.3	<i>Formation of a Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)</i>	66
4.4.4	<i>Grievance Mechanism</i>	66
4.4.5	<i>Livelihood Discussions</i>	66
4.5	Local Perspectives on the Project and its Impacts	66

CHAPTER FIVE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

5.1	Introduction	68
5.2	Affected Community and People	69
5.3	Traditional Administrative Structure	70
5.4	Demographic Characteristic	71

CHAPTER SIX

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

6.1	Introduction	79
6.2	Types of Losses	80
6.2.1	<i>Agricultural Land Plots</i>	80
6.2.2	<i>Food Crops</i>	80
6.2.3	<i>Trees</i>	81
6.2.4	<i>Non-Agricultural Income/Livelihood Sources</i>	81

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

7.1	Introduction	82
7.2	Eligibility Criteria	82
7.3	Categories of Affected People	85
7.4	Compensation Requirements	85
7.5	Entitlement Matrix	87
7.6	Valuation Method for Top-Up Compensation	88

CHAPTER EIGHT

IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS STRATEGY

8.1	Introduction	89
8.2	Livelihood Restoration and Improvement	92
8.3	Gender	94
8.4	Capacity Building and Training	94
8.5	Transitional Support	95
8.6	Implementation	95

CHAPTER NINE

COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

9.1	General	101
9.2	Grievance Redress Approach	101
9.3	Management of reported grievance	103
9.4	Roles and Responsibilities in Grievance Management	104
9.5	Record Keeping	105

CHAPTER TEN

RAP IMPLEMENTATION, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

10.1	Overview	106
10.2	The Two-Tier Management Structure	106
10.3	Institutions	110

CHAPTER ELEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1	Overview	115
11.2	Monitoring and Evaluation objectives	115
11.3	Monitoring	115
11.4	Socio-Economic Baseline	117
11.5	Evaluation	120
11.6	Evaluation Schedule	120
11.7	Completion Audit	121
11.8	Information Management	121

APPENDICES

List of Attendance	123
Compensation Summary sheet	124
Summary Matrix of PAP	125
Summary of Claims	130
Consent form of the Project Affected People (PAP)	132

LIST OF TABLES

Table 0.1: Summary of project impact significance and potential need for compensation	15
Table 0.2: Potential Project Affected Persons	16
Table 0.3: Comprehensive List of Project Affected Population	16
Table 0.4: Proposed Implementation schedule: Development Phase	21
Table 0.5: Compensation Cost	23
Table 1.1 Structure of the RAP	33
Table 2.1: Proposed infrastructure plan within AIH	37
Table 3.1 Comparison of Nigerian Law and Good International Practice of the AfDB, IFC and EIB for Resettlement	52
Table 4.1 Stakeholder Engagement Meetings	59
Table 4.2 List of Stakeholder Engagements conducted between November, 2024	60
Table 4.3 Community and stakeholder concerns	67
Table 6.1: Agricultural Land Losses in the Project Footprint	80
Table 6.2: Tree Losses in the Project Footprint	81
Table 7.1 Eligibility Criteria: Nigerian Legislation, International Good Practice Standards and Project Criteria	83
Table 7.2 Entitlement Matrix for Identified Categories of PAPs	87
Table 7.3 RAP Valuation Procedure	88
Table 8.1: List of Project Affected Population of the proposed SAPZ Project site	90
Table 9.1 Grievances Redress Procedure	98

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Administrative map of Nigeria showing the project host State of Kebbi	29
Figure 1.2: Satellite image of the project area	30
Figure 2.1: Project Layout	40
Figure 2.2: proposed SAPZ Project layout	41
Figure 5.1: Showing Traditional Administrative Structure of Host Community	71
Figure 5.2: Gender Profile of Respondents	72
Figure 5.3: Age Profile of Respondents	72
Figure 5.4: Household size distribution	73
Figure 5.5: Marital Status of Respondents	74
Figure 5.6: Access to education	74
Figure 5.7: Occupation	76
Figure 5.8: Monthly Income Distribution	77

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1.1: Block fence at the proposed AIH site	27
Plate 1.2: Community mosque at the proposed AIH site	27
Plate 1.3: Proposed AIH Project site	28
Plate 1.4: WACOT Rice factory adjacent the project site	28
Plate 4.1: Stakeholders meeting with the Permanent Secretary at his office	62
Plate 4.2: Stakeholder meeting at the Palace, Emir of Argungu	62

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIHs	Agro-Industrial Hubs
SAPZ	Agricultural Transformation Centre
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CRC	Compensation and Relocation Committee
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redressed Mechanism
ISS	Integrated Safeguard Systems
KARDA	Kebbi State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority
KBSG	Kebbi State Government
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LUA	Land Use Act of 1978
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NESREA	National Environmental Standards & Regulations Enforcement Agency
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Persons
RA	Research Assistant
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RSC	Resettlement Steering Committee
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIC	Special Implementation Committee
UN	United Nations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Introduction

The Federal Government of Nigeria proposes to develop a Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) project in Kebbi State. The Special Agro-industrial Processing Zone project is a major investment program of the Federal Government of Nigeria, driven by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) in collaboration with the Kebbi State Government, 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 State.

The main objective of the SAPZ project is to sustainably contribute to poverty alleviation, hunger and inequality while providing opportunities for economic diversification, job creation, building climate resilience and improved livelihoods in Kebbi State. 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 smallholder farmers, women and youth.

Kebbi State Government (KBSG) through the Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Kebbi State is partnering investors to develop Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) at Argungu community Tiggie District in Augi Local Government Area (LGA) on 159 hectares of land.

The proposed SAPZ development will involve land acquisition covering the earmarked 159 hectares of land that is currently being used as agricultural land for cultivation of food crops, and other economic trees. Thus, acquiring this land which is the main source of livelihood for the project affected population requires Kebbi State Government to compensate those affected and ensure that the project implementation does not negatively impact the people as a result of the acquisition. Kebbi State Government has prepared this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report to ensure that land acquisition is undertaken with due respect to the African Development Bank (AfDB) standard of involuntary resettlement policy as well as the state and national regulations of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Accordingly, the Kebbi State Government through the Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Kebbi State commissioned Liquid Power Nigeria Limited to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project.

ES.2 The Location and Description

Kebbi State is a State in the northwestern Nigeria. It bordered east and north of Sokoto and Zamfara States, and to the south by Niger State while its western border forms part of the national borders with Benin Republic for 103km (64 miles) and Niger for 207km (129 miles). Birnin Kebbi is the State's capital and largest city. Kebbi State was formed from Sokoto State on 27th August 1991. Kebbi is the tenth largest in area and 18th most populous of the 36 States of Nigeria, with an estimated population of about 4.4 million as of 2016. The State is known as land of equity.

The proposed location for the proposed SAPZ-AIH project is located at Argungu, Augie LGA under the jurisdiction of Emir of Argungu. The site is along Dagawa-Argungu-Sokoto road within latitude 12°44'05"N and longitude 4°35'40"E. The proposed 159 hectares of land for the SAPZ AIH project is owned by Alhaji Samaila Muhammad Mera (CON), the Emir of Argungu, Kebbi State who has willingly donated the land for the SAPZ AIH. The consent and agreement of donation are attached in Appendix 6 & 7 while the Deed of agreement in support of the donation of the land is appended in Appendix 8.

The proposed 159 hectares of land was voluntarily donated by the Emir as part of his support for the SAPZ Project. The project site is located about 100m to Argungu Polo Park on the right hand side, less than 50m adjacent WACOT Rice Factory, and 4.5km to Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching hospital located inside Argungu town, 7km to Emir of Argungu Palace and 15km to Kebbi – Sokoto boundary. Other notable feature around the project site is Sokoto river at 17km to Sokoto river. The Argungu local government headquarters at Argungu town is 5km from the project site. The distance from the project site to Kebbi airport is around 40km.

ES.3 Objectives of the RAP

The aim of the RAP for the SAPZ project is to identify and assess the displacement impact of the project on project affected persons and formulate a livelihood resettlement plan in compliance with the provisions of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) consisting of all appropriate measures and strategies which are necessary to mitigate the adverse effects of the project, restore and improve the income and livelihoods of project Affected Persons (PAPs). The specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- Engage the project affected persons to have a better understanding of the project, objectives and impacts.
- Involve the PAPs and other stakeholders in developing the resettlement and compensation actions for loss of agricultural farmland.
- Provide reliable information for proper implementation of the RAP.
- Outline institutional arrangements for the implementation of the RAP.
- Develop mitigation measures such that affected persons are not worse off as a result of the project and that their livelihoods are restored or improved from what it was before the project.
- Provide timely and fair compensation to ensure that all PAPs are adequately compensated and/or relocated.
- Provide guidance on the relocation of PAPs whose agricultural farmland will be removed for the project implementation.
- Comply with the principles of Kebbi State and National legislations and requirement on land expropriation as well as the AfDB's ISS.

ES.4 Socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas

The socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the project area considered in this RAP process include population, land-use, land tenure system, social status, economic activities, education, vulnerability profiles, gender, religion and health status. The methodology adopted includes qualitative and quantitative methods that offer an effective means to interact closely and comprehensively with the Argungu community. Thus, the approach is based on a participatory approach that included community meetings, public engagements, as well as consultations with key informants (chiefs, traditional council members, Kebbi State Land Survey officers, and Kebbi Agricultural and Rural Development Authority

(KARDA) staff).

Religion

The majority of the local population are Muslim with only a small number identified as Christian, mostly visitors.

Occupational

Surveyed households within the project district, 46% are farmers; 20% are working blue collar jobs; 2% are civil servants; 14% are students and 18% are unemployed. The main source of income for the households surveyed came from farming and trading/business across the community.

Educational Status

The population of schooling age who never attended western education is 41.3%; 33.8% had basic primary school education (FSLC); 19.7% attended Secondary school (SSCE); 3.1% are Undergraduates; 1.8% are Graduates and 0.3% had a Post-Graduate degree. The very low literacy level within the project affected area is reflected in the significantly low number of existing educational infrastructure support within the area, there are just 3 primary school in the whole ward, and no secondary school. However, Islamic schools about 4 in number was observed within the project communities.

Household Income per annum

48% earned less than N21,000 monthly, 16% earned between N21,000-30,000 monthly, 11% earned N31,000-45,000 monthly, 13% earned N46,000-60,000 monthly, 11% earned above N60,000 monthly (Figure 5-8). The margin of error in the information provided on incomes may be significant considering that some of the respondents may have grossly inflated data provided with the intent that it will bring some sort of welfare packages in the future in accordance with incomes indicated in the survey. Therefore, the data provided could not be independently verified.

ES.5 Social and Economic Impacts of the Project on the Affected People

Impact Survey

Kebbi State Land Survey officers, and Kebbi Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (KARDA) staff) Liquid Power team and Kebbi State Land Survey officers, KARDA staff, as well as Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture jointly carried out the fieldwork on the agricultural farmland of PAPs’ on the proposed 159 hectares SAPZ project site, between 22nd to 28th November, 2024. The team mapped the PAPs land, and carried out detailed economic crops and inventory within the SAPZ project site. The activities involved the use of trained enumerators for the socio-economic data, qualified professionals for the survey and mapping by Adamu Kasimu & Associates and qualified professionals on GIS & Remote Sensing.

Identified Impacts

The proposed SAPZ project based on the engineering designs will potentially impact both negatively and positively on the livelihoods of the host community. Some of the negative impacts as it relates to displacement and involuntary resettlement are as follows:

- Loss of agricultural farmland by the land squatters
- Loss of economic trees/crops and valuable crops
- Loss of livelihood by the peasant farmers whose main livelihood depended on the land and economic trees.

The summary of project impact significance and potential need for compensation is presented in Table 0.1.

Table 0.1: Summary of project impact significance and potential need for compensation

S/N	Population Group	Identified project impact	Impact significance	Need for resettlement
1.	Landowner	Loss of agricultural land	Significant	Land voluntarily donated by the owner (see evidence in Annex 8.
2.	Squatters on farmland within the SAPZ project site	Loss of access to agricultural farmland and stress of relocating to a new place	Significant but can be reduced by mitigation measures	Compensation for temporary displacement required in line with AfDB policy.
3.	Owners of economic trees, and crops	loss of valuable agricultural assets and	Significant	Yes, compensation required.

	including cultivated farmlands	livelihoods		
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Source: Liquid Power fieldwork, 2024

Identification of Project Affected Population

A total 24 persons and 1 asset (public mosque) will be affected by the proposed SAPZ project and associated land acquisition. These persons include squatters within the proposed SAPZ project site. The identified project affected persons (PAPs) are summarized in Table 0.2.

Table 0.2: Potential Project Affected Persons

S/N	Community	Total land area (hectares)	Economic trees	No of PAPs	Asset
1.	Argungu	159	202	24	1
	Total	159	202	24	1

Source: Liquid Power fieldwork, 2024

In consideration of the project affected population, the categories of PAPs identified are the squatters and owners of economic trees/crops within the SAPZ project site.

The comprehensive list of PAPs/Asset is presented in Table 0.3.

Table 0.3: Comprehensive List of Project Affected Population of the proposed SAPZ Project site

S/N	NAMES/ASSET	SEX	TEL: NO	COMMUNITY
1.	Sanusi Abubakar	M	08161357390	Argungu
2.	Garba Haruna Argungu	M	09029764048	Argungu
3.	Alhaji Umar Jari	M	08131809196	Argungu
4.	Prof. Usman Mohammed Mera	M	08138318937	Argungu
5.	Community assets (mosque & public toilet)	Asset		Argungu
6.	Kabiru Abdullahi	M	08029041693	Argungu
7.	Ibrahim Mohammed Mera (rep. by Garba Sani)	M	08036927708	Argungu
8.	Basiru Adamu	M	07061040194	Argungu
9.	Alhaji Faliha Alhassan	M	08139603151	Argungu
10.	Abubakar Abdullahi Argungu	M	07084314702	Argungu
11.	Ya'u Aliyu	M	08066779433	Argungu
12.	Haruna Abdulrahman	M		Argungu
13.	Mohammad Adamu Kamfani	M		Argungu
14.	Asma'u Habibu	F		Argungu
15.	Aminu Nura	M		Argungu
16.	Sa'idu Samaila	M		Argungu
17.	Zubairu Dakanawa	M		Argungu
18.	Adamu Garba	M		Argungu
19.	Alhaji Aliyu Balarabe	M		Argungu
20.	Alhassan A. Lawal	M		Argungu

21.	Zayyanu A. Lawal	M		Argungu
22.	Abubakar Mohammed Augie	M		Argungu
23.	Yunsa Usman	M		Argungu
24.	Zara'u Abdulmumini	F		Argungu
25.	Muhammed Ibrahim	M		Argungu

Source: Liquid Power fieldwork, 2024

ES.6 Legal and Institutional Framework for Resettlement

In the development of the RAP report, various National Laws of Nigeria and Kebbi State government, as well as the African Development Bank guidelines and policies, and other international guidelines and best practices relevant to land, Land-acquisition and compensation issues were reviewed. This report has been developed with due consideration of these laws and regulations, especially the African Development Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement for impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement.

In Nigeria, the Land Use Act CAP L5 LFN, 2004 remains the key legislation that deal with land ownership, expropriation, entitlement, compensation and resettlement issues. While the policy or procedures governing resettlement and/ or restoration is poorly defined within the context of this act as the law mostly recognizes land for cash compensation, AfDB requires the project sponsor to identify, review, and abide by all laws of the host country that are applicable to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Notwithstanding, other applicable policies and institutional frameworks dealing with issues related to land use, acquisition, resettlement planning and operations were appraised in development of this RAP. These include:

- The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999.
- Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act CAP N138 LFN, 2014.
- African Development Bank Group's Integrated Safeguards System, 2023

All relevant policies, laws and administrative and institutional frameworks were reviewed to explore their adequacy in covering involuntary resettlement issues and to examine their consistency as well as international conventions, principles and frameworks which Nigeria is signatory to.

National Legislation on Land Acquisition

The basic legal framework for rights to land and land acquisition in Nigeria is the Land Use

Act, under the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria. The Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria, as amended in 2004 vests all land within the urban areas of any Nigerian State in the Executive Governor of that State. Land within the rural areas of the State is vested on the Local Government. The law provides for compensation to holders of any land title when such land is acquired for public use. For Developed Land, the Governor in the case of urban areas or Local Government Chairman in the case of rural areas may, in lieu of compensation, offer resettlement in any other place as a reasonable alternative commensurate to the land being expropriated and in acceptance of such resettlement, the holder's right to compensation shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied.

Interest in land in Nigeria can be grouped into two distinct categories. Rights that are held through Nigerian traditional systems and the Rights that are derived from the Nigerian legal system. The traditional land tenure (interest) is also known as Customary tenure regulated by traditional rules (Customary Law) and then interest in land through the legal system, involves statutory tenure, secured and expressed through the Land Use Act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Customary Land Tenure refers to the unwritten land ownership practices by various communities under the customary law, such Tenure still exists in many parts of southern Nigeria where land has not been registered, the management of customary land tenure lies with the respective family heads and traditional heads. Both systems are applicable to the proposed land for AIH project site.

Compensation and eligibility

These legislations recognize the importance of compensation to those whose land is affected by government activities, especially involuntary acquisition where such land is intended for public good and use like in the case of Argungu AIH Project site. Despite this, the current Nigerian legislation is not explicit on resettlement. The determination of compensation is based on market value in Nigeria law section 29, sub-section 4 (a) (b) which agrees that compensation be paid on the land for an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked, buildings, installation or improvements thereon for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvement and crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon.

Dispute resolution

Section 30 of the Land use Act, stipulates that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land-use and allocation committee.

Livelihood restoration

There is no legal framework requiring government to restore livelihood or make provisions for restoration of livelihood in the Land use Act, neither was there any provision for consideration for vulnerable, or indigenous people in the Act.

International requirements for land acquisition and resettlement:

African Development Bank's OS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement 2023

Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard (OS) 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, restrictions on land access or land use, and loss of property/assets can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term 'involuntary resettlement' refers to both of these impacts and the processes to mitigate and compensate for them. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right or genuine opportunity, free from coercion or intimidation, to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land access or use that result in loss of assets or displacement.

Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized, and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. Physical investment supported by the Bank may only be carried out if the required land is not free from any encumbrances, occupation or conflict, and/or has been the subject of negotiated adequate prior compensation, and finally secured for the benefit of the project concerned.

Eligibility classification

Eligibility of affected persons may be classified as follows:

- Persons who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities;
- Persons do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census or evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary or national law in the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site, or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights;
- Persons 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. If they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they were in occupancy within the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the Borrower, they may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

Compensation

When land acquisition or restrictions on land access and use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower shall offer affected persons compensation at full replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject

to the provisions of paras. 35 to 44 of this OS (see OS5 2023).

Affected people will be compensated for all their losses at the full replacement cost 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 shall give preference to land-based resettlement strategies, and as a matter of priority, will offer land-for-land compensation and/or in-kind compensation in lieu of cash compensation where feasible. If there are significant time delays that render previously agreed replacement costs and compensation materially below current replacement costs and compensation, then appropriate adjustments may be required.

- The Borrower shall take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this OS has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and resettlement assistance and/or moving allowances have been provided to them in addition to compensation. In addition, livelihood restoration¹⁹⁰ and improvement programmes will commence in a timely manner in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.

Economic Displacement

- When projects affect livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that they are provided transparently, consistently, and equitably. The plan will incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed. The mitigation of economic displacement will be considered complete when the completion audit concludes that the affected persons or communities have received all of the assistance for which they are eligible and have been provided with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.

The Two-Tier Management Structure

Fundamental to the success of a RAP institutional framework is a management system that consists of two levels. These levels of management are referred to as:

- **Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC):** the higher-level advisory/ supervisory, strategic body which enables the crucial involvement of senior Project management and Government figures to steer the overall process, ensure governance checks and balances and resolve key problems.
- **Community Resettlement Committee (CRC):** the lower level, hands on implementing body which facilitates the intense involvement of implementers, including on the ground Project staff to action the process and ensure that practical progress is made.

The two-tiered system is preferable because, in terms of governance, the bodies are separate from one another, but also interdependent. This form of governance is conducive to reciprocal monitoring, and accordingly, is more likely to result in quality delivery, greater accountability and mutual attentiveness to operational and other issues and concerns, as and when these arise.

Ultimate responsibility for overseeing the resettlement process is vested in the RSC, under which the CRC will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the RAP. This two-tier structure is responsible for:

- planning resettlement measures;
- information sharing;
- engagement and consultation with local communities;
- grievance resolution; and
- monitoring and evaluation.

Most importantly, these institutions will help to ensure transparency and that measures identified in the RAP are acceptable to stakeholders.

Chapter 10 shows the composition of the Resettlement Steering Committee and the interactions between the various stakeholders that will be involved in the RAP implementation process. Section 10.3 outline the key roles and responsibilities for the RSC

and the CRC. The Liquid Power team will work with each of these committees to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities. On-going facilitation will be provided by the Liquid Power team as part of their RAP implementation role.

ES.7 Proposed Implementation Schedule

The proposed implementation and management of the RAP schedule is designed to facilitate prompt compensation and resettlement of the PAPs. The RAP process needs to be time bound, within an agreeable budget. The RAP shall be implemented under the supervision of Kebbi State Land Survey, KARDA and the Kebbi State Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Lands, Kebbi State Survey and KARDA shall all witness the implementation. The RAP activities will be executed in accordance with the schedule designed below in Table 0.4.

Table 0.4: Proposed Implementation schedule: Development Phase

Description of activity	Time schedule			
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Appointment of RAP Implementing Unit				
Formation of Community Liaison Committee (CLC) and PAP Committee (PC)				
RAP Verification Exercise				
Establishment and implementation of Grievances Redress Mechanism				
Compensate All PAPs				
RAP Completion Audit				
Program Administration				

Source: Liquid Power Nigeria Limited

ES.8 Compensation Procedures

The compensation process will be carried out by the RAP Implementing Consultant (LIC) under the supervision of the Kebbi State Ministry of Finance, constituted PAP Committee (PAPC) and third-party NGO recruited to witness the process.

The following principles will be followed for payment of compensation:

- Compensation shall be paid prior to land acquisition
- Compensation shall be paid for asset

- Compensation will be at replacement cost using market value

ES.9 Livelihood Restoration

One important objective of the RAP is to develop programs that focus on improving the livelihoods of the PAPs and or restore them to the pre-displacement levels.

At the SAPZ project site, impact on agricultural land with economic trees/crops is huge such that sustainability of livelihood of affected PAPs will be threatened hence cash for crops compensation is adopted.

Other factors to be considered in the livelihood restoration are:

- Development of capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment, and skills acquisition related Agro-allied enterprises.
- Adequate compensation to all the PAPs for loss of agricultural produce on farmland, relocation and income lost.

ES.10 Compensation Plan

Eligibility

Persons considered as qualified for compensation in the SAPZ project site must be pre-identified PAPs, directly or indirectly subjected to loss of livelihood. All valuation, resettlement and compensations adopted in this study align with National and State Laws as well as the African Development Bank (AfDB) guidelines for involuntary resettlement. Those occupying the land are all squatters are also eligible for receiving compensation or livelihood restoration support.

