

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
INCLUDING THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION
PLAN (LRP)**

FOR

**THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL HUB IN MAIKUNKELE
COMMUNITY,
BOSSO L.G.A., NIGER STATE**

BY

THE NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT

APRIL, 2025

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**DEVELOPED
BY**

MIFOR CONSULT NIGERIA LIMITED

APRIL, 2025

CERTIFICATION




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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1.1 Project background and description

The establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso Local Government Area (LGA), Niger State, is a strategic initiative designed to enhance agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and improve market access in the region. This project aligns with both national and state agricultural policies focused on food security, rural development, and economic diversification. The Niger State Government (NSG) is actively participating in the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project to drive agro-industrial development through the establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). The SAPZ project is implemented in partnership with state governments, the African Development Bank (AfDB), other development partners, federal Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as private sector investors. This project aims to create agro-processing clusters in regions with high agricultural productivity and serves as a key pillar of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy.

The project site is located in the Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, Nigeria. The site is centered on the geographical coordinates: 8.8235883, 7.5722083. The area is predominantly inhabited by farming. The site is strategically positioned to access inland agricultural communities. The proposed project site in Bosso, in line with Niger State's traditional and developmental policy, is located on communal land. The land for the proposed project is a fallow land.

The proposed project activities are grouped into five stages:

1. Pre-Construction Phase

- Secure land for AIH in Bosso
- Conduct detailed environmental and social impact assessments
- Obtain necessary regulatory approvals and permits
- Develop master plans and detailed engineering designs
- Conduct stakeholder consultations and engagement
- Mobilize resources and establish project management teams
- Prepare the site by clearing vegetation, grading, and levelling
- Set up utilities (water supply, power, access roads)

- Establish construction camps and logistics facilities

2. Construction Phase

- Construction of the shed facilities to be used as operational buildings, offices, banks, etc.
- Construction of the main hub-associated infrastructures (see Table 1.1)

3. Operational Phase

- Commission and test processing equipment and infrastructure
- Renting of sheds to the potential investors and installation of facilities by private investors
- Recruit and train operational staff and management teams
- Monitoring
- Environmental auditing
- Subjection of private investors' processes and activities to ESMP

4. Decommissioning Phase (End of Project Life Cycle)

- Develop a decommissioning plan for safe dismantling of facilities
- Restore the project site to environmentally sustainable conditions
- Repurpose or transfer infrastructure for future agricultural or industrial use
- Conduct post-project impact assessments and reporting

5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct periodic performance reviews and audits
- Track economic and social impact metrics
- Implement continuous improvement strategies
- Report project outcomes to stakeholders and funding agencies`

ES1.2 Objectives of the RAP.

The development of the RAP at this stage of the Project cycle aims to establish a framework for mitigating and restoring the project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected persons and the Maikunkele community as early as possible. This ensures timely disclosure to key stakeholders, allowing for feedback and input before the project's approval and commencement. Additionally, the LRP fulfills part of the permit requirements set by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Beyond national regulatory

requirements, the Niger State Government is committed to aligning with international standards, including the Equator Principles, which align with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). Therefore, the scope of this LRP incorporates the relevant provisions of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, including the Land Use Act of 1978 the AfDB's ISS. The LRP is designed to meet the objectives of the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) under the 2023 Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which mandates the following:

- Timely and effective compensation at full replacement cost before land acquisition.
- Emphasis on in-kind compensation where feasible.
- Provision of transitional support and development assistance to enable affected individuals to restore or enhance their livelihoods and living standards.
- Special attention to vulnerable groups among those affected.
- Avoidance of involuntary resettlement, where possible, by exploring alternative project designs.
- Ensuring that economically displaced persons receive livelihood assistance preferably under the project to improve their income, living standards, and productivity.

ES1.3 Legal and institutional framework

This report provides a detailed assessment of the legal and institutional framework governing land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and livelihood restoration within the context of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The framework integrates Nigerian legal statutes with international safeguards, particularly the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and the Equator Principles, ensuring compliance with best practices for displacement and compensation.

National Legal Instruments:

- 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended): Guarantees the right to property and mandates prompt and adequate compensation for expropriation carried out in the public interest under due legal process.
- Land Use Act, Cap L5, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004: Establishes state control over land allocation through statutory and customary rights of occupancy, empowering governors to administer land in trust for citizens.

- Customary Tenure Systems: Operate concurrently with statutory laws, particularly in rural areas, allowing for flexible land use arrangements including usufruct rights, seasonal leases, and non-formalized tenure.

Institutional Stakeholders:

- Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Regulates land use for agricultural development, policy coordination, and land governance reforms to optimize productivity.
- Niger State Ministry of Water Resources and Dam Development: Responsible for integrated water resource management, environmental monitoring, sanitation regulation, and implementation of water-related infrastructure projects.

Sub-national Regulatory Context:

- The proposed intervention area falls within Bosso Local Government Area (LGA), invoking local waste and environmental regulations. All activities must comply with prevailing LGA environmental health by-laws and waste disposal frameworks.

Land Tenure Dynamics:

- The coexistence of statutory and customary tenure systems underscores a complex land administration environment. Customary systems dominate in peri-urban and rural zones, with implications for stakeholder engagement, eligibility assessments, and compensation valuation.

International Safeguard Alignment:

- The LRP design is harmonized with the AfDB's ISS, which mandates the identification, avoidance, or minimization of involuntary resettlement impacts. Where unavoidable, it requires compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood restoration to pre-displacement levels or better. The approach also aligns with IFC Performance Standard 5 and the Equator Principles, ensuring due diligence in addressing physical and economic displacement.

ES1.4 Socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas

A socio-economic baseline survey was conducted in Maikunkele to guide mitigation and livelihood restoration for the proposed project. The community exhibits a dual governance

structure, led traditionally by Alhaji Abubakar Ahmadu Shaba and formally under Mallam Mua'zu Laka (Bosso LGA).

The 2015 projected population was 1,740 within 0.428 km² (density: ~4,069/km²); gender distribution was 50.7% male, 49.3% female. Age distribution aligned with national averages: 0–18 (43.2%), 19–39 (40.2%), 40–64 (10.9%), 65+ (5.7%). Male-headed households constituted 76.9% (Niger State avg.).

Thirteen individuals were identified as economically displaced (PAPs), all of whom are married and primarily farmers. Household size averaged 6, indicating high dependency.

Educational attainment among PAPs: 5% no education, 2% secondary, 6% university. Water access is limited: 46.3% have potable water (vs. national 67.3%); no PAP owns a borehole. Cooking energy: gas (30 HHs), firewood (21 HHs); lighting from generators (35 HHs) and PHCN (23 HHs).

Housing uses aluminium (45%) and corrugated iron (35%) roofing; walls mostly concrete blocks (60%). Waste disposal is via open dumping (100%); open defecation at 21%. Common ailments include malaria (50%) and typhoid (35%), with 70% relying on traditional medicine.

Occupations include mixed farming, petty trade, and artisanal work. PAP incomes range from ₦70,001 to >₦200,000/month. Key livelihood constraints: land access (22%), capital (20%), inputs (14%).

Ethnic composition is mixed: Gwari (indigenous majority), Hausa-Fulani, Nupe, Yoruba, Igbo, Tiv. Islam dominates, but traditional beliefs persist. Cultural heritage includes a sacred grove.

Only six schools were noted; no healthcare facility exists. Immunization coverage (68%) nears national targets. Children's work (10.5%) qualifies as legal 'light work.' Gender gaps persist in land access, credit, and decision-making.

Land is mainly communally held; integration of pastoralism and farming prevails. Project awareness is low, necessitating stakeholder engagement and service delivery improvements.

ES1.5 Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people

The project is expected to generate both adverse and beneficial socio-economic impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The project will result in the **economic displacement of 13 PAPs**, all of whom are active in farming and trade, with monthly incomes ranging from ₦70,001 to over ₦200,000. Impacts include potential loss of livelihood, reduced land access, and increased vulnerability, particularly for women and low-income households. These impacts threaten income

security and food production, particularly for PAPs who rely on mixed farming and informal trade. On the positive side, the project offers **livelihood restoration opportunities**, local employment, and **infrastructure development**, which could enhance access to social services. However, the **absence of functional health facilities**, poor access to potable water, and low project awareness among locals necessitate targeted mitigation strategies to ensure **inclusive benefit-sharing and social stability**.

ES1.6 Compensation Strategy

This chapter presents the Compensation Strategy for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Project located in Maikunkele, Bosso LGA, Niger State. The strategy is underpinned by national legislation, international safeguard policies, and principles of equity, cultural sensitivity, and full livelihood restoration. It aims to ensure the timely, transparent, and adequate compensation of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), aligned with the full replacement cost principle and international best practices such as the World Bank's ESS5 and Nigeria's Land Use Act of 1978.

The project area is characterized by a communal land tenure system, where farmland is allocated by traditional leadership to individual users on a rotational five-year renewable basis. Given the communal nature of land ownership and the existence of a Certificate of Occupancy, land valuation was deemed unnecessary. Compensation responsibilities were bifurcated, with land-related benefits directed to the community's traditional leadership and development union in a 60:40 ratio. A total of thirteen (13) tenant farmers were identified as PAPs. As the crops on site will be harvested prior to project implementation, transitional livelihood support rather than direct crop compensation was adopted. Each eligible farmer is to receive ₦500,000, totaling ₦6,500,000, to offset relocation and temporary income loss. Fertilizer and seedling support is separately provided by the state's agricultural program.

No structural improvements were identified within the project footprint; hence no structural compensation is warranted. The eligibility framework encompasses landowners, customary right holders, and long-term occupants lacking formal titles. The Entitlement Matrix defines categories of PAPs, type of loss, entitlement, eligibility criteria, implementing agency, and payment schedule. The compensation process entails a systematic sequence of asset inventory, stakeholder verification, agreement documentation, secure disbursement (preferably via electronic channels), and post-payment monitoring. A grievance redress mechanism is implied to handle disputes and ensure due process. Special attention was accorded to vulnerable groups, including women-headed

households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, with targeted livelihood and financial support initiatives proposed to safeguard their adaptive capacity. However, none existed in the project area.

The compensation strategy ensured minimal socio-economic disruption, full legal and institutional compliance, and a participatory, inclusive framework prioritising livelihood restoration and long-term community development. All farmers were given 12th February 2025 as their cut-off date, while gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st 2026. Also, the farmers were compensated with 500,000 transitional support to aid them in moving to their new farm locations.

ES1.7 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Plan (LREP) for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Households (PAHs)

The plan is designed to align with ESS5 (Involuntary Resettlement), national agricultural transformation policies, and inclusive rural development frameworks.

The LREP adopts a resilience-focused approach, emphasizing income restoration, economic diversification, and capacity enhancement. Key technical pillars include:

- Restoration to Baseline: Ensuring PAPs' livelihoods meet or exceed pre-displacement benchmarks.
- Market-Driven Programming: Interventions are tailored to local value chains and demand dynamics.
- Inclusion: Special provisions for women, youth, and vulnerable populations through targeted support mechanisms.
- Capacity Systems Strengthening: Institutionalization of agricultural extension, vocational training, and enterprise development.

Four programmatic streams were defined:

1. APEP – Optimizes on-farm productivity using climate-smart agronomy, mechanization, and improved inputs.
2. ALDP – Facilitates livelihood substitution via non-farm enterprise incubation and microfinance integration.
3. WLSI – Empowers women through agro-processing, cooperative models, and financial literacy.

4. YESDP – Targets youth employability via technical skills transfer, start-up support, and private sector linkages.

Total implementation cost is projected at USD 12,000, with outcomes benchmarked by yield increases, livelihood diversification indices, and employment metrics.

Capacity building shall be delivered through quarterly trainings and continuous extension support. Vulnerable group integration is ensured through tailored modules, financial enablers, and accessibility enhancements. The Project Livelihood Restoration Team (PLRT) will oversee M&E, using disaggregated indicators to assess effectiveness, equity, and sustainability.

ES1.8 Project schedule

The implementation of the RAP/LRP for the Maikunkele Agro-Industrial Hub spans six quarters, from Q1 2025 to Q2 2026. Baseline surveys were conducted in Q1 2025 to inform compensation and program design, followed by the disbursement of compensation across Q2 and Q3 2025. Livelihood programs, including agricultural and non-farm enterprise support, will be rolled out from Q3 2025 and sustained through Q2 2026. Stakeholder sensitization and grievance redress mechanisms will commence in Q1 2025 and run concurrently with key project activities to ensure engagement and conflict resolution. Social support and counseling services will begin in Q1 2025 and continue for five quarters. Infrastructure and service provisions will align with program implementation, beginning in Q3 2025. Monitoring and evaluation will be continuous from Q3 2025 to Q2 2026 to ensure performance tracking and adaptive management. Closure and handover activities are scheduled for Q1 and Q2 2026 to ensure sustainability and community ownership.

ES1.9 Grievance Redress Mechanism.

The establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Maikunkele Agro-Industrial Hub project is essential to manage grievances arising from land acquisition and livelihood changes. The GRM is structured to ensure timely, transparent, and inclusive resolution of complaints from Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), including vulnerable groups. It aims to prevent conflict, ensure accountability, and enhance stakeholder engagement by offering multiple accessible reporting channels such as community focal points, hotlines, digital platforms, and suggestion boxes. The grievance process follows a structured six-step pathway: submission and acknowledgment (within 48 hours), screening (within 5 days), investigation (within 10 days), communication of resolution (within 3 days), implementation of agreed actions (within 15 days), and an appeal mechanism (processed within 20 days). Grievances are categorized into land acquisition, livelihood

restoration, environmental and social impacts, and project implementation issues. The GRM operates at four tiers—community level, SPIU, state level, and external arbitration—with clear roles for CGFPs, GRCs, and PGAP. Documentation is maintained through a centralized grievance register and periodic reports. Special provisions ensure accessibility for vulnerable groups through targeted outreach and confidential support. Capacity-building programs, including training, simulations, and awareness campaigns, support the GRM’s effectiveness. Key performance indicators such as resolution rates, stakeholder satisfaction, and escalation frequencies are used to monitor GRM performance quarterly and annually.

ES1.10 Monitoring and evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) ensures the systematic tracking, assessment, and adaptation of project activities. It aims to restore and enhance the livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) by tracking key performance indicators, assessing impacts, and ensuring long-term sustainability.

Key Components:

- Objectives: Implementation tracking, impact evaluation, stakeholder engagement, adaptive management, and sustainability assessment.
- Framework Overview: Divided into Monitoring (ongoing data collection) and Evaluation (periodic assessments). It includes process, output, and impact monitoring.
- Indicators: Key metrics include budget utilization, compensation completion, satisfaction rates, income improvement, and livelihood diversification. Data is collected via surveys, interviews, and field observations.
- Data Collection: Uses quantitative (surveys, records) and qualitative (focus groups, interviews) methods.
- Responsibilities: Defined roles for PMT, M&E officers, community reps, and auditors.
- Reporting Process: Structured cycles for data collection, analysis, and reporting, with regular feedback loops for course correction.
- Evaluation: Conducted at baseline, mid-term, project end, and post-implementation to assess effectiveness and sustainability.
- Community Participation: Involves Community-Based Monitoring Groups (CBMGs) and participatory workshops to ensure transparency.

- Adaptive Management: Includes quarterly reviews and performance benchmarking to adjust strategies and improve outcomes.

This technical framework ensures rigorous monitoring, effective stakeholder involvement, and adaptive management to achieve sustainable livelihood restoration outcomes.

ES1.11 Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP.

The total cost for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is N33,450,480. This includes N6,500,000 for compensation costs to support the relocation of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), N18,450,480 for the Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program covering agricultural productivity, alternative livelihoods, women's support, and youth employment. An additional N2,000,000 is allocated for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including setting up committees, awareness campaigns, and legal support. N3,500,000 is earmarked for monitoring and evaluation activities, ensuring progress tracking and impact assessment. A contingency of N3,000,000 is set aside to cover unforeseen costs, inflation, and emergency needs.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, AND CONTEXT FOR THE RAP

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso Local Government Area (LGA), Niger State, is a strategic initiative designed to enhance agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and improve market access in the region. This project aligns with both national and state agricultural policies focused on food security, rural development, and economic diversification. The Niger State Government (NSG) is actively participating in the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme to drive agro-industrial development through the establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH).

The SAPZ project is implemented in partnership with state governments, the African Development Bank (AfDB), other development partners, federal Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as private sector investors. This project aims to create agro-processing clusters in regions with high agricultural productivity and serves as a key pillar of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy. The first phase of the SAPZ Project is already underway across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). In alignment with its vision for agricultural industrialization, rural development, and economic growth, the Niger State Government is implementing a critical infrastructure project within this initiative the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso (LGA).

The AIH is designed to strengthen agricultural value chains by providing essential facilities for processing, storage, and marketing, ultimately reducing post-harvest losses, increasing farmers' incomes, and attracting agribusiness investments. It is expected to boost productivity, improve market access, and create employment opportunities for local communities. While the AIH project presents substantial economic and social benefits, it may also have environmental and social impacts, particularly regarding land use and potential disruptions to livelihoods.

To mitigate these effects and support sustainable development, the Niger State Government has developed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). This plan aims to identify, assess, and address any adverse impacts by implementing targeted measures that enhance economic resilience, promote skill acquisition, and provide alternative livelihood

opportunities for affected individuals and households. This report outlines strategies to ensure that the Bosso community equitably benefits from the AIH project while minimizing any negative social or economic consequences. The LRP is designed in accordance with national policies and international best practices, fostering inclusive development, promoting social equity, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the AIH within the host community.

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located in the Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, Nigeria. The site is centered on the geographical coordinates: 8.8235883, 7.5722083. The area is predominantly inhabited by farming. The site is strategically positioned to access inland agricultural communities. The proposed project site in Bosso, in line with Niger State's traditional and developmental policy, is located on communal land. The land for the proposed project is a fallow land. Since the land is communal, the traditional leadership allocates it annually to community members for farming, with a five-year renewable tenure before it is reassigned. Under this arrangement, compensation for economic activities and assets on the land is paid to the crop owners, while compensation for the land is paid to the community's traditional leadership or development union. Upon receipt of the land fees, the funds are distributed in a 60:40 ratio between the Development Union and the traditional leadership. Plate 1.1 presents the proposed project site.



Plate 1.1: Proposed Bosso AIH site at Maikunkele community

However, the land use/land cover map of the proposed site was created, as illustrated in Fig. 1.1.

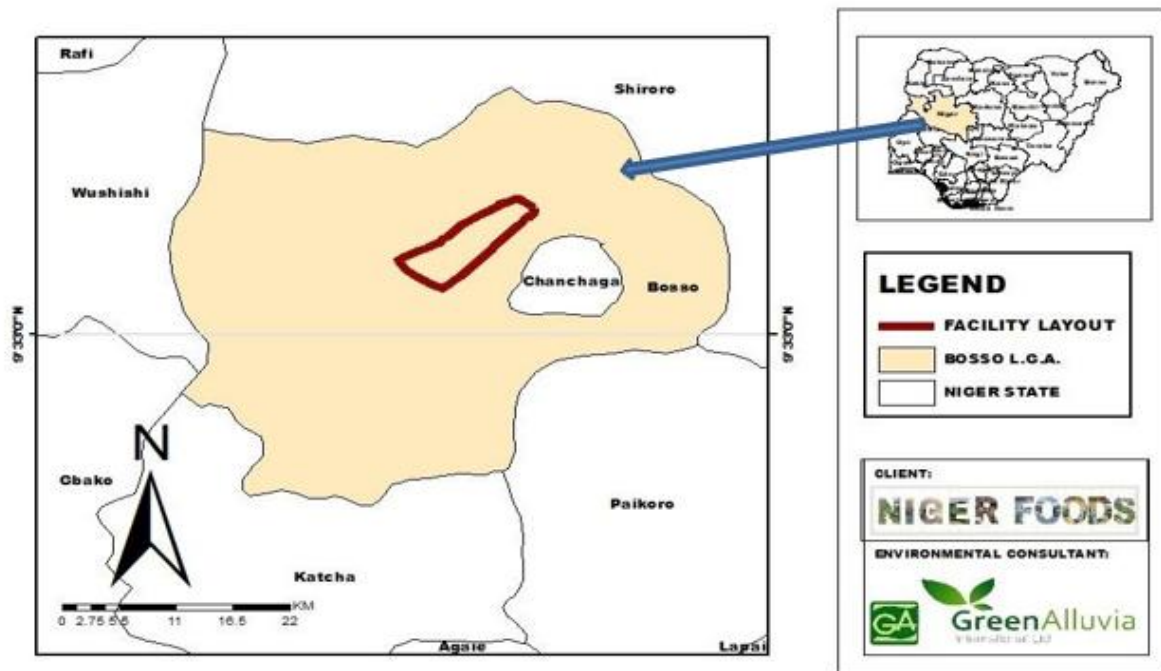


Figure 1.1: Map of Bosso LGA Showing the Project Area

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Niger State Government has recognized an opportunity to establish an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele, Bosso LGA, along with supporting facilities in designated agro-production centers across the state. This initiative seeks to tackle existing challenges in the agricultural sector while harnessing the untapped potential within Delta State. In compliance with relevant local, state, and federal regulations, codes of practice, guidelines, standards, and directives, the Niger State Government has outlined key project components. The proposed agro-processing facilities at the Maikunkele AIH are designed to perform full-scale processing, storage and logistics, market linkages and export facilitation, skills development and capacity building, quality control and standardization. The details of these full-scale processing facilities are provided in Table 1.1.

The AIH project will comprise the following components as presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Project component

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone	Commodity Service Centre	380 m ² - Servicing commodities, ensuring quality and standardization with landtake of 10ha	12.98MW The Special Agro-Processing Zone (SAPZ) is set to receive power from overhead 33 kV lines sourced from the National Grid. These will be channeled directly to large consumers, while step-down transformers will be deployed for medium and smaller users. Additionally, the	The primary sources of water (Gbako River) will be a combination of boreholes and surface water
	Training and Service Centre	190.67 m ² . A Training and Service Centre within an Agro Transformation Center provides facilities and programs for training farmers, workers, and stakeholders in modern agricultural practices and processing techniques. It may also offer support services, workshops, and information on best practices with land take of 12ha		
	Truck Parking	1,597m ² - Accommodating large numbers of trucks for seamless loading and unloading with land take of 4ha		
	Water Facility	Boreholes, overhead tanks, and reticulation system with landtake of 10ha		
	Storage Warehouses	725 m ² -Storing both raw and processed commodities with land take of 8ha		
	Cold Storages	327 m ² -For perishables like meat and dairy products. With land take of 7ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Admin Block	598m ² . Centralized administration and management of the hub with land take of 9ha	integration of renewable energy sources are planned to augment the primary power supply.	
	Veterinary Clinics	284m ² - Health care services for livestock. with land take of 4ha		
	Health Centre	88m ² - Health care for the work force and residents with land take of 5ha		
	Knowledge Centre	258m ² - Research, training, and skill development with land take of 4ha		
	Sheds construction	6,467m ² . Differentiated based on scale of operations and space requirements with land take of 4ha		
	Processing Centre	529m ² . The processing center is a core facility where raw agricultural products are transformed into value-added goods with land take of 4ha		
	Fire station	828m ² . The fire station is a dedicated facility equipped with firefighting equipment, vehicles, and trained personnel to respond to fire emergencies with land take of 4ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Agric Equipment Centre	437m ² . The Agricultural Equipment Centre is a facility that provides access to a range of specialized agricultural machinery and equipment. Its primary function is to support farmers and agro-processors by offering equipment for activities such as planting, harvesting, and post-harvest processing, enhancing efficiency and productivity in agriculture with land take of 7ha		
	Recreational Centre	3501m ² . The recreational center is a facility designed to provide leisure and recreational activities for the SAPZ community. It serves as a space for relaxation, socialization, and community engagement, contributing to the well-being and morale of workers and residents within the SAPZ with land take of 6ha		
	QA & QC LAB	100m ² . These facilities include laboratories and quality control units that conduct inspections, testing, and certification processes to guarantee the quality, safety, and compliance of agro-processed products with land take of 6ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Sewage effluent treatment plant	<p>50m². The sewage effluent treatment plant is a facility designed to treat and manage wastewater generated within the SAPZ.</p> <p>Its primary function is to treat sewage and other effluents to meet environmental standards before discharge, minimizing the impact on local water bodies and ensuring sustainable and responsible waste management with land take of 7ha</p>		
	Power facility	500 m ² . The Power Facility ensures a stable and sufficient supply of electricity to support the energy needs of the Agro Transformation Center. This includes powering processing machinery, lighting, and other electrical requirements with land take of 8ha		
	Storage warehouses	181.50 m ² . Storage warehouses provide secure storage for raw materials, processed goods, and other supplies. They are crucial for maintaining inventory and ensuring a continuous supply chain with land take of 4ha		
	Bank + ATM Services	200 m ² . Banking facilities and ATMs provide financial services for transactions and banking needs within the		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
		Agro Transformation Center, catering to the financial requirements of businesses and workers with land take of 5ha		
	Market	200 m ² . The Market serves as a platform for the sale and distribution of agro-processed products, connecting producers with consumers and facilitating economic transactions with landtake of 6ha		
	Solid waste management plant	133.33 m ² . A Solid Waste Management Plant is responsible for the proper disposal, recycling, or treatment of solid waste generated within the Agro Transformation Center to minimize environmental impact with landtake of 5ha		
	Security outpost	33.33 m ² . The Security Outpost ensures the safety and security of the Agro Transformation Center. It may include surveillance, access control, and coordination with local law enforcement with landtake of 6ha		
	Quarantine zone	100m ² . The Quarantine Zone is designated for isolating and inspecting incoming agricultural products or		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
		livestock to prevent the spread of diseases or contaminant with landtake of 5ha		
	Farms	80,000 m ² . Farming areas within a Special Agro-Processing Zone (SAPZ) fulfill a critical role in the agro-processing value chain by serving as primary sources of raw materials for processing activities. These areas are dedicated to cultivating crops and raising livestock, ensuring a reliable and sustainable supply chain. The integration of farming and processing facilities within the SAPZ minimizes transportation costs and optimizes the quality and freshness of raw materials with land take of 7ha		

SHARED FACILITY

Road network	10ha
Waste management facilities	5ha

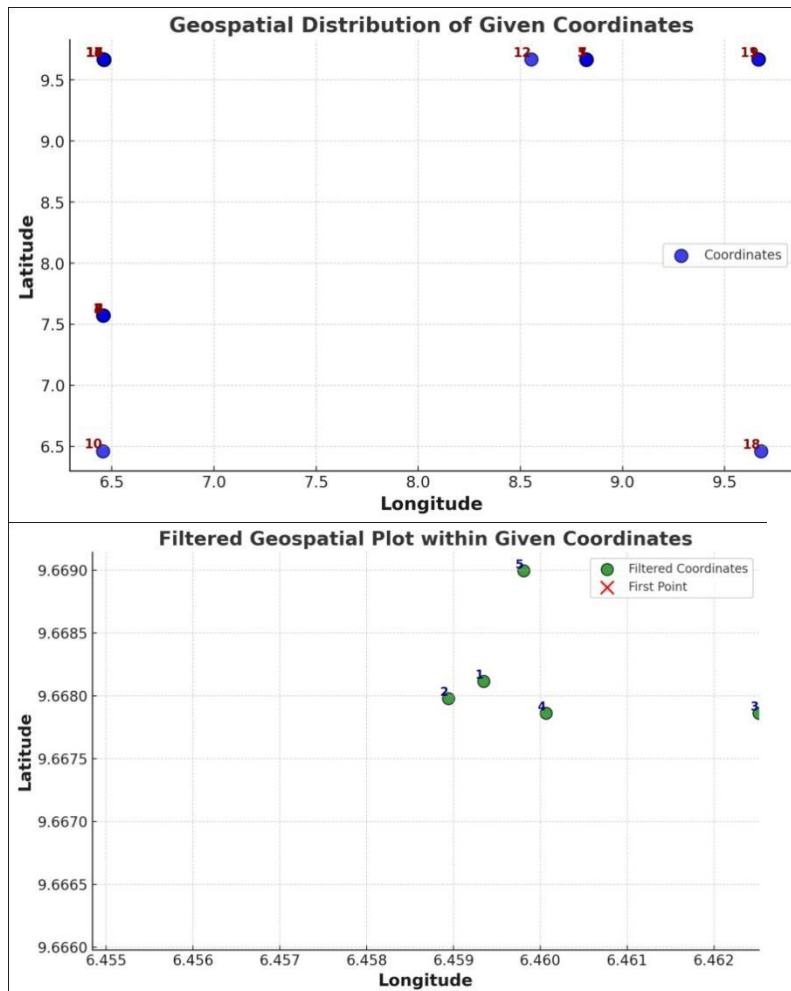


Figure 1.2: Spatial orientation of the farms within the project site

1.5 Project Activities

1. Pre-Construction Phase

- Secure land for AIH in Bosso
- Conduct detailed environmental and social impact assessments
- Obtain necessary regulatory approvals and permits
- Develop master plans and detailed engineering designs
- Conduct stakeholder consultations and engagement
- Mobilize resources and establish project management teams
- Prepare the site by clearing vegetation, grading, and levelling
- Set up utilities (water supply, power, access roads)

- Establish construction camps and logistics facilities

2. Construction Phase

- Construction of shared facilities to be used as operational buildings, offices, banks, etc.
- Construction of the main hub associated infrastructures (see Table 1.1)

3. Operational Phase

- Commission and test processing equipment and infrastructure
- Renting of sheds to the potential investors and installation of facilities by private investors
- Recruit and train operational staff and management teams
- Monitoring
- Environmental auditing
- Subjection of private investors' processes and activities to ESMP

4. Decommissioning Phase (End of Project Life Cycle)

- Develop a decommissioning plan for safe dismantling of facilities
- Restore the project site to environmentally sustainable conditions
- Repurpose or transfer infrastructure for future agricultural or industrial use
- Conduct post-project impact assessments and reporting

5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct periodic performance reviews and audits
- Track economic and social impact metrics
- Implement continuous improvement strategies
- Report project outcomes to stakeholders and funding agencies

1.6 Magnitude of Displacement

The acquisition of land for the proposed AIH project and its associated facilities will lead to the economic displacement of thirteen (13) individuals, with an average household size of six. Additionally, the 200-hectare land take, which the government has gainfully acquired the land and the Certificate of Occupancy is annexed to this document (See annex 4), which is currently leased to some members of the community (PAPs) for farming. This will also result in the loss of over 486 tons of agricultural produce. Consequently, the extent of displacement (Table 1.2) was evaluated based on factors such as yield, affected households and production loss and the broader socio-economic implications.

Table 1.2: Magnitude of Displacement

Yield/Production loss	Number of crop owners multiplied by their various household sizes	Socio-Economic Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An estimated 486 tons of crops (maize, groundnut, yam, guinea corn, cassava, millet, beans, cocoyam, and soybeans) will be lost as a result of this displacement. Also, an estimated 3,645,000,000 naira will be lost in 25 years of the project duration. Details of the crop estimates are presented in Chapter Six of this report. 	<p>A total of 13 persons will be directly affected by the proposed project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. James Aliyu 2. Abubakar Musa 3. Garba Gunduma 4. Yakubu Garba 5. Musa Buhari 6. Usman Musa 7. Shehu Musa 8. Adamu Musa 9. Hamza Garba 10. Sani kabiru Garba 11. Aminu Garba 12. Umaru Audu 13. Umaru Musa <p>Their details of the PAPs are presented in Table 1.3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced Household Income: the 13 affected Households reliant on agricultural production will experience a decrease in income until livelihood restoration measures take effect. Food Security Risks: The loss of arable land may reduce local food production, potentially increasing food prices and impacting food security for both affected households and the broader community. Disruption of Social and Economic Networks: Long-standing community and cooperative farming networks will be disrupted, affecting social cohesion and support systems.

This RAP aims to design a compensation framework for the landowners and each farmer owning an economic resource at the time of gainful occupation of the land. Currently, enumeration, valuation of the farmers have been carried out and the cut-off date for the farmers was announced in a meeting, the date was set at 12th February 2025 while gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st, 2026. Adopting Table 10.1 would ensure timely compensation and a structured approach to livelihood restoration of the Maikunkele AIH site. The inclusion of training, grievance redress, and monitoring aligns with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguards 5 (OS5): Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation, ensuring that PAPs' livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the proposed agro project. Farm details of the PAPs are presented in Table 1.3. Other details such

as (farm size, age sex, crop types, etc.,) of the PAPs are presented in the summary matrix and individual consent form.

Table 1.3: Project affected persons' details

	NAME	PHONE NO.	COORDINATE	
			N	E
1.	Mr. James Aliyu		8.8235883	7.5722083
			8.8236192	7.5722002
			8.8236041	7.5721392
			8.8235883	7.5722083
2.	Abubakar Musa	09158449823	9.6771665	6.4548388
			9.6681396	6.4605616
			9.6681765	6.4624245
			9.6679785	6.4625152
			9.6679204	6.4624778
			9.6679785	6.4625152
			9.6671588	6.4630557
			9.6669754	6.4632069
			9.6669628	6.4622429
			9.6669577	6.4619487
			9.6669786	6.4605378
			9.6671934	6.4605266
			9.6771665	6.4548388
3.	Garba Gunduma	08089950307	9.6681243	6.4605362
			9.6670592	6.4614789
			9.6669855	6.4616667
			9.6654794	6.4631807
			9.6771665	6.4548388
			9.666941	6.4603777
			9.6681243	6.4605362
4.	Yakubu Garba	07031348946	9.6680626	6.4604831
			9.6678107	6.4605104
			9.6677642	6.460225
			9.6677245	6.4600808
			9.6683295	6.4599141
			9.6685303	6.4593452
			9.6690376	6.460067
			9.6689942	6.4602513
			9.6688695	6.4603003
			9.6680626	6.4604831

5.	Musa Buhari	09180180667	9.6669525	6.4603652
			9.6656193	6.4631985
			9.6654298	6.4632234
			9.6651824	6.4630814
			9.6649336	6.4613882
			9.6669525	6.4603652
6.	Usman Musa	08076095065	9.6655118	6.461367
			9.6654671	6.4605079
			9.6655164	6.4603879
			9.6644525	6.4603029
			9.6647066	6.4613574
			9.6655118	6.461367
7.	Shehu Musa	09127360263	9.6664117	6.4604255
			9.6653132	6.4602821
			9.6645614	6.4602948
			9.6645224	6.459659
			9.6662283	6.4600367
			9.6664117	06.4604255
8.	Adamu Musa	09077166961	9.6678622	6.4605511
			9.66784	6.460255
			9.6675485	6.4594049
			9.6674538	6.4590243
			9.6667332	6.4591685
			9.6665733	6.46041 00
			9.6678622	6.4605511
9.	Hamza Garba	08156269141	9.6664833	6. 46 0000
			9.6665753	6.4589221
			9.6660269	6.4589468
			9.665921 6	6.4598327
			9.6664833	6.46 0.0 0.0
10.	Sani kabiru Garba	07067345167	9.6667899	6.458133
			9.6667410	6.4570771
			9.6656628	6.4572289
			9.6658396	6.4578425
			9.6667899	6.458133
			9.6667899	6.458133
11.	Aminu Garba	08061491262	9.668945	6.4602117
			9.6691417	6.4611067
			9.6688896	6.4612299
			9.668797	6.4619236
			9.6682523	6.4623757

			9.6681169	6.4605248
			9.668945	6.4602117
12.	Umaru Audu	09109512260	9.66707	6.4589417
			9.6668014	6.4581692
			9.6666759	6.4580904
			9.6659654	6.4580302
			9.6659784	6.4589015
			9.6670700	6.4589417
13.	Umaru Musa	07016284326	9.6655968	6.4598084
			9.6657149	6.4583470
			9.6657245	6.4577337
			9.6653825	6.4575467
			9.6638545	6.4586902
			9.6640824	6.4597752
			9.6655968	6.4598084

1.6 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE LRP/RAP

The development of the LRP/RAP at this stage of the Project cycle aims to establish a framework for mitigating and restoring the project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected persons and the Maikunkele community as early as possible. This ensures timely disclosure to key stakeholders, allowing for feedback and input before the project's approval and commencement. Additionally, the LRP fulfills part of the permit requirements set by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Beyond national regulatory requirements, the Niger State Government is committed to aligning with international standards, including the Equator Principles, which align with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). Therefore, the scope of this LRP incorporates the relevant provisions of the **1999 Constitution of Nigeria**, including the Land Use Act of 1978 the **AfDB's ISS**. The LRP is designed to meet the objectives of the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) under the 2023 Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which mandates the following:

- Timely and effective compensation at full replacement cost before land acquisition.
- Emphasis on in-kind compensation where feasible.
- Provision of transitional support and development assistance to enable affected individuals to restore or enhance their livelihoods and living standards.
- Special attention to vulnerable groups among those affected.
- Avoidance of involuntary resettlement, where possible, by exploring alternative project designs.
- Ensuring that economically displaced persons receive livelihood assistance preferably under the project to improve their income, living standards, and productivity.