Entitlement Matrix

Considerations for entitlement were based on three broad categories enumerated below with provision for various types of losses ranging from permanent loss of land, crops and cultivation land.

- Persons who use and cultivate the needed land for agricultural produce.
- Persons whose livelihood is adversely affected due to the SAPZ project implementation.

Compensation Strategy

The compensation process shall be carried out by the RAP Implementing Unit under the supervision of under the supervision of the Kebbi State Ministry of Finance, PAP Committee (PAPC) and appointed agent of AfDB. The following principles shall apply in payment of compensation.

- Compensation shall be paid prior to land acquisition.
- Compensation shall be at current replacement cost using market value.

Due to the land belonging to Kebbi State Government, cash for crops/agricultural produce was adopted. However, livelihood restoration shall consider development of capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment, and skills acquisition related Agro-allied enterprises.

RAP Implementation Budget

The overall cost summary of the implementation of the RAP is presented in Table 0.5 below. The total estimated cost for the RAP implementation budget is Sixty-five million, nine hundred and sixty-four thousand, twenty-nine naira, fifty-six kobo only (₦65,964,029.56) (\$43,902.8). A summary of the implementation budget is shown in Table 0.5.

Table 0.5: RAP Implementation Budget

S/No	Item	Naira (N)	US Dollar
1.	Land	Voluntarily donated	-
2.	Structure	12,000,000.00	7,986.68
3.	Ancillary assets	300,000.00	199.66
4.	Economic trees and crops	1,021,390.51	679.79
5.	Allowances	7,555,000.00	5,028.28
Total compensation cost		20,876,390.51	13,894.41
Additional Resettlement Cost			
1.	RAP Implementation	10,000,000.00	6,655.57
2.	RAP Monitoring and Evaluation	8,000,000.00	5,324.45
3.	Training and capacity building	7,000,000.00	4,658.90
4.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	3,000,000.00	1,996.67
5.	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	2,087,639.05	1,389.44
6.	Community support (automated borehole and renovation of Gidan Wanka)	15,000,000.00	9,983.36
Sub-Total		45,087,639.05	30,008.39
Grand Total		65,964,029.56	43,902.8

*1 US\$ = N 1,502.50 (02/25)

Cut-off Date for Eligibility

A cut-off date was set for 31/03/2025, communicated and publicly displayed at town halls of the affected community. A careful count and identification of the existing assets and affected persons were conducted together with local officials. Thus, any person who develops or initiates any activity (e.g. farming) subsequently will not be eligible for compensation.

ES.11 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The implementation of this RAP may raise numerous grievances and complaints on the part of affected persons. Possible grievances can include: the exclusion of the PAPs/claimants from eligibility lists, disputes related to occupancy of farmland, disputes concerning valuation of farm produce/crops and inadequate compensation, delays in the payment of compensation; various inconveniences to the general public, disturbances resulting from noise and dust, and issues related to labor influx such as conduct of laborers, gender-based violence, etc.

For this, the SAPZ implementer will establish a project-based Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which will be easily accessible to the aggrieved parties, transparent and accountable in grievance handling, and responsive both in terms of efficiency and effectiveness in terms of addressing the grievances reported by the affected parties while gaining the confidence of the complainants.

Such a well-established and functioning GRM would be able to resolve the grievances locally and avoid lengthy arbitration procedures which on the other hand could generate adverse implications on the timely implementation of the project together with reputational risks to key stakeholders.

SAPZ will undertake a highly consultative process for the proposed project that will provide ample opportunity to redress complaints informally, in addition to the existing, administrative and legal procedures.

Management of Reported Grievances

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- i. Each person responsible at its own level (community, local government and SAPZ) should disseminate their phone number for SMS complaints.

- ii. The SAPZ's safeguard officer/s will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with the local government representative to ensure objectivity in the grievance process.
- iii. Where the affected person is unable to write, the scheme level safeguards officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf and duly thumb printed by the complainant.
- iv. Any informal grievances will also be documented

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) alongside the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has launched the Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) initiative for Nigeria. The SAPZ is a flagship for Nigeria's agriculture, which entails the development and operation of agro-industrial processing clusters in areas of high food production across the country, to engender the competitiveness in agro-industrial production and processing that is critical to further unlock the potentials of Nigeria's agriculture, to improve food and nutrition security, to reduce post-harvest losses, create jobs for women and youth, as well as create wealth for the rural community. The SAPZ launch is focused on reinforcing Nigeria's commitment to significantly reform its agricultural sector, create jobs, attain food security, and generate economic revenue. The Program development objective is to support inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development in Nigeria.

The key expected outputs of the SAPZ Program are: development infrastructure for Agro-Industrial Processing Hubs (AIHs), Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs), irrigated lands and farm to market access roads; supply of certified agricultural inputs and extension services; skills development for farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs).

This document is a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the AIH located at Argungu community in Augie LGA, Kebbi State. It has been prepared by Liquid Power Nigeria Limited on behalf of Kebbi State Government (KBSG). This RAP has been prepared in compliance with all Nigerian laws pertaining to land access and involuntary resettlement. Additionally, it has been designed to be in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), and specifically the African Development Bank Group's Integrated Safeguard Systems (ISS), particularly the ten Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards (2023).

1.2 Need for the RAP

The proposed SAPZ project site will involve land acquisition, a total of 159 hectares of land has been earmarked for the project currently the proposed site is used extensively for cultivation of food crops, and other economic trees. Thus, acquiring this land which is the main source of livelihood for the project affected population requires Kebbi State Government to compensate those affected and ensure that the project implementation does not negatively impact the people as a resort of the acquisition. Kebbi State Government has prepared this RAP report to ensure that land acquisition is undertaken with due respect to the African Development Bank standard of involuntary resettlement policy as well as the state and national regulations of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Those occupying the land are all squatters are also eligible for receiving compensation or livelihood restoration support.

1.3 The Project Site

The proposed location for the proposed SAPZ-AIH project is located at Argungu, Augie LGA under the jurisdiction of Emir of Argungu. The site is along Dagawa-Argungu-Sokoto road within latitude 12°44'05"N and longitude 4°35'40"E. The project site is spread across an area of 159ha. The project site is located about 100m to Argungu Polo Park on the right hand side, less than 50m adjacent WACOT Rice Factory, and 4.5km to Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching hospital located inside Argungu town, 7km to Emir of Argungu Palace and 15km to Kebbi – Sokoto boundary. Other notable feature around the project site is Sokoto river at 17km to Sokoto river. The Argungu local government headquarters at Argungu town is 5km from the project site. The distance from the project site to Kebbi airport is around 40km. Figure 1.1 presents Map of Nigeria showing Kebbi State while Figure 1.2 presents the satellite imagery showing the project location.

The proposed 159 hectares of land for the SAPZ AIH project is owned by Alhaji Samaila Muhammad Mera (CON), the Emir of Argungu, Kebbi State. The Consent Agreement is attached in Appendix 6 & 7 while the Deed of agreement for the land is appended in Appendix 8. The proposed 159 hectares of land was voluntarily donated by the Emir as part of his support for the SAPZ Project.

At the time of this RAP study, there are existing structures such as a community mosque and a block fence about 5 inches height on the proposed land as shown in Plate 1.1 and 1.2. It was gathered that the block fence belongs to Alh. Garba Haruna who later stop work activities on the site due to the proposed SAPZ project.

The proposed 159 hectares of land was freely given to the people for farming activities yearly. At the time of study there were no cases of lingering or existing land dispute among the people since the land belongs to the Emir of Argungu. There were no farming activities on the land only farm ridges and post-harvest. The people farm rice, millet, sorghum, groundnut and pepper. The majority of the farmers are resident of Argungu and neighbouring villages of Kisawa, Kampani, Are, Gwali, Bakaramba and Bela.



Plate 1.1: Block fence at the proposed AIH site



Plate 1.2: Community mosque at the proposed AIH site



Plate 1.3: Proposed AIH Project site



Plate 1.4: WACOT Rice factory adjacent the project site.

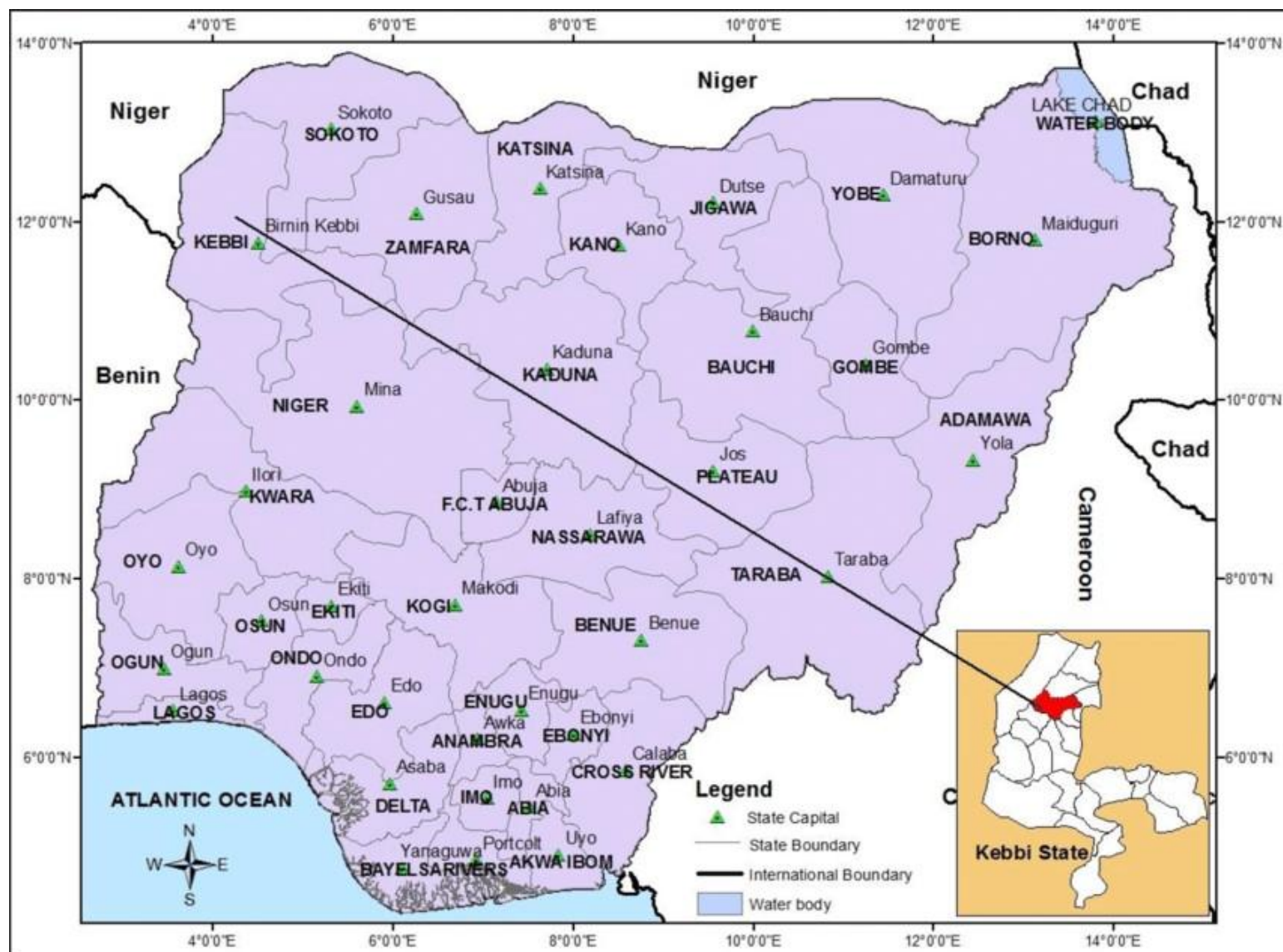


Figure 1.1: Map of Nigeria showing Kebbi State and the host project location



Figure 1.2: Satellite image of the proposed project area showing surrounding features

1.4 Objectives of the RAP

The main objectives of this RAP is to provide an agreed plan for the resettlement and compensation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) affected by the proposed SAPZ project in Argungu, Augi LGA of Kebbi State. Thus, the RAP provides a seamless guide for resolving resettlement and compensation matters. This RAP document is prepared in line with applicable existing policies of the Federal Government of Nigeria, (FGN) Kebbi State Government (KBSG) and the African Development Bank policies. Thus, this Report is a documentation of the RAP process for land acquisition and compensation of PAPs, loss of Agricultural land and economic livelihoods in Argungu, Argungu local government area of Kebbi State.

Specifically, the RAP report was prepared to:

- Ensure the land acquisition for the SAPZ project is carried out in line with the African Development Bank safeguards and involuntary resettlement policy framework.
- Provide necessary education on the project and its impact among the project area of influence, especially the project affected populations.
- Develop strategies to mitigate possible adverse impacts of the project on the PAPs and outline appropriate channels for grievances and redress.
- Identify various categories of PAPs who will require special form of assistance, compensation.
- Quantify the land and Assets involved in the land acquisition as well the compensation due to the PAPs.
- Provide guidelines for PAPs involvement in the different stages of the project life cycle.
- Estimate the costs of resettlement and compensation for the SAPZ project.

1.5 RAP Survey Methodologies

The socio-economic census survey, land parcelling and the asset inventory and valuation assessment were both conducted from 22nd to 28th November, 2024. These surveys are fundamental to resettlement planning as they:

- establish a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project's onset;
- determine the baseline and measure the value of assets that will be lost as a result of economic displacement;
- help to identify where resettlement can potentially be avoided or minimised;
- inform the implementation process; and
- provide a basis for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP.

This detailed survey included an assessment all losses that will result for each farmland because of the Project. PAPs were consulted throughout the survey work to ensure reasonable consensus on the methods used to assign value to lost farmland during resettlement. Inventories of farmlands were countersigned by heads of households once complete to minimise the possibility of subsequent claims or disputes regarding claims.

The RAP Team for the Project comprised four specialist teams namely:

- Stakeholder Engagement Team,
- Social Surveyors,
- Data Analysts; and
- Land Survey Team.

The stakeholder engagement team was responsible for conducting community meetings, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The other teams all worked together, evaluating each household in turn. The teams were overseen by the Team Leader, who was responsible for managing the overall process and making sure that international good practice was followed.

1.6 Structure of the RAP

The RAP for the Project contains 9 different chapters. These are summarised in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Structure of the RAP

Chapter	Title	Content
1	Introduction	Overview of the project and objectives of the RAP.
2	Project description	Description of the company and the Project site; background to the need for resettlement and an overview of actions taken to mitigate and minimise displacement.
3	Administrative and Legal Framework	Overview of national environmental and social, legislative, policy and administrative requirements, as well as good international industry practice and guidelines. Variations between the two are discussed here.
4	Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder mapping and a description of stakeholder engagement activities to be undertaken during the RAP development and implementation.
5	Socio-Economic Baseline	Provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions that would prevail in the absence of the Project.
6	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment	Assessment of potential significant impacts of resettlement, with proposed mitigation and management measures.
7	Compensation Framework, Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix	A description of the compensation framework applied and the special provisions for vulnerable groups. Eligibility criteria are described, along with the different compensation packages.
8	Improved Livelihoods Strategy	The strategy to be implemented to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of PAPs. It includes livelihoods restoration and improvement initiatives, jobs and capacity building initiatives.
9	Grievance Mechanism	Describes the Grievance Mechanism for the RAP.

CHAPTER TWO

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 The Project Proponent

Kebbi State Government is the proponent of the proposed Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Program. Kebbi State Government in partnership with the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), African Development Bank (AfDB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to establish the Argungu Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH).

2.2 Background of the Project

The Federal Government alongside the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has launched the Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) initiative for Nigeria. The SAPZ launch is focused on reinforcing Nigeria's commitment to significantly reform its agricultural sector, create jobs, attain food security, and generate economic revenue. The key expected outputs of the SAPZ Program are: development infrastructure for Agro Industrial Hubs (AIHs), Agricultural Transformation Centers (SAPZs), irrigated lands and farm to market access roads; supply of certified agricultural inputs and extension services; skills development for farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs).

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) are agro-based spatial development initiatives designed to concentrate agro-processing activities within areas of processing activities of high agricultural potential to boost productivity and integrate production, high agricultural potential to boost productivity and integrate production, processing and marketing of selected commodities. These initiatives may or processing and marketing of selected commodities.

2.3 Project Components

The Agro-Industrial Hub is designed to encompass a diverse array of facilities and services. It is planned to include Industrial use (multi-products processing zone, clustered processing zone); Logistics and Warehousing (warehouse, cold storage, open yard, truck parking); non-Industrial use (residential, commercial, social amenities, offices, support services). Additionally, it will feature a wastewater treatment facility, a solid waste facility area, two areas dedicated to administrative and social facilities, truck parking lots, and technical infrastructure areas. Also, provision of range of services including electricity, heat, utility water for irrigation, wastewater treatment, telecommunications, and solid waste management (*see Figure 2.1*).

Infrastructural Design of the proposed Argungu Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH)

The description of the AIH, product mix and facility configuration

- Water Treatment Plant (WTC), Solid Waste Management (SWM), compressor/chiller/boiler networks, gas distribution, sewer network, communication network, street lighting, wastewater network, electrical substation, etc.
- Logistics (loading and unloading yards, packaging halls, transportation hubs, cargo handling centres, raw material collection and storage halls, finished goods storage, packaging and labeling, procurement centre, etc), quality control labs, QA/QC labs; and
- Institutional (fuel station, retail space, custom and security, weigh bridge, canteen, fire station, etc).

Residential Zone

- Multi formatted housing, guest houses, place of workshop, school, crèche, public amenities, playground, polyclinic, retail space, etc.

Greenery and Walkways

- Green belt along the boundary, lawns and parks, tree plantation along the proposed roads, internal walkways, etc.
- Buildings

The following amenity and utility buildings form a part of the processing zone, which must be centralized:

- Administration including Research and Development (R&D) centre, display centre and disaster management centre
 - An information kiosk and market intelligence cell
 - Certification lab and QA & QC lab
 - Extension centre
 - Training centre including incubation centre
 - Warehouse
 - Customs and security
 - OHT/UGS/WTP
 - Substation
 - SWM plant for hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste
 - STP
 - Truck layby weighbridge and fuel station, and
 - Other utilities including a fire station, workshop and equipment shed.
- Non-processing zone in AIH

The following amenity buildings form a part of the non-processing zone.

- School and crèche
- Playground
- Polyclinic
- Retail space
- Place of worship
- Residential blocks (2 & 3 BHK apartments, male & female dormitories) and
- Public amenity

Proposed Infrastructure Plan

The following engineering strategies are discussed in the Infrastructural plan for the SAPZ Processing Hub:

Table 2.1: Proposed infrastructure plan within AIH

S/N	Activities	Utilities, infrastructure within AIH
1.	Roads (general considerations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proper hierarchy of roads is proposed to ensure smooth traffic movement inside Hub. • Primary, secondary and tertiary roads are planned to give access to the industries within Hub.
2.	Walkable (pedestrian walkways and bicycle movement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project shall have walkable paths; • Planning and maintenance of the pedestrian walkways; • The tree line alongside pedestrian walkways shall provide shade for pedestrians; • Buildings and factories shall be easily accessible from the pedestrian walkways; • Routes and paths are provided for easy movement of visitors with sufficient care so that no transport system comes in the way of pedestrians; • Planning of necessary signage, street name boards, zone guiding maps and visitors' guidance map at necessary locations
3.	Surface drainage (design and scheme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drainage system is planned to cater for the entire AIH through gravity flow; • Providing drains on both sides of the roads; • The proposal includes a rectangular brick masonry drain for the remaining areas for optimization of the area under drainage. • The considerations include RCC box/pipe culverts of suitable sizes for road crossings; • Enhancing the groundwater table and reduce water demand through effective rainwater management; and • Rainwater harvesting is envisaged all along the drain at regular intervals.
4.	Water demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project shall have a 24/7 treated water supply adopting national and global standards with sufficient quantity. • For processing, bathing and washing clothes, cooking, drinking, the proposal contemplates the use of potable water; • The usage of non-potable water includes gardening, cleaning, cooling and toilet flushing; • Rainwater harvesting systems are proposed to be installed and utilized; • Supply of recycled wastewater for secondary uses
5.	Water Treatment Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system selected shall ensure that the quality of water is within the drinking water standards; • For WTP with a source of water as storage tanks, groundwater and pond/riverside/surface runoff. • The study shall include the optimization of the system depending on the actual quality of raw water.
6.	Sewage quality estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sewerage system is planned to cater for the anticipated peak discharge requirements and to treat the waste to the required discharge standards; • The estimation of the sewage shall vary depending upon the land use distribution; • The proposal includes handling of wastewater generated from toilets (considered as sewage) and the wastewater generated from bath/shower, laundry, hand basin, and kitchen (considered as sullage, greywater);

7.	Sanitation (common and public toilets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common and public toilets are provided at strategic locations, apart from toilets to be built by the occupant industries.
8.	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWM is one of the essential services for maintaining the quality of life in the AIH and for ensuring better standards of health and sanitation; If properly collected at the source, SWM would reduce the number of downstream problems related to transportation and disposal of the same. The solid waste generated in AIH can be broadly categorized as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial non-hazardous wastes; Industrial hazardous waste; Domestic wastes: kitchen and wood waste, plastic, paper, floor sweepings; Road sweeping and sanitary waste: human waste; Garden and agriculture waste: leaves, branches, plants Roads/building construction waste: earth, asphalt, concrete, brick, plastic, wood, glass, stones; E-Waste: computer systems, peripheral equipment, mobile phone sets, TVs, audio sets and also household appliances; Hospital and biomedical waste; The project shall reduce landfills caused by waste so that it is minimal. Source segregation of solid waste generated is a prerequisite for recycling. The gardening in the project can effectively utilize composted organic waste. Also, considerations include energy creation through waste; The generation rates of industries, logistics, commercial and residential areas vary to such an extent that exact quantification of solid waste generation is not feasible; It is mandatory to implement source, and the activity includes adequate considerations for the planning of collection, transportation of waste within the site area. Users will be required to segregate their waste into the following categories and put it in colour-coded bins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial non-hazardous waste Industrial hazardous waste Bio-degradable waste Non-biodegradable waste E-waste like parts of computer, floppies, monitor, cartridges, ribbons Construction debris, street sweepings Hospital and biomedical waste
9.	Power supply and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity shall be available 24/7 in all parts of the site with smart metering linked to online platforms for monitoring and transparency; The system parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission line – 33kV Number of phases – 3 System frequency – 50Hz Consumer supply voltage – 11kV/22kV/400 Volt/230 Volt The proposal includes distribution substation in a strategic location, and individual facilitation and all power reticulation are to be carried out at 11kV. A network of overhead lines or underground cables can distribute power; For the initial phase, the considerations include an overhead distribution system, and however, the underground cable system shall replace the overhead distribution system over a period; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting controls - all non-emergency exterior and common area lighting such as landscaping, surface and covered parking, pathways, street lighting shall have daylight sensor/ timer-based control; Centralized Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onsite renewable energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of on-site renewable technologies, to minimize environmental impacts associated with the use of fossil fuel energy. Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) panels are one of the proven methods of renewable energy. It has been envisaged to provide such solar PV panels for generating power leveraging the roof spaces available atop the various building.
10.	Street lighting, outdoor light pollution reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal envisages two different forms of the street light: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streetlights for the road network Solar street lighting All the roads and streets are provided with street lighting not only to assist pedestrians and traffic but also to increase safety and security in the area All lighting includes Light Emitting Diode (LED) streetlight fixtures mounted on power poles or streetlight columns. For major roads, the average illumination should be about 20 lux, and Exterior lighting shall be in such a manner that no external light fixture emits more than 5% of the total initial designed fixture.
11.	Information Technology (IT) connectivity, telecommunication, and ICT-enabled occupant industry services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project shall have Wi-Fi services with high-speed internet across the AIH area. The concerned officials of the ministry and other private operators shall provide all telecommunication services. The infrastructure includes value-added telecom services and internal communications for the users are not covered under the general infrastructure. Provision of all major services through online and offline platforms. The occupant industries can access information through data available on the online system, and Robust data infrastructure system shares information and enhances internal coordination.
12.	Landscaping, public open spaces and green cover or vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity includes works associated with the landscaping within the AIH covering tree strips along the boundary, roads, public greenery. Well dispersion of public open spaces throughout the site The workspace shall have access to open space within 10 minutes walking distance. Open spaces are of various types – natural, green, plazas, parks, or recreation areas – which serve various sections of people.
13.	Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site to have very high levels of public safety - all residents to feel safe in all parts of the site during all hours of the day, and The proposal includes a lighting system, CCTV surveillance system and armed security men.