In line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria includes provisions that safeguard the right to private property.

As outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToR), the LRP will cover the following key components:

- A socio-economic baseline assessment of the maikunkele community, including an inventory of landowners and crop cultivators, based on census data, asset inventory, and socio-economic surveys.
- An evaluation of the existing institutional framework, including identification of responsible agencies, institutional capacity assessment, and proposed capacity-building measures for effective resettlement implementation.
- Criteria for determining eligibility for compensation.
- Methodology for valuing losses to ensure full replacement cost compensation, along with an outline of compensation types under local laws and supplementary measures required to comply with Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).
- A tentative entitlements matrix, to be disclosed to the Maikunkele community.
- Details of compensation and livelihood restoration options, from which affected persons will select their preferred package.
- Identification of specific community concerns and how these are being addressed.
- A summary of stakeholder consultations and how community feedback has been incorporated into the LRP.
- A grievance redresses mechanism to address project-related complaints.
- Plans for livelihood monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of compensation and restoration measures.
- A detailed implementation schedule and budget for executing the LRP.

This structured approach ensures that the LRP is comprehensive, inclusive, and aligned with best practices, ultimately supporting sustainable livelihood restoration for all affected persons in the Maikunkele community.

1.7 OUTLINE OF THE LRP REPORT

In developing this report, close attention was paid to international guidance and best practice, particularly AfDB Safeguard Policy.

Accordingly, this LRP is broken down into the following sections:

Chapter 1 presents an overall introduction, Project Description and context for the LRP.

Chapter 2 presents the institutional and legal framework that has guided LRP preparation;

Chapter 3 presents Stakeholder participation and the consultation activities conducted to inform LRP planning;

Chapter 4 presents the socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs);

Chapter 5 presents the impacts on PAPs, PAHs, and nearby communities;

Chapter 6 presents the compensation strategy for compensation for all forms of ownership or use rights affected by the Project.

Chapter 7 presents the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives to help PAPs/PAHs re-establish existing livelihoods or create new ones;

Chapter 8 presents the mechanisms available to PAPs for the processing and resolution of grievances or claims related to the Project's land acquisition process;

Chapter 9 presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) measures in place to determine whether LRP objectives are met;

Chapter 10 presents the roles and responsibilities of the different parties involved in implementing the LRP, and the anticipated implementation schedule.

Chapter 11 presents summary and conclusion

Appendix this section shall contain details of the meeting with executing agencies, proof of community consultation, a list of forms, etc

The approach and methodology adopted for preparing the LRP are presented below to conclude this introduction.

1.8 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Both quantitative and qualitative tools were employed in the data-gathering process. The approaches adopted for the study were based on current and evolving methodologies for Livelihood Restoration Plans, including the following:

Community entry and field reconnaissance

This involved rapid reconnaissance visits to the project site in maikunkele, Bosso LGA of Niger State to get acquainted with the terrain, livelihoods and general characteristics of the area through transect walks and direct observations. This process enabled initial contacts to be made with key stakeholders such as the Chief and elders of the towns, providing the opportunity to introduce the purpose and approach of the study in advance of more detailed consultations. It also helped in initiating the planning process for the field visits and refining data collection tools and procedures.

Reviewing of reports/documents

Project-related reports including technical and environmental reports as well as official documents from the relevant Government agencies were reviewed. This provided in-depth information on the human environment of the project areas. Legislation and policy documents governing involuntary displacement and livelihood restoration were also reviewed.

Census survey

A physical census survey was conducted across the maikunkele Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) concession to determine the number of households/persons owning/making use of land within the specified area and to provide a brief overview of the size of land/fields each person/household owns. Before now, attention was drawn to the enumeration of the persons with farmland. The cut-off date for farmers was announced in a meeting, the date was set at 12th February 2025 while gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st, 2026. And a transitional support of 500,000 was given to each of the identified farmers to aid in their transiting to their new farm lands.

Socio-economic survey

A socio-economic survey was undertaken as part of the RAP

Heritage Resources Study

All heritage features within the study area were identified and described in accordance with AfDB OS4 (2023). These resources include graves and sacred grooves.

Community Profile

Maikunkele community profiles of all impacted households have been prepared using the results of the census and socio-economic surveys as well as focus group discussions. The socioeconomic environments of the LGA and the traditional structure of the project area have also been described.

Community Needs Assessment

An assessment of the preferred or desired needs of affected members was undertaken. The approach adopted for the study was based on current and evolving methodologies for Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) including community mapping, institutional mapping and analysis, and

preference ranking. This was done through focus group discussions with fishermen/fishmongers, farmers, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee members, petty traders and the youth.

Fetch Point Analysis

Fetch point analysis was carried out to elicit information on the presence, distance and means of access to the closest markets, agricultural input supplies, education, health, and credit facilities.

Gender Analysis

As part of the baseline survey, the socially defined roles were examined, and the relationships and responsibilities of both women and men within the social and economic context in which they live.

Institutional Assessment

This has been done to gain an understanding of the institutions that have a political, social or economic influence on the communities in the project area. Interviews were held with senior managers and frontline officers such as Agricultural Extension Officers, Health Officers, Education Heads, and the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI).

Identification of vulnerable groups

A study was conducted to identify members of vulnerable groups (Elderly (65+ years without support), Female-headed households (especially widowed/divorced); People with disabilities; Chronically ill persons; Orphaned youth (under 25, without parental support); Low-income earners (below national poverty line); Indigenous or minority ethnic groups (where applicable)) who may require special or supplementary compensation assistance. This is because they are less able to cope with the economic displacement than the affected population in general. Identification of persons and reasons for vulnerability was undertaken directly and also through the affected communities. None of the PAPs were identified as vulnerable.

Non-farm business survey

All economic activities (farm and non-farm business) in the Project area have been identified and documented.

Community infrastructures survey

This involved the mapping out of community infrastructures that will be affected by the Project. The assessment covered facilities such as roads, electricity poles/lines, water facilities etc.

Valuation survey

All assets have been valued in accordance with standardized item prices for agricultural goods and other assets by the Land Valuation Board's certified valuers. The purpose of the valuation exercise is to seek an independent estate survey assessment of the values of properties to be affected by the project as a basis for determining the total amount payable as part of the assessment of the compensation program. The scope of the valuation covers all structures, farms, fishponds and any other business on the project footprint that are entitled to compensation.

Establishing “Cut-off Date”

To protect those who are eligible for compensation and prevent possible in-migration and opportunistic development, an ‘Entitlement Cut-off Date’ was announced in a meeting the stakeholders and the affected PAPs (12th February 2025). On the other hand, gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st 2026. This date refers to the day on and beyond which any person who occupies land, earns an income from the land, or builds assets on the land required for project use, would not be eligible for compensation. And also the traditional leaders should not allot the land to anyone for farming. The announcement will be done through a public forum, notification on the community notice boards, on local public address systems and by beating the *gong-gong*.

Stakeholder Engagement

Basic information was provided to and feedback received from potentially affected people on the project regarding compensation and livelihood restoration issues through public meetings, one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions. This was in addition to the process of engaging with the LRP Committee.

Formation of the LRP Committee

An LRP Committee has been formed to deal with compensation levels for the agricultural assets on the land affected by the Project and other relevant issues arising out of the LRP process.

Preparation of Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix was prepared to outline all project-affected persons (PAPs), the characteristics of the impact, and the types of compensation/reinstatement due to them. By this matrix, all project-affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and livelihood assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and the scope of the impact, including the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

Establishment of Grievance Resolution Mechanism

A grievance mechanism would be established to receive, respond and address any complaints made to the Project.

Investigation of Alternative Sites

To determine whether there is a suitable alternative site for individual PAPs to continue their farming, and other economic activities, community leaders, government officials and PAPs themselves were consulted and engaged in the search for sites in the immediate vicinity and other parts of the Project area.

1.9 PROPONENT CONTACT DETAILS

Table 1.4 presents the proponent's contact details

Table 1.4: Proponent's Contact Details

Project Proponent	Niger State SAPZ company
Address	Abdul-Kareem Lafene, secretariat, paiko road, P.M.B 11, Minna Chanchaga, Niger State
Contact Person/ Contact Email	Mr. Yomi Akapo yomi@nigerstatesapz
Phone number	08022902860

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the principal policy and legislative framework that pertains to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in Nigeria as it applies to the Project. It provides a summary of the relevant African Development Bank policies as well as Equator principles and illustrates that Nigeria's Laws and the international guidelines have similar objectives. Both the local and international legal frameworks provide adequate compensation to affected private and public parties transparently. In other words, the international and national policy/legal frameworks complement each other in providing residents of affected settlements with resettlement options.

2.2 RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The legal and institutional framework in Nigeria over land administration, land tenure, and land expropriation is complex. The National Land Use Act (1978) as amended in 2004. Among the numerous land-related laws, the most relevant to this Project are:

- ❖ The Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, 1999
- ❖ Land Use Act 2004

The Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, 1999

In line with principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Constitution of Nigeria, adopted in 1999, includes a number of provisions aiming at protecting the right to private property and at setting principles under which citizens may be deprived of their property in the public interest. Chapter 4 provides that:

- (1) No moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by a law that, among other things -
 - (a) requires the prompt payment of compensation therefore and

- (b) gives to any person claiming such compensation a right of access for the determination of his interest in the property and the amount of compensation to a court of law or tribunal or body having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed as affecting any general law.
 - (a) for the imposition or enforcement of any tax, rate or duty;
 - (b) for the imposition of penalties or forfeiture for breach of any law, whether under civil process or after conviction for an offence;
 - (c) relating to leases, tenancies, mortgages, charges, bills of sale or any other rights or obligations arising out of contracts.
 - (d) relating to the vesting and administration of property of persons adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt or insolvent, of persons of unsound mind or deceased persons, and corporate or non-corporate bodies in the course of being wound-up;
 - (e) relating to the execution of judgments or orders of court;
 - (f) providing for the taking of possession of property that is in a dangerous state or is injurious to the health of human beings, plants or animals;
 - (g) relating to enemy property;
 - (h) relating to trusts and trustees;
 - (i) relating to limitation of actions;
 - (j) relating to property vested in bodies corporate directly established by any law in force in Nigeria;
 - (k) relating to the temporary taking of possession of property for the purpose of any examination, investigation or enquiry;
 - (l) providing for the carrying out of work on land for the purpose of soil-conservation; or
 - (m) subject to prompt payment of compensation for damage to buildings, economic trees or crops, providing for any authority or person to enter, survey or dig any land, or to lay, install or erect poles, cables, wires, pipes, or other conductors or structures on any land, in order to provide or maintain the supply or distribution of energy, fuel, water, sewage, telecommunication services or other public facilities or public utilities.
- (3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the entire property in and control of all minerals, mineral oils and natural gas in under or upon any land in Nigeria or in, under or upon the territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Nigeria shall vest

in the Government of the Federation and shall be managed in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

Land Use Act 2004

This act vests all land in the state through the office of the governor of each state. The land is held in trust and administered through the government's authority to the use and benefit of all Nigerians. The opinion was that all forms of customary tenure systems were backward and not able to follow the demands of a fast changing agricultural sector.

Article 5: Principles of Land Tenure, Powers of the Governor and Local Governments and Rights of Occupiers

- (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in respect of the land, whether or not in an urban area
 - a. grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for all purposes
 - b. to grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy;
 - c. to demand rental for any such land granted to any person;
 - d. to revise the said rental
 - (i) at such intervals as may be specified in the certificate of occupancy, or
 - (ii) where no intervals are specified in the certificate of occupancy at any time during the term of the statutory right of occupancy;
 - e. impose a penal rent for a breach of any covenant in a certificate of occupancy requiring the holder to develop or effect improvements on the land, the subject of the certificate of occupancy and to revise such penal rent as provided in section I9 of this Act;

Article 6: Power of Local Government concerning land not in urban areas

- (1) It shall be lawful for a Local Government in respect of land not in an urban area
 - a. to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization for the use of land in the Local Government Area for agricultural, residential and other purposes;
 - b. to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization for the use of land for grazing purposes and such other purposes ancillary to agricultural purposes as may be customary in the Local Government Area concerned.

- (2) No single customary right of occupancy shall be granted in respect of an area of land above 500 hectares if granted for agricultural purposes, or 5,000 hectares if granted for grazing purposes, except with the consent of the Governor.

Article 14: Exclusive rights of occupiers

Subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any laws relating to way leaves, to prospecting for minerals or mineral oils or to mining or to oil pipelines and subject to the terms and conditions of any contract made under section 8 of this Act, the occupier shall have exclusive rights to the land the subject of the statutory right of occupancy against all persons other than the Governor.

Communal Land Rights Vesting in Trustee Law of Western Nigeria was enacted in 1959, as a consequence of repeated abuses by tribal chiefs.

Land use act CAP 202, LFN 2004

The land use Act of 2004 places the ownership, management and control of land in each state of the federation in the governor. Land is therefore allocated with his authority for commercial agricultural and other purposes. This law separated the traditional chiefs of their customary powers to manage the land. It further vested all these powers in a board of trustees, which is appointed by the government. As a consequence, the government will be responsible for the dealings in communal land matters.

2.2 Relevant State Regulatory Agencies

Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

The Ministry is responsible for formulating and implementing policies, projects and programmes of the government for the development of the agricultural sector and to monitor the implementation of the following policy objectives:

- Attainment of self-sufficiency in the essential food products for enhanced food security.
- Increase production of Agricultural raw material to meet the growing demand in the agro-allied industries.
- Increase in production of exportable products to attract foreign exchange earnings for the State.

- Modernization of agricultural production, processing, storage and distribution through the infusion of improved technological packages and management so that agriculture can be more expensive to the demands of other sectors of the economy.
- Create more agricultural and rural employment opportunities and improve the living standards of farmers and rural dwellers through enhanced income.
- Protection and improvement of Agricultural Land resources and safety of the environment through appropriate farming systems.
- Establishment of formal support institutions and operation of administrative organs to facilitate the integrated development and realization of the State's agricultural potential.
- Train retrain and enlightens human resource stock to make agriculture a business and not a hobby.

Niger State Ministry of Water Resources and Dam Development

Delta State Ministry of Water Resources and Environment is responsible for attending to issues of water supply, ecological and environmental challenges. The ministry manages both human and industrial waste, protects and conserves the environment, and enforces laws on the environment in the state.

The ministry undertakes the following core functions:

- Public Health and Sanitation does monthly sanitation exercise early Flood warning system monitoring.
- Urban Renewal executes the following installation of directional signs.
- Environmental impact assessment (EIA).
- Beautification and greening of major streets.
- Waste management and recycling plant.
- Collaboration with private service providers, and PSPs for effective waste management.
- Direct Town cleaning (DTC).

2.3 Project Affected LGAs Bye-Laws on Environment, Agriculture and others related to the project

The project would trigger all the environmental and waste management by laws of the Bosso LGA.

2.4 Land Tenure and Transactions In Nigeria

Land tenure refers to how land rights are obtained and distributed among people. Land tenure in Nigeria comprises a dual system, governed both by a title registration system (i.e., a legislative framework) and by a customary system. The following section presents a brief outline of Nigeria's land tenure and administration systems.

2.4.1 Existing Forms of Land Ownership

Under the Land Use Act, all land in Nigeria is vested in the government. The Land Use Act recognizes two types of occupancy rights:

Statutory occupancy rights. Under the Land Use Act, individuals and entities can obtain a statutory right of occupancy for urban and non-urban land. Statutory occupancy rights are granted for a definite term, which is outlined in the certificate. Recipients of certificates of occupancy are obligated to pay the state for any unexhausted improvements (i.e., improvements with continuing value such as a building or irrigation system) on the land at the time the recipient takes possession and must pay rent fixed by the state. Rights are transferable with the authorization of the state governor (RON Land Use Act 1978).

Customary right of occupancy. Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. The term for customary rights (which is contained in the application form and not the legislation) is 50 years and may be renewed for a second 50-year term. Recipients of customary rights of occupancy must pay an annual tax on the land and cannot transfer any portion of the rights in the absence of the approval of the governor (for sales of rights) or the local government (other transfers) (RON Land Use Act 1978).

In contrast to the occupancy system in the Land Use Act, Nigeria's customary land tenure system allows for flexible leases, rentals, pledges, and borrowing arrangements that adapt to the needs and circumstances of different communities, such as new or temporary populations in a remote community (e.g., migrant labourers), or relocated populations of professionals residing in urban

areas and seeking land to farm on the outskirts of cities. Other types of arrangements apply to specific crops such as palm oil, setting payment as a percentage of yields. Customary holdings have been increasingly individualized and in many areas may be transferred and sold (Ike 1984; Lloyd 1962; Arua and Okorji 1998).

2.5 International Standards and Guidelines

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared in line with international best practices concerning involuntary displacement. The LRP is, therefore, in conformity to the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems. The AfDB's ISS is discussed below:

African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems, 2023

The African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), specifically Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), provides a framework for addressing land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and loss of livelihoods. OS5 establishes eligibility criteria for project-affected persons (PAPs) and ensures fair compensation and resettlement measures.

Under OS5, eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance extends to three categories of affected persons:

1. Persons with statutory land rights – Individuals or entities with formal legal ownership of land, as recognized by national laws.
2. Persons with customary land rights – Individuals or communities whose land tenure is recognized through traditional or indigenous ownership systems.
3. Persons without statutory or customary rights but occupying land for at least six months by the cut-off date – This includes informal settlers, tenants, and other land users who may not have legal claims but have established a livelihood or residence on the affected land.

A key distinction between OS5 and the Land Use Act (LUA) of Nigeria is their treatment of land tenure. The LUA recognizes only statutory and customary land rights, thereby excluding individuals who do not hold formal or customary land tenure. In contrast, OS5 adopts a more inclusive and stringent approach, ensuring that long-term occupants without formal legal rights are also eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance if they meet the six-month occupation threshold before the cut-off date.

Given this difference in scope, OS5's provisions will take precedence in the implementation of the SAPZ project, ensuring compliance with AfDB's safeguard policies and protecting all categories of affected persons.

In 2023, the African Development Bank (AfDB) introduced a revised version of its Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which came into effect in May 2024. This updated ISS significantly alters and improves the guidelines and frameworks that govern the Bank's approach to managing environmental and social risks in its projects. The 2023 ISS replaced Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) from the 2013 ISS and the 2003 Involuntary Resettlement Policy. By doing so, the AfDB has enhanced its operational safeguards to address contemporary issues in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and compensation, aligning its policies with global best practices.

The 2023 ISS builds upon the foundational principles laid out in its predecessors, but it introduces several key updates to improve the Bank's responsiveness to evolving environmental and social challenges. One of the most significant changes is the updated treatment of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The ISS now emphasizes the importance of minimizing land displacement, exploring alternatives to resettlement, and ensuring that affected communities are fully involved in decision-making processes from the outset. This approach is designed to reduce the negative impacts of displacement on vulnerable populations, including low-income groups and indigenous communities.

In terms of compensation, the 2023 ISS sets clear guidelines to ensure that affected persons are provided with adequate and fair compensation at full replacement cost, reflecting the value of lost assets and livelihoods. This measure aims to restore, and where possible, enhance the standard of living of displaced individuals and communities. Moreover, the ISS emphasizes that compensation should be delivered in a timely and transparent manner, fostering trust between the AfDB, the borrowers, and the communities impacted by the projects.

The revised ISS also integrates the concept of livelihood restoration as a central element of the resettlement process. It requires that projects provide not only compensation for lost assets but also support for the rebuilding of livelihoods through programs that restore or enhance income-generating opportunities for displaced persons. This holistic approach recognizes that resettlement

is not merely about financial compensation but about ensuring that the affected communities can maintain their economic, social, and cultural viability in the long term.

Moreover, the 2023 ISS strengthens monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the success of resettlement and livelihood restoration programs. The AfDB now requires that comprehensive monitoring and grievance mechanisms be established to track the progress of resettlement activities and address any issues that arise in a timely and effective manner. These mechanisms are vital for ensuring that the objectives of the resettlement and compensation programs are met and that any emerging problems are quickly identified and mitigated.

In alignment with the AfDB's broader commitment to sustainable development, the updated ISS places greater emphasis on environmental and social sustainability in resettlement and land acquisition activities. It calls for careful consideration of the environmental impacts of resettlement activities and stresses the importance of avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on local ecosystems and communities.

CHAPTER THREE

STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Introduction

Stakeholder participation is fundamental to the successful development and implementation of the RAP for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Bosso community. Engaging affected persons, community leaders, government authorities, and other relevant stakeholders ensures that their concerns, needs, and aspirations are fully integrated into the planning process. This chapter provides a comprehensive account of the stakeholder engagement framework, consultation methodologies, the key concerns raised by stakeholders, and how these inputs have been incorporated into the LRP. Stakeholder consultation followed best practices outlined by international guidelines such as the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10).

The AfDB ISS (OS 10) mandates the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) approach to stakeholder engagement, particularly for Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable communities. FPIC ensures that engagement is voluntary (free), occurs before decisions are made (prior), provides full disclosure of project impacts (informed), and allows communities to accept or reject interventions (consent). For the SAPZ project, OS10 requires early and continuous consultations, transparent information sharing, respect for local decision-making, and an accessible grievance redress mechanism. By adhering to FPIC, the project ensures meaningful participation, aligns with AfDB safeguards, and upholds the rights of affected communities. These frameworks emphasize transparency, inclusivity, and participatory decision-making to minimize adverse socio-economic impacts and maximize sustainable livelihood restoration.

3.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The consultation process aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identify all relevant stakeholders whose interests may be affected by the Agro- Industrial Hub.

2. Assess current livelihood activities and determine potential impacts resulting from the project's land acquisition and operational activities.
3. Understand stakeholder expectations and concerns to guide the design of livelihood restoration measures.
4. Ensure transparency and participatory decision-making throughout the LRP development process.
5. Seek alternative livelihood solutions that are culturally appropriate, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable.
6. Establish an ongoing dialogue mechanism to maintain engagement and address emerging concerns during LRP implementation.
7. Comply with regulatory and international best practices on stakeholder engagement and resettlement planning.

3.3 Identification and Mapping of Stakeholders

A detailed stakeholder mapping exercise was conducted to ensure that all affected groups were engaged appropriately. Stakeholders were categorized based on their level of influence and impact on their livelihoods as presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Identified stakeholders

S/N	Stakeholders Category	Stakeholders Groups	Description	Identified Stakeholders
1.	Primary (Directly Affected Groups):	Project-Affected Persons and their Households	The farmers, landowners and their households	James Aliyu, Abubakar Musa, Garba Gunduma, Yakubu Garba, Musa Buhari, Usman Musa, Shehu Musa, Adamu Musa, Hamza Garba, Sani kabiru Garba, Aminu Garba, Umaru Audu, Umaru Musa and their households. The farm details are presented in table 1.2. Chapter one. Other information, including their demography, is presented in the summary matrix and individual consent forms.
2.		Community members, leaders and traditional authorities	The Village chief, youth leader, and the women groups in the Bosso community.	Bosso community members, the village chief, the youth leader, and the women groups in Bosso.
3.		Cooperatives	The cooperative societies and crop associations in the Maikunkele community.	Agricultural Business Cooperative Society (NIWAB)

4.	Secondary (Indirectly Affected Groups)	Project developers and Government Agencies	Representatives from the Niger State Government and relevant ministries.	Niger State Government Niger State Government
5.		Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs	Advocacy groups focused on land rights, rural development, and environmental protection.	Poverty Alleviation for the Poor Initiative
6.		Private Sector Representatives	Agro-processing firms, financial institutions, input suppliers, and logistics companies involved in agricultural value chains.	Flour Mills of Nigeria (FMN) Niger Foods Security Systems and Logistics Company Limited Interested farmers within and outside Maikunkele Input suppliers, and logistics companies within and outside Maikunkele
7.		Development Partners	International organizations and donor agencies supporting agricultural transformation and rural development.	AfDB, the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Niger State Government

3.4 Stakeholders matrix

The stakeholders' matrix is presented in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Stakeholders' Matrix

Stakeholder Group	Project Interest	Level of Influence	Engagement Approach
PAPs/PAHs	High	High	Direct meetings, surveys
Community Members	High	Medium	Public forums
Traditional Leaders	High	High	Consultations, dialogue
Local Government Officials	Medium	High	Formal meetings
State Government Agencies	Medium	High	Workshops, briefings
CSOs/NGOs	Low	Medium	Stakeholder workshops
Private Sector	Low	Medium	One-on-one meetings
Women and Youth Groups	High	Medium	Focus group discussions

3.5 Consultation Approaches and Activities Conducted

The consultation process was designed to ensure inclusivity, allowing diverse stakeholders to actively participate and contribute to the RAP planning. A multi-tiered engagement approach was adopted, combining formal and informal consultation methods to capture a wide range of perspectives.

3.5.1 Community Meetings and Public Consultations

Public forums were organized in project-affected villages to provide communities with information about the Agro Transformation Center and the LRP. These meetings served as platforms for PAPs to express concerns, ask questions, and suggest potential livelihood restoration strategies.

- **Number of Meetings Held:** three (3) community consultations were conducted within the affected settlements.
- **Participants:** Approximately 90 stakeholders attended, including farmers, traders, traditional leaders, youth, and women's groups.
- **Key Topics Discussed:**
 - Scope and objectives of the Agro-Industrial Hub.
 - Potential impacts on agricultural lands and access to natural resources.

- Proposed livelihood restoration measures and capacity-building programs.
- Availability of alternative land for farming and support for economic diversification.
- Grievances redress mechanisms to address disputes or complaints.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

To obtain more in-depth perspectives, three (3) focus group discussions were conducted with specific groups to understand their unique vulnerabilities and adaptation needs.

- FGDs with Farmers: Explored concerns about land availability, crop production, and potential alternative farming models.
- FGDs with Women's Groups: Addressed gender-specific livelihood impacts and potential support for small businesses, handicrafts, and agro-processing initiatives.
- FGDs with Youth Groups: Focused on employment opportunities, vocational training, and agribusiness potential.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Structured interviews were conducted with key informants, including government officials, agricultural experts, and business leaders, to gather insights on policy frameworks, technical assistance programs, and market linkages for livelihood restoration.

3.6 Household Socioeconomic Surveys and Socioeconomic Sampling Approach

Two types of questionnaires were administered – Household and community-based. The household questionnaires were administered to 1,250 willing homesteads within a 250m² sphere of influence with the total household of 1,740. A total of 900 questionnaires were retrieved. The study recorded a 64% community questionnaire retrieval success. Generally, the population of females is greater than males in the community. The household questionnaire was administered to the households in the Maikunkele community using a random sampling method. In terms of content, the materials are the sociocultural resources of the community and demographic issues including population size and growth, age and sex distribution, and adult literacy. Others are such indicators of the quality of life as the quality of housing, access to potable water, availability of functional infrastructural amenities, livelihood activities and patterns, and income levels. Health

facilities, disease prevalence and nutrition were also studied. Additionally, the study discussed the perceptions, concerns and expectations of residents and established the proposed project's potential impacts, and impact enhancement and mitigation measures. Apart from the questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted with members of the communities. These included the Traditional Clan Council, the Women Group, the Youth Council, health workers (where such exist) and teachers in the public and private primary schools (where such exist). To achieve this, some of the enumerators were drawn from the Project Communities who are familiar with the area makeup and able to speak the local languages. Residents had been informed in advance of the household socio-economic survey regarding its purpose and process and were assured that participation was completely voluntary and that the results would not identify the response of specific households.



Plate 3.1A: Stakeholders consultation with the men groups



Plate 3.1b: FGD with the farmers and community members



Plate 3.1C: Consultation with the youth group

3.7 Training Needs Assessment and Capacity-Building Workshops

Capacity-building sessions were organized to identify the skills and training needs of affected persons. These assessments helped shape programs on:

- Modern farming techniques (e.g., climate-smart agriculture, irrigation methods).
- Agro-processing and value addition.
- Microenterprise development and financial literacy.

3.8 Stakeholder Feedback and Key Concerns

During consultations, several key concerns emerged, including:

1. **Land Displacement:** thirteen (13) Farmer expressed concerns about the loss of agricultural land and requested access to alternative farmland or compensation.
2. **Employment and Livelihood Diversification:** Youth groups emphasized the need for job creation, vocational training, and access to agribusiness opportunities.
3. **Market Access and Value Chains:** Traders and cooperatives highlighted challenges related to selling farm produce and requested improved storage and processing facilities.
4. **Financial Assistance and Credit Access:** Many farmers and small business owners requested microfinance support and agricultural loans to sustain their businesses.
5. **Environmental and Social Sustainability:** Community leaders stressed the importance of preserving natural resources, including water sources and biodiversity.

3.8.1 Integration of Stakeholder Inputs into RAP

Based on stakeholder feedback, the following adjustments were made to the RAP:

- **Land-Based Livelihood Restoration:** Alternative farmland was identified for farmers, along with land preparation and input support.
- **Employment and Skills Development:** A job placement program was designed to integrate local labour into the Agro-Industrial Hub.
- **Financial Support Mechanisms:** The LRP includes access to soft loans and grants for affected persons.
- **Agro-Processing and Market Linkages:** Investment in storage and value chain development has been prioritized.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE FINDINGS

4.1 Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Findings of the Maikunkele Community and the Project Affected Persons (PAPS)

The socio-economic baseline study findings are organized around the following sub-sections:

- ✓ Traditional Governance
- ✓ Demographics of the Maikunkele community
- ✓ History of Maikunkele Community
- ✓ Socioeconomic sampling approach (including Household heads);
- ✓ Age demography and gender of household head
- ✓ Marital status of head of household
- ✓ Household Size
- ✓ Ethnic Composition;
- ✓ Religious affiliation
- ✓ Existing infrastructure
- ✓ Educational attainment
- ✓ Access to potable
- ✓ Households main source of energy
- ✓ Household construction material
- ✓ Roofing material
- ✓ Walling material
- ✓ Flooring material
- ✓ Household waste management
- ✓ Household facilities
- ✓ Economics and livelihood of households
- ✓ Household income levels
- ✓ Constraints to livelihood of respondent
- ✓ Access to the project site
- ✓ Communication facilities
- ✓ Health
- ✓ Land planning and uses

- ✓ Cultural heritage resources
- ✓ Gender issues
- ✓ Child labour;
- ✓ Agriculture and land use;
- ✓ Social services and knowledge about the project.

4.1.1 Traditional Governance

The traditional governance system in Maikunkele, operates alongside the modern administrative structure. Traditional leaders play a crucial role in maintaining cultural heritage, resolving local disputes, and fostering community development. The Village Head of Maikunkele Gabas is Alhaji Abubakar Ahmadu Shaba, who oversees traditional affairs and represents the interests of the local people. At the district level, Mallam Mua'zu Laka serves as the District Head of Bosso, which includes Maikunkele under its jurisdiction. His leadership ensures the coordination of various traditional rulers within the LGA, working in harmony with government authorities to promote stability and progress. These traditional leaders play a vital role in upholding customs, preserving indigenous governance structures, and collaborating with local government institutions for the overall development of the community.

4.1.2 Demography

Maikunkele is a town which serves as the administrative headquarters of Bosso LGA and is situated along the Minna-Zungeru road, making it a strategic settlement within the state. Geographically, Maikunkele is located near Minna, the state capital, providing it with access to key infrastructural and economic activities in the region. As of 2015, Maikunkele had an estimated population of 1,740 residents within an area of approximately 0.428 square kilometers, resulting in a population density of about 4,069 people per square kilometer. According to demographic estimates, Maikunkele had a population of approximately 1,740 individuals as of 2015, with a fairly balanced gender distribution—about 50.7% male and 49.3% female.

4.1.3 History of the People

Maikunkele has a rich history deeply rooted in the traditions of the Gwari (Gbagyi) people, who are the original inhabitants of the area. The Gwari are known for their peaceful nature, agricultural expertise, and skill in pottery-making, and they have lived in the region for centuries. Historically,

they settled in hilly and forested areas, which provided natural protection from external threats, and their governance was largely decentralized, with leadership structures based on village heads and elders rather than a centralized kingship system. With the arrival of British colonial rule, the region experienced significant administrative changes, particularly through the system of indirect rule, which placed more authority in the hands of the Hausa and Fulani rulers. Colonial infrastructure, such as roads, schools, and administrative offices, gradually integrated Maikunkele into the wider economic and governance structures of Nigeria. After Nigeria's independence in 1960, the area continued to develop, particularly due to its proximity to Minna, the state capital, which led to population growth and urban expansion.

Today, Maikunkele is a thriving community where the indigenous Gwari people live alongside settlers from various ethnic backgrounds. While agriculture remains a dominant economic activity, trade, commerce, and public sector employment have also become significant. Despite modernization and urbanization, the Gwari people of Maikunkele still hold on to their cultural heritage, celebrating their traditional festivals, maintaining their governance structures, and preserving their language and way of life. The town continues to grow, balancing its historical roots with contemporary development, making it a unique blend of tradition and progress.

4.1.4 Age Demography and Gender of Household Head

Table 4.1 provides details of the age demography and gender of household head.

Table 4.1: Respondent by age and gender in Maikunkele community and the PAPs

Age bracket (years)	Respondent in the project area		PAPs		NBS 2012	Household head	NBS , 2012
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Nigeria (Niger)		
0-18	210	230	-	-	(0-18)= 43.2 (19-39)=40.2% (40-64)=10.9% (65 and above)=5.7%.	72.7	(Headed by Male) = 76.6% (Headed by Female)=23.4 %
19-39	360	315	11	-		27.3	
40 – 60	270	251	2	-		76.9	
Above 60	40	30	-	-		23.1	
						74.1	
Total	880	826				25.9	

Source: ESIA report, 2024

The table presents data on respondents in the project area alongside national (NBS, 2012) and Niger State household headship statistics. In the project area, there were 880 male and 826 female respondents. Age distribution indicates that 180 males and 160 females fell within the 0–18 year's category, which corresponds to 47.2% of the population according to NBS data. The 19–39 age groups had the highest number of respondents, with 360 males and 315 females, aligning with the NBS figure of 39.2%. In the 40–60 age bracket, 270 males and 251 females were recorded, representing 10.9% according to NBS. Respondents aged 60 and above were fewer, with 40 males and 30 females, consistent with the NBS figure of 2.6%. The 13 (thirteen) persons are those directly affected (economically displaced) in the project area as a result of the proposed project.