Figure 2.1: Project Layout



Figure 2.2: proposed SAPZ Project layout

CHAPTER THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The Developer is committed to developing and implementing the Project's Resettlement Action Plan in accordance with the laws of the amended (2010) Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 and other relevant legal provisions, particularly those for the energy sector. In addition, the Project will align with relevant standards of the AfDB so as to ensure that GIIP is being adopted. In the event of divergence between the requirements, the more stringent shall be applied.

3.2 The Nigerian Constitution (1999)

The Constitution

The Constitution specifically guarantees the right of individuals to acquire and own immovable property [Section 43]. It further gives individuals the right to dispute decisions made in the courts of the country. If any person feels that their right to own and acquire property is threatened or their entitlement to compensation has been overlooked or underestimated, they may approach the High Court of a State for necessary redress [Sections 44 (a) and (b) and 46 of the Constitution].

Land Use Act – 1978

The principal piece of legislation for the expropriation of land in Nigeria is the Land Use Act, 1978 Cap L5, and Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004. The law establishes the legal framework for government expropriation of land from individuals and communities, when it is required for “overriding public interest/good”. It prescribes the circumstances under which the State can revoke rights of occupancy to the land and the compensation provisions that are required.

The Land Use Act came into force on 29th March 1978 and replaced all pre-existing land tenure systems in Nigeria. The Act essentially does three things:

- i. It places land into two categories: urban land and non-urban land, as designated by the Governor of a state wherein the land lies.
- ii. It redefines title in land to be a right to occupy or use the land, rather

than to own it; namely:

- a statutory right or a deemed statutory right of occupancy for land in urban areas; and
- a customary right or a deemed customary right of occupancy for land in non-urban areas.

iii. It empowers the Governor of a state to revoke rights of occupancy.

There were several key repercussions as a result of the Act:

- There is now a common Land Tenure System throughout the country;
- control and management of land is in the hands of Government;
- a system of registration of titles has been introduced and paper titles (Certificates of Occupancy) are issued; and
- the process of acquiring land is deemed to have been simplified for developers.

The most significant change in the land tenure system, brought about by the Land Use Act, is the empowerment of the Governor of a state to revoke rights of occupancy compulsorily, for public purpose. Section 28(1) makes it lawful for the Governor to revoke a right of occupancy for “*overriding public interest*”. Sections 28 (2)(b) and (3)(a) define this to mean, among other things, “*the requirement of the land by the state for public purposes within the state...*” This means that a governor can revoke the right of occupancy to land (i.e. expropriate) for use either by the State, Local or Federal authority for overriding public interest. As per the provisions of the Land Use Act, this can include telecommunication, power projects, hospitals, market places, mining activities or agricultural use etc.

When rights of occupancy are subject to revocation in this way, holders of rights of occupancy are, under the Land Use Act, entitled to compensation. However, this compensation is for the value of land improvements (“*unexhausted improvements*”) at the date of revocation (section 29). In other words, they are not entitled to compensation for the land itself, but rather for improvements made to that land. Depreciation is considered when assessing the value of these improvements. The term “*unexhausted improvement*” is defined in Section 51 of the Land Use Act as:

“anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by an 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, wells, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result or ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.”

Where occupancy rights are not claimed by any one individual, the Act states that the recipient of the compensation may be:

- a) the community;
- b) the chief or leader of the community, to be disposed of by him for the benefit of the community in accordance with the applicable customary law; or
- c) a community fund, to then be utilised for the benefit of the community (section 29 (3)).

All rights of occupancy whether granted by the State or Local authority are for a fixed tenure and not usually more than 99 years. A person may not be entitled to compensation if the leasehold has expired.

The Land Use Act has provisions for compensation in kind, rather than cash, through the provision of Resettlement Land. Section 33 of the Land Use Act stipulates that when alternative land has been given, compensation will be deemed to have been made. The concerned party is thereby prevented by law from demanding further financial compensation.

The provision of Section 43 of the Constitution affirms the fundamental rights of persons and communities to own and hold land or property. It stipulates that any authority taking such land must do so in accordance with a law made in that regard. Importantly, such authority is required to pay the affected party compensation. Additionally, they must afford the right of access to the relevant adjudicatory forum, where any grievances regarding the amount of compensation to be paid and/or interest to the land in question, can be raised and resolved.

Land Use Act

The Land Use Act only makes provisions for a dispute in relation to compensation payable;

stating that it should be referred to the relevant committees established by the governor of the concerned state. There are no provisions in place for challenges against the legitimacy of a revocation order by the governor. This may be connected to the Trusteeship position of the governor and the fact that such revocation is seen to be based on the overriding public good of the people.

An aggrieved party may approach the high court of a state in relation to compensation payable for improvements on land (Section 39 (2)). In urban areas, aggrieved person or group of persons are to raise their grievances with the Land Use and Allocation Committee. For non-urban areas, such disputes are laid before the Land Allocation Advisory Committee. These two committees are constituted by the governor of a state.

Scope of the Land Use and Allocation Committee

The Terms of Reference of the Land Use and Allocation Committee are described in Section 2(2) (a) – (c) of the Land Use Act and includes:

- advising the governor on any matter connected with the resettlement of persons affected by revocation of right of occupancy on the grounds of overriding public interest; and
- determining disputes as to the amount of compensation payable under the Act for improvement on land.

The Committee is made up of at least two (2) people who are qualified under the civil service to be appointed estate surveyors or land officers.

3.3 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), formerly known as the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) was established in 1966 with a clear vision to ensure food security and promote agricultural sustainability in Nigeria. The Ministry has been mandated to optimise agriculture and integrate rural development for the transformation of the Nigerian economy, attain food security, and position Nigeria as a net food exporter for socio-economic development.

To carry out its mandate, the Ministry develops and implements policies that are directed toward the key areas of interest in the agricultural sector. These policies are the synthesis

of the framework and action plans of the Government designed to achieve overall agricultural growth and development. The current agricultural policy being adopted by FMARD is the Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020).

National Agricultural Land Development Authority Act, 1992

This Act established the National Agricultural Land Development Authority with the following objectives:

- Provide strategic public support for land development which presently constitutes a major infrastructural development bottleneck hindering the development of viable economic farm holdings;
- Promote and support optimum utilization of Nigeria's rural land resources for accelerated production of food and fibre;
- Encourage and support economic-size farm holdings and promote consolidation of scattered fragment holdings to generate net income from agriculture which is aimed at sustaining living standards above the poverty line and thereby narrow rural-urban income inequalities;
- Provide gainful employment opportunities for rural people, raise rural incomes and improve on the general living standards in rural areas;
- Expand productive capacity in agriculture and regain export capability in traditional and non-traditional crops;
- Contribute significantly towards the attainment of a national food and fibre self-reliance, self-sufficiency and national food security through optimum utilization of available abundant land resources which ensures minimum soil and environmental degradation, while simultaneously promoting sustainable agriculture;
- Facilitate appropriate cost-effective mechanization of agriculture.

Nigeria Export Processing Zones Act (CAP N107 LFN 2004)

The institutional framework that governs the establishment of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones falls under the jurisdiction of Nigeria Export Processing Zones Authority. “In exercise of the power conferred upon it by section 27 of the Nigeria Export Processing Zones Act, CAP N107 LFN 2004 and of all other power enabling it in that behalf, Nigeria Export Processing Zones Authority with the approval of the Honorable

Minister of Industry Trade and Investments”. The objectives of these regulations will apply to the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones

- Complement and enhance the provisions of the Nigeria Export Processing Zones Act, 2004
- Provide details of regulatory and supervisory requirements necessary to promote efficient and profitable operations in Nigeria’s Free Trade Zones
- Facilitate the attainment of goals for which Free Trade Zones are established in Nigeria.
- These regulations shall take precedence over the Investment Procedures, Regulations and Operational Guidelines for free zones in Nigeria, 2004

The National Agricultural Seeds Council Act 2019

The Act regulates the seed industry in Nigeria. It aims to ensure high-quality seeds are available to farmers by promoting seed production, controlling seed registration, and preventing the sale of poor-quality seeds. This Act is important for the project because it guarantees the use of certified seeds that will improve agricultural productivity and overall project success.

The Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (AFSNS) 2016

The AFSNS is a strategy to improve food security and nutrition for all citizens. It recognises that agriculture is critical for many Nigerians, but food production hasn't kept up with population growth. The AFSNS objective includes to:

- Increase food security at all levels (national, community, household)
- Reduce malnutrition, especially in children and women
- Prevent diet-related diseases
- Improve people's knowledge of nutrition
- Build stronger food and nutrition systems
- Integrate food security into government agricultural plans

National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) 2019-2028

The NLTP is a 10-year strategy to modernize Nigeria's livestock industry and reduce conflict between herders and farmers. It focuses on creating permanent ranches with

improved technology to boost production and sustainability. The NLTP also has a social development aspect, addressing the needs of herders and farmers impacted by the changes.

3.4 Overview of the Land Acquisition Process in Nigeria

Step 1: Preparation of a Survey Description

This is a preliminary survey / mapping of the property intended for acquisition. The survey description should be prepared by the Ministry of Lands and should contain the following information:

- Position and dimensions of the land parcel to be acquired;
- Spatial relation to other properties in the area; and
- A list of all the communities on the property.

The survey description provides the basis/information upon which approval for the chosen property to be acquired is provided and the property is thus surveyed or marked out with beacons (see Step 3).

Step 2: Publication of a Notice of Acquisition

This is usually prepared by the Ministry of Lands and is then published in two newspapers (one national and the other local) and the government gazette, in order to enable any claims or objections to the intended acquisition to be made. These claims have to be made within a six-week period, which ends with the cut-off date.

The notice must also be approved and signed by the Governor, along with the survey description, before publication. Both documents are usually forwarded to the Governor with a covering memo prepared by the Permanent Secretary and signed by the Honourable Commissioner for Lands.

Claims are then usually forwarded in writing to the Ministry of Lands within six weeks of the publication of the notice, following which the processing of claims and the negotiation of compensation can begin.

Step 3: Surveying the Property

Surveying can be conducted immediately, and before the expiration of the six week notice period. The time that this takes to complete depends on the speed with which the survey

fees are agreed and funds dispersed to the Ministry of Lands. It is understood that the Ministry of Lands has the sole right to do the surveying work when (in the case of this Project) it is the State that is acquiring the land. However, this does not prevent independent surveyors from being employed simultaneously by the Project in order to ensure compliance with international standards. This step incorporates detailed consultation with land owner / occupiers on the RAP and includes consultation directly with individuals during asset surveys.

Step 4: Assessment

This is essentially a State enumeration and valuation of unexhausted improvements on the land to be acquired to determine the compensation liability of government and for tax purposes (in cases involving private purchase of land). The compensation amounts arrived at are then discussed with the affected community or its attorney and or valuers etc. Once agreement is reached, the compensation is paid. In some cases, direct disbursement takes place to each household. In other cases, the compensation is provided to the attorney who is then responsible for onward distribution.

Step 5: Registration and Stamping

This process involves placing land sale agreements (including survey plans / maps clearly delineating the piece of land in the sale transaction) at the lands registry / records after they have been stamped at the office of Commissioner of Stamp Duties, upon the payment of a fee. The Certificate of Occupancy is also registered at the Lands Registry for records purposes, after stamping of the documents. In the case of compulsory acquisition (as in the Project case) there are no sale documents for stamping or registration; however, the Certificate of Occupancy issued to the Project Company may be registered with the Lands Registry.

Step 6: Preparation of Certificate of Occupancy

The Certificate of Occupancy is then prepared by the Ministry of Lands and signed by the Governor, after which it is issued to the applicant. The overall land acquisition process may be concluded within approximately twelve to eighteen weeks.

3.5 International Resettlement Policies and Guidelines

In addition to the need to adhere to Nigerian legislative requirements, the Project will also seek to align with the international standards of AfDB.

The African Development Bank Group's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System

The African Development Bank Group's updated Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) on April 2023. The updated policy, replacing the version approved in 2013, provides the **ten E&S OSs** set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of E&S risks and impacts associated with operations supported by the Bank. The Bank believes that the application of these safeguards, by focusing on the identification and management of E&S risks and impacts, will support the Borrowers' goal of protecting communities and the environment from unintentional harm, as well as sustainably reducing poverty and increasing prosperity for the benefit of the environment and communities. The E&S OSs will support Borrowers towards: (i) achieving good GIIP relating to E&S sustainability; (ii) fulfilling their national and international E&S obligations; (iii) enhancing non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability, and governance; and (iv) enhancing the sustainable development outcomes of projects, activities, and other initiatives through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

Involuntary resettlement is covered under E&S Operation Safeguard 5 (*Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement*), which clarifies the process for resettlement financing as part of overall project costs and borrower eligibility for bank financial assistance. The OS5 has the following objectives:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored.
- To ensure that resettlement plans and activities are informed by social assessments

including gender issues.

- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (i) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and (ii) providing sufficient resettlement assistance under the project to support displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, security of tenure, and safety.
- To establish a mechanism for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of involuntary resettlement activities that result from project activities, and for remedying problems as they arise.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programmes by providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with the appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Eligibility classification

Eligibility of affected persons may be classified as follows:

- persons who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities;
- persons do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census or evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary or national law in the country. This category may include people who may not be

physically residing at the project site, or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights;

- persons 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. If they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they were in occupancy within the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the Borrower, they may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

Compensation and benefits for affected persons

- When land acquisition or restrictions on land access and use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower shall offer affected persons compensation at full replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject to the provisions of paras. 35 to 44 of this OS (see OS5 2023).
- Affected people will be compensated for all their losses at the full replacement cost 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 shall give preference to land-based resettlement strategies, and as a matter of priority, will offer land-for-land compensation and/or in-kind compensation in lieu of cash compensation where feasible. If there are significant time delays that render previously agreed replacement costs and compensation materially below current replacement costs and compensation, then appropriate adjustments may be required.
- The Borrower shall take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this OS has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and resettlement assistance and/or moving allowances

have been provided to them in addition to compensation. In addition, livelihood restoration¹⁹⁰ and improvement programmes will commence in a timely manner in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.

Grievance mechanisms

- The Borrower shall ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with OS1 and OS10, as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely manner. Where possible, these grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project- specific arrangements designed to impartially resolve disputes. The outcomes of the grievance mechanism (including numbers of grievances received, resolved and outstanding) shall be reflected in monitoring reports.

Economic Displacement

When projects affect livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that they are provided transparently, consistently, and equitably. The plan will incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed. The mitigation of economic displacement will be considered complete when the completion audit concludes that the affected persons or communities have received all of the assistance for which they are eligible and have been provided with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.

Comparison of Relevant National Legislation and International Standards

Table 3.1 provides a broad comparison of the EIB, AfDB and IFC standards for resettlement with the relevant Nigerian legislation.

Table 3.1 Comparison of Nigerian Law and Good International Practice of the AfDB, IFC and EIB for Resettlement

Category	Nigerian Legislation	AfDB ISS	IFC PS5	EIB E&S Handbook
Minimise Land Take and Involuntary Resettlement	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, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement.	Avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.	Project-induced involuntary resettlement should be avoided by analysing alternative project designs and locations.
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.	RAPs must be implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	Informed and meaningful consultation and participation of PAPs is required throughout the resettlement process.
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 recognised 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 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 but 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 in lieu 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 themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for a reasonable time (at least six months) prior to a cut-off date 	All occupants (including squatters) using or living on the land prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation.	<p>Any person with formal land title, land use rights, customary or traditional rights to the land as well as those who occupy/use the land but have no formal title for objective reasons are eligible for compensation for land.</p> <p>People who occupy the land but have no formal or informal claim to it, such as squatters, shall be provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy.</p>

		established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank.		
Census and Asset Inventory	A survey is required to record the position and dimensions of the land parcels to be acquired, the spatial relation to properties in the area, and a list of all the communities on the property. The enumeration process is asset driven and not household driven. There is no particular format which is currently used by the Land Department. The process mostly comprises of generic questions that are administered orally, and on the basis of factual information and observations, the entitlement for the families is suggested.	A census and comprehensive socioeconomic survey is required with gender disaggregated information.	A census and socio-economic survey are required to collect baseline data and identify PAPs.	A census and socio-economic baseline survey are required. The census should include an inventory of losses (assets, access to resources or services, etc.), a detailed measurement survey and valuation of lost assets. It is to cover the total affected population.
Resettlement Site and Host Community	No provisions	The borrower or client carries out a detailed analysis of host communities to avoid adverse impacts.	Engagement with host communities is required. The resettlement site must offer improved living conditions.	Engagement with host communities is required. EIB also lists several criteria for the resettlement site such as it must not displace other people in the process, not be situated on polluted land, not be located in zones identified as potentially subject to disaster risk followed by a natural hazard; not be threatened by (imminent) eviction, be available and have the capacity to absorb the influx of resettled persons at acceptable density levels, i.e. resettlement should not lead to new resettlement.
Livelihoods	No provisions	Strategies to improve livelihoods of PAPs are required.	Strategies to improve livelihoods of PAPs are required.	Strategies to improve livelihoods of PAPs are required.

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 give careful consideration to actively facilitating consultation with, and participation by both women and men in ways that are sensitive to the social and political constraints and barriers that women and men may face. The 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	The consultation process must ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and that their interests are factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as compensation in kind rather than in cash, should be explored.	The project proponent must ensure that compensation and income restoration measures are implemented without discrimination. Regarding gender, the promoter must ensure equal treatment of women during compensation and income restoration processes, especially with regard to women's rights and interests in land, property, assets, and compensation and relocation assistance, even where these are not recognised in formal law. Within household units, it is encouraged that titles of replacement land and structures
		to generate income and achieve food security. Land titles at the resettlement site are to be in the name of both spouses or of single heads of household, regardless of gender, if this does not conflict with the borrower or client's own laws and legislation. Compensation payments to families are made to both husbands and wives when this is technically feasible and socially acceptable.		are issued in the names of the head of household and his wife, rather than merely the former.
Cut- off date	Though a cut-off date is not written into Nigerian legislation, discussions with the Ministry of Lands suggest that there is a six week notice period given for land to be acquired by a Project. This is not, however, a formal cut-off date.	There is a requirement to establish a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the Bank. The borrower or client documents the cut-off date(s) and disseminates information about it (them) throughout the project area of influence in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before taking any action on clearing land or restricting local community access to land.	The client is required to establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date is to be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	The client is required to establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date is to be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. The cut-off date is specified in the RAP and discussed and agreed with the EIB as part of the RAP preparation process.

Timing of Compensation	No provisions	Compensation is to be made before PAPs move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	In general compensation needs to be given to all those affected before taking possession of the land.	All affected persons need to be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets.
Compensation	Cash compensation is generally made based upon market value. Whilst in principle there is 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.	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.	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; choices must be offered to PAPs.
Security of Tenure	Security of tenure is not provided to affected people under Nigerian legislation.	Required.	Required.	Required.
Resettlement assistance	No provisions	Displaced people are provided with targeted resettlement assistance with the aim of ensuring that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	Displaced people are provided with targeted resettlement assistance with the aim of ensuring that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	Regardless of the circumstances and without discrimination, the promoter will ensure that affected persons or groups identified in the census, especially those who are unable to provide for themselves, have, during and after resettlement, safe and secure access to: (a) essential food, potable water and sanitation; (b) basic shelter and housing; (c) appropriate clothing; (d) essential medical services; (e) livelihood and subsistence sources; (f) fodder for livestock and access to common property resources previously depended upon; and (g) education for children and childcare facilities.
Vulnerable Groups	Many Nigerian policies address the needs of vulnerable people, such as the Gender Policy, Child Act or NEEDS framework.	Special attention needs to be paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions required in the RAP process.	Special attention needs to be paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions required in the RAP process.	Special attention needs to be paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions required in the RAP process.

	However, there are no specific provisions related to resettlement.			
Grievances	Section 30 of the Land Use Act 1990 6 v: “Where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with 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 resettlement process and compensation procedures. PAPs must be informed about the mechanism.	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	The promoter is required to set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent, free and in line with the requirements set out in Standard 10. It must allow for prompt addressing of specific concerns about compensation and relocation from PAPs and host communities and other directly involved entities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicised, and well integrated in the promoter’s project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve specific grievances related to compensation and relocation by affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases and improve the resettlement process.
Monitoring	No provisions	An independent third party is required to monitor the implementation of large-scale or complicated RAPs, with regular feedback from PAPs. For large- scale resettlement operations quarterly reviews are recommended, and in-depth reviews of midterm progress, consistent with the overall project scheduling, are critical.	The client is required to establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan.	The promoter is required to set up necessary systems to monitor the implementation of a RAP on a regular basis and take corrective action as necessary. Affected persons will be consulted as part of the monitoring activities. The implementation and effectiveness of the resettlement action plan shall be subject to monitoring and review by qualified resettlement specialists and/or other independent third parties as appropriate and commensurate to the scale and risks involved in the resettlement.

Source: AfDB, IFC and EIB Manuals and Handbooks 2024

CHAPTER FOUR

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

4.1 An Overview

In line with good international practice, a participatory approach is being used for the development and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This chapter provides an overview of the stakeholders engaged and the outcomes of stakeholder engagement activities to date. It also provides a brief overview of future engagement activities planned. Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of project stakeholders, to ensure that perceived and real impacts are appropriately assessed and that proposed mitigation plans are designed collaboratively; it is important that they are culturally acceptable and fit for purpose. The developer is committed to aligning with international good practice standards for stakeholder engagement.

To date, stakeholder engagement has involved participatory approaches with the local community, ensuring that the views of key stakeholders have been adequately taken into consideration in the decision-making process.

Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of sharing information and knowledge, seeking to understand the concerns of others and building relationships based on trust and collaboration. It is essential for the successful implementation of the RAP. Stakeholder engagement for this Project has been designed so that the RAP can demonstrate engagement that is effective, meaningful, consistent, comprehensive, coordinated and culturally appropriate, in line with all the relevant legal and regulatory commitments and good international practice. It has aimed to:

- accurately convey information and generate a good understanding of the Project,
- manage expectations and possible misconceptions at an early stage;
- engage with stakeholders regarding potential environment and social impacts associated with the Project, along with proposed measures and actions to address them;
- foster long-term relationships with Project stakeholders and establish a positive community presence;
- communicate the proposed grievance mechanism for the Project, adapting as

needed, based on feedback; and

- track and report on the results of stakeholder engagement, responding to public comments.

Throughout the RAP engagement process, it has been important to be inclusive. As such, it has been important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate and those who may be ‘directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.

4.2 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stakeholder engagement activities commenced in May 2024, with the first field survey (see *Table 4.1*). Meetings were undertaken with stakeholders, which took the form of community meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII).

Table 4.1: Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
Argungu community	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	25	Introduction of RAP Team, RAP processes, grievance management procedures, compliance with international best practices, survey schedules and selection of community representatives.
	FGD Male,	24	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female,	1	
	FGD Youth,	18	
Kebbi State Government	Ministry of Land	1	Land acquisition and compensation process in line with state standards and discussions around top up mechanism to comply with international best practices.
	Ministry of Agriculture	1	Project introduction, livelihoods impacts, proposed mitigation plans and support required towards implementation.
	Ministry of Environment	2	Managing the project impacts, RAP procedure and updates on project concession agreement
Traditional Leadership	Mai-Angwan of Argungu	1	Project concerns, socio-economic details, replacement land, cultural heritage and impact management procedures.

Source: Liquid Power Social Survey, 2024

A second field visit was undertaken in November 2024 and involved engagement meetings with ministries, departments and agencies of the Kebbi State Government, traditional leaders and PAPs.

Table 4.2: List of Stakeholder Engagements conducted in November, 2024

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
Argungu community	Community sensitization	25	Community briefing on RAP updates, discussion on livelihood activities, training and estimated project timelines. Educate PAPs on the importance of RAP
	Vulnerability Study		Discussions on meaning of vulnerability and Identification of vulnerable persons in community.
	Engagement on Livelihood		Discussion on livelihood activities and value chain systems, cultural practices and gender roles in livelihoods.
Kebbi State Government	Ministry of Agriculture	1	Project update, need for second visit and project next line of action.
	Ministry of Environment	1	Present report on asset inventory and discuss livelihood support package for PAPs.
	Kebbi Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (KARDA)	2	
	Ministry of Land	1	Delivery of key message on the formation of the RAP Steering Committee (RSC) and the need to for representatives from relevant MDAs.
Augi LGA	Chairman of LGA	1	Discuss Livelihood improvement strategy at the LGA and exploring livelihoods service providers for collaboration on implementation. Discussion of entitlement matrix and compensation.
Traditional Leadership	Mai-Anguwa of Argungu	2	Discuss livelihood improvement strategy and exploring livelihoods service providers for collaboration on implementation. Discussion of entitlement matrix.

Source: Liquid Power Social Survey 2024

Table 4.3: Summary of Public Consultation with SAPZ Stakeholders

Date	27 th May, 2024
Attendance	Representatives from the Federal Ministry of Environment, Kebbi State Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry, Kebbi State Controller, Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture, Traditional Ruler, ESIA Consulting team, Community groups (including men, women, farmers, etc)
Language	English and Hausa
Venue	NSK Polo Ground, Argungu, Kebbi State
Introduction	<p>A prayer was led from among the community members followed by introduction of participants. An introductory remark was given by the representative of the Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture. He introduced the ESIA Consultant team and gave an overview of the proposed SAPZ project.</p> <p>The ESIA Consultant gave an overview of the purpose of the ESIA study. He informed the participants that his team was in the meeting to consult with the community on their willingness to host the SAPZ project, to find out their concerns about the SAPZ project and to educate them on potential positive and negative environmental and social externalities associated with the project. According to the team leader, the meeting was aimed at ascertaining the public approval of the community to host the project and also ascertain their concerns about the project. The meeting also aimed at ensuring that there is no conflict of interest on the land designated for the SAPZ project.</p> <p>He inquired to know from the people if there are concerns about implementation of the proposed SAPZ project in their area and went further to explain the scoping activities that will be carried out in the period of the field study. The scoping activities involved focus group discussions with various stakeholders, collection of water and soil samples at strategic locations for environmental parameter analysis and description of the bio-physical features that borders the project area. The study would be useful in addressing the adverse impact of the project.</p> <p>He further informed the people about the grievance redress mechanism, which will be established for the project, who's aim is to provide a platform for lodgement and settlement of grievances which may affect the project. He stated that the operational guideline for the GRM will be revealed at the end of the preparation of the ESIA and that the Ministry of Agriculture will also sensitize the stakeholders further about it.</p>
Remarks	The community members appreciate the State Government and members of the ESIA team.
Perception about the Project	The Stakeholders were delighted about the project and optimistic that the project would help the farmers to improving their storage and processing capacity as well as increasing the community's status.
Concerns raised	<p>The communities were of the view that they should be consulted at various stages of the project, from preparation to project implementation.</p> <p>The people were concerned about employment opportunity.</p>
How concerns questions were addressed	<p>The State Government and the Ministry of Agriculture will organize a series of consultation meetings to strengthen the community and be involved in the SAPZ project.</p> <p>Employment opportunity will be given to the skilled and unskilled labourers including the locals.</p>
Conclusion	The ESIA Consultant and the representative for Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture assured them that their concerns are well noted and will be mainstreamed into the decision framework of the project to ensure project sustainability. All relevant issues were exhausted, and the meeting ended with a closing prayer by a member of the community.

The first visit was to the Kebbi State permanent secretary for Agriculture and Argungu Emirate in order to collect official information and establish link to respective leader of the communities ahead of the community engagement, communications was sent to all community leaders, Elders, Youth leaders and women leaders. Various meetings were held with these groups on the proposed project and with the Emir of Argungu on the RAP study.



Plate 4.1: Stakeholders meeting with the Permanent Secretary at his office



Plate 4.2: Stakeholder meeting at the Palace, Emir of Argungu

4.3 Engagement Methodology

A participatory and inclusive approach has been used for all stakeholder engagement activities. All efforts have been made to minimise interruption to stakeholders' daily activities, with careful selection of meeting times and locations. All meetings have been undertaken in Hausa and English, depending on the ethnicity and first language of the participants. English was used during engagements with the state government as it is the official language in Kebbi State.

All meetings were recorded; with meeting notes, lists of comments, concerns and feedback all captured. All comments have been reviewed and considered during the RAP process and the right to stakeholder confidentiality fully observed.

4.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

Preliminary site visits were carried out in November 2024, when key stakeholders were initially identified. At this time, information was also gathered on the spatial boundaries of the Project and any likely key issues associated with resettlement.

There were then two main survey periods of data collection for the RAP. The first phase involved identification of PAPs, socio-economic baseline studies, and land parcelling. The second phase focused on: completing the data gathering exercise for the RAP; collecting data for the livelihood restoration programme; undertaking a vulnerability assessment; setting up the community resettlement committees; engagement on entitlements and eligibility; identification of resettlement land; and identification of service providers.

The following groups of stakeholders were identified during the surveys; and details of the engagement undertaken with them.

- Key Administrative Stakeholders (Federal Government Agencies, Kebbi State Government, Augi Local Government Authority and Traditional Leaders);
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- Vulnerable Groups; and
- Host Community;

4.3.2 Stakeholder Engagement Methods

The following methods of stakeholder engagement have been used for this RAP.

Community Congress Meetings

These are introductory meetings with community members and their leaders, undertaken prior to any other activity in the communities. During these meetings, the surveys and proposed engagement meetings are explained, along with how PAPs will be involved in the RAP process. These meetings are also used to address any immediate concerns or queries within community.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key informants are usually community leaders, opinion leaders, or other individuals who are knowledgeable about the community or particular subject matters. Examples of key informants engaged during the RAP include: the Hakimi, (Village leaders), the Mai-Anguwa (Hamlet heads) and the Heads of Women's Livelihoods Groups.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

These are informal, small group discussions with people that have similar characteristics – these may be gender, age or livelihood orientated, depending on the topic of the discussion. The aim is to understand the different perspectives of different sectors of the community.

Household Surveys

Household surveys were undertaken in all the affected communities within the Project Area, between the 22nd – 28th November 2024. The survey tools collected detailed socio-demographic data pertaining to conditions under which people in the affected communities live, their well-being, activities in which they engage, and demographic characteristics. Specific focus was given to households who are to be physically displaced, with questions asked about their perspectives and interests, as well as their position on cash and in-kind compensation options. A prioritization and ranking exercise were included in the survey to help understand household's preferences with regards to compensation and resettlement sites.

4.3.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Security

The Project takes an inclusive approach to stakeholder engagement as a proactive means

to managing security in the Project area. Local security groups were actively engaged throughout the process and will continue to be engaged to ensure communication flow that supports both Project and community security.

The Project will continue to take this proactive and inclusive approach to ensure both the community and Project are aligned to ensure security of the community and the Project. This is also described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

4.4 Key Topics Discussed

Engagement activities have been ongoing during the development of the RAP and this section describes the key topics that have been discussed.

4.4.1 Declaration of the Cut-Off Date

The overall established cut off-date was March 31st 2025. This date represents the date on which final field work was carried out in the community. This cut-off date was extended from the previously stated cut-off date due to the review and update of the PAPs in the RAP. This is the day when census of PAPs ended. The cut-off-date was communicated in the language of the people during community consultation and through the district heads and village heads. Therefore, any other person entering the farmland or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation.

4.4.2 Resettlement Site Selection

There was a significant amount of consultation with stakeholders about their choices and preferences regarding resettlement sites. The identification of several possible relocation sites is a critical step in a RAP and the new site's productive potential and locational advantages needs to be at least equivalent to those of the old site.

4.4.3 Formation of a Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)

Project affected communities were informed about the formation of a CRC, with it explained that it acts as a link between PAPs and Project representatives. The composition, formation and roles of the committee were explained and PAPs were encouraged to submit the names of four people (from each community) to represent them on the committee. The committee was then inaugurated and members trained on their roles and responsibilities.

4.4.4 Grievance Mechanism

PAPs were informed about the Grievance Mechanism for the RAP. They were trained on what may constitute a grievance and the mechanisms of the grievance management process. Chapter 10 contains a full description of the Grievance Mechanism.

4.4.5 Livelihood Discussions

Livelihood discussions were held with PAPs to gain a clearer understanding of livelihoods within the communities and their associated challenges. Gender roles in different livelihoods activities were also discussed, along with the communities' skills base. This context helped with the discussions about community needs and expectations regarding livelihood support; and informed the design of the livelihood restoration and improvement packages.

4.5 Local Perspectives on the Project and its Impacts

Overall, local communities in the Project Area have been found to have a positive attitude towards the Project. They are hopeful that it will encourage economic development in the form of new infrastructure and livelihood opportunities. There are, however, some concerns about the loss of farmland and existing social networks. PAPs were concerned that they may not get land of equal value to that acquired and the most fundamental concern was regarding the compensation that they would receive. A summary of concerns raised by stakeholders during the engagement is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Community and stakeholder concerns

Engagement Meeting	Stakeholder Group	Key Issue/Concerns Discussed	Responses and Recommendations
Community meeting, Argungu December, 2024	Community member	<i>“Will affected persons get land of equal value compared to the land that will be acquired?”</i>	Land will be valued and compensation will be made accordingly, in a fair manner
	Community members	<i>There was apprehension about the loss of land and the compensation payment process.</i>	Experts will carry out a valuation of the land and assets. Compensation will then be calculated based on lost assets. This valuation will be in line with national legislation and international good practice standards.
	Community members	<i>“What are the employment opportunities available and how will the unemployed youth benefit?”</i>	There will be some activities that will require casual labour and the youth can benefit. Opportunity will be given to the skilled and unskilled labourers.

CHAPTER FIVE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the socio-economic characteristics found within and around the Project footprint. Where relevant for context, information is presented for the national and district level. However, the emphasis is on those directly affected by land acquisition for the Project; as such information is mostly presented at the settlement and household level. The information presented in this Chapter is based on primary data gathered during field surveys conducted in November 2024. It is representative of the households affected by the Project, but does not include information on the wider community. Where relevant, data is supported by secondary sources.

The cultural/socio-economic elements and characteristics of the project area considered in this RAP process include population, land-use, land tenure system, social status, economic activities, education, vulnerability profiles, gender, religion and health status.

The methodology adopted in this RAP includes a qualitative and quantitative mixed method that offers an effective means to interact closely and comprehensively with the Argungu community stakeholders during the RAP preparation. Thus, the approach is based on a participatory approach that included community meetings, public engagements, as well as consultations with key informants (mai angwans, traditional rulers, officers of the KARDA agency, and the Ministry of Agriculture). A brief description of these methods as presented below:

- i. **Rapid Assessment Techniques:** This method involved a quick professional assessment of the project impact potential based on proximity of residential assets to the proposed ATC project site, the anticipated impact, and its severity of impacts.
- ii. **Socio-Economic Survey:** This involved enumeration/inventories of project affected population, the scatters, those farming on the proposed ATC site; focus group discussion with traditional and administrative leaderships. A comprehensive questionnaire of 35 questions was developed to obtain data from the project affected population. The survey included census of PAPs and their socio-economic characteristics.

- iii. **Public consultations:** This was used as part of the participatory approach to obtain good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the proposed ATC project.
- iv. **Use of maps and GIS:** The consulting team used survey maps as well as high resolution imagery combined with use of global positioning System (GPS) to identify and map out the project area.

5.2 Affected Community and People

The Local Government Area for the proposed project is Augi LGA in Kebbi State, created in 1991. The local Government Area lies between the latitude of 12°45'1.56402 and longitude of 4°32'10.6236. It shares land borders with Argungu LGA from the North, Arewa Dandi LGA on the West, Birnin Kebbi on the South and Gwandu LGA on the East, also Sokoto state from the north and East is at 28km. The projected population of people in the study areas is about 245,000. There are different tribes in Augi local government area such as, Zabarmawa, Fulani, Hausa, and Arewa. Hausa is the widely spoken language around the local government, meanwhile Fulani and Zabarmawa have their own different language. The Sokoto river serves as irrigation for farming especially rice farmers, and also serve as fishing activities that has created an international fishing festival called Argungu fishing festival.

Religion

The majority of the local population are Muslim with only a small number identified as Christian, mostly visitors.

Cultural Heritage

There are no archaeological and sacred sites, such as traditional burial grounds and shrines in the communities. There are no sacred places/shrines within the communities. Furthermore, there are no taboos, although it is forbidden to entice married women into illicit relationship and stealing of any form is forbidden and attracts punishment. In conclusion, there are no taboos that will negatively impact contractor activity on the project. However, the major festival celebrated within the study area are Muslim festivals such as "Sallah" celebrations of Idil Fitri and Idil Kabir.

5.3 Traditional Administrative Structure

Running along with the state administrative structure are the traditional authorities. Although there is no traditional head of state, each state has a traditional leader and in the case of Kebbi state there is an Emir. The Emir of Kebbi has authority over the whole state and is supported by an Emirate Council. The Emirate Council acts as an advisory board to the Emir; council members are not elected, but selected based on their knowledge, skills and influence.

At LGA level there is no traditional authority equivalent, however, at the district level the Hakimi is the traditional leader. Each Hakimi is supported by a number of Sarki's, who are the traditional leaders at the settlement level. Sarki's are often supported by a Yerima, who is a trusted individual and often a family member, who shares responsibilities for managing the settlement. The final level in the traditional authority structure is a Mai Anguwa, who is the leader of a sub-settlement and answers directly to the Sarki.

All traditional leaders are selected by the Emirate Council and the positions are hereditary with candidates chosen from members of a royal family. Once selected, the Hakimi, Sarki and Mai Anguwa all need to be approved by the Emir before taking up the leadership position. The traditional authority continues to be an important administrative structure in the day to day lives of the local population. Cultural ties continue be strong and although traditional leaders must subscribe to national laws, they have executive and judicial powers, and are key to conflict resolution.

Finally, within northern Nigeria, Imams also play a significant role in the lives of local people. Not all settlements have a mosque, but local people travel every Friday to their nearest mosque to pray. Imams continue to influence the behaviour and opinions of local people.

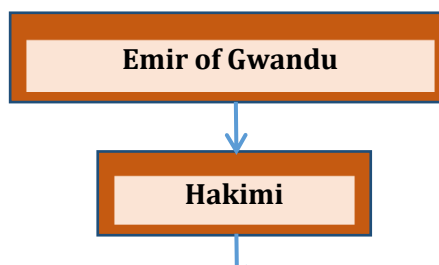


Figure 5.1: Showing Traditional Administrative Structure of Host Community

5.4 Demographic Profile of the Study Area

Household Characteristics of the study area

The population of Augi Local government area has increased steadily over the years, and according to Nigeria population commission 2006 population census record was 200,248, while 2022 projection is at 342,100. Therefore, the annual population change between 2006-2022 stands at 141,852.

Respondent and Household Distribution in Project Area

The following Sections show how the residents of the project area responded to the socioeconomic survey administered to them. A total of 250 questionnaires were administered to residents within the project communities with a 100% return, because of the in-house questionnaire pattern deployed. Based on the survey, the 250 respondents with 1233 household members were documented for Tiggie district, that comprises: Kisawa, Kampani.

Gender, Age and Household Size Distribution

The survey data indicated male/female distribution of 45.6/54.5% for households Kusa ward. The household data is reflected in Figure 5.2. Men and women in the project area are generally mainly involved in farming and fishing. Both men and women are significantly involved in the general pursuits of livelihoods.

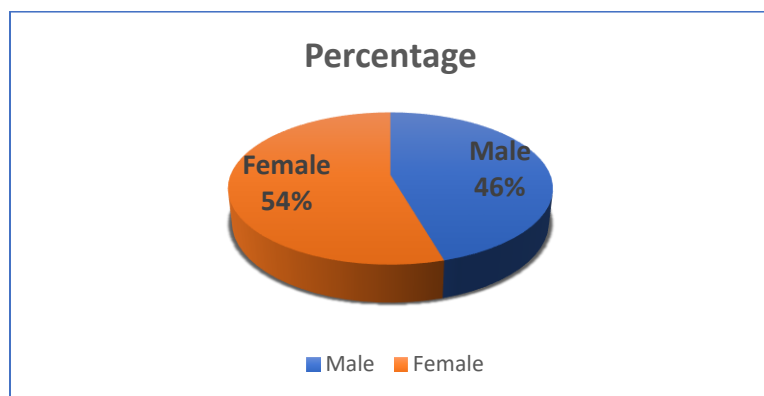


Figure 5.2: Male and female age distribution

The age distribution data (Figure 5.2) indicated that the percentage of household member below 21 years at Tiggie district, which is the project area is 57.1%. The survey also showed that 33.1% are within the youthful ages of between 22 – 45 years, and 46 – 60 years member of the household is 7.1%. It further showed that household member above 60 year is 2.7%. The survey now pointed out that that there is more percentage of children below 21 year of age in the household of the area (Figure 5.3)

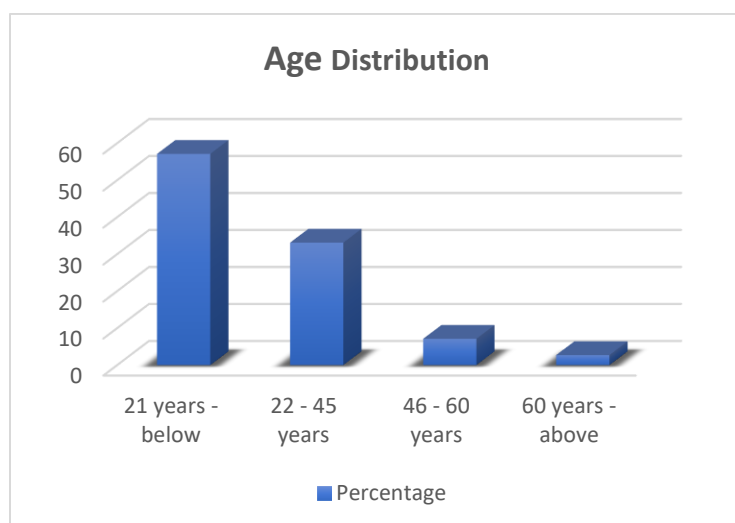


Figure 5.3: Tiggie District age distribution

The household size distribution from the survey ranged from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 19 persons in Tiggie district. The average size of households is 6 persons for the project area community. On the extreme household size ends, the project area has 6.5% of the households with one to two members and 36.8% of the households with more than 8 persons (Figure 5-4). About 19.9% of the households have sizes of 7 or 8 persons while 21.3% showed sizes of 5 or 6 persons. The data showed 15.5% households have sizes of between 3 and 4 persons.

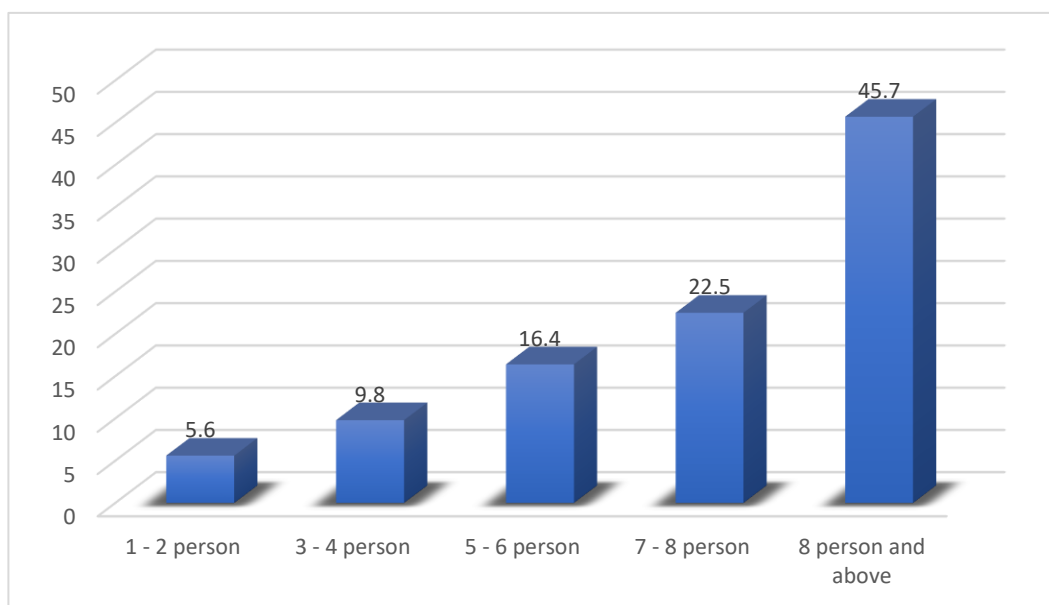


Figure 5.4: Household size distribution in Tiggie District

Marital Status of Respondents

The survey data showed that 30.2% of respondents in the project area are married, 45.7% are children of non-marriageable age, 23.2% are single, 0.5% are divorced and 0.4% widowed. (Figure 5.5)

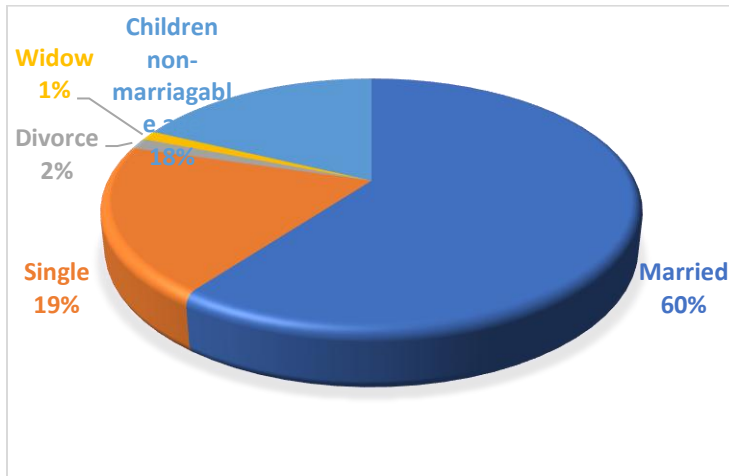


Figure 5.5: Marriage status with Tigie District

Access to Education

The survey responses indicated that within the project site communities, the population of schooling age who never attended western education is 41.3%; 33.8% had basic primary school education (FSLC); 19.7% attended Secondary school (SSCE); 3.1% are Undergraduates; 1.8% are Graduates and 0.3% had a Post-Graduate degree. (Figure 5.6). The very low literacy level within the project affected area is reflected in the significantly low number of existing educational infrastructure support within the area, there are just 3 primary school in the whole ward, and no secondary school. However, Islamic schools about 4 in number was observed within the project communities.

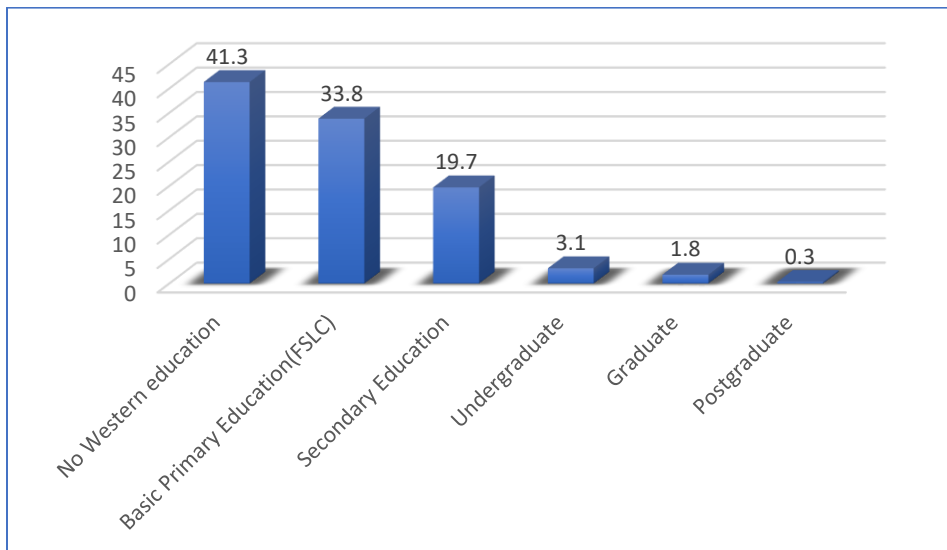


Figure 5.6: Access to education within Tigie District

Access to Health Infrastructure

The common diseases in Tiggie district include diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin diseases, deficiency diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, and waterborne diseases resulting mainly from malnutrition and lack of hygiene. The high poverty rate, contributed to the poor quality of the health care services in the areas, reason most residents patronizing quacks and medicine shops for their medical treatment, while some depend on herbs. There is no health facility within the project site, except General hospital located in Argungu metropolis which is over 5km from the project site, and it should be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for health facilities in the communities resulting from influx of persons during the implementation of this project.

Access to Socio-economic Infrastructure

The socio-economic infrastructures such as access to water; electric power; roads system; and Telecommunication, within the project communities are generally in poor state. Public access to potable water is accessed through borehole, hand pump and open water well. Some hamlets like Are hamlet that is closest to the project site can only access water through open water well, while other hamlets such as Kisawa, Kampani, Gwali, Bakaramba and Bela accesses water through borehole and water well.

The power is generally not steady, which the implementation of this 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. Therefore, it should be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for social infrastructures and amenities in the communities resulting from influx of persons during the implementation of the project. The influx of persons will inevitably put pressures on existing social service resources like water, electricity, transportation and others in the communities. The use of existing facilities will be on the rise.

Road infrastructures within the project communities are not tarred, and with no drainage facility, many are foot parts as most of the communities means of transportation is motorcycle known as Okada, which they use to connect to the major highway (Sokoto

road) where the project site is located. There is network for the three main telecommunications within and around the project site, such as MTN, GLO, 9Mobile and Airtel network, but only MTN data network is very strong around and within the project site.

Occupational and Income Distribution of Respondents

The occupational distribution data from the questionnaires indicated that of surveyed households within the project district, 46% are farmers; 20% are working blue collar jobs; 2% are civil servants; 14% are students and 18% are unemployed (Figure 4-7). The main source of income for the households surveyed came from farming and trading/business across the community.

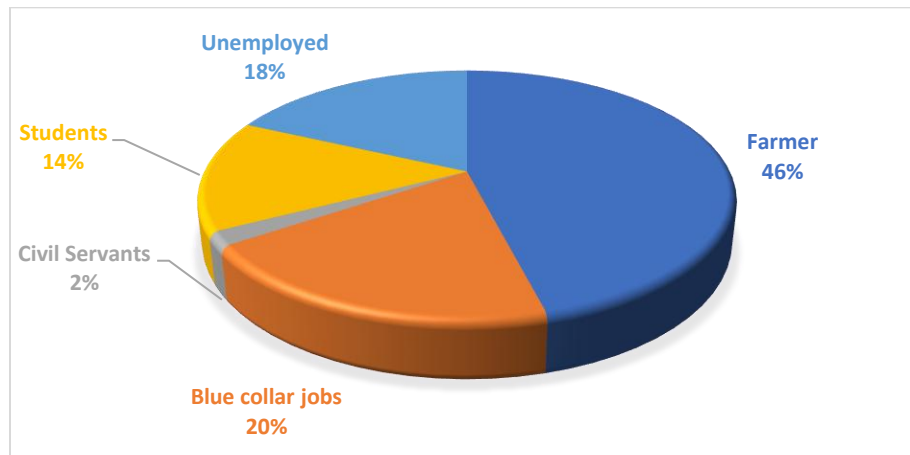


Figure 5.7: Occupation within the project district

Based on the income data provided within the project communities, 48% earned less than N21,000 monthly, 16% earned between N21,000-30,000 monthly, 11% earned N31,000-45,000 monthly, 13% earned N46,000-60,000 monthly, 11% earned above N60,000 monthly (Figure 5-8). The margin of error in the information provided on incomes may be significant considering that some of the respondents may have grossly inflated data provided with the intent that it will bring some sort of welfare packages in the future in accordance with incomes indicated in the survey. Therefore, the data provided could not be independently verified.

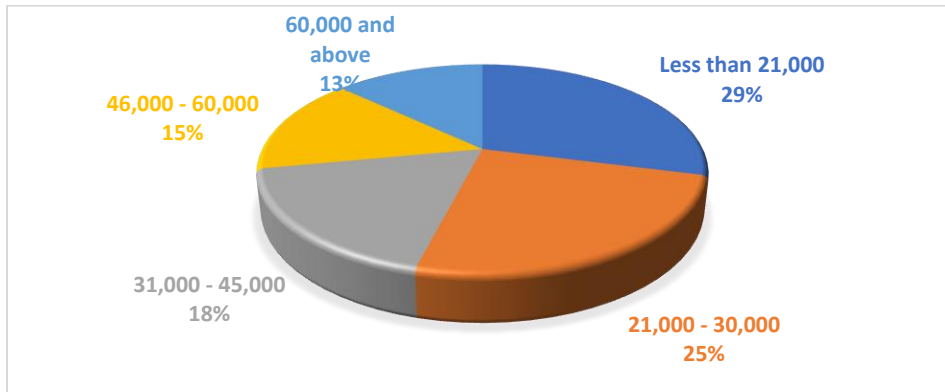


Figure 5.8: Monthly Income distribution within the project district

Household Waste Disposal

Most of the respondents in the communities indicate that their household wastes are disposed of at convenient locations including crevices and drainage channels. In many areas, the wastes are also indiscriminately dumped inside the water canals or at illegal dumpsites created only as a matter of convenience. Solid waste management in the project areas is a considerable hazard to the health of the population and the effective functioning of the storm water drainage systems. The unmanaged refuse causes regular obstruction of the storm water drainage systems.

Most residents in the project communities dispose their domestic refuse randomly outside their residential compounds and the flood-prone areas are also treated as de facto waste disposal sites. The situation in the communities are indeed a reflection of the poor waste management and waste disposal mechanisms in most part of the state. As with other parts of the country, majority of households typically dispose of their domestic refuse inappropriately outside their residences. During the wet season, solid waste is transported by flowing storm water through unplanned drainage paths leaving a trail of refuse.

Housing and Living Conditions

The house design within the project communities are mostly mud block and thatched roofs, however block houses with zinc roof was observed more at Kisawa, Bela and Kampani hamlets. Traditional houses provide good ventilation for the residents, but it also exposes them to mosquito bite, which will make them susceptible to malaria disease. Malaria as well known is an endemic tropical disease which is currently being

prevented with insecticide treated net. The building arrangement as witnessed within the project communities are constructed in clusters pattern, a popular pattern within the Northern Nigeria.

Desirability of the Project

All the respondents in the survey (100%) indicated immense desirability for the project to proceed. Many of them expressed a clear wish for the project to proceed before the next round of harvest season.

Potential Security Risk Challenges

As severally indicated, implementation of the SAPZ project will result in an influx of persons seeking gainful employment with the project contractors or providing social services of various types or to gain any social privileges within the project communities. Different types of persons, including criminals of sorts, may be expected to find their ways into the project communities within this time. Such movement of persons will inevitably increase the potential for criminal activities within the Tiggie district, as there is no police present around the project site, except Gwazange police station located at over 10km from the project site. It should therefore be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for police services and other security issues in the project area. Additionally, the cumulative unemployment levels in Tiggie district resulting from the influx of employment seeking persons to the area will pose its own security risks for both the communities and the security institutions. As expected, the communities rely largely on local community policing (vigilante groups) or solely rely on tradition medium in tackling crime. The practice of good neighbourliness as held in rural areas is generally relied upon for security of lives and properties (everyone watching over the other things).

Conflict Resolution

All respondents in the survey (100%) prefer and find it most convenient to have conflicts resolved through informal traditional modes of conflict resolution which currently exist within the communities. The court system is seen as an alternative means to resolve issues. None of the respondents was indifferent to the preferred approach.

CHAPTER SIX

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

A key early task in resettlement planning is the identification of a project's adverse impacts on those to be displaced and the populations that will be affected. The ultimate goal of an RAP is to enable those displaced by a project to improve their standard of living; a goal that requires an examination of social, environmental, and economic conditions beyond simple physical inventories.

This chapter provides an assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts that the Project will have on those subject to physical and/or economic displacement. Knowledge of these likely impacts enables appropriately targeted compensation and livelihood restoration plans to be formulated, to support affected people to re-establish their homes, lives and means of livelihood.

This chapter draws on:

- the socio-economic surveys and subsequent baseline produced for the Project, which has examined population settlements, infrastructure, water resources and land use patterns, amongst other aspects (*Chapter 5*);
- the affected asset valuation work, that has been conducted to inform the entitlement requirements and compensation parameters of each eligible group (see *Chapter 7*); and
- stakeholder engagement activities that have been undertaken with affected populations and host communities regarding the effects of the Project and development opportunities.

The assessment of impacts takes into account: the assets being impacted; the number of individuals and households affected, taking into account their vulnerability; and their ability to replace lost assets or the livelihood generated from them.

This chapter has been divided into the following sub-sections:

- Types of loss: this includes details of agricultural farmland that will be lost as a result of the Project landtake; and
- Impacts to livelihoods for displaced households: this provides a description of the

predicted impacts of lost resources on the livelihoods of the impacted households.

6.2 Types of Losses

The Project will require the permanent land take of 159ha, which is currently used by the communities. The entire footprint of 159ha will be fenced to incorporate the lay down and staging areas, and other infrastructure. This section provides a detailed overview of the different types of losses to be experienced by farmers as a result of land acquisition.

6.2.1 Agricultural Land Plots

As detailed in Table 6.1 below, 24 farm owners will lose agricultural land plots and 1 mosque as a result of the Project's land acquisition process. According to the data below, households in Argungu community will lose agricultural land.

Table 6.1: Agricultural Land Losses in the Project Footprint

Settlement	Number of PAHs Losing Agricultural Land	Number of Asset	Area Cultivated	Total land loss (ha)
Project Site				
Argungu	24	1	159	159
	24	1	159	159

Source: Liquid Power field survey 2024

6.2.2 Food Crops

In addition to the agricultural land itself, standing crops will be lost as a result of the land acquisition process. Between 17% and 50% of PAHs reported crop farming as their primary occupation, with maize, rice, millet, groundnut and guinea corn the main crops grown. Traditional farming practices, including slash and burn techniques are used within the Project Footprint. Crops are mostly grown for subsistence purposes, but on the rare occasions there is a surplus, households reported selling their produce in Argungu.

Due to the timing of the asset surveys, this RAP does not capture the crops that will be lost as a result of displacement. Surveys were conducted in December 2024, during the dry season, following the harvesting period; therefore, all crops were already cultivated during this time. However, data was gathered at sites that presented physical evidence of agricultural activities. During the survey, cropland was recorded at Argungu. In order to fill this gap, crops will have to be surveyed prior to clearing. If crops are on site, these will

be valued so that appropriate compensation can be provided. However, if there has been significant new planting, farmers will be allowed to harvest their crops before construction. If this is not possible, new planting areas will be surveyed and compensated.

6.2.3 Trees

The project area have trees such as mango, neem, acacia and moringa planted for food and shade. Women are often responsible for processing the products from trees (eg a local seasoning called Daddawa, processed from locust bean trees). Such products are often sold to supplement household income. Table 6.2 provides an overview of the total number of trees that will be lost in each of the settlements in the Project Footprint.

Table 6.2: Tree Losses in the Project Footprint

S/N	Crop	No of crop
1.	Neem	43
2.	Lemon	-
3.	Acacia	-
4.	Softwood	-
5.	Baobab	45
6.	Mango	72
7.	Tamarine	-
8.	Hardwood	-
9.	Shear butter	17
10.	Moringa	25
	Total	202

6.2.4 Non-Agricultural Income/Livelihood Sources

Agricultural land is not the sole source of livelihood in the Project Area, although formal employment is generally low, being recorded at between 0% and 6% in each of the settlements. Only Argungu had higher proportions of formal workers, mainly civil service workers, but their jobs and incomes are not expected to be impacted by the resettlement associated with the Project. However, physical displacement may mean that access to the workplace will be disrupted. This will be consulted on during resettlement implementation.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

7.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out the resettlement compensation framework, eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix for the Project. It describes the different compensation packages available to PAPs and the special provisions for vulnerable groups.

Specifically, this chapter includes the following:

- A description of the criteria being used to identify those who will be eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance, and how these eligibility and entitlement criteria align with local legislation and the requirements of international good practice standards;
- an identification of the specific eligible group categories in the Project Area;
- a description of the compensation requirements required by local legislation, AfDB and how the Project is adhering to these;
- the entitlements matrix that details the types of losses resulting from the displacement induced by the Project; and the compensation and livelihood restoration measures that will be provided for each type of loss identified; and
- an explanation of the methods of valuation being employed to ascertain the levels of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria for the RAP are underpinned by national legislation requirements and the international good practice standards of AfDB. Where there is a deviation between the two, the more stringent eligibility criteria will be adopted by the Project.

7.2.1 Nigerian Legislation and Eligibility Criteria

Local legislation delineates two forms of land rights: (i) statutory rights of occupancy; and (ii) customary rights of occupancy, and recognises that both these rights of occupancy can be held either by individuals or communities.

In other words, both statutory rights of occupancy and customary rights of occupancy are recognised, but no individual, household or community has the capacity to own the land that they occupy. Accordingly, when this land is subject to removal for overriding public interest, compensation is not required for the loss of the land itself, but rather only for unexhausted improvements made to that land. In addition, other forms of land occupancy, such as encroachment, are not recognised at all under local legislation, and thus when encroached land is removed for overriding public interest, no compensation is provided to the encroacher.

7.2.2 *International Best Practice Standards and Eligibility Criteria*

The best practice standards of AfDB provide much broader eligibility and entitlement criteria than those delineated by local legislation. Firstly, statutory and customary rights of occupancy are understood as ownership rights for the purposes of compensation provision. In other words, the absence of statutory or customary ownership rights is not in itself a bar to the provision of compensation for land loss, assuming that some form of occupancy right is held for that land. In addition, unlike in local legislation, encroachers, “squatters” or people who are residing on or otherwise using or occupying land in violation of local or national laws are also deemed as eligible groups in the context of compensation provision. They are not entitled to compensation for the loss of the land itself, but they are entitled to compensation for any improvements made to that land, as well as to resettlement assistance if they occupied the Plot before the established cut-off date.

7.2.3 *Eligibility Criteria Applied by the Project*

Table 7.1 provides a comparison of national legislation and international standards and details the eligibility criteria that are being applied by the Project.

Table 7.1 Eligibility Criteria: Nigerian Legislation, International Good Practice Standards and Project Criteria

Group	National Legislation	International Standards	Project Eligibility Criteria
Holder of a statutory right of occupancy	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land occupier (for ‘unexhausted improvements made to the land’). ✓ Not eligible as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.

Holder of a customary right of occupancy	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land occupier (for ‘unexhausted improvements made to the land’). ✓ Not eligible as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.
Encroacher	✓ Not eligible for compensation.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land occupier, but not as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land occupier. ✓ Not eligible as a land owner.

7.2.4 Cut-off Date

The purpose of the cut-off date is to avoid speculative claims within the Project Area by persons seeking compensation. People moving into the Project Area after the cut-off date are not entitled to assistance. Improvements made to homes or other structures by existing residents after the cut-off date are also not eligible for compensation.

The 31st of March 2025 was the final date of the socio-economic census and was established by the Project as the cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. All affected communities and PAPs were informed of the cut-off date and its purpose during the community consultation and household socio-economic census survey. In addition, daily engagement was undertaken in each affected community for two weeks leading up to the cut-off date. Announcements were also made via local media. All PAPs were provided with documentation confirming their enumeration before the cut-off date. This was a witnessed copy of the survey endorsed by the household head, government representative and traditional leadership.

Due to the length of time between the cut-off date announcement to actual implementation, compensation payments will be indexed assuming that there has been no new planting or that planting has been extended. All payments will be indexed to account for currency change and inflation. To ascertain whether there has been new planting or extended planting, the Project will obtain satellite imagery at the time of survey and satellite imagery at financial close to compare changes to extent of farming. If there has been significant new planting, farmers will be allowed to harvest their crops before construction. If this is not possible, new planting areas will be surveyed and compensated for.

7.3 Categories of Affected People

7.3.1 Introduction

Drawing from the socio-economic studies that were undertaken as part of the RAP, there are only one category of PAPs who will be exposed to losses as a consequence of the Project's land acquisition process, and who will thus be eligible for some form of compensation and/or other resettlement assistance. The only one individual is cultivates crops on that land. Accordingly, they would fall into three categories: (i) House owner: customary right of land occupancy; (ii) agricultural land occupier: customary right of land occupancy; and (iii) crop cultivator.

7.3.2 Categories

Category 1: Agricultural Land Occupier with Customary Right of Land Occupancy

Members of this group are recognised by the community leaders as holding a customary right of occupancy over agricultural land on the Plot. This right is granted directly by the traditional leadership (the Hakimi, Sarki and Mai Anguwa), which is responsible for safeguarding land in the greater interest of the people and which allocates land directly to families and individuals.

Category 2: Crop / Tree Cultivator

Members of this group cultivate crop/trees on the Plot including maize, rice, millet, groundnut, guinea corn, mango, neem and acacia. In this case, there are no sharecroppers and so members of this group have customary right of occupancy or have usufruct rights. These usufruct rights (such as those held by the Fulani) are not transferable. According to international best practice, these usufruct rights are also eligible for compensation.

7.4 Compensation Requirements

The Land Use Act of 1978 states that both statutory and customary rights of land occupancy can be revoked by the State “*for overriding public interest*” (Section 28(1)). The Project is deemed to be in the public interest and thus existing rights of occupancy on the Project Site have been revoked by the State. As a result, the Land Use Act states that “*the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements*” (Section 29).

At the same time, international good practice standards require that the Project compensates affected people for the loss of physical assets, revenue and income resulting from economic or physical displacement, regardless of whether these losses are temporary or permanent. Good practice furthermore requires that compensation is provided at full replacement cost.

7.4.1 *Project Approach to Compensation*

In order for the Project to adhere to both local legislation and the requirements of international good practice standards, the latter and more comprehensive approach towards compensation (recognised by AfDB) is being employed by the Project. In other words: (i) provisions for land loss will be afforded for holders of customary rights of occupancy, in addition to provisions covering the improvements made to that land; and (ii) land/asset valuation will be conducted employing a methodology that calculates full replacement cost and then compensates accordingly.

In terms of providing compensation, the State will provide the compensation required under local law, while the Project will provide the top-up provisions. These will include, but not necessarily be restricted to, the following:

- *Top-Up Compensation:* The Project will supplement, where necessary, the Government-provided compensation amount with an additional provision to ensure that the total amount of cash received is equivalent to the full replacement value of assets lost.
- *Relocation Assistance or Allowance:* Physical assistance with the relocation process itself will also be provided, if required. For instance, the Project might need to supply truck to move the affected public mosque. Alternatively, a cash amount to cover physical relocation costs will be provided.
- *Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes:* The Project has developed a strategy to restore and improve the livelihoods and overall standards of living of economically displaced persons.

7.5 Entitlement Matrix

Acquisition of land for the SAPZ project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons who farm and earn their living on the farmland within the project area. Therefore, before commencement of the project a mechanism for payment of compensation of PAPs should be in place and duly carried out to reduce the difficulty of the losses.

For the purpose of this RAP report the entitlement list is drawn based on following people and detailed in Table 7.2.

- Persons who use and cultivate the needed land
- Persons whose livelihood is adversely affected due to the SAPZ project implementation.

Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix for Identified Categories of PAPs

Type of loss	Entitle person	Description of entitlement
Loss of income and livelihood	Cultivator occupying land	Estimated net income for each lost cropping season based on the land record.
Loss of access to land for cultivation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years. - Cash compensation for loss of economic trees and crops at current market value for mature crops while approved rates shall apply to other categories of crops and economic trees that are not in mature state. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be completed at current market value.
Loss of economic trees and crops. etc.	Owners of economic trees and crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment for economic trees and crops will go to their owners as improvement on land. Where they can harvest their crops before land is taken from them.
Agricultural loss of land they were cultivating	Persons working on the affected lands	(a) Tree/Perennial/Crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, payment will be made according to the approved market rates. Counting of the affected crops was done in the presence of the owners. In addition to assure safety of the people and restore confidence, trees/crops that cannot be harvested shall be considered lost to the project and compensation paid to owners. Computation cost will be done according to market rate.

Source: Liquid Power fieldwork 2024

7.6 Valuation Method for Top-Up Compensation

This section provides an overview of the approach and methodology used to value assets and resources that will be lost as a result of the Project. It then takes each asset type in turn, providing the government rates and any adjustments that are required to meet international good practice standards.

Approach and Methodology

The valuation survey covered farmlands, economic trees and crops located within the Project site (159 hectares). PAPs were consulted throughout the survey work in order to ensure reasonable consensus on the methods used to assign value to lost assets and income losses during resettlement. The valuation procedures for the development of this RAP comply with the National and State Laws as well as AfDB guidelines for involuntary resettlement. The procedure adopted is summarized in Table 7.3 below.

Table 7.3: RAP Valuation Procedure

Assets	Process	Recommendation
Cultivated land	<p>(a) Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons affected by the project have been documented. Appendix 1 presents the comprehensive list of PAPs due for compensation.</p> <p>(b) Compensation: the RAP data sheet will spell out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid crops and trees lost.</p> <p>(c) Payment: Payment shall be made to all identified PAPs based on their level of impacts suffered.</p>	Kebbi State Government through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to pay compensation for squatters on cultivated land acquired for the ATC project in accordance with the AFDB policy.
Crops/Trees on the AIH cultivated by PAPs.	<p>Economic trees/crops: Harvesting of the crops by owners will be given a first priority, in addition to assuring the safety of the people and restoring confidence; trees/crops that cannot be harvested shall be considered lost to the project. Thus, compensation will be paid to owners for these trees/crops.</p> <p>Inventory: Counting of identifiable affected trees will be confirmed during the RAP verification in the presence of owners.</p> <p>Payment: Compensation of the costs will be done in line with market rates and payment made transparently with AfDB official observing.</p>	Owners of Economic trees/crops on acquired lands will be entitled to safely remove any crop(s) they wish to salvage within 4 weeks of notice and as well entitled to compensation for loss of trees/crops as computed.

Source: Liquid Power fieldwork, 2024

CHAPTER EIGHT

IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Objectives

This chapter presents the strategy, plan and activities being implemented by the Project to restore and improve the livelihoods and overall standards of living of economically displaced persons. International good practice standards stress the importance of improving the livelihoods of households affected by resettlement by putting in place a comprehensive improved livelihoods strategy. Specifically, the African Development Bank Group's ISS (2023), E&S Operational Safeguard 5: *Land acquisition, restrictions on access to land and land use, and involuntary resettlement*, recognizes that project-related land acquisition, restrictions on land access or land use, and loss of property/assets can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term 'involuntary resettlement' refers to both of these impacts and the processes to mitigate and compensate for them. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right or genuine opportunity, free from coercion or intimidation, to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land access or use that result in loss of assets or displacement. The overall aim of this RAP is to ensure that there is a measurable improvement of lives and livelihoods of all PAHs. Specific objectives of the Project's Improved Livelihood Strategy are to:

- provide sustainable livelihood packages for PAHs;
- provide mechanisms for those receiving cash compensation to optimize opportunities; and
- engender self-reliance and foster socio-economic empowerment.

The options presented in this strategy have been developed based on information presented in the socioeconomic baseline (*Chapter 5*) in combination with extensive engagement with affected communities, their leaders and relevant ministries. Such discussions have focused

on PAPs livelihood activities and their preferences around livelihood restoration and improvement. Further engagement is required to enable PAPs to make informed decisions about the livelihood options available to them.

Additionally, discussions are needed on how best to leverage their existing skills to either improve on their current livelihoods (where applicable) or engage in other livelihood opportunities.

8.1.2 Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of this strategy are the 24 agricultural land plots and 1 asset building (mosque) as a result of the Project's land acquisition process who are actively using land within the Project Footprint. Table 8.1 shows affected PAPs

Table 8.1: List of Project Affected Population of the proposed SAPZ Project site

S/N	NAMES/ASSET	SEX	TEL: NO	COMMUNITY
1.	Sanusi Abubakar	M	08161357390	Argungu
2.	Garba Haruna Argungu	M	09029764048	Argungu
3.	Alhaji Umar Jari	M	08131809196	Argungu
4.	Prof. Usman Mohammed Mera	M	08138318937	Argungu
5.	Chief Imam, Kariba Abubakar (mosque & public toilet)	Asset		Argungu
6.	Kabiru Abdullahi	M	08029041693	Argungu
7.	Ibrahim Mohammed Mera (rep. by Garba Sani)	M	08036927708	Argungu
8.	Basiru Adamu	M	07061040194	Argungu
9.	Alhaji Faliha Alhassan	M	08139603151	Argungu
10.	Abubakar Abdullahi Argungu	M	07084314702	Argungu
11.	Ya'u Aliyu	M	08066779433	Argungu
12.	Haruna Abdulrahman	M		Argungu
13.	Mohammad Adamu Kamfani	M		Argungu
14.	Asma'u Habibu	F		Argungu
15.	Aminu Nura	M		Argungu
16.	Sa'idu Samaila	M		Argungu
17.	Zubairu Dakanawa	M		Argungu
18.	Adamu Garba	M		Argungu
19.	Alhaji Aliyu Balarabe	M		Argungu
20.	Alhassan A. Lawal	M		Argungu
21.	Zayyanu A. Lawal	M		Argungu
22.	Abubakar Mohammed Augie	M		Argungu
23.	Yunsa Usman	M		Argungu
24.	Zara'u Abdulmumini	F		Argungu
25.	Muhammed Ibrahim	M		Argungu

Source: Liquid Power fieldwork, 2024

8.1.3 *Principles of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan*

Below describes the key principles that underpin the Project's Livelihoods Restoration Plan.

Key Principles of the Project's Livelihoods Restoration Plan

- ***Multifaceted:*** Improved livelihoods strategies need to incorporate a range of different approaches to restore, and/or improve livelihoods activities.
- ***Active community participation:*** Livelihood strategies can only be sustained if beneficiaries are able to actively participate and make informed choices about their preferred livelihoods options,
- ***Vulnerability:*** Particular focus and consideration needs to be given to vulnerable individuals/groups throughout the livelihoods improvement process.
- ***Transitional support:*** This is required pending implementation of the livelihoods strategy to support the income earning capacity of eligible households until their livelihood activities have been restored. However, eligibility and end points should be clearly defined from the outset.
- ***Multi-sectoral partnerships:*** Technical expertise and institutional support should be utilised from across multiple service providers (Government, NGOs and private) to ensure successful delivery of the strategy.
- ***Sustainability:*** The principles of sustainability must be applied throughout planning and implementation to ensure the strategy is resilient without compromising the natural environment.
- ***Community ownership:*** Dependency needs to be avoided and so an improved livelihoods strategy should empower communities to own it.
- ***Capacity building:*** Local capacity building is a core element of an improved livelihoods strategy. Capacity building needs to be inclusive and make provisions for the development of skills for different groups.
- ***Monitoring and Evaluation:*** Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are key elements of an improved livelihoods strategy. Outcomes and impact indicators need to be used to measure change as applicable.

8.2 Livelihood Restoration and Improvement

8.2.1 Overview of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The Livelihoods Restoration Plan will consist of a package of options that will be offered to PAPs. The packages will be tailored to the level of impact experienced. Those more vulnerable will benefit from more targeted options within their livelihood restoration package. This Section outlines the various options for livelihood restoration focusing on primary production activities and value adding opportunities.

Livelihood restoration options that may be included in the packages are described below.

8.2.2 Livelihood Restoration Options

Livelihoods Restoration Plans that aim to prevent impoverishment; sustain incomes and build viable and sustainable livelihoods can be divided into two main categories:

- **Land based livelihood restoration programmes:** providing affected people with a sufficient size and quality of land to enable them to develop farms and sustain their incomes through land-based agricultural activities; and
- **Non-land based livelihood restoration programmes:** providing affected people with wage and enterprise based means through which to sustain/ improve their livelihoods, including occupational training, targeted credit, business development support etc.

The Project's Improved Livelihoods Strategy has a focus on agricultural activities, as this is the primary livelihood of all 24 PAHs in the Project Footprint including 1 asset. Livelihood activities are primarily land-based (agriculture).

8.2.3 Land-Based Restoration and Improvement: Agriculture

Agriculture

The main livelihood activity of PAHs from Argungu is subsistence farming; mainly small scale production of food crops such as maize, rice, millet, groundnut and guinea corn. Typical constraints facing these farmers are poor yields and subsequently low income because:

- manual land preparation techniques are used, along with non-resistant seed varieties;

- rainfall is unpredictable;
- there is diminishing soil quality, but the high costs of fertiliser and pesticides make their use prohibitive;
- storage facilities are inadequate; and
- there is limited processing of agricultural produce and restricted access to markets.

The main support required to restore and improve subsistence farming is to help increase productivity and crop yields through training and technical assistance. The Ministry of Agriculture, extension workers in Argungu LGA and selected NGOs/service providers (implementing partners) will work together to support the RAP efforts with:

- access to improved seeds and other inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides, composting or other methods identified by expert partners for higher yield varieties.
- technical assistance with clearing, land preparation, planting and harvesting;
- referrals to micro-credit institutions and cooperatives to provide agricultural loans;
- farm management training for effective marketing, record keeping and storage;
- identification of opportunities to improve access to markets by implementing partners; and
- support with long term extension services.

PAHs will be able to choose which crops to focus on, with advice available as necessary. The following crops have been identified as the major crops in the area that can be improved upon:

- Guinea Corn;
- Sorghum;
- Beans;
- Sesame; and
- Groundnut.

Options for improved irrigation will also be explored. In line with international good practice standards, technical support for subsistence farming will continue for three to five years to provide sufficient time for farmers to adopt to new or improved techniques. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken throughout, so that effectiveness of the provisions can be assessed and changes made as necessary.

8.3 Gender

The LRP will build in programmes targeting the particular vulnerabilities of women. Women will be directly consulted throughout and will also have a key role in the resettlement institutional framework. Separate focus groups will be held with women to ensure livelihood restoration options address their specific needs and are realistic with consideration of their other responsibilities, including caring for children and elderly relatives and their community responsibilities. Measures will also include financial capacity building, credit and SMEs targeted towards women as well as assistance with farming and value adding opportunities. Water, sanitation and health projects will also be developed with women to support both livelihoods and broader community development. The final selection of land-based and non-land-based options for women will be agreed following detailed consultation with women, women headed households and younger women with limited existing alternative opportunities.

8.4 Capacity Building and Training

An integral component of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan is ongoing formal and informal skills training and mentoring through capacity building. A capacity building package will be developed, which recognizes the skills development needs of different groups within project affected communities, that is for men, women, youth and vulnerable groups. This package will capture skills training which financial management.

In-Situ Training

In-situ training encompasses short-term courses (2-4 weeks) to be implemented within the resettled communities. The aim of this training is to enhance existing skills, not to help develop new livelihoods. The following will be available to all PAPs:

- participation in one training course;

- an individual start-up kit;
- technical assistance in refreshing skills, enhancing skills and access to markets.

9.5 Transitional Support

International good practice requires that all displaced PAPs are assisted with their move and supported during the transition period in the host resettlement site. The transition period covers the time required to restore their income- earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

In the case of this RAP, transitional support will be offered to all affected households for three months. Transitional support will be continued for vulnerable households not able to restore their livelihoods during this period. Those households not able to restore livelihoods will remain on transitional support for up to 24 months with an assessment carried out every 6 months to determine whether further support is needed.

For this Project, transitional support will take the form of food baskets and medical support. The United Nations World Food Programme’s recommended components of the food basket include:

- appropriate staples such as rice or cassava;
- pulses such as beans;
- vegetable and palm oil;
- sugar; and
- salt

The size and composition of the food basket will be tailored to fit local preferences and the demographic profile of vulnerable households. In addition to the food basket, there will be free access to basic medical services, particularly medical supplies such as insecticide treated nets. This will be provided by the Project as part of their transitional support.

8.6 Implementation

The Livelihoods Restoration Plan will be implemented using a multi-partnership approach involving government institutions, NGOs and private organizations/service providers who can deliver a wide range of livelihoods activities to the PAHs. All stakeholders involved in implementation, especially those delivering technical assistance, will ensure that the

necessary health and quality standards of the Project are met.

The implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan will be managed and led by the Consultant and their field team. The Implementation Team will work closely with a series of implementing partners. Additional implementing partners to support training and capacity building will be identified during RAP implementation.

Six extension workers, two from the State Agricultural Development Program and four from Argungu Local Government Agricultural Department, have already been identified to support RAP implementation. They will serve as technical officers and offer specialised support to PAPs.

NGOs and Other Service Delivery Institutions active locally will be identified. Two possible examples include the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). IITA recognizes the importance of capacity building in strengthening research for development. The overall goal of its training activities is to strengthen the capability of PAPs and provide technical support for enhanced agricultural productivity and improved livelihood. Their involvement will be sought during RAP implementation.

CHAPTER NINE

COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Introduction

Grievance mechanism is an accessible and inclusive system, process, or procedure that receives and acts on complaints and suggestions in a timely fashion and that facilitates resolution of concerns arising from a project. An effective grievance mechanism (GM) provides project- affected parties with redress and tackles issues at an early stage. The Project Grievance Mechanism is a free, open, and accessible to all, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, grievances will be addressed in a fair and transparent manner. Information about the procedures, who to contact and how, the grievance procedure is designed to take into account the needs of vulnerable groups. All complaints will be investigated to establish their validity and to ensure they are treated in a timely and prompt manner. If required, corrective actions will be implemented, documented, and communicated to prevent any recurrence of problems.

A robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is essential for fostering trust and ensuring accountability within the RAP program. The GRM will provide a fair and transparent process for addressing complaints and concerns raised by affected stakeholders. The RAP program will adhere to the AfDB's GRM framework, including establishing a project-level GRM, a Grievance Redress Committee, clear procedures, and an independent review mechanism.

With respect to the proposed project activities during construction phases, some areas of potential concerns include grievances that may arise from any of the following:

- The construction activities which may cause noise, dust emission, community health and safety issues, and waste management issues.
- Inadequate information dissemination regarding project timelines, purposes, and expected outcomes may lead to mistrust among community members.
- Disruption of livelihood activities.
- Potential risk of gender-based violence/sexual harassment of locals as a result of labour influx;
- Potential risk of social conflict with communities as a result of labour influx;

- Delayed or non-payment of workers by the committee, and non-performance of other obligations of the committee to construction workers, suppliers, or supervisors.
- Constructing facilities in inaccessible locations may marginalize certain community members, particularly the elderly and disabled, leading to feelings of inequity and resentment.
- Waste from construction works could be dumped along the road or in farms; and
- Potential risk of conflict or grievance.

9.2 AfDB's Grievance Redress Mechanism Approach

The AfDB defines project GRM as a systematic process for receiving, evaluating and facilitating resolution of affected people's project-related concerns, complaints and grievances about the borrower's/client's social and environmental performance on a project. AfDB requires its clients to be aware of and respond to stakeholders' concerns that are related to the project in a timely manner. For this purpose, the programme will establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, process, or procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of stakeholders' concerns and grievances, in particular, about the client's E&S performance.

In OS1, as part of the ESAP, the Bank requires the borrower/client to establish a "credible, independent and empowered local grievance and redress mechanism to receive, facilitate and follow up on the resolution of the affected people's grievances and concerns regarding the E&S performance of the project. The local grievance redress mechanism needs to be sufficiently independent, empowered and accessible to the stakeholders at all times during project cycle and all responses to grievances shall be recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports." Some Bank's intervention may inevitably have the potential to impact the local population's well-being.

The aim of a project GRM is, therefore, to enable people fearing or suffering adverse impacts to be able to be heard and assisted. People potentially or actually affected by a Bank-funded project need a trusted way to voice and resolve project related concerns and

the project needs an effective way to address affected people's concerns. The GRM provides a structured and managed way of allowing the concerns of affected people to be heard and addressed, including by the borrower's/client's project management staff and in certain circumstances, by Bank staff.

The main advantages of establishing and maintaining an appropriate GRM linked to the Bank-funded project are:

- Helping maintain good development conditions in the field, conducive to harmonious, sustainable development;
- Minimising the risk of violent or otherwise destructive behaviours, and the associated economic and social costs;
- Helping to protect the most vulnerable local groups and individuals;
- Alleviating the risk of dispute or conflict escalation, such as cases being brought to the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism.

9.3 The need for Grievance Mechanism (GM)

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) describes the process by which people affected by the project can bring their grievances to the project management in a culturally appropriate manner, for consideration and redress. It is understood that effective organizational design and coordination substantially decreases the probability of problems in implementation. Nevertheless, some affected persons are still likely to believe they have been treated inadequately or unfairly. Providing an accessible and credible means for affected persons to pursue any grievances may decrease the likelihood of overt resistance to the project or of protracted judicial proceedings that can halt implementation. Thus, in the event that grievances arise, this redress mechanism has been prepared to address such. The Grievance mechanisms designed herewith has the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which is in the interest of all parties concerned. As much as possible; clear procedures for filing and resolving grievances from the affected population have been designed.

During the consultations, the project beneficiaries and stakeholders were informed on the provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances. The grievance procedure will

further be made available through project implementation. The mechanism provides an affordable and accessible procedure for third-party settlement of disputes arising from construction and other sub-project related grievances. This mechanism is localized as much as possible with the active involvement of the project host community (traditional rulers, mai angwan, hakimi, emir; KARDA project office, women leaders, Project beneficiaries and Youth leaders).

9.4 Setting up a Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that integrates existing local grievance redress systems available within the community. This approach will be effective and results-oriented, as it will leverage established and functional local dispute resolution structures rather than creating an entirely new mechanism that may be unfamiliar to the community. Three levels of grievance redress channels have been identified and will be operationalized for the project.

9.5 Grievance Redressal Committee

9.5.1 First Level GRM: Community Based GC

Complaints regarding project implementation and activities arising from the project areas shall be channeled to the GRC Chairman, who shall convene the GRC at that level to review and address the complaint. The underlying merit is that the community has proven a notable channel for conflict resolution in the project areas. The Traditional / Community leader shall head this committee while membership of the committee will consist of those outlined in Table 8.1. Also, while the community-GRC is the primary body for addressing grievances, a clear mechanism will be established to foster collaboration with the Implementation team.

Table 9.1: Membership of RAP Community Level GRC

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Community Leader	1	Chairman
2	1 Representative from CBOs and 2 for FBOs where applicable	2	Members
3	A representative from the KARDA	1	Member
4	Representative Community Development Unit (LGA)	1	Member
5	A representative from the Social Welfare office	1	Member

6	Environmental Safeguards Officer (PIU)	1	Member
7	A representative from Focal NGO	1	Member
8	Social Safeguards Officer (PIU)	1	Secretary
9	2 Representatives of Beneficiaries (Male and Female)	2	Members
10	A Youth Representative	1	Member
11	A Representative of the Elderly	1	Member

The roles and responsibilities of the community-based GRC are:

- Receive, acknowledge and register complaints presented at the community level
- Settle project related disputes at community level
- Operate dedicated telephone hotline(s) for complaints
- Project information dissemination
- Coordination of town hall meetings and other stakeholder engagements

This committee will be expected to report to the PIU. In addition, complaint box will be placed in an accessible location in the community, where complaints from beneficiaries can be dropped without retribution. The complaints are received (in written, verbal or electronic form) at various points at community Level.

These points may include one or more of the following;

- Complaint box
- Mobile application (WhatsApp, Telegram) Complaint line
- Toll-free/hot lines

Other various points of receiving complaints at the provincial level can include the following:

- Respective LGAs;
- Community Town hall
- Designated spots along the road
- Traditional Ruler's Palace

All complaints received from the above locations will be channeled to the GRC. After registering the complaint in the Grievance Redressed Registration and Monitoring Sheet, the Chairman of the GRC would study the complaint made in detail and issue an acknowledgement letter within five working days, including an outline of the complaint

review and appeal process. A written response shall be issued within two weeks. The Community level GRC shall coordinate a meeting with the aggrieved party to address such issues. The deliberations of the meetings and decisions taken are recorded.

The resolution at the first tier will be normally done within 14 working days and notified to the concerned through a disclosure form. Should the Grievance not be solved within this period, this would be referred to the next level of Grievance Redressal. However, if the social safeguard officer feels that adequate solutions are being worked out and it would require a few more days for actions to be taken, he can decide on retaining the issue at the first level by informing the complainant accordingly. However, if the complainant requests for an immediate transfer of the issue to the next level, it would be accepted, and the issue would be taken to the next channel. But in any case, if the issue is not addressed within 21 days, it needs to be taken to the next level. Depending on the magnitude of the grievance, it may be escalated to the second tier regardless of whether the perpetrator is remorseful.

9.5.2 Second Level of GRM: The RAP PIU GRC

The PIU shall receive, hear and address complaints arising from the project implementation. This GRC shall be chaired by the State Project Coordinator and the secretary shall be the Social Safeguards Specialist, and comprising of:

Table 9.2: Membership of RAP PIU GRC

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	State Project Coordinator	1	Member
2	Environmental Safeguards Officer (PIU)	1	Member
3	Social Safeguards Officer (PIU)	1	Member
4	Technical Assistant on Social Safeguards	1	Member
5	Technical Assistant on Environmental Safeguards	1	Member
6	Gender Based Violence (GBV) Officer	1	Member
7	Communication Specialist	1	Member
8	A representative of the State-Level (e.g., Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centre)	1	Member
9	Project Accountant (PIU)	1	Member

If the complainant is not satisfied by the first level GRC response nor has a complaint regarding their decision-making process, they can directly write to the PIU. All complaints submitted to the PIU shall be logged with a unique ID code. Complainants shall receive an acknowledgement letter within 5 working days, including an outline of the complaint

review and appeal process. The complaint shall be filed according to a tracking system, so that complaints are classified, and responded to consistently. Furthermore, the complaint shall be discussed within the PIU and responded to in writing within 2 weeks. The PIU shall also convene a meeting of the aggrieved parties if required. The PIU shall undertake a six-monthly internal review of the complaint handling mechanism, and make necessary corrections, if need be. The PIU-GRC will hold the necessary meetings with the complainant and the concerned officers and attempt to find a solution acceptable at all levels. The minutes of the meeting would be recorded. The decisions of the PIU-GRC are communicated to the complainant formally and if he accepts the resolutions, the complainant's acceptance is obtained on a disclosure form. If the complainant does not accept the solution offered by the PIU-GRC, then the complaint is passed on to the next level / or the complainant can reach the next level. The Chairman of the PIU-GRC would be required to forward the issue to the next level through the Secretary of the PIU-GRC to facilitate in exploring a solution to this at this level before transferring it to the Third level. The case should be forwarded to the next level if no solution is reached within 14 days of the case reaching the second level and, in a case(s), nearing the required solution, it can be retained to an extent of 21 days.