Household headship data show that nationally, 72.7% of households were male-headed and 27.3% female-headed, while Niger State reported slightly higher male headship at 76.9% and female headship at 23.1%. Overall, the national average for household headship was 76.6% male and 23.4% female. The respondent distribution in the project area, with a higher number of males across all age brackets, reflects the trend of male dominance seen in household headship both nationally and in Delta State. The significant proportion of respondents in the 19–39 age group also highlights a large economically active population, which may influence household dynamics and decision-making patterns.

4.1.5 Marital Status of Head of Household Head

The findings that about 70% of respondents are or were once married (existing marriages, widowed, or divorced) inform the PAC's sacred importance to the family union. The study also observed that 90% of failed marriages occurred within the first ten (10) years, lending credence to the need for counseling for young couples as a divorce antidote. The marital status of respondents of 70% (64% marital and 6% widowed) recorded in the project area is within the Nigerian average and the South-South average of 77.4% and 65.7%, respectively. The respondent population has more widows than widowers. The median age bracket of the Single respondent population across all the PACs was about 25. The majority of them were of the male gender, while the females were primarily students, apprentices and single mothers.

Furthermore, 90% of the respondents in the project area practice monogamous marriages, above the Nigerian and South-South averages of 60.7 and 57.7%, respectively. The field work indicates that the PAPs head of household are married.

4.1.6 Household Size

The average household size is about 6 among the respondents is in tandem with the results obtained from NBS 2012 for Niger State. The household size of the PAPs is more than the NBS data.

4.1.7 Ethnic Composition

The ethnic composition of Maikunkele reflects the diverse cultural landscape of Niger State. The Gwari (Gbagyi) people are the indigenous ethnic group and form the majority in the area. They have a deep historical connection to the land and are known for their expertise in farming, pottery-making, and their peaceful nature. Over the years, Maikunkele has become home to several other ethnic groups due to migration, trade, and urban expansion. The Hausa and Fulani populations are also significant, particularly due to the historical influence of Islam and the Fulani jihad, which brought Hausa-Fulani rulers and traders into the region. Many Hausa and Fulani settlers engage in trade, cattle rearing, and other economic activities.

Additionally, other ethnic groups, such as the Nupe, Yoruba, Igbo, and Tiv, have settled in Maikunkele, contributing to its multicultural environment. The Nupe people are present due to their historical ties with Niger State, while the Yoruba and Igbo communities have established themselves mainly through business and trade. The Tiv people, known for their farming expertise, have also migrated to the area in search of agricultural opportunities. This ethnic diversity has shaped Maikunkele into a dynamic and culturally rich community, where different traditions, languages, and customs coexist. Despite their differences, the various ethnic groups interact through trade, intermarriage, and shared community life, contributing to the town's social and economic growth.

4.1.8 Religion

The religious composition of Maikunkele reflects a blend of Islam, Christianity, and traditional African beliefs. Islam is the dominant religion, largely due to the influence of the Hausa and Fulani populations, as well as the spread of Islam through trade and the Fulani jihad of the 19th century.

Many residents of Maikunkele practice Sunni Islam, with mosques serving as key centers for worship, education, and community gatherings. Islamic scholars and clerics play significant roles in both religious and social matters. Christianity is also widely practiced, especially among the Gwari (Gbagyi) people and other ethnic groups such as the Yoruba and Igbo settlers. Various Christian denominations, including Catholic, Anglican, and Pentecostal churches, are present in the area. Churches serve as places of worship and community engagement, contributing to social services such as education and healthcare.

Despite the prevalence of Islam and Christianity, traditional African beliefs remain influential, particularly among the indigenous Gwari people. Some still observe ancestral worship, nature-based spirituality, and cultural festivals that honor deities, spirits, and historical traditions. Even among those who have converted to Islam or Christianity, aspects of traditional customs and practices are often retained.

4.1.9 Existing Infrastructure

Ground trotting, information from questionnaires, and responses during FGDs revealed that the Maikunkele LGA in Niger State, Nigeria, has a variety of educational facilities serving its communities. In terms of educational institutions, the Niger State Universal Basic Education Board (NSUBEB) list several schools in the area, including:

- Maikunkele Central Primary School
- Government Day Secondary School Maikunkele
- Berol international School Maikunkele
- Maikunkele International School
- Al-Hikmah Islamic School
- Maikunkele Community Secondary School

These institutions provide primary and secondary education to the local population.

Regarding healthcare facilities, no health facility was censored in the community.

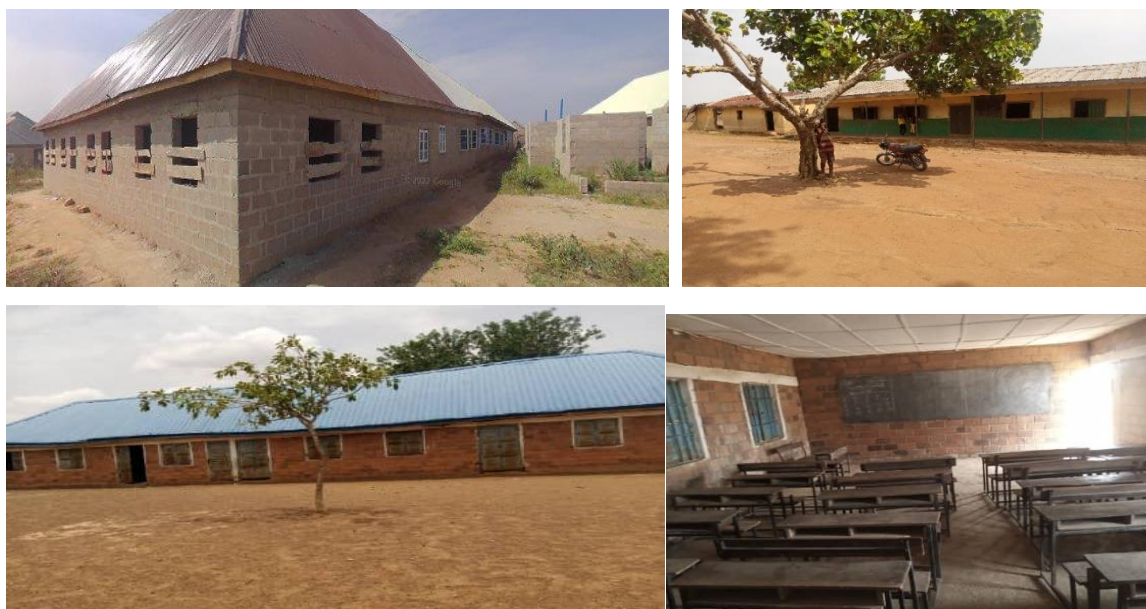


Plate 4.1: Educational facilities in the project area

4.1.10 Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of the people is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Respondent's Educational Status and facilities in the community

Educational attainment	% of respondent	% of the PAPs
No formal education	10.8	5
Primary	15.7	-
Secondary	17.5	2
CoE and polytechnic	20.4	-
University Degree	35.6	6

Source: EIA report, 2024

The table presents the educational attainment levels of respondents in Maikunkele, Bosso LGA, Niger State. The distribution indicates a varied educational background within the community. A relatively small portion of respondents (10.8%) reported having no formal education, suggesting a moderate level of literacy in the area. Primary education was completed by 15.7% of respondents, reflecting basic educational access but also highlighting a potential dropout rate before secondary school. Secondary education accounted for the highest percentage, with 17.5% of respondents attaining this level, indicating that most individuals in the area have completed their basic

academic foundation. Notably, 20.4% of respondents reported attending a college of education (CoE) or polytechnic, showing a significant interest in vocational and technical training, which is valuable for skill acquisition and employability. University degree holders made up 35.6% of respondents, demonstrating a reasonable level of academic advancement in the community. Overall, the data reflects a relatively educated population, with a strong concentration at the secondary and technical education levels, which may contribute to a skilled workforce. However, the 10.8% with no formal education suggests the need for further efforts to promote basic literacy and educational inclusion in the area. However, some of the PAPs are SSCE holders and Bsc. Holders while others have no formal education.

4.1.11 Access To Potable Water

Access to portable water encompasses the sources of water for domestic and other purposes. The PAC's potable water access is obtained chiefly via private boreholes (Table 4.7) complemented by the communally owned borehole.

Table 4.3: Access to Water Sources across the Project Area

Communal borehole	Surface water/Rain	Private well/borehole
2	0	10

Source: EIA report, 2024

The respondents rely primarily on community or privately owned boreholes to meet their water needs. The percentage of households with privately owned boreholes is closely linked to factors such as housing type, household construction materials, income levels, occupation, and educational status. While some households also utilize hand-dug wells, they often face concerns regarding water quality and seasonal fluctuations. Water vendors (Mai Ruwa) play a crucial role in water supply, especially for those without direct access to boreholes, delivering water in jerrycans or through tanker services. Notably, none of the respondents depend solely on surface water or rainwater for their daily water consumption. The 46.3% average of respondents with access to potable water falls below the national average of 67.3% and the Niger State average of 62.7% (NBS, 2012). This disparity may be attributed to the semi-urban nature of the Project-Affected Community (PAC) and the relatively smaller sampling size. Additionally, none of the

Project-Affected Persons (PAP) have borehole, underscoring the need for improved water infrastructure.

4.1.12 Households' Main Source Of Energy

Kerosene stoves, firewood and gas cookers were the most used energy sources for cooking. Generally, over 30% of the project area households use gas cookers for cooking their meals. Some respondent families' exclusive dependence on firewood for cooking speaks to its availability, overexploitation and low economic status. The limited use of electricity-powered devices for cooking is expected in semi-urban and rural communities with epileptic power supply. In addition, electricity was the least patronized energy source in the project area used for cooking.

Table 4.4: Household Main Source of Energy for cooking and lighting

Sources of Energy	Cooking				Lighting					
	Gas Cooker	Electric Cooker	Paraffin/ kerosene	Firewood (biomass)	PHCN	Solar	lamp	Candles	Generators	Torch light
Community	30	5	15	21	23	0	15	2	35	9

Source: EIA report, 2024

In the Maikunkele community, gas cooker (30 households) and firewood (21 households) are the main cooking fuels, while other options like kerosene (15 households) and electric cookers (5 households) are less common. For lighting, PHCN (23 households) is the primary source, but many rely on generators (35 households) due to power outages. Solar lamps are not in use, indicating limited adoption of renewable energy. The PAPs uses gas cooker and firewood (biomass) for cooking, and also PHCN and generators for lighting.

4.1.13 Household Construction Materials

Roofing, walling and flooring house materials were also studied. These parameters are an indirect index of the life quality of the respondent's populations.

Roofing Material

Iron sheets, asbestos and aluminium accounted for about 87% of the roofing materials. The least used roofing material is thatch, accounting for about 4%.

Table 4.5: Roofing Materials Used by Respondents

Material	% Roofing materials available in the community	% of roofing materials
Corrugated Iron Sheets	35	40
Asbestos	5	-
Aluminium roofing	45	60
Unroofed building	6	-
Thatch	9	-

Source: EIA report, 2024

In the community, aluminium roofing cover are the most common roofing material, used in 45% buildings, suggesting some investment in modern and long-lasting materials. Asbestos roofing is found on 5% buildings, though its use poses health risks. Corrugated iron sheets used in 35% buildings, indicating a preference for durable and affordable roofing. Thatch roofing, seen in 9% buildings, reflects traditional practices and limited resources. Additionally, 6% of the buildings remain unroofed, indicating ongoing construction or abandonment. All the PAPs in the area uses corrugated iron sheets and aluminium as roofing materials.



Plate 4.2: Roofing materials in the project area

Walling Material

Results of household walling materials (Table 4.10) revealed that mud, bricks and concrete were the walling material in the study area as revealed by the respondents.

Table 4.6: Walling materials of respondent houses in the project area

Walling Material Type	% composition	% composition for the PAPs
Mud	22	20
Concrete (blocks)	60	70
Bricks	10	10
Thatch	8	-
Bamboo	0.00	-

Source: EIA Report, 2024

The data on walling materials for the community shows that concrete blocks are the most commonly used in 60% of buildings, indicating a preference for durable and modern construction. Mud walls account for 22%, reflecting traditional building methods, bricks walls account for 10% likely due to affordability. Thatch walls are used in 8% of structures, representing a smaller portion of traditional, temporary, or low-cost housing. Bamboo is not used at all (0.00%), suggesting it is

not a common building material in the area. Overall, the dominance of concrete and bricks indicates a shift towards modern construction, though traditional materials like mud and thatch are still present. All of the PAPs were found to use concrete (blocks), bricks and mud as their walling materials.



Plate 4.3: Walling materials in the project area

Flooring Material

The data on flooring materials in the community shows that Ceramic tile is the most common, covering 65% of buildings, reflect modern housing trends and improved living standards. Concrete flooring, used in 24% of structures. Meanwhile, stone flooring account for 11%, highlighting the presence of traditional or lower-cost housing. Overall, the dominance of tiles and cement suggests a shift toward modern construction, with a smaller portion still relying on traditional flooring materials. It speaks to the number of vulnerable persons in the PACs. This also correlated income levels, educational status and lifetime exposure to types of flooring materials used by respondents. Some of the PAPs use ceramic tiles while others use concrete flooring and stone flooring.

Table 4.7: Flooring materials of respondent houses in the project area

Material type	% composition
Stone flooring	11
Ceramic Tiles	24
Concrete flooring	65

Source: EIA Report, 2024

4.1.14 Household Waste Management

Refuse Disposal

The respondents in the project area get rid of their solid wastes by two means: open dumping and burning. The prevalent refuse disposal method in the area is open dumping (100%). This indicates

the unavailability of refuse disposing companies and if any exist, their inefficiency. The high percentage of respondents practising the Open dumping system could have influenced the prevalence of environmental/public health diseases in the area and some mammalian, herpetofauna and raptor species were censored in the study.

Sewage Disposal

Pour-flush toilet, pit latrine, soak-away pits, direct discharge into water and open defecation are the three sewage disposal practices revealed for the study area.

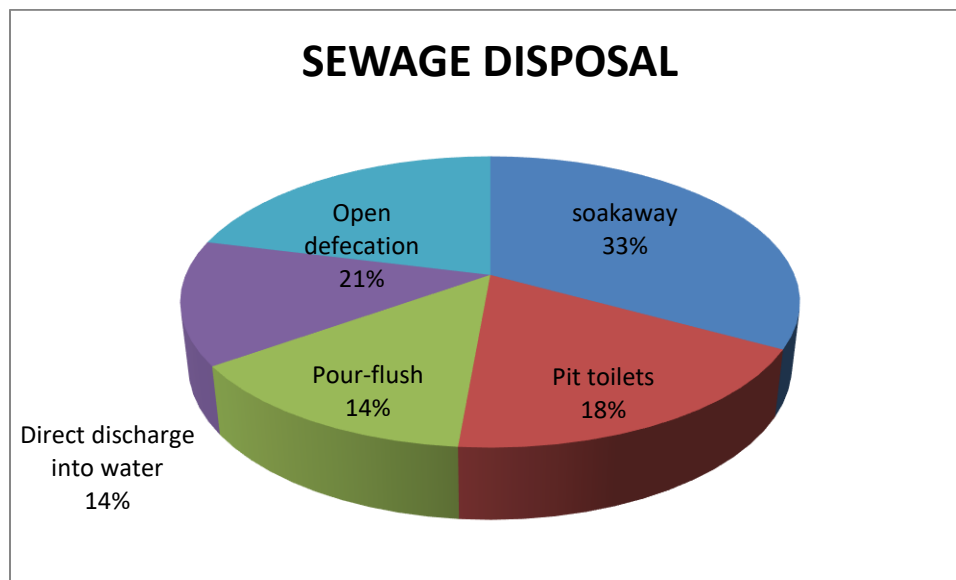


Figure 4.1: Sewage disposal methods by households

The figure shows the types of toilet facilities used in the community. soakaway are the most common, used by 33% of households, Pit toilets, used by 18%, pour-flush, used by 14%, direct discharge into the water used by 14% reflecting traditional practices or areas with limited water supply. However, 21% of households still practice open defecation (bush use), highlighting a public health concern and the need for improved sanitation facilities.

4.1.15 Household Facilities

Several facilities were surveyed among households within the project's sphere of influence. These include power generators, televisions, cars/trucks and refrigerators. Table 4.8 provides the household facilities used by the respondent populations in the project area.

Table 4.8: % Household Facilities among Respondents

Facilities	% usage in the area	% usage by the PAPs
Power generator	28	15
Gas/ Kerosene stove	35	5
Refrigerator	10	4
Television	15	7
Radio/cassette/music system	30	10
Car/Truck	17	21
Motor Cycle	12	18
Bicycle	4	1
House in town	0	1
Land in town	0	1

**N/B The percentage may exceed 100% as some respondents may possess more than one household facility. Source: MCNL, 2025

The table presents the percentage usage of various facilities in the area, reflecting the community's level of access to household amenities and assets. Radio/cassette/music systems (30%) are the most commonly owned, indicating their importance for information and entertainment. Television (15%) and gas/kerosene stoves (35%) are also popular, reflecting moderate access to media and cooking technology. Refrigerators (10%) and power generators (28%) are less common, possibly due to cost or unreliable electricity supply. Ownership of land in town (0%) slightly surpasses houses in town (0%), suggesting more investment in land than housing. For transportation, ownership rates are relatively low, with motorcycles (12%) and cars/trucks (10%) tied, while bicycles (3%) are the least common, indicating limited access to personal transport options. Overall, the data reflects moderate access to basic facilities, with room for improvement in transportation and housing assets. The PAPs have all basic household facilities.