9.5.3 Third Level of GRM: GRC at the State Steering Committee Level:

Any unresolved matter at the PIU level will be channeled to the Project Technical Committee. The committee at this level shall be headed by the Commissioner for Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture while the PIU-Project Coordinator shall serve as the secretary of the committee.

The unresolved matter can be due to dissatisfaction of the aggrieved party with the Community or PIU response or has a complaint about the overall RAP or there is a time delay of more than a month in solving the issue. This committee shall convene on a case-by case basis, arbitrate the issue based on the guidelines established, and convene the necessary stakeholders if necessary. All the stakeholders, including state and non-state actors shall be able to lodge a complaint with the Steering Committee (SC). The steering committee will be constituted as the Third Level of Redressal to look into the problems not solved in the Second Level. Membership of the GRC at this level shall constitute as

outlined in the Table 8.3 below;

Table 9.3: Third Level RAP GRC

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Commissioner for Kebbi State Ministry Agriculture	1	Chairman
2	Director, Kebbi State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority	1	Member
3	Director, Land Survey	1	Member
4	Director Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development	1	Member
5	Director, Kebbi State Ministry of Environment	1	Member
6	State Project Coordinator	1	Secretary
7	2 Representatives of PAPs (Male and Female)	2	Members
8	A representative from Focal NGO	1	Member

The Traditional/Community Leaders and the Chairmen of Local Government Areas of the project Communities will be the invitees to the Committee meetings to enable the SC-GRC understand the deliberations of the Community Level GC.

The Social Safeguards Officer of the PIU will collect all the details of the Grievance including the deliberations of First and Second level efforts and present it to the SC-GRC. The SC-GRC will deliberate upon the issue and give suitable recommendations and record their discussions. The decisions of the SC-GRC are communicated to the complainant formally and if he accepts the resolutions, the complainant's acceptance is obtained on a disclosure form. If disputes cannot be resolved by the State Steering Committee GRC, the grievance will be escalated to the FPMU GRC.

9.5.4 Fourth Level of GRM: GRC at the FPMU Level:

The Fourth level of Grievance Redress Committee will be at the FPMU Level comprising: The FPMU GRC shall be the apex coordinating institution of the GRM. The main roles of the FPMU GRC are to; i) oversee the operations of the GRMs in the various participating states ii) allow affected parties, who are unhappy with how their complaint has been handled by the first and second tiers GRCs to apply for a reconsideration of their cases and, iii) E&S feedback or issues that has not been handled by and filed directly to the SSO, Community based GRCs, GRCs, SPIU and, SCMC.

The FPMU-GRC will be constituted as the Fourth Level of Redressal to look into the problems not solved in the Third Level. Membership of the GRC at this level shall

constitute as outlined in the Table 8.4 below;

Table 9.4: Fourth Level RAP GRC

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	A Nominee from the Office of the National Coordinator	1	Chairman
2	FPMU Environmental Safeguards Officer	1	Member
3	FPMU Social Safeguards Officer	1	Member
4	FPMU Technical Assistant/Consultant on Environmental Safeguards	1	Secretary
5	FPMU Technical Assistant/Consultant on Social Safeguards	1	Member

This committee shall receive monthly reports on status of disputes/complaints from the state steering committee GRC and shall provide approvals or guidance on action items in the report. If disputes cannot be resolved by the FPMU GRC, the affected or interested party will be advised to peruse the case in a court.

The final tier of grievance redress is the Court of Law. In accordance with Nigerian law, the courts serve as the ultimate recourse when all alternative dispute resolution mechanisms fail.

For this project, the courts will similarly act as the last resort if the first, second, third and fourth tiers of the grievance redress mechanism fail to provide a satisfactory resolution to the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). However, it is anticipated that most cases will be resolved within the first and second tiers, minimizing the need for court referrals. The mediation process will be conducted with confidentiality, transparency, and objectivity while ensuring it remains accountable, accessible, efficient, accurate, and inclusive. To support this mechanism, RAP PIU Safeguard Officers will provide training in communication and other relevant skills for members of the Grievance Redress Committee.

8.6 Grievance Redress Procedure

The grievance procedure is simple to administer as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. The consultation held during the preparation of this RAP had communicated to the communities about the process to register dissatisfaction and request for resolution, and this provision will remain open and available even after approval and signing of intervention contracts for sub-projects. The grievance

procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency.

As much possible, a localized mechanism that takes account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, project conditions and scale have been adopted for this ESIA. AfDB's ISS recommends the application of a "Decide together" approach that is usually the most accessible, natural and unthreatening ways for communities and a project's management to resolve differences. With the potential to resolve perhaps the majority of all grievances, "decide together" should be the centre piece of any grievance mechanism's resolution options. The Grievance procedures highlighted in this Chapter fall into four steps as outlined in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5: Grievance Procedures Steps

Step	Category	Activities
1	Reception and registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals, communities, or organizations file complaints or grievances related to the ESIA process verbally, in writing, or through a representative in English or local language. - Complaint is recorded by the implementing agency, noting the name of the complainant, contact details, location, nature of the grievance, and desired resolution. - Grievance is acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt by an authorized official.
2.	Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievances are referred to the appropriate party for resolution. - A resolution is provided within 15 days of grievance receipt. - If additional information is needed, project management may authorize an additional 15 days for resolution. - Outcomes are communicated to the complainant in writing with an explanation of the decision. - Resolutions are managed by the Environmental and Social Specialist with input from Local Authorities.
3.	Appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If dissatisfied with the initial resolution, complainants may file an appeal. - An appeal committee is assembled, including the Project Coordinator and at least one impartial member not directly involved in the RAP process. - If no satisfactory resolution is reached within the project framework, grievances may proceed through the legal system.
4.	Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During project implementation and for at least three months after project completion, monthly reports are prepared by the Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer. - Reports document the number and nature of grievances and their resolutions, ensuring transparency and accountability in the RAP process.

The best solutions to environmental and social conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that consider specific issues, cultural contexts, local customs, project

conditions, and scale. For the RAP project, all grievances will be channeled through community-level Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) established at each sub-project level. These GRCs will be responsible for grievance resolution related to environmental and social impacts identified in the RAP.

To ensure coordinated and effective grievance management, a mechanism will be established to encourage collaboration between the GRCs and other relevant stakeholders. This may include engaging representatives from the Environmental Monitoring Team or similar oversight bodies to participate in the grievance resolution process.

Formal legal channels for addressing grievances can often be time-consuming and contentious. To provide a more efficient and amicable solution, an informal grievance redress mechanism will be established through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Safeguard Units. This unit will collaborate with a committee comprising local government administrators, community leaders, environmental NGOs/CBOs, and other relevant government agencies to address concerns raised by affected persons or communities effectively.

9.6.1 The AfDB's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)

The AfDB has also established its own accountability mechanism, the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM). The IRM seeks to assess whether a Bank approved project complies with the relevant AfDB's ISS. The IRM makes itself accessible to any group (a minimum of 2 persons living in the project's area of influence) actually or potentially negatively affected by a Bank-funded project. The IRM reports to the Bank's Board of Directors and is thus independent of Bank management. The IRM was established by the Bank to achieve more transparency. It is also a costly mechanism to trigger. The establishment of local GRMs can help to alleviate the need for plaintiffs to resort to the IRM, while problem-solving can be more rapidly and cost-effectively done locally. The cultural context in which GRMs operate also helps to defuse complaints and to find appropriate and commensurate solutions.

9.7 Awareness of GRM

GM should be given a wide publicity among stakeholder groups such as affected parties, government agencies, civil society organizations and sub-project host communities.

Thorough awareness of the GRM process equips individuals with a comprehensive understanding of the various options available to them, tailored to the specific nature of their complaints. Awareness campaigns should be launched to give publicity to the roles and functions of the GRM.

Awareness should include the following components:

- Scope of the project, planned construction phases, etc.;
- Types of GRCs available; purposes for which the different GRM channels can be accessed, e.g., construction-related grievances, grievances related to physical and economic displacement,
- Eligibility to access the GRM.
- How complaints can be reported to the GRC and to whom, e.g., phone, postal and email addresses, as well as information that should be included in a complaint;
- Procedures and time frames for initiating and concluding the grievance redress process; boundaries and limits of GRM in handling grievances; and roles of different agencies such as project implementer and funding agency.
- A variety of methods that can be adopted for communicating information to the relevant stakeholders. These methods could include display of posters in public places such as in government offices, project offices, community centers, hospitals and health clinics of the area.

Similarly, an effective awareness program should be arranged to educate the project beneficiaries on the following:

- Members of GRC and its location
- Method of complaining or reporting the grievance
- Taking part in the GRC meeting (is any companion of the complainant allowed)
- The steps of resolving process and timeline adopted in this mechanism.
- Needed documents and evidence to support the complaint.

9.8 GRM Jurisdiction

This is a project specific GRM and applicable to solve the concerns of the stakeholders of

the Project. This is however not intended to bypass the Government's redress process; rather intended to address project beneficiaries' concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project. The Government Redress mechanism takes priority over this one.

9.9 Expectation When Grievances Arise

When sub-project host community member's people present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the PIU and others such as the engineers involved in one aspect of the project or others must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retribution.

It should be understood that all or any of the following is or are expected from the project management/channel of grievance resolution by the local people:

- acknowledgement of their problem;
- an honest response to questions/issues brought forward;
- an apology when necessary;
- adequate compensation;
- Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance, and some other fair remedies.

9.10 Management of Reported Grievances

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- The affected person files his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or phone to the project Grievance Committee (Phone numbers will be provided by the PIU). In cases where the grievance is submitted in writing, the aggrieved person must sign and date the note. For grievances received by phone, the receiver must carefully record all pertinent details.
- A selected member of the GRC will act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with an independent agency/NGO person to ensure objectivity in the grievance process.
- Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison Officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.

- Any informal grievances will also be documented.

CHAPTER TEN

RAP IMPLEMENTATION, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

10.1 Overview

A functioning and effective institutional framework is necessary for the successful preparation, implementation and monitoring of any RAP, and more generally in achieving an efficient resettlement process. Accordingly, to facilitate the implementation of this RAP, the Project will be required to establish an institutional framework where the roles and responsibilities of all involved are clearly defined. This institutional framework will be the interface for all stakeholders involved in RAP implementation, allowing for close cooperation between the AfDB, Kebbi State Government, traditional leaders, NGOs and affected communities.

This Chapter provides an overview of the Project's institutional framework and the roles and responsibilities of the institutions and stakeholders responsible for the organisation and implementation of the RAP. More specifically, it includes the following:

- A description of the two-tier management structure that underlies the Project's institutional framework, and why this two-tier structure is fundamental to success.
- The institutional architecture of the RAP implementation team.
- A summary of the key roles and responsibilities of each of the different functions (internal and external) within the Project's institutional framework.
- A summary of the capacity building requirements necessary to equip the Project's institutional framework for its important role.

10.2 The Two-Tier Management Structure

Fundamental to the success of a RAP institutional framework is a management system that consists of two levels. These levels of management are referred to as:

- **Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC):** the higher level advisory/ supervisory, strategic body which enables the crucial involvement of senior Project management and Government figures to steer the overall process, ensure governance checks and balances and resolve key problems.
- **Community Resettlement Committee (CRC):** the lower level, hands on

implementing body which facilitates the intense involvement of implementers, including on the ground Project staff to action the process and ensure that practical progress is made.

The two-tiered system is preferable because, in terms of governance, the bodies are separate from one another, but also interdependent. This form of governance is conducive to reciprocal monitoring, and accordingly, is more likely to result in quality delivery, greater accountability and mutual attentiveness to operational and other issues and concerns, as and when these arise.

Ultimate responsibility for overseeing the resettlement process is vested in the RSC, under which the CRC will be responsible for day to day implementation of the RAP. This two-tier structure is responsible for:

- planning resettlement measures;
- information sharing;
- engagement and consultation with local communities;
- grievance resolution; and
- monitoring and evaluation.

Most importantly, these institutions will help to ensure transparency and that measures identified in the RAP are acceptable to stakeholders.

10.2.1 Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC)

This is the committee charged with the overall responsibility of implementation of the RAP. The membership is made of representatives from the Kebbi State Ministries including Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice. Membership also includes senior Project management, a senior Argungu LGA representative, traditional leadership representative, and a women's representative. NGOs will be involved in implementing the livelihoods restoration component of the RAP and a NGO representative will also sit on the RSC.

The RSC is the forum where strategic, high-level issues, including financial, schedule-related and reputation risk issues should be raised and dealt with. The RSC is also

responsible for making policy-related decisions based on the legal framework contained in the RAP, the Project's internal standards and operating procedures, and international best practice.

In setting up the RSC, local stakeholders were briefed on the relevance and function of the RSC. Each representative institution was asked to select a representative. The functions of the RSC were then reiterated to the selected members.

Key Roles and Responsibilities

Specific roles of the RSC include the following:

- ensuring alignment between AfDB, the Government, traditional leaders, land affected people and other community members;
- overseeing ethics compliance and governance issues and ensuring that the livelihood restoration process is managed fairly and transparently and is free of corruption or bribery etc.;
- providing an advisory role to the CRC, which includes resolving internal and external resettlement issues, monitoring the budget etc.;
- overseeing compensation allocation and disbursement mechanisms;
- monitoring the development/progress of the resettlement, from Project construction through to operation, so that any resettlement issues are addressed in an efficient and effective manner;
- responding to implementation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports;
- ensuring adequate information sharing with the CRC on processes and decisions taken;
- ensuring adequate consultations with all displaced persons affected by the Project and other stakeholders;
- providing technical input on the RAP development and implementation particularly with respect to livelihoods restoration and improvements; housing and relocation support; eligibility, entitlement and compensation; and
- Ensuring prompt government approvals on Resettlement Components and Project requests.

- Represent the government of Kebbi State in the RSC decisions.

10.2.2 Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)

The CRC will, to an extent, be the face of the resettlement process for affected people and communities and will be primarily responsible for ground level coordination of the RAP implementation. It is important to have a CRC team that possesses a diverse range of skills that will enable the effective on-the-ground management of grievances, technical issues such as land allocation and land quality and logistical issues. It is also important that local affected people and representatives of vulnerable groups are included in the CRC.

Key Roles and Responsibilities

Key roles and responsibilities of the CRC include:

- interfacing with the Project in relation to engineering options, timing and phasing of the resettlement process;
- interfacing between the Project (including the CLO) and communities;
- facilitating all consultation and engagement activities with affected communities;
- finalising the resettlement package;
- budget control and formulating and operating compensation disbursement mechanisms;
- ensuring conflict resolution, addressing grievances and alerting the RSC to any additional problems;
- providing particular support and assistance to vulnerable groups;
- facilitating resettlement assistance provisions and livelihood restoration programmes to ensure that local needs are met;
- Managing expectations of affected persons throughout the implementation of the RAP;
- guiding the resettlement monitoring and evaluation process; and
- reporting to the RSC.

10.3 Institutions

The RSC and CRC will have representation from a range of institutions. These are described further below.

10.3.1 NGO Role

The NGO representative sitting on the RSC and CWC, supported by other members of this NGO, should not only facilitate clear and transparent information provision and communication between these two tiers of resettlement management, but should also play a key role in affected community support. In particular, the NGO should lead the capacity building, build trust with affected communities and play a central role in the implementation of livelihood restoration measures and development programmes committed to the RAP. The NGO will be selected by African Development Bank and will have a strong track record of delivering effective community development programmes. Their roles and responsibilities will be clearly outlined and explained as part of the procurement process.

10.3.2 Traditional Authority

The role of traditional leadership is critical to the success of the resettlement process. Traditional leaders are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the communities, maintenance of law and order and conflict resolution. They are responsible for the management of grievances and complaints of affected persons and maintenance of law and order in the resettlement sites. The Emir of Kebbi and the village head of Argungu will serve as members of the RSC.

10.3.3 RAP Delivery Team

The RAP Delivery Team and the RAP Coordinator who will play a key role in ensuring that the RAP programme is effective. The RAP Coordinator will manage and provide oversight to each of the RAP Implementing Agencies that will be contracted to plan in detail and deliver the RAP.

10.3.4 Kebbi State Government

The Kebbi State Government (KBSG) has the overall responsibility of ensuring that the land provided to AFDB is free of encumbrances and that nothing will obstruct the project operations. In doing so, it must ensure that PAPs are compensated for losses and resettled in the appropriate areas before the commencement of operations. The roles of the Kebbi State government are outlined as follows:

- KBSG is responsible for oversight of the acquisition of land for the proposed SAPZ project.
- KBSG will supervise the implementation of the RAP.
- KBSG must participate in the resettlement committee meetings and carry out any responsibility assigned by the committee.
- The provision of resource and equipment necessary for the implementation of the livelihood restoration support will be done by KBSG; and
- KBSG will also assist in the management of grievances of PAPs;

The KBSG has various ministries, departments and agencies who are key stakeholders and whose work will contribute to the successful implementation of this RAP. These include: Ministry of Land and Housing, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Justice, and the State Urban Planning Development Board. These state ministries have been involved in the preparation and implementation of the RAP.

Ministry of Land and Housing

The state Ministry of Land & Housing has the statutory responsibility for general land administration, surveying, mapping, and urban /regional planning as well the provision of housing to citizens in the state. The Ministry's functions include the processing of land applications for various uses; valuation for all purposes; registration of land instruments and collection of revenues in forms of ground rent, registration of mortgages and assignments; and resolution of complaints and disputes arising out of encroachments, multiple ownership of titles etc.

As the ministry in charge of land administration and valuation, ministry of lands and housing is one of the key stakeholders for the RAP implementation as it would supervise

the implementation process. The ministry's specific roles for the RAP implementation will include:

- Calculation of compensation rates;
- Provision of representative to serve on the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC);
- Supervision of the payment of compensation;
- Assist in the management of grievances of PAPs; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation of resettlement activities.

Ministry of Environment

The State Ministry of Environment is mandated to formulate, execute and review policies for the management of the environment in Kebbi State. It is in charge of pollution control, environmental sanitation, waste management, ecology among others. In summary, the Ministry of Environment ensures that the environment is safe and healthy for the citizens of Kebbi State.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

The State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is in charge of the development of the agricultural sector of Kebbi State. Its main responsibility is to create a good economic climate for investment in the agricultural sector. The ministry implements agricultural interventions aimed at improving agricultural productivity of farmers for enhanced livelihoods. Examples of such interventions include provision of improved crop varieties and breeds of animals; training on treatment, control and prevention of diseases and pests, and supply of agricultural inputs.

The ministry's role in the implementation of the RAP is that of livelihood restoration. Specifically, the ministry will:

- provide support to displaced farmers for the cultivation of replacement land. The support will include farm management training, provision of improved seed varieties and breeds of livestock and provision of extension services to monitor the progress of farmers;
- ensure that the farmers' agricultural productivity improves and they are able to restore their livelihoods; and

- work in conjunction with the RAP consultants to identify service providers that will support the implantation of the livelihood restoration section of the RAP.

Ministry of Justice

The State Ministry of Justice oversees administration of justice in the state. It is responsible for enacting legislation, dispute resolution, public prosecution and civil litigation and all other judicial matters in Kebbi state.

The ministry was responsible for the preparation of the concession agreement between KBSG and African Development Bank. They are therefore responsible for the administration of the concession agreement on behalf of the State. In relation to the RAP implementation, the ministry's role is to ensure that all national and state laws pertaining to the project are adhered to. It will also work with other ministries and stakeholders to manage grievances arising from the project.

Ministry of Finance

The state Ministry of Finance is responsible for the management of the finances of the state for optimum development and revenue mobilization. The responsibility of the ministry with respect to implementation of the RAP is to monitor the compensation payment to ensure that it is transparent. It is also the ministry's role to ensure that the Kebbi State Government gets a fair deal from the concession agreement signed with the project proponents.

Argungu LGA

The project is located in Argungu LGA. This LGA is responsible for the implementation of policies at the local level. Argungu LGA has different departments such as land, health, education, agriculture, rural development among others which implement respective programmes at the local level. The Department of Agriculture will play a key role in the implementation of the livelihood restoration programme. The department is responsible for providing extension officers who will offer support to the displaced farmers.

The roles of these extension officers include:

- paying visits to farmers to provide technical advice on crop and livestock production;

- identification and treatment of both crops and livestock diseases on the farms of PAPs;
- price assessment for livestock and produce in the local market for maximizing produce and livestock profit; and
- promotion of improved varieties and species to the farmers in the area through demonstration plots.

10.3.5 African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB ISS states that all Category 1 projects, such as those that trigger a RAP, required meaningful consultations at the earliest possible time with all relevant stakeholders, including potential beneficiaries, affected groups, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local authorities. Consultations must take place according to the country's legal requirements, in addition to meeting the minimum requirements set out by the Bank.

Consultations aim to gather information on the stakeholders' perceptions of the project and to solicit their views on the project's environmental and social impacts. All reports should be disclosed to relevant stakeholders, with the understanding that the report is not final until comments have been received and if necessary incorporated into the document.

Consultation should continue through all project phases, including implementation, whereby feedback from engagement processes must be included in all quarterly reporting.

10.4 Training, Capacity building and sensitization of PAPs

The training need for RAP Implementation is summarized in the matrix below:

This RAP recommends capacity building for the safeguard officers of the AIH-PIU and other implementing MDAs. This would require training sessions on RAP basics, including the following:

- Principles of Resettlement Action Plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation of ARAP Implementation
- Conflict Management and Resolution in ARAP implementation
- Others

Table 10.1: Proposed Training and Sensitization needs

Item	Description/ model	Course content	Target	Estimated amount
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Training & capacity building for RAP Implementation	Involuntary Resettlement and rehabilitation	1. Principles of Resettlement Action Plan 2. Monitoring & Evaluation of RAP Implementation. 3. Conflict management and resolution in RAP implementation	Community conflict/ Grievance Redress Committee	4,000,000.00
Sensitization	Sensitization and awareness on RAP process		- Community representative - PAPs	3,000,000.00
	Livelihood and income coaching		- Valuable PAPs	
	Record keeping and accountability		- Valuable PAPs	
Sub-total				7,000,000.00

10.5 Budget and costs

This section provides an overview of the budget with respect to the indicative costs for planning, management and implementing this RAP. Budgeting will be designed to ensure that costs incurred contribute to achieving resettlement objectives as specified in the RAP. Budgeting must create a risk averse, cost control environment that ensures actual costs incurred are tracked consistently during implementation. The budget includes indicative costs for the following key activities:

- RAP disclosure to communities
- Livelihood training and capacity building
- RAP implementation: the costs associated with consultant managed RAP implementation.
- Livelihood restoration programme

The summary of the cost for the implementation of the RAP is presented in Table 10.2 below. The total estimated cost for the RAP implementation budget is **Sixty-five million, nine hundred and sixty-four thousand, twenty-nine naira, fifty-six kobo only (₦65,964,029.56) (\$43,902.8)**. as shown below:

Table 10.2: RAP Implementation Budget

S/No	Item	Naira (N)	US Dollar
1.	Land	Voluntarily donated	-
2.	Structure	12,000,000.00	7,986.68
3.	Ancillary assets	300,000.00	199.66
4.	Economic trees and crops	1,021,390.51	679.79
5.	Allowances	7,555,000.00	5,028.28
Total compensation cost		20,876,390.51	13,894.41
	Additional Resettlement Cost		
1.	RAP Implementation	10,000,000.00	6,655.57
2.	RAP Monitoring and Evaluation	8,000,000.00	5,324.45
3.	Training and capacity building	7,000,000.00	4,658.90
4.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	3,000,000.00	1,996.67
5.	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	2,087,639.051	1,389.44
6.	Community support (automated borehole and renovation of Gidan Wanka)	15,000,000.00	9,983.36
	Sub-Total	45,087,639.05	30,008.39
Grand Total		65,964,029.56	43,902.8

*1 US\$ = N 1,502.50 (02/25)

CHAPTER ELEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Overview

Monitoring and evaluation are crucial for the success of any resettlement project as it accurately verifies the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The monitoring will provide feedback to project management to keep the resettlement programme on schedule. This section describes the monitoring and evaluation procedures required to ensure the RAP objectives are met, in accordance with international and national good practice. It is designed as a participatory and inclusive process, in order to safeguard the Project, where Project Affected Persons have a full voice and process to air their views.