4.1.16 Economics and Livelihoods of Households

Occupation

The occupational structure of households in Maikunkele reflects a mix of agricultural, commercial, artisanal, and public sector employment. The majority of the population is engaged in subsistence and commercial farming, cultivating crops such as Maize, Yam, Guinea corn, Groundnut, Cassava,

Millet, Cocoyam, Beans and Yam and Soyabeans. Livestock farming, including poultry, Goat, cow, sheep, Cattle rearing, also serves as a vital source of income for many households. Trading is another significant occupation in Maikunkele, with residents involved in the sale of farm produce, household goods, and artisanal products. Local markets serve as economic hubs where traders interact with buyers from within and outside the community. Women play a dominant role in petty trading, food processing, and retail businesses.

The artisanal sector is also a key component of the local economy, with residents working as welders, carpenters, mechanics, and tailors. Many young people are engaged in motorcycle transport (Okada), which serves as a primary means of transportation and a source of daily income. Construction work, including masonry and laboring, provides additional employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers. A smaller percentage of the population is employed in the public and private sectors, working as teachers, civil servants, healthcare workers, and administrative staff in local businesses. Some residents are also engaged in religious and community leadership roles, which provide a means of livelihood through voluntary contributions and honorariums. Although, all PAPs are farmers and in addition engages in different activities.

Household Income Levels

The income-generating activities of the people in the project area include crop farming, trading, artisanship, livestock rearing, civil service and self-employment. The survey assessed household income levels to determine economic vulnerability. Table. 4.9 shows the monthly income level of the respondent in the project area.

Table 4.9: PAPs monthly income flow

Mr. James Aliyu	70,001 - 100,000
Abubakar Musa	80,000 - 100,000
Garba Gunduma	80,000 - 100,000
Yakubu Garba	70,001 - 100,000
Musa Buhari	150,001 - 200,000
Usman Musa	>200,000
Shehu Musa	150,001 - 200,000
Adamu Musa	>200,000
Hamza Garba	150,001 - 200,000
Sani kabiru Garba	>200,000
Aminu Garba	150,001 - 200,000

Umaru Audu	70,001 - 100,000
Umaru Musa	>200,000

Note: Other demographic and socioeconomic information about the PAPs such as: Age, Sex, Marital Status, occupation, etc., are provided in the PAPs summary matrix.

4.1.17 Constraints to Livelihood of Respondents

Table 4.10 presents constraints to livelihood in the project area.

Table 4.10: Constraints to Livelihood Activities in the project area

Constraints	% Composition
Insufficient land	12
Poor Quality land	10
Low water quality	8
Lack of inputs	14
Lack of capital	20
Lack of storage facilities	10
Low processing capacity/power supply	12
Inadequate extension	7
Poor marketing channel	7

Source: MHNL 2025

Respondent household heads blame constraints on livelihood on mainly access to funds, lack of storage facilities and poor marketing channels. Others include; poor roads, absence of extension services, etc. These findings are unexpected in agrarian communities; however, they are consistent with NBS data from 2012. These problems justify prioritizing a SAPZ project over other alternatives in the area.

4.1.18 Communication Facilities

The people in the project area can access mobile communication through fixed wireless lines provided by communication service providers like MTN, GLO, AIRTEL, and 9MOBILE. The area has no postal services, but the inhabitants obtain news via radio, television, and other digital devices.

4.1.19 Health

This section presents the baseline health data based on information generated from sampled groups in the study area. Data obtained were subsequently compared with state and National data and available averages.

Health Facilities

No health facility was censored in the study area. The grossly inadequate health facilities pose grave concerns to people's health status, as exemplified by the prevalence of Malaria, Fever, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Typhoid fever, Diarrhea/Vomiting, and Eye ailments. The inadequacies in quality health care delivery and its absence in some other communities blossom inevitably herbal homes and healers.

Prevalence of Diseases in the Study Area

This study was conducted via a key informant interview. It was revealed that the most prevalent diseases affecting all age groups in the area are Malaria Fever (50%), Typhoid Fever (35), Diarrhoea/vomiting (25%) and Eye problems (5%). Other common ailments include Worm Infestation, Diabetes Mellitus, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection, and Arthritis. The prevalence of these diseases points to breeding grounds for the disease-carrying vectors. Recall that indiscriminate refuse disposal is prevalent in the area, which serves as proliferation grounds for these vectors, indicating a non-hygienic environment. This baseline data was factored into impact mitigation. These prevalent diseases were also reported by the PAPs.

Traditional Medical Practice

The practice of traditional medicine is common in the area. Their practices involve herbs, body charms, body massaging and scarification. Traditional birth attendants are popular. About 70% of respondents claimed they have either visited or are still visiting herbal homes for medical recipes and treatments. The high patronage of traditional medicines could be attributed to inadequate medical centres and religious beliefs.

Sexual Activities and Knowledge of Sexually Transmissible Infections (STI)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have become a very important public health concern in Nigeria. However, there are no data on sexual

practices, knowledge and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs) in the study area. Therefore, several questions were included in this study to ascertain their awareness of these health problems. Both men and women were asked about their sexual practices. They were also asked about what they believed was the mode of transmission of HIV and where they sought treatment for STIs. Condom use and availability were also reported. Expectedly, the respondents did not disclose information on the number of sexual partners they keep.

Condom Availability and Use

Condoms serve as an excellent barrier to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections. Respondents were asked about condom use. The data presented is limited to those who have had sexual intercourse. Condoms were readily available in over 90% of the chemist stores. However, the average number used weekly could not be accurately verified. A survey across the project area indicated that overall, less than 50% of males and 65% of females above 18 had never used a condom before, while over 28% of males and 10% of females within the age bracket of (20-30) claimed they used condoms only occasionally, mainly either for prevention of pregnancy or STI. Only less than 15% of sexually active males and 2% of females use a condom (i.e. during every episode of sexual intimacy).

Immunization Status in Children

The proportion of children under five years old immunized against DPT, BCG, OPV, and Measles was 68%. This figure was relatively within the national target of 70%. This is owed partly to the non-hygienic environment and dominant diseases in the area. Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) was the most commonly received vaccine in the project community. This may partly be due to the OPV given during the National Immunization Days (NIDs) set aside by the Federal Ministry of Health through the National Programme on Immunization every year. Each child below five years is expected to receive two drops of OPV during each round of NID. The poor record of immunization indicates the poor routine immunization practice.

4.1.20 Land Planning and Uses

Land ownership in the project area is either by community or family. However, under the Public Lands Acquisition Law, the state government may acquire land compulsorily for public purposes

from individual landowners subject to the payment of compensation to such landowners. Grazing activities are also practised in the area by the Fulani pastoralists.

The residential areas and the surrounding sub-places consist primarily of single-unit residential homes surrounded by farmlands.

4.1.21 Cultural Heritage Resources

Several heritage sites exist in Maikunkele, including a marked sacred groove. However, access was not granted to these sites.

4.1.22 Gender Issues

Gender dynamics significantly influence access to resources, employment opportunities, and economic participation within the area. Women play a vital role in farming, agro-processing, and local trade, yet they often face considerable barriers that limit their full involvement in decision-making and economic activities. One of the most pressing challenges is limited access to land, as traditional customs and inheritance laws frequently prevent women from owning or controlling property. Without land ownership, many women struggle to secure financial support from banks or other lending institutions, restricting their ability to invest in agricultural expansion or agro-processing ventures. Additionally, women are often underrepresented in leadership roles, making it difficult for them to influence policies or advocate for their needs in land use, compensation, and employment-related discussions.

Beyond land ownership, economic inequality is further exacerbated by limited access to credit, agricultural inputs, and extension services. Financial institutions often require collateral that many women do not possess, making it difficult for them to obtain loans for investment in farming or agribusiness. Similarly, disparities in education and vocational training hinder women's ability to transition into mechanized agriculture or technical roles in agro-processing industries. Many are confined to lower-paying, labor-intensive jobs that offer little career advancement. Additionally, unpaid domestic labor, including childcare and household responsibilities, further limits the time and energy women can dedicate to income-generating activities. Addressing these gender disparities requires targeted interventions such as access to land ownership, credit schemes tailored for women and vocational training programs that equip them with skills relevant to agro-

processing. Creating flexible work arrangements that accommodate domestic responsibilities can also enhance women's participation in economic activities.

4.1.23 Child Labour

The census survey also sought to find out if children under the age of 14 years are engaged in farming activities. From the survey, it was revealed that almost 10.5 percent of the children in the project area are engaged in farming, hawking activities. Indeed, it is not uncommon to see children accompanying their parents to the farm to provide various forms of support. However, these activities do not constitute child labour since the nature of the work does not impact the children's education, health, and well-being.

It is worth noting that Nigerian law sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years and at 13 years for light work. Light work is defined as work that is not harmful to the health or development of a child and does not affect the child's attendance or ability to benefit from school. The law stipulates that children 15 years and older, or children who have completed basic education, can work as apprentices if the craftsman provides food, training, and a safe and healthy work environment.

Children under 18 years may not engage in night work between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. The law prohibits persons less than 18 years from engaging in hazardous labor, which includes work in mines or quarries; at sea; in bars, hotels, or places of entertainment; in manufacturing that involves chemicals; in places that operate machinery; or in any job that involves carrying heavy loads. Employers, who violate any of the above provisions regulating children's employment, with the exception of those related to apprenticeships, are subject to a fine and/or 2 years of imprisonment. Employers who operate in the formal sector must keep a register with the dates of birth or apparent ages of the children they employ; failure to keep this register is punishable by a fine.

4.1.24 Agriculture and Land Use

Agriculture is the foundation of local livelihoods, with large portions of land dedicated to crop cultivation, livestock farming, and agro-processing activities. Staple crops such as cassava, yam, maize, and oil palm play a vital role in food security and income generation, while livestock farming, including poultry, goat, and cattle rearing, further supports economic activities. Key

informant interviews with local farmers indicated that the government has gainfully acquired the land (see Annex 4) whereas the establishment of an agricultural processing hub offers opportunities for enhanced productivity and value addition, it also poses challenges related to land use and resource management.

The expansion of industrial activities may impact traditional farming practices, highlighting the need for strategic interventions to ensure a balance between development and agricultural sustainability. Land tenure systems significantly influence land access and ownership, with many farming communities relying on customary land rights. This means that land acquisition for development projects must be approached with sensitivity to avoid displacement and economic hardship. Farmers who depend on their land for subsistence and commercial agriculture may struggle to adapt if alternative farmland is not provided or if compensation is inadequate to support their transition to new economic activities.

To maintain agricultural productivity, affected farmers should be supported with alternative land, improved agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and high-yield seeds, and technical training on modern farming techniques. Sustainable land management practices, such as agroforestry, soil conservation, and climate-smart agriculture, should be promoted to enhance long-term productivity and environmental resilience. Additionally, linking smallholder farmers to the agro-processing hub through cooperative models and contract farming arrangements can provide stable market opportunities and ensure continued agricultural prosperity. The PAPs uses land for agricultural purposes.

4.1.25 Social Services and Knowledge about the Project

Access to essential social services is critical in ensuring the well-being and economic stability of communities affected by development projects. Education, healthcare, water supply, and transportation infrastructure all play a significant role in shaping livelihood opportunities. The establishment of an agricultural-processing hub has the potential to improve social services, but strategic planning is necessary to ensure that these benefits reach the local population effectively. Strengthening educational institutions and expanding vocational training programs will equip individuals with the necessary skills to participate in agro-processing industries. Schools should

be adequately resourced to ensure that young people and adults have access to quality education that enhances their employability.

Healthcare services must also be improved to cater to the expanding workforce and general community needs. Increased access to maternal and child health services, disease prevention programs, and affordable healthcare will contribute to better health outcomes. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure must be upgraded to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and enhance overall public health. Investments in road networks and transportation facilities will facilitate the movement of goods and services, promoting trade and economic activities.

Raising community awareness about the agricultural-processing hub is essential to fostering support and ensuring active participation. Many residents may lack adequate information about the project's objectives, potential benefits, and implications. Transparent stakeholder engagement through community meetings, consultations, and public forums will help build trust and clarify any misconceptions. Disseminating information through local media, digital platforms, and printed materials will further enhance awareness. Additionally, involving community representatives in key decision-making processes related to employment, land use, and environmental management will promote inclusivity and reduce resistance to change. Implementing capacity-building programs tailored to the needs of the local population will also help maximize the socio-economic benefits of the project.

CHAPTER 5

IMPACTS ON PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS, PROJECT-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND NEARBY COMMUNITIES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the potential impacts (Table 5.1) of the Agro-Industrial Hub project in the Maikunkele community on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), Project-Affected Households (PAHs), the Maikunkele community and the nearby communities. The impacts are categorized into positive and negative effects, covering economic, social, environmental, and cultural dimensions. The impacts are categorized into the preconstruction, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed project. The impact assessment is based on data from socio-economic surveys, stakeholder consultations, environmental assessments, and participatory rural appraisals.

5.1 Positive Impacts

The implementation of the AIH project is expected to bring numerous benefits to the community and its surroundings. These positive impacts will enhance economic activities, improve infrastructure, and strengthen social well-being.

Table 5.1: Positive Impacts

Impact Category	Preconstruction Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
POSITIVE IMPACTS			
Economic Opportunities and Livelihood Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will generate at least 150 preconstruction jobs, including surveyors, engineers, and environmental specialists. - Market assessment studies will identify at least five key economic sectors for local business integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will create over 300 jobs (70% unskilled, 30% skilled), with at least 50% of unskilled positions reserved for residents. - The project will increase local business revenue by 25%, as suppliers provide raw materials, food, and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent employment of 200 workers for facility operations, maintenance, and logistics. - Agricultural trade volumes are expected to grow by 40%, supported by improved access roads and processing facilities.
Infrastructure Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and planning of access roads and water supply systems. - Conducting feasibility studies for infrastructure expansion. - Identifying communities requiring essential utilities. - Collaborating with stakeholders for infrastructure development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of internal road networks. - Installation of three boreholes for community water supply. - Establishment of market sheds for local commerce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous maintenance of roads, power, and water systems, reducing travel time by 30% for local farmers and businesses. - 15% increase in trade volume due to improved logistics.

Impact Category	Preconstruction Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Social Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs. - Assessment of educational and healthcare requirements. - Engagement with local leaders to determine community priorities. - Integration of measures to mitigate social impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Execution of CSR initiatives, including schools, healthcare centers, and scholarship programs to at least 2 members of the community. - Enhancement of recreational and cultural facilities within the community. - Expansion of community health outreach programs. - Implementation of gender empowerment initiatives and support for at least 20 women entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained investment in healthcare and education through project-generated revenue. - Sponsorship of local events and community initiatives. - Enhancement of programs aimed at building community resilience. - Expansion of educational opportunities linked to the project.
Agricultural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with agricultural extension services. - Baseline survey of agricultural activities. - Identification of potential farm support programs. - Planning for sustainable land use post-project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training programs on modern farming techniques. - Provision of improved seeds and farm inputs. - Development of irrigation and mechanization programs. - Establishment of agricultural cooperatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to improved farming inputs and cooperative development. - Establishment of farm-to-market linkages. - Integration of climate-smart agriculture techniques. - Support for agro-processing initiatives.

Impact Category	Preconstruction Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Technology Transfer & Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of five core skill gaps within the local workforce. - Partnerships with two technical institutions for training programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of at least 20 youths in construction, electrical works, and equipment operation. - Establishment of an apprenticeship program engaging at least 20 students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a certification program for project-trained workers, improving employability. - Introduction of digital technologies in agricultural value chains.
Improved Governance & Institutional Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder workshops to strengthen local governance frameworks for environmental and social impact management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of 50 local government officials in regulatory oversight and project monitoring. - Implementation of transparency and anti-corruption policies in procurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of local government institutions through continued technical assistance. - Enhancement of legal and policy frameworks for sustainable land use.

5.2 Negative Impacts

Although the project offers numerous benefits, it may also lead to some negative impacts, especially during the construction and early operational phases. These challenges could affect the economy, environment, and local communities. Recognizing these risks is crucial for implementing effective mitigation measures.

Table 5.2: Negative Impacts

NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND RISKS				
Economic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land acquisition leading to livelihood displacement planning. - Risk of speculative land buying and price inflation. - Potential short-term job losses before the project starts. - Disruption of local businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of farmland (277.595ha) affecting 13 PAPs/PAHs. - Inflation due to increased demand for goods and services. - Unequal employment opportunities leading to social rifts. - Strain on local markets due to workforce increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long-term economic shifts affecting local businesses and land users in the area. - Dependency on the project-driven economy. - Risk of inflation from continuous economic activities. - Potential neglect of traditional occupations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible economic downturn after project closure. - Loss of income for project-dependent businesses. - Market fluctuations due to workforce reduction. - Transition challenges for affected workers.
Food Security Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential reduction in available agricultural land as a result of the AIH. - Displacement of farming communities. - Increased food prices due to demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruptions in food supply chains. - Soil degradation affecting crop yields as a result of waste disposal. - Competition for land between agriculture and infrastructure. - Loss of grazing land for livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in agricultural production patterns. - Increased reliance on market-based food sources. - Introduction of cash crops replacing food crops. - Reduction in subsistence farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary food shortages due to economic adjustments. - Slow recovery of agricultural land. - Possible food supply disruptions.

	- Loss of traditional farming knowledge.			- Post-project reestablishment of farming activities.
Psychosocial & Mental Health Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anxiety over displacement and uncertainty. - Stress related to changes in livelihood. - Fear of cultural erosion due to project influence. - Psychological burden on vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased stress due to work pressures on the project workforce. - Social conflicts among members of the community and the workforce leading to mental health issues as a result of grievances. - Gender-based violence risks. - Emotional strain on displaced families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustment difficulties for long-term project workers. - Mental health issues from job-related stress for the workers. - Social integration challenges for the incoming workers. - Family disruptions due to employment shifts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychological impact of sudden economic changes. - Coping challenges for displaced workers. - Loss of social networks post-project. - Need for post-project psychosocial support programs.
Water Resource Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased demand for water resources. - Planning for alternative water sources. - Risks of water contamination from preliminary works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy water usage for construction needs. - Pollution from construction runoff. - Disruptions to local water supply systems. - Increased competition for water among stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous water consumption by the AIH impacting local resources. - Water contamination risks from operational waste. - Changes in hydrological patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in water demand post-project. - Potential contamination from decommissioning waste. - Restoration of natural water sources.

	- Community concerns over water availability.		- Strain on groundwater resources.	- Assessment of long-term water quality impacts.
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CHAPTER SIX COMPENSATION STRATEGY

6.1 Introduction

The compensation strategy for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project in Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, has been designed to ensure fair, transparent, and adequate compensation for all forms of livelihood assets affected by the project. This strategy aligns with national legislation, international standards and principles of fairness, equity, and cultural sensitivity. The goal is to improve, but if we cannot improve, restore the livelihood of PAPs and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) while minimizing social and economic disruptions.

6.1.1 Land Tenure System

The proposed project site in Bosso, in line with Niger State's traditional and developmental policy, is located on communal land, as required for all publicly funded projects in the area. Since the land is communal, the traditional leadership allocates it annually to community members for farming, with a five-year renewable tenure before it is reassigned. Under this arrangement, compensation for economic activities is paid to the crop owners, while compensation for the land is paid to the community's traditional leadership or development union. This was the approach Niger State adopted for land acquisition before the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. This explains why land valuation was not conducted for this site, as a Certificate of Occupancy already exists. Upon receipt of the land fees, the funds are distributed in a **60:40 ratio** between the Development Union and the traditional leadership.

6.2 Objectives of the Compensation Strategy

The specific objectives of this compensation strategy include:

- **Timely and Fair Compensation:** Ensuring prompt and adequate compensation for livelihood assets for the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).
- **Full Replacement Cost Principle:** Providing compensation that reflects the full replacement value of all affected assets.
- **Sustainable Livelihood Restoration:** Supporting PAPs in rebuilding and improving their livelihoods in a long-term, sustainable manner.

- Legal and International Compliance: Adhering to national regulations and international best practices in land acquisition and compensation.
- Transparency and Community Engagement: Upholding accountability and ensuring active participation of stakeholders throughout the compensation process.
- Support for Vulnerable Groups: Providing targeted assistance to mitigate the disproportionate impact on vulnerable individuals and households.

6.3 Principles Guiding the Compensation Strategy

The compensation process follows key guiding principles to achieve fairness, sustainability, and community buy-in:

1. Equity and Fairness: All PAPs will receive compensation commensurate with the value of their lost assets and livelihood potential.
2. Replacement Cost: Compensation for physical assets (e.g. crops, etc) will be based on replacement cost without depreciation.
3. Timeliness: Compensation payments will be made before project implementation.
4. Participatory Approach: The PAPs, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders will participate in the valuation, negotiation, and payment processes.
5. Transparency: Clear communication of eligibility criteria, valuation methodologies, and payment processes to all stakeholders.
6. Vulnerability Consideration: Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups such as (Elderly (65+ years without support), Female-headed households (especially widowed/divorced); People with disabilities; Chronically ill persons; Orphaned youth (under 25, without parental support); Low-income earners (below national poverty line); Indigenous or minority ethnic groups (where applicable)).
7. Legal Compliance: Adherence to Nigerian land use and acquisition laws and relevant international standards.

6.4 Categories of Affected Assets and Compensation Approaches

The AIH project will impact various assets and land use rights. These assets have been categorized into the following:

Crops

The project site contains crops that are vital to the livelihoods of local farmers. However, these crops shall be harvested before the commencement of the project. Hence a transitional support shall be given to the farmers to enable them move to their new farm lands see Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Estimated Crop Compensation Rates

S/N	Farmer Name	Transitional support (₦)
1	James Aliyu	500,000
2	Abubakar Musa	500,000
3	Garba Gunduma	500,000
4	Yakubu Garba	500,000
5	Musa Buhari	500,000
6	Usman Musa	500,000
7	Shehu Musa	500,000
8	Adamu Musa	500,000
9	Hamza Garba	500,000
10	Sani kabiru Garba	500,000
11	Aminu Garba	500,000
12	Umaru Audu	500,000
13	Umaru Musa	500,000
Total (₦)		6,500,000

Note: The Niger State Government provides fertilizers and seedlings annually for farmers cross the state. Hence, the 500,000 naira transitional support is for transportation and other inconveniences for the farmers as they relocates to their new farm lands.

6.5 Structures and Improvements

There is no structural improvement on the proposed land. Hence, no compensation is planned structurally.

6.6 Eligibility and Entitlement Framework

Eligibility for compensation is determined based on asset ownership or use rights before the project's cut-off date. The eligibility categories include:

- Landowners: Individuals or groups with legal or customary land tenure.

- Occupants without Legal Titles: Individuals using land without formal titles or recognizable customary rights but can prove to have occupied the land for 6 months prior to cut-off-date.

Table 6.2: Entitlement Matrix

Category of Affected Persons	Type of Loss	Entitlements	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement Levels	Responsible Agency	Timeline	Budget Allocation (₦)
Tenant Farmers	There are no economic trees and no loss of crops as the crops will be harvested before the commencement of the proposed project.	Transitional support	Lease agreement or proof of tenancy	Transitional support (₦500,000)	Niger State Government	Within 3 months	6,500,000 (Table 6.1)

Note: The transitional support for the tenant farmers (₦500,000) is to ensure temporary income while they establish farming activities in their new location and or to provide monthly stipends to cover their basic needs till they are fully established on the new farming site. Importantly, the Niger State Government provides fertilizers and seedlings annually for farmers cross the state.

6.7 Compensation Payment Process

The compensation payment process will follow these steps:

1. **Asset Inventory and Valuation:** Conduct an asset survey with community participation to document affected assets.
2. **Verification and Disclosure:** Validate survey results with PAPs and disclose compensation entitlements.
3. **Agreement and Documentation:** Sign compensation agreements detailing the payment amount and method.
4. **Payment Disbursement:** Make payments through bank transfers or certified checks to ensure transparency.
5. **Monitoring and Appeals:** Monitor payment processes and provide PAPs with access to grievance mechanisms if disputes arise.

6.8 Assessment and Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

Special consideration (see section 7.5) will be given to vulnerable groups such as (Elderly (65+ years without support), Female-headed households (especially widowed/divorced); People with disabilities; Chronically ill persons; Orphaned youth (under 25, without parental support); Low-income earners (below national poverty line); Indigenous or minority ethnic groups (where applicable))

- Women-headed households – Access to livelihood training and tailored financial literacy programs.
- Elderly persons (65years +) – Direct payment support and relocation assistance.
- Persons with disabilities – Priority access to livelihood restoration programs.

However, none of the PAPs were identified as vulnerable based on the criteria above.

CHAPTER SEVEN

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

7.1 Introduction

The establishment of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, is expected to impact the livelihoods of several Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs). This chapter presents strategies for restoring and enhancing livelihoods, ensuring that PAPs and PAHs can rebuild their existing means of income or transition to new, sustainable economic activities. These initiatives emphasize equity, inclusivity, and sustainability to reduce disruptions and maximize long-term benefits. The program aligns with Nigeria's agricultural and social development policies and incorporates insights from stakeholder consultations.

7.2 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Initiatives

The primary objectives of the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives include:

- Restoring PAPs' livelihoods to at least their pre-project conditions or improving them.
- Offering alternative income-generating opportunities to enhance economic diversification.
- Building skills and capacities to boost both agricultural productivity and non-farm enterprises.
- Ensuring vulnerable groups have equal access to livelihood restoration programs.
- Supporting sustainable community economic development by integrating agricultural value chains.

7.3 Guiding Principles for Livelihood Restoration

The livelihood restoration plan will be designed and implemented based on the following key principles:

1. Participation and Ownership – Actively involving Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) in the planning and execution of livelihood programs to encourage commitment and self-reliance.
2. Equity and Inclusivity – Ensuring that all PAPs, including vulnerable groups, have equal access to livelihood opportunities.
3. Sustainability – Prioritizing initiatives that promote long-term economic stability and resilience.
4. Cultural Sensitivity – Developing programs that align with local traditions, knowledge systems, and cultural practices.
5. Market Relevance – Tailoring livelihood interventions to meet local market demands, ensuring economic feasibility and sustainability.

6. Capacity Enhancement – Strengthening skills, knowledge, and technical expertise to improve productivity and competitiveness.

7.3.1 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Programs

To address the identified livelihood impacts, the following programs will be implemented as presented in Table 7.1

Table 7.1: Livelihood restoration enhancement program

Program	Objective	Key Activities	Implementation Plan	Expected Outcomes	Estimate Cost USD
Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (APEP)	Enhance productivity and profitability of PAPs engaged in crop farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on climate-smart and modern agricultural practices. - Distribution of high-yield, disease-resistant seeds. - Supply of mechanized farming equipment and extension services. - Establishment of farmer cooperatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly training workshops for farmers. - Continuous technical support through extension officers. - Setting up demonstration farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% increase in crop yields within two years. - Improved market access through cooperatives. 	4,000
Alternative Livelihood Development Program (ALDP)	Expand income opportunities by introducing alternative, non-agricultural livelihood options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational training (fish processing, poultry farming, tailoring). - Development of small-scale agribusiness ventures. - Facilitation of microfinance access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills assessment surveys to match PAPs with opportunities. - Start-up grants and provision of essential equipment. - Mentorship and internships with local businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of participants secure alternative livelihoods within one year. - Increased household income diversification. 	3,000
Women's Livelihood Support Initiative (WLSI)	Empower women, especially women-headed households, to develop sustainable income streams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in food processing (palm oil, cassava flour, etc.). - Establishment of women's cooperatives. - Microfinance programs for women entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial literacy workshops. - Partnerships with NGOs and financial institutions for low-interest loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased participation of women in economic activities. - Enhanced household income and food security. 	2,000
Youth Employment	Provide vocational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in agro-processing, machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with vocational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in youth 	3,000

and Skills Development Program (YESDP)	skills and employment opportunities for youth.	repair, and ICT. - Internships with local businesses and project facilities. - Entrepreneurship training and business start-up support.	education centers. - Seed capital and mentorship for youth-led enterprises.	unemployment rates. - Increased youth participation in agribusiness activities.	
Total Cost USD				12,000	

7.4 Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

The program will focus on strengthening the technical, financial, and business management capabilities of PAPs through the following approaches:

- Agricultural Extension Services: Continuous support and technical guidance to enhance farming practices.
- Business Management Training: Sessions covering essential skills such as bookkeeping, marketing, and customer engagement.
- Peer-to-Peer Learning: Mentorship programs connecting PAPs with experienced farmers and entrepreneurs for practical knowledge exchange.

Training Schedule:

- General training sessions will be conducted quarterly.
- Additional targeted sessions will be arranged based on specific needs and demand.

7.5 Vulnerable Group Support Mechanisms

To ensure full participation of vulnerable groups in livelihood restoration activities, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Tailored Training Programs: Specialized sessions designed for women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to address their unique needs.
- Financial Support: Additional assistance to help vulnerable groups establish and sustain new income-generating activities.
- Improved Accessibility: Ensuring training facilities and resources are easily accessible to all participants.

Monitoring: The Project Livelihood Restoration Team (PLRT) will track participation rates and assess the outcomes for vulnerable groups to ensure effectiveness.

CHAPTER EIGHT

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

8.1 Introduction

The implementation of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project in Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, necessitates land acquisition and livelihood adjustments, which may lead to concerns, complaints, or grievances from Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs). To address these issues effectively, a transparent and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established. This mechanism ensures that grievances are addressed fairly and promptly, fostering trust and participation among stakeholders. This chapter details the procedures, communication channels, and institutional responsibilities associated with the GRM, ensuring alignment with international best practices and compliance with relevant Nigerian legal frameworks.

8.2 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The key objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) are:

1. **Timely Resolution:** Establish a structured and efficient process for PAPs to lodge and resolve grievances promptly.
2. **Accessibility:** Ensure that the mechanism is open and easily accessible to all PAPs, including vulnerable groups.
3. **Transparency and Fairness:** Guarantee impartial handling of grievances, fostering trust through a transparent resolution process.
4. **Conflict Prevention:** Reduce disputes by proactively engaging stakeholders and addressing concerns at an early stage.
5. **Continuous Improvement:** Utilize feedback from the grievance resolution process to refine project activities and strengthen stakeholder relationships.

8.3 Principles Guiding The GRM

The grievance resolution process will be guided by the following principles:

- **Equity and Fairness:** Every grievance will be addressed impartially, ensuring all concerns receive equal consideration.
- **Accessibility:** A variety of easily accessible reporting channels will be made available to accommodate all PAPs.
- **Confidentiality:** The identity of grievant will be safeguarded, particularly in sensitive cases.

- Accountability: A transparent system for documenting, tracking, and resolving grievances will be maintained.
- Cultural Sensitivity: The resolution process will respect local traditions and customary conflict-resolution practices.

8.4 Grievance Redress Structure

The GRM will operate through a tiered structure to facilitate efficient and effective grievance resolution.

Structure Overview:

The grievance resolution structure consists of the following levels:

1. Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs): The initial point of contact for receiving and addressing grievances at the community level. (To be headed by traditional head and including youth, women, PAPs representatives, LGA CLO).
2. At the level of the SPIU (Headed by the SPC, Safeguards officers, M&E officers etc.).
3. At the level of the state (headed by the Commissioner or PS of implementing Ministry and including other members with the SPC being the secretary).
4. External Arbitration or the legal system.

8.5 Grievance Reporting Channels

Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) can submit grievances through multiple accessible channels, ensuring inclusivity across different literacy levels and communication preferences:

- Community Grievance Focal Persons (CGFPs): Locally designated representatives available within the community to receive and document complaints.
- Suggestion Boxes: Strategically placed at community centers and project offices for anonymous submissions.
- Dedicated Hotline: A toll-free number for PAPs to report grievances via phone calls.
- GRM Desk at Project Office: A staffed grievance desk where PAPs can submit complaints in person.
- Digital Platform: A WhatsApp line and email address for PAPs who prefer digital communication.

8.6 Grievance Categories

Grievances related to the project may arise from different aspects and will be categorized into the following areas:

1. Land Acquisition and Compensation: Complaints regarding compensation rates, delays, or disputes over entitlements.
2. Livelihood Restoration: Concerns about the adequacy, fairness, and effectiveness of livelihood restoration programs.
3. Environmental Impacts: Issues related to noise pollution, air quality, water contamination, or other environmental disturbances.
4. Social Impacts: Complaints regarding community relations, social disruptions, or conflicts arising from project activities.
5. Project Implementation: Concerns about construction activities, worker behavior, safety measures, or gaps in communication between stakeholders.

8.7 Grievance Resolution Process

The grievance resolution process will follow a structured, step-by-step procedure to ensure transparency, accountability, and fairness.

Step 1: Grievance Receipt and Acknowledgment

The grievance resolution process follows these key steps:

- Submission: Grievances are received through any of the designated channels.
- Recording: The GRM Officer documents the grievance in the Grievance Register and assigns a unique tracking number.
- Acknowledgment: A receipt confirming the grievance submission is provided to the complainant within 48 hours.

Documentation:

- Date and time of grievance receipt.
- Name and contact information of the complainant.
- Description of the grievance.
- Channel used to submit the grievance.

Step 2: Preliminary Assessment and Screening

The GRM Officer conducts an initial review to:

- Classify the grievance based on its nature (e.g., compensation, livelihood, environmental).
- Determine the appropriate resolution level, whether it falls under the Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFP), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), or Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP).

- Prioritize urgent cases, especially those related to health, safety, or immediate risks.

Timeframe: This review is completed within five (5) working days of receiving the grievance.

Step 3: Investigation and Resolution

- The assigned body (CGFP, GRC, or PGAP) investigates the grievance.
- Investigations may involve site visits, document reviews, and interviews with the complainant and other stakeholders.
- The investigation team prepares a report with findings and recommended solutions.

Timeframe: Investigation completed within **10 working days**.

Resolution:

- For straightforward issues, CGFPs may propose immediate remedies.
- Complex grievances are escalated to the GRC for thorough investigation and resolution.

Step 4: Communication of Resolution

- The resolution and any agreed-upon actions are communicated to the complainant.
- If the complainant accepts the resolution, it is documented, and actions are implemented.
- If the complainant rejects the decision, the case is escalated to the next level.

Timeframe: Communication occurs within **3 working days** after investigation completion.

Communication Methods:

- In-person meetings.
- Official letters.
- Phone calls or SMS.

Step 5: Implementation of Agreed Actions

- The responsible project team implements the agreed-upon actions.
- Actions could involve compensation disbursement, livelihood program adjustments, or environmental mitigation measures.

Timeframe: Actions implemented within **15 working days** of agreement.

Step 6: Appeal Process

- If a PAP is dissatisfied with the outcome, they can appeal to the Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP).
- The PGAP conducts an independent review and issues a final decision.
- If dissatisfaction persists, PAPs may seek external mediation or legal recourse.

Timeframe: Appeals processed within **20 working days**.

8.8 Grievance Documentation and Reporting

The GRM will maintain comprehensive records of all grievances received, investigated, and resolved. Key documentation will include:

- **Grievance Register:** Records all grievances and their statuses.
- **Investigation Reports:** Detailed findings and recommendations.
- **Resolution Agreements:** Signed agreements between the project and complainants.
- **Monitoring Reports:** Periodic summaries to track trends and assess GRM effectiveness.