11.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

Regular monitoring and evaluation provide information on the impact and effectiveness of the RAP and enable adjustments to be made in a timely manner where required. The following are objectives for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP:

- To enable on-going improvement of the implementation process
- To monitor milestone deliverables for the RAP deliverables.
- To verify that funds for RAP implementation are provided for by the Project proponents in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are utilized in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.
- To audit compliance of the RAP's implementation schedule and budget with the objectives of the RAP and to enable the Project to demonstrate that the resettlement process is being managed in line with the Project's objectives and desired outcomes with respect to Project stakeholders.
- To evaluate emergent, mid-term and long-term impacts of the Project on the welfare of Project Affected Persons.

11.3 Monitoring

11.3.1 Monitoring Outcomes

Monitoring enables the following to be verified:

- Resettlement implementation/actions are implemented fully and on time in accordance with the RAP.

- Entitled persons receive their entitlements under the RAP.
- RAP programs and initiatives are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project Affected Persons, Households and Communities.
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate and timely corrective action.
- Changes in RAP procedures are made where necessary to improve delivery of entitlements to Project-Affected Persons.
- Vulnerable Persons are tracked and supported as necessary.

11.3.2 Monitoring Activities

The RAP implementation team will use workshops, site visits and training instruments that require little literacy or numeracy skills to elicit the participation and views of Project Affected Persons. This will build their capacity to undertake their own monitoring process and report back to the RAP implementation team.

Thus, the various monitoring activities will consist of:

- Internal monitoring by the Project's own RAP Implementation Team, with regular reporting to the Project Affected Persons, Project proponents and the Government;
- External monitoring by third party consultants working with PAPs.

The monitoring will be divided into three key sections: Inputs, Outputs (performance monitoring) and Impact (impact monitoring):

- *Input:* monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are in place on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality.
- *Output:* monitoring will establish whether these inputs are achieving the required aims of the RAP.
- *Impact:* monitoring would be used to assess the effectiveness of the RAP in meeting its objectives and goals.

11.3.3 Performance Indicators

Indicators need to be specific to the issue, easily measured, achievable, relevant and time bound, using relevant quantities which are suitable for trend analysis. The feedback from project affected persons and their representatives will be incorporated in various forums

and discussion groups.

Monitoring will be based on the listed Performance Indicators (PI). However, this list may be updated as relevant information is made available during project implementation.

- Timely delivery of compensation.
- Speedy resolution of grievances.
- Available land access.
- Increase or decrease in household assets.
- Seamless transfer/ restoration of livelihood.
- Livelihood improvements.
- Improvement in standard of living
- Health status.

The PI evaluation matrices will involve two main factor completion (complete/not complete, present/not present, achieved/not achieved) and improvement (better, the same, worse off).

11.4 Socio-Economic Baseline

Using the baseline survey information as a starting point, various key performance indicators will be used to monitor and assess the multifaceted inputs, outputs, impacts and improvement of the standard of livelihood community.

11.4.1 Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring will be categorised as Input monitoring and Output monitoring.

Input monitoring will cover:

- proper communication with the Project-Affected Community;
- timely implementation of compensation/resettlement packages, resettlement assistance, the livelihood programs (adequacy of training and support programs) and other RAP initiatives;
- grievance resolution; and
- attention to Vulnerable Persons.

Output monitoring will cover:

- social structures- traditional authorities, formal social groups e.g. neighbourhood networks for reciprocal help, family;
- economic status of resettled households, including employment, enterprises and household assets;
- cost and access of daily need items;
- status of vulnerable persons, such as their economic and standard of living.

11.4.2 Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring is used to assess the effectiveness of the RAP in meeting stated objectives and goals, and the needs of the affected population. It also determines whether resettlement are functioning as intended and that resettled PAP have an equal or better quality of life following resettlement. More importantly, impact monitoring will determine whether unintended impacts have been identified and addressed.

11.4.3 External Monitoring

AfDB OS5 for Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement - requires that projects *guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of involuntary resettlement activities that result from project activities, and for remedying problems as they arise*. The AfDB also requires monthly or quarterly progress reports on E&S implementation.

External evaluation by independent monitors will assess whether compensation and other measures to restore the living standards of Project-Affected Persons have been properly designed and carried out and will verify information submitted by the RAP Implementation Team.

External monitoring consultants, working with representatives of Project-Affected Persons, will also undertake input, output, and impact monitoring and will report directly to African Development Bank for immediate action if necessary.

The evaluation system will be based on process indicators that measure the effectiveness of processes (consultation, grievance) and inputs such as people, equipment and materials,

and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:

- Progress of compensation/resettlement packages, resettlement assistance, the livelihood program and other RAP initiatives against the objectives and targets of the RAP.
- Transparency of the implementation process.
- Capacity of implementation agencies.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process.
- Grievance records, to identify implementation problems and status of grievance resolution.
- Compliance with international standards (AfDB) and Nigerian laws.
- Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism (internal monitoring procedures, reports and records, to identify recurring problems or areas of non-compliance with the RAP).

External impact monitoring will concentrate on the level to which livelihoods, standard of living and general welfare of PAPs are being restored or improved as a result of the Project. Monitoring will be accomplished by surveys of households and community institutions. The external evaluator will survey and report annually. However, internal monitoring will bring emergent problems (e.g. substantial task short-falls, unintended negative consequences or trends) to the attention of the Project as they become apparent and it is expected that these issues will be addressed without waiting for an external evaluator to identify them. The annual monitoring report summarizing the external monitoring findings will be released to the public annually. Annual monitoring reporting will continue for 36 months.

11.5 Evaluation

Evaluation provides an assessment of RAP outcomes' compliance with international best practices (AfBD) and whether RAP implementation is compliant with RAP objectives and procedures. The main objective will be to determine whether African Development Bank objective to have affected persons not worse off but preferably better than pre-project condition, has been met. Evaluation shall verify that all physical inputs committed to this RAP were delivered. In addition, evaluation shall establish whether mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect.

The KBSG, with assistance of African Development Bank, will use an independent consultant annually to perform a social audit of the resettlement. This audit will focus on an overall evaluation of the RAP implementation and compliance with objectives, procedures, policies, laws and regulations. The external evaluator will be an independent consultant with experience in the conduct of development-induced resettlements.

Resettlement implementation will be evaluated against several key performance indicators, which will be identified by the Project in consultation with PAP representatives. These criteria will likely include access to employment, livelihood restoration and enterprise, community cohesion, as well as vulnerable persons will be put into specific focus, and the methods for assisting them will be assessed. The grievance management system will also be evaluated.

11.6 Evaluation Schedule

1. Six months: following household sign-off of compensation packages – this evaluation will verify that

- compensation payments have been made in accordance with Project commitments, and properly processed;
- the preparation of the individual in-kind compensation package has considerably progressed; and
- the recommendations of previous assessments are being implemented.

2. Two years:

- the subsequent review schedule will be determined during prior evaluation; and
- all evaluations will be subject to timely and responsive improvements.

11.7 Completion Audit

Resettlement is considered complete only when the objectives have been met and the adverse impacts of resettlement have been mitigated as stated in the RAP. A Completion Audit will establish whether the project has implemented all activities required to ensure compliance with the resettlement commitments defined in the RAP, and particularly the improvement or at least restoration of livelihoods and standards of living of PAPs. This completion audit will be conducted by the Lender external evaluator following completion of RAP implementation. It should be noted that if either the completion audit or evaluations reveals that any key objectives of the RAP were not achieved, follow-up measures shall be developed to remedy the situation.

11.8 Information Management

The resettlement team will have a well-established database to record compensation entitlements and compensation payments. The resettlement monitoring will be built into the overall monitoring framework for the project. The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to measure whether the objectives of this resettlement framework have been met.

Table 11.1 Indication Matrix

Outcome	Indicator	Measurement	Stakeholder
The RAP improved the economic livelihood of PAHs	New business opportunities with a diversification of sources of income	Comparison of sources of income with Baseline Data	PAHs
	PAHs gained new transferable skills	Number of training courses attended	PAHs
	PAHs household income has risen	Comparison of household income with Baseline Data	PAHs
	Increase in employment and income opportunities	Percentage PAHs directly employed by the project	PAHs
		Percentage PAHs indirectly related to the project	PAHs
		Number of newly registered cooperatives	PAHs
	Increased agricultural production	Comparison of Yield Statistics	PAHs
		Introduction of irrigation system	PAHs
		Number of training courses attended on more sophisticated farming techniques	PAHs
	Increased access to markets	Number of accessible markets	PAHs

APPENDICES

ATTENDANCE LIST

ATTENDANCE LIST OF CLAIMANTS					
SN	NAME	TITLE	COMMUNITY	PHONE NUMBER	LAND SIZE
1	Yalmo Bulus Ahmed		Amanawa	08161357390	
2	Abubakar Dantaba		Amanawa	09029764048	
3	Ibrahim Danjuma		Sanchi	08131809196	
4	Mohammed Gadi Hanto		Amanawa	08138318937	
5	Danjuma Alhassan	Zonal Agric. Off.	Amanawa	08029041673	
6	Ahmed Awache Hanto		Amanawa	08036927708	
7	Mohammed Lami Danko	Zonal Manager	Amanawa	07061040794	
8	Tenil Lami		Amanawa	08139603151	
9	Ahmed Tanko		Amanawa - Maza	07084314702	
10	Mohammed Umar Zura	Deputy Director Agric. Serv.	Amanawa	08066779453	
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					

APPENDIX 2

COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET

S/N	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Argungu
2	Municipality/District...	Argungu
3	Village/Suburb ...	Argungu
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	AIH, Project
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	65,964,029.56
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	31 st March, 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	22 nd – 28 th Nov., 2024
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	25 th April, 2025
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	24
11	Number of Physically displaced	1
12	Number of economically displaced	24
13	Number of affected households	24
14	Number of females affected	2
15	Number of vulnerable affected	None
16	Number of major PAP	24
17	Number of minor PAP	None
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	Squatters
19	Number of households losing their shelters	None
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	Farmland 159ha
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	24 PAP
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	159 ha
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	-
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	1
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	None
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	None
27	Number of tree-crops lost	102
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	None
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	None
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	None
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	None

APPENDIX 3

SUMMARY MATRIX OF PAP

Summary Matrix of PAP

Code PAP*	First and last names of PAP	Sex (M, F) and Age	Profession and principal activity of RAP	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.)
							x-coordinate	Y-coordinate		
ATC/KB/AG/001		M/51	Farmer/ business	0816135xxxx		Farmland			235,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/002		M/50	Farmer/ businessman	0902976xxxx		Farmland/ neem/ mango trees			553,653.06	
ATC/KB/AG/003		M/62	Farmer	0813180xxxx		Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/004		M/60	Farmer/ lecturer	0813831xxxx		Farmland/ Moringa/ mango			904,710.25	
ATC/KB/AG/005		-				Asset			12,479,795.92	
ATC/KB/AG/006		M/50	Farmer/ Civil servant	0802904xxxx		Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/007		M/54	Farmer/ buying & selling	0803692xxxx		Farmland/ Shear butter			332,551.02	
ATC/KB/AG/008			Farmer	0706104xxxx		Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/009		M/61	Farmer	0813960xxxx		Farmland			305,000.00	
				0708431xxxx					305,000.00	

ATC/KB/AG/010		M/55	Farmer			Farmland				
ATC/KB/AG/011		M/48	Farmer	08066779xxx		Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/012		M/46	Farmer			Farmland			309,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/013		M/53	Farmer			Farmland/ neem and Baobab trees			484,346.93	
ATC/KB/AG/014		F/40	Farmer			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/015		M/45	Farmer			Farmland/ Mango trees			364,782.31	
ATC/KB/AG/016		M/50	Farmer/ business			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/017		M/50	Farmer			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/018		M/32	Farmer			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/019		M/51	Farmer/ businessman			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/020		M/42	Farmer/ business			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/021		M/45	Farmer			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/022									305,000.00	

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) – Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone, Argungu, Kebbi State, Nigeria

		M/55	Farmer			Farmland				
ATC/KB/AG/023		M/45	Farmer			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/024		F/45	Farmer			Farmland			305,000.00	
ATC/KB/AG/025		M/58	Farmer			Farmland			332,551.02	
									20,876,390.51	

APPENDIX 4

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

S/No.	Community	Name of Claim	Assessment ID	Entitlements Summary						Total
				Land Take	Swamp/ Fishing Right	Structures	Ancillary Assets	Crops/Trees	Allowances	
1	ARGUNGU ARGUNGU LGA		ATC/KB/AG/001	-				-	235,000.00	235,000.00
2			ATC/KB/AG/002	-			150,000.00	98,653.06	305,000.00	553,653.06
3			ATC/KB/AG/003	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
4			ATC/KB/AG/004	-				599,710.25	305,000.00	904,710.25
5			ATC/KB/AG/005	-		12,000,000.00	150,000.00	24,795.92	305,000.00	12,479,795.92
6			ATC/KB/AG/006	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
7			ATC/KB/AG/007	-				27,551.02	305,000.00	332,551.02
8			ATC/KB/AG/008	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
9			ATC/KB/AG/011	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
10			ATC/KB/AG/012	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
11			ATC/KB/AG/013	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
12			ATC/KB/AG/016	-				4,000.00	305,000.00	309,000.00
13			ATC/KB/AG/020	-				179,346.93	305,000.00	484,346.93
14			ATC/KB/AG/024	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
15			ATC/KB/AG/031	-				59,782.31	305,000.00	364,782.31

16		ATC/KB/AG/032	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
17		ATC/KB/AG/027	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
18		ATC/KB/AG/028	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
19		ATC/KB/AG/029	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
20		ATC/KB/AG/033	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
21		ATC/KB/AG/034	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
22		ATC/KB/AG/035	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
23		ATC/KB/AG/036	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
24		ATC/KB/AG/039	-				-	305,000.00	305,000.00
25		ATC/KB/AG/040	-				27,551.02	305,000.00	332,551.02
Total			-	-	12,000,000.00	300,000.00	1,021,390.51	7,555,000.00	20,876,390.51

APPENDIX 5
CONSENT FORM OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE (PAP)

APPENDIX 6

CONSENT AGREEMENT



His Highness

Alhaji Samaila Muhammad Mera (CON)

Emir Of Argungu, Kebbi State Nigeria.

06/02/2025

**DONATION OF 159.89 HECTRE OF LAND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
SAP-Z AIH LOCATED AT ARGUNGU BY HRH. SAMAILA MUHAMMAD
MERA, CON; EMIR OF ARGUNGU TO THE KEBBI STATE SPECIAL
AGRI- PROCESSING ZONE.**

I, HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera, CON (the Emir of Argungu) acknowledges having donated land with an area of 159 hectares (One Hundred and fifty- Nine) with geographic coordinates of ARG 5473; N-1408281.354; E-672322.191m within the latitude 12 44'05''N and Longitude 4 35'40''E. located in Tigie, District of Augie Local Government Area of Kebbi State, to be used for the construction of SAP-Z AIH project, financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.



I voluntarily transfer the said land free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife and children,) that I make this donation. None of us will make a claim of ownership in the future. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents as mentioned above on the said land.

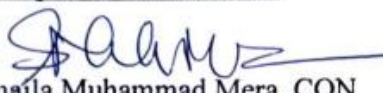
I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the Kebbi State Special Agro Processing Zone to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above. Thus, the said property donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the infrastructure for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.


Dated 6th day of February 2024

Name and Signature of the donor



HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera, CON
(The Emir of Argungu)

The witnesses


1. Name: Suleiman Samaila Mera

Signature: 

2. Name: Yusuf Samaila Mera

Signature: 


3. Name: Samaila Samaila Mera

Signature: 

The Beneficiary (legal representative)


Name: Hon. Shehu Muazu

Position: Hon. Commissioner MANR


Signature: 

The witnesses

1. Name: Adamu Muhammad Dankawu

Signature: 

2. Name: Iliyasu Ibrahim Adamu, Esq.

Signature: 

APPENDIX 7

FAMILY CONSENT AGREEMENT

A -3. Outline of the minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by a community/family/co-ownership¹

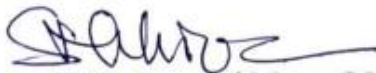
I, HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera, *CON* (the Emir of Argungu) representative of the family acknowledge having donated a piece of land with an area of 159 hectares (One Hundred and fifty- Nine) with geographic coordinates of ARG 5473; N-1408281.354; E-672322.191m within the latitude 12 44'05''N and Longitude 4 35'40''E. located in Tiggi, District of Augie Local Government Area of Kebbi State, to be used for the construction of Special Agro Processing Zone HUB as part of the SAP-Z AIH project, financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Nigeria.

The family donates this land in full knowledge of all facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that any expropriation for reasons of public utility gives rise to fair and prior compensation.

It is of its own free will with the consent of the members and their beneficiaries and dependents (wives/children) that the family makes this donation and confirms that none of its members will make a claim of ownership in the future. Consequently, the family definitively renounces its right of ownership and those of the beneficiaries on this land.

I, the undersigned, confirm that the donation does not affect the livelihood of each member of the family or those of their beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term. I have decided in all lucidity to donate the said land for the benefit of the community to be used exclusively for the construction of the infrastructure mentioned above². Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void if the infrastructure for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.



HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera, *CON*
(The Emir of Argungu)

30/04/2025

Name and Signature of the Representative of the Community/family/co-ownership:

The witnesses

1. Name: Suleiman Samaila Mera

Signature: 

2. Name: Yusuf Samaila Mera

Signature: 


3. Name: Samaila Samaila Mera

Signature: 

The Beneficiary's Agent (legal representative)

Name: Hon. Shehu Muazu

Position: Hon. Commissioner MANR


Signature: 

Seen with favorable opinion

The Village Chief of 
Abubakar Magaji

(Signature, name and first name)

Seen with favorable opinion

The District Chief/Mayor of the municipality of  Musa Alkali

(Signature, name and first name)

APPENDIX 8

DEED OF AGREEMENT

A -2. Form of informed consent deed for donation of land

Between the undersigned:

HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera *CON*, (Emir of Argungu), residing and domiciled at Emirs palace Argungu, of Argungu local Government of Kebbi State, adult not prohibited enjoying his/her civil rights of Nigeria Nationality, acting in a responsible capacity as he expressly declares himself to be Donor.

ON THE ONE HAND

And the Kebbi State Special Agri Processing Zone represented by Hon. Shehu Muazu, Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Kebbi State. residing and domiciled at Abubakar Musa Road, Gesse Phase One, Birnin Kebbi Local Government Area of Kebbi State, also an adult not prohibited enjoying his civil and Nigeria nationality rights, as he expressly declares himself to be Donee.

ON THE OTHER HAND

IT HAS BEEN AGREED AND MUTUALLY DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

I HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera *CON*, (Emir of Argungu) hereby makes a donation, with all guarantees of loss of any property rights for eternity, to the Kebbi State Special Agri Processing Zone, represented by Hon. Shehu Muazu, Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Kebbi State, who accepts it, a land with geographic coordinates of ARG 5473; N-1408281.354; E-672322.191m latitude 12 44'05''N and Longitude 4 35'40''E. located in Tiggi, District of Augie Local Government Area of Kebbi State, as shown on the attached plan on a scale of 1:10000, to be used for the construction of AIH , within the framework of the SAP-Z project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

TERMS OF THE DONATION

The donation is made subject to the charges and conditions that the beneficiary will be required to execute and perform loyally from the day of entry into possession, in particular taxes, all measures and charges to which the land may be subject.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term. I acknowledge that I have been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to compensation prior to any expropriation for public utility, and that despite this, in all lucidity and without any pressure, I have decided to donate the said land for the benefit of the Kebbi State Special Agro Processing Zone for the construction of the infrastructure AIH within the framework of the SAP-Z project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

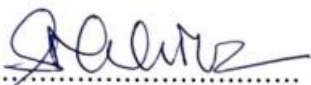

After signing, no beneficiary of HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera CON, (Emir of Argungu) will have the right to claim the land ownership thus given.

The duration of this donation is unlimited. The donor therefore gives hereby a valid, good and definitive receipt.



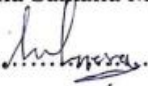
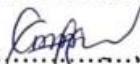

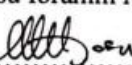
Dated 6th day of February 2024

The Donor

The Donee

 HRH. Samaila Muhammad Mera, CON (The Emir of Argungu)	 Hon. Shehu Muazu (Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Kebbi State)
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Witnesses

From the Donor 1. Name: Suleiman Samaila Mera Signature:  2. Name: Yusuf Samaila Mera Signature:  3. Name: Samaila Samaila Mera Signature: 	From the Donee 1. Name: Auwal Yahuza Koko Signature:  2. Name: Adamu Muhammad Dankawu Signature:  3. Name: Iliyasu Ibrahim Adamu, Esq Signature: 
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BEFORE THE
COMMISSIONER
KEBBI STATE HIGH COURT REGISTRY
BIRNIN KEBBI, KEBBI STATE.



LAND 20

ORIGINAL


KEBBI STATE OF NIGERIA
The Land Use Act of 1999

Certificate of Occupancy
(Building Site) FILE No: KBSG/1399

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the right holder/holders (which term shall include any person(s) defined in section 51 of the Land Use Act 1999) is/are entitled to a right of Occupancy over the land described in the schedule commencing from the date recorded on this certificate according to the true intent of the Land Use Act of 1999 and subject to the provisions of terms and conditions below:

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY:

TERM: 40 Years

COMMENCING: 2024 to 31st Dec.2064

PERMITTED LAND USE: Industrial Use.

YEARLY RENT: N7,964,450 per Annum

REVIEW PERIOD: After every 5 Years

LAND

PARCEL: Land delineated on title Deed Plan

AREA: 1,592,890 square meter (159.890 hectares)

RIGHT HOLDER(S)

NAME: Kebbi State Special Agro-processing Zone (SAP-Z)

ADDRESS: C/O Kebbi State Government.

Dated this 1st Day of MAY, 2024, given under my hand the day, month and year above written


Dr. Nasir Idris (Kauran Gwandu)
Executive Governor, Kebbi State