GRM Reporting Frequency: Quarterly reports to project management and annual summaries for external stakeholders.

8.9 Special Considerations for Vulnerable Groups

To ensure vulnerable groups have equal access to the GRM, the following measures will be implemented:

- **Outreach Campaigns:** Awareness sessions specifically targeting vulnerable groups.
- **Assistance with Grievance Submission:** Trained facilitators will assist individuals with limited literacy.
- **Confidential Reporting:** Special provisions for grievances involving sensitive social issues (e.g., gender-based concerns).

8.10 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the GRM requires collaboration among various project stakeholders.

Table 8.1: GRM Institutional Roles

Entities	Roles/Responsibilities
Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs)	Receive and record grievances, propose initial solutions.
Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Investigate grievances requiring more detailed assessments.
Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP)	Handle appeals and make final, binding decisions.
Project Management Team (PMT)	Provide resources, oversight, and strategic support.
Community Development Committee (CDC)	Act as community liaison, promoting GRM accessibility.

8.11 GRM Capacity-Building Activities

Capacity-building activities will ensure all GRM actors possess the skills and knowledge necessary to handle grievances effectively.

Key Activities:

- **Training Workshops:** Annual sessions for GRM officers, CGFPs, and GRC members.
- **Simulation Exercises:** Practical exercises to test the GRM's responsiveness and effectiveness.
- **Community Awareness Campaigns:** Periodic meetings to inform PAPs about grievance procedures and available channels.

8.12 Monitoring and Evaluation of GRM Performance

The effectiveness of the GRM will be monitored regularly through the following indicators:

Table 8.2 Key Performance Indicators

Indicators	Target	Frequency
Number of grievances received	100% of community concerns tracked	Quarterly
Percentage of grievances resolved	100% within the first 30 days	Quarterly
PAP satisfaction with GRM outcomes	≥80% satisfaction rate	Bi-annually
Grievance escalation rate	≤10% of total grievances	Annually

Monitoring Tools:

- Grievance Registers.
- Stakeholder surveys and interviews.

GRM performance review meetings.

CHAPTER NINE

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework is a critical component of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the proposed project. It provides a structured approach to tracking the implementation of livelihood restoration initiatives, assessing their effectiveness, and ensuring that the LRP's objectives are met. This chapter outlines the M&E framework, including key performance indicators, assessment methods, roles and responsibilities, reporting mechanisms, and adaptive strategies to address any identified gaps or challenges. The primary goal is to restore and, where feasible, enhance the livelihoods and well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) while aligning with national regulations and international best practices.

9.2 Objectives of the M&E Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities aim to ensure the successful implementation and sustainability of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The key objectives include:

- **Implementation Monitoring:** Tracking the execution of LRP activities to ensure they align with the planned strategies.
- **Impact Evaluation:** Assessing the effectiveness of livelihood restoration efforts in achieving the intended outcomes.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Engaging PAPs, local authorities, and key stakeholders to foster transparency and inclusivity in the monitoring process.
- **Adaptive Management:** Identifying challenges or gaps and making necessary adjustments to improve program effectiveness.
- **Sustainability Assessment:** Evaluating the long-term viability of livelihood restoration initiatives to ensure they deliver lasting benefits.

9.3 M&E Framework Overview

The **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework** will be implemented through two interrelated components:

1. **Monitoring:** A continuous and systematic process of data collection and analysis to track the implementation of LRP activities, ensuring adherence to planned strategies and timely identification of issues.

2. **Evaluation:** Periodic assessments to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of livelihood restoration measures, enabling data-driven decision-making for program improvement.

Monitoring Types

- **Process Monitoring:** Tracks the implementation of LRP activities against the work plan to ensure timely and efficient execution.
- **Output Monitoring:** Measures the delivery of planned outputs, such as compensation disbursements, training sessions, and provision of livelihood support.
- **Impact Monitoring:** Evaluates the broader socioeconomic effects of the livelihood restoration initiatives on PAPs, assessing improvements in income levels, employment opportunities, and overall well-being.

9.4 Key Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring indicators are input, output, outcome, and impact indicators.

Table 9.1: M&E Indicators

Indicator Type	Indicators	Measurement Methods	Frequency	Target
Input	Budget utilization for LRP activities	Financial records	Quarterly	100% of planned funds utilized
Output	Number of livelihood training sessions conducted	Training records	Monthly	At least 4 sessions annually
Output	Number of PAPs compensated	Payment records	Monthly	100% compensation completion
Outcome	PAP satisfaction with livelihood restoration	Surveys/interviews	Bi-annually	≥80% satisfaction rate
Outcome	Increase in income levels post-intervention	Household surveys	Annually	≥30% income improvement
Impact	Improvement in food security	Household surveys	Annually	≥20% increase in food security

Impact	Reduction in livelihood dependency on single income source	Livelihood surveys	Annually	≥25% diversification achieved
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9.5 Data Collection Methods

To ensure a comprehensive assessment of the LRP implementation and outcomes, data will be gathered using both quantitative and qualitative approaches:

- Surveys and Questionnaires: Conducted with PAPs to evaluate their satisfaction levels, changes in income, and overall livelihood improvements.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Organized with community members to gain insights into the successes, challenges, and perceptions of the livelihood restoration efforts.
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Engaging with community leaders, project staff, and government officials to obtain expert opinions and contextual perspectives.
- Field Observations: On-site visits to assess physical progress, infrastructure quality, and real-time implementation of livelihood initiatives.
- Document Reviews: Analysis of administrative records, financial reports, training records, and stakeholder meeting minutes to ensure alignment with planned objectives.

9.6 M&E Institutional Responsibilities

The M&E process will involve multiple stakeholders with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

Table 9.2: M&E Institutional Roles

Stakeholder	Responsibilities
Project Management Team (PMT)	Oversee and coordinate all M&E activities.
M&E Officer	Develop tools, conduct field assessments, and analyze data.
Community Representatives	Provide local insights and participate in data collection.
Independent Auditors/Consultants	Conduct external evaluations to ensure objectivity.

Government Authorities (Ministry of Environment, Niger State)	Provide regulatory oversight and validation of results.
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9.7 Monitoring and Reporting Process

The monitoring and reporting activities will follow a structured cycle to ensure effective tracking, evaluation, and continuous improvement of the LRP implementation:

Step 1: Planning

- Design M&E Tools and Templates: Develop standardized formats for tracking progress and assessing program outcomes.
- Train Data Collection Teams: Select and equip personnel with the necessary skills to ensure accurate data gathering and reporting.

Step 2: Data Collection

- Conduct scheduled field surveys, interviews, and observations to capture real-time project impacts.
- Ensure disaggregated data collection to monitor outcomes for vulnerable groups.

Step 3: Data Analysis

- Utilize statistical methods to analyze quantitative data and measure progress.
- Conduct thematic analysis for qualitative insights, identifying trends and key concerns.

Step 4: Reporting

- Prepare concise reports summarizing key findings, trends, and deviations from expected outcomes.
- Submit reports to the Project Steering Committee and relevant stakeholders for review.

Step 5: Feedback and Learning

- Present findings in stakeholder review meetings for validation and discussion.
- Implement corrective measures to address gaps and enhance program effectiveness.

9.8 Evaluation Strategy

The evaluation component will measure the outcomes and impacts of the LRP against predefined objectives. Evaluations will be conducted at critical project milestones to ensure accountability and continuous improvement:

- **Baseline Evaluation:** Conducted before LRP implementation to establish benchmarks for measuring progress.
- **Mid-Term Evaluation:** Conducted midway through the implementation period to assess progress, identify challenges, and adjust strategies if needed.
- **End-of-Project Evaluation:** Conducted upon completion of LRP implementation to determine overall effectiveness and achievement of objectives.
- **Post-Implementation Evaluation:** Conducted 12–18 months after project completion to assess the sustainability and long-term impact of livelihood restoration measures.

Key Evaluation Questions:

- Have all eligible PAPs received their due compensation?

- Have PAPs' income levels and overall livelihood conditions improved?
- How satisfied are PAPs with the livelihood restoration initiatives?
- Are the livelihood restoration measures sustainable in the long term?

9.9 Community Participation in M&E

Community involvement is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness, transparency, and sustainability of the LRP. The following strategies will be adopted to foster active participation:

- **Community-Based Monitoring Groups (CBMGs):** Locally appointed teams will assist in monitoring project activities, ensuring grassroots-level oversight.
- **Participatory Evaluation Workshops:** PAPs will actively engage in assessing project outcomes, sharing feedback, and identifying areas for improvement.
- **Regular Community Meetings:** Periodic gatherings will be held to update PAPs on progress, address concerns, and incorporate community perspectives into decision-making.

9.10 M&E Reporting Framework

Reports generated through the M&E process will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders as follows:

Table 9.3: Reporting Schedule and Recipients

Report Type	Content	Frequency	Recipient(s)
Baseline Report	Pre-implementation socio-economic baseline data	Once	Project Monitoring Team (PMT), Government Authorities
Monthly Monitoring Report	Progress on compensation and livelihood activities	Monthly	PMT, Community Representatives
Mid-Term Evaluation Report	Mid-project performance and lessons learned	Midway	PMT, Donors, Government Agencies
Final Evaluation Report	Overall project performance and outcomes	End of Project	PMT, Community, Regulatory Bodies
Post-Implementation Report	Long-term livelihood restoration status	12-18 months post-project	PMT, Community Leaders

9.11 Adaptive Management Framework

The M&E framework incorporates an adaptive management approach to respond to unforeseen challenges and evolving project conditions. Key adaptive strategies include:

- Regular Review Meetings: Quarterly sessions to analyze M&E findings and adjust strategies as needed.
- Performance Benchmarking: Comparing actual outcomes against predefined targets to identify gaps and areas for improvement.
- Continuous Learning: Documenting lessons learned throughout implementation to enhance future project planning and execution.

CHAPTER TEN

ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Introduction

The successful implementation of this is tied to the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders. This chapter outlines the roles and responsibilities of these stakeholders and provides a detailed implementation schedule to guide the timely and effective execution of the plan.

The structure ensures clarity in responsibilities, promotes accountability, and facilitates effective communication throughout the LRP lifecycle.

10.2 Institutional Arrangements And Key Actors

The implementation of the LRP involves collaboration among government agencies, the project proponent, community representatives, civil society organizations, and technical experts. Below is a breakdown of the key actors and their responsibilities:

10.2.1 Project Proponent

The project proponent is Niger State SAPZ. The Niger State SAPZ is responsible for the overall coordination and execution of the RAP/LRP. Their key duties include:

- Overall Project Oversight: Ensuring that LRP activities align with the objectives, timeline, and budget.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Facilitating consultations with PAPs, community members, and relevant agencies.
- Resource Allocation: Providing financial and technical support for LRP activities.
- Reporting and Compliance: Submitting periodic progress reports to regulatory bodies and stakeholders.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Overseeing the M&E framework and incorporating findings into project adjustments.

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)

- Policy Guidance & Oversight: Provides national-level policies and frameworks to support agricultural and food security programs.
- Technical Support: Offers expertise in climate-smart agriculture, mechanization, and improved farming techniques.
- Funding & Resource Mobilization: Facilitates access to federal agricultural grants, subsidies, and investment programs.

- **Research & Development:** Supports innovation in crop production, soil management, and sustainable farming practices.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation:** Oversees agricultural interventions to ensure alignment with national food security goals.
- **Collaboration with International Partners:** Engages with donors and development agencies for additional support.

National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU)

- **Central Coordination:** Serves as the national-level body overseeing project implementation and ensuring consistency across states.
- **Compliance & Standardization:** Ensures that livelihood programs follow federal guidelines, environmental safeguards, and best practices.
- **Capacity Building:** Provides training and workshops to state-level implementers on project execution and reporting.
- **Monitoring & Reporting:** Tracks project progress, compiles performance reports, and submits feedback to the federal government.
- **Financial Oversight:** Ensures proper disbursement and utilization of project funds at state and local levels.

Niger State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)

- **Day-to-Day Project Execution:** Manages the on-ground implementation of livelihood programs.
- **Beneficiary Identification & Engagement:** Identifies Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensures they receive the necessary support.
- **Capacity Building for Farmers & Entrepreneurs:** Organizes vocational training, technical assistance, and extension services.
- **Data Collection & Impact Assessment:** Conducts baseline studies, tracks progress, and evaluates the effectiveness of interventions.
- **Reporting to NPCU & State Ministry:** Submits reports on financial expenditure, program implementation, and challenges faced.

- **Coordination with Local Government & Communities:** Ensures community participation and local ownership of projects.

10.2.2 Government Authorities and Regulatory Agencies

Key agencies involved in the LRP include the Niger State Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Niger State Geographic Information System (NIGIS) Agency. Their responsibilities include:

- **Policy Guidance:** Ensuring that the LRP complies with national and state regulations on land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood restoration.
- **Monitoring and Compliance:** Conducting site inspections to assess adherence to project commitments.
- **Dispute Resolution:** Assisting in addressing grievances related to compensation and livelihood restoration.
- **Technical Support:** Providing expertise and assistance in livelihood-related initiatives.

10.2.3 Community-Based Committees (CBCs)

Community engagement is essential for the successful implementation of the LRP. The following committees will be established:

- **PAPs Livelihood Committee:** Representing PAPs' interests and providing feedback on livelihood restoration activities.
- **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC):** Addressing concerns related to compensation and livelihood programs.
- **Community Monitoring Committee:** Assisting in data collection and oversight of livelihood initiatives.

Responsibilities of CBCs:

- Actively participate in decision-making processes.
- Provide local knowledge to inform program design and implementation.
- Communicate project updates to the broader community.

10.2.4 Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants

External consultants will be engaged to provide independent assessments of LRP implementation. Their key responsibilities include:

- **Baseline and Follow-Up Surveys:** Conducting socioeconomic surveys to track progress and measure impacts.

- Independent Audits: Evaluating LRP performance against predefined targets and benchmarks.
- Capacity Building: Training local staff and stakeholders on best practices in monitoring and evaluation.
- Reporting: Submitting findings and recommendations to the Project Monitoring Team (PMT) and relevant government agencies for informed decision-making.

10.2.5 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

NGOs and CSOs with expertise in agriculture, livelihood restoration, and social development will contribute to the LRP through:

- Livelihood Support: Implementing training programs and capacity-building initiatives for PAPs.
- Community Sensitization: Conducting awareness campaigns on sustainable livelihood practices and resource management.
- Advocacy and Oversight: Ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups in livelihood restoration activities and promoting social equity.

10.2.6 Financial Institutions

Microfinance institutions and cooperative societies will play a crucial role in facilitating access to credit and financial services for PAPs. Their responsibilities include:

- Credit Facilitation: Providing loans, grants, and financial products to support alternative livelihood initiatives and small businesses.
- Financial Literacy Training: Conducting training sessions on savings, budgeting, and investment practices to enhance PAPs' financial management skills.
- Monitoring Fund Utilization: Tracking how livelihood restoration funds are used to ensure responsible financial management and sustainable income generation.

10.3 Communication and Coordination Mechanism

Effective communication and coordination among stakeholders are crucial to ensuring smooth implementation, minimizing conflicts, and preventing overlaps or delays. The following mechanisms will be employed:

1. Monthly Coordination Meetings: Regular meetings among key stakeholders, including the Project Proponent, government agencies, and implementing partners, to review progress, challenges, and next steps.

2. Quarterly Stakeholder Workshops: Broader discussions with all relevant stakeholders, including PAPs, NGOs, and community representatives, to ensure alignment and transparency.
3. Community Feedback Sessions: Open forums where PAPs can voice concerns, provide suggestions, and receive project updates to enhance inclusivity.
4. Information Sharing Platforms: Use of notice boards, newsletters, community radio, and digital platforms (e.g., WhatsApp groups, project website) to disseminate updates and key information.

10.4 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the LRP will follow a structured timeline divided into four main phases:

1. Pre-Implementation Phase (Preparation and Planning)
 - Conduct baseline surveys and stakeholder consultations.
 - Develop implementation frameworks and secure necessary approvals.
 - Establish grievance redress and monitoring mechanisms.
2. Implementation Phase (Execution of LRP Activities)
 - Disbursement of compensation and provision of livelihood restoration support.
 - Capacity-building programs, including training and skill development.
 - Monitoring of project implementation to ensure compliance with the LRP.
3. Post-Implementation Phase (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptation)
 - Conduct mid-term and end-of-project evaluations.
 - Review feedback from PAPs and stakeholders for necessary adjustments.
 - Implement adaptive measures to enhance program effectiveness.
4. Program Closure and Handover (Completion of Activities, Final Reporting, and Transition to Local Authorities)
 - Final assessment of livelihood restoration outcomes.
 - Submission of final reports to relevant stakeholders.
 - Handover of ongoing initiatives to local authorities or community organizations for sustainability.

Table 10.1 outlines key activities and timelines for the implementation of the proposed project.

Table 10.1: Project timeline

S/N	Activity	1 st Qtr. 2025	2 nd Qtr. 2025	3 rd Qtr. 2025	4 th Qtr. 2025	1 st Qtr. 2026	2 nd Qtr. 2026
1	Baseline Survey						
2	Compensation Disbursement						
3	Livelihood Program Implementation						
4	Stakeholder sensitization						
5	Social Support and Counseling						
6	Infrastructure and Services Provision						
7	Monitoring and Evaluation						
8	Grievance Redress Mechanism						
9	Closure and Handover						

Cost of RAP

Particulars	Description	Cost (₱)
Compensation cost	Transitional support for relocation of PAPs.	6,500,000
Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program	Cost of programs such as Agricultural Productivity Enhancement, Alternative Livelihood Development, Women's Livelihood Support, and Youth Employment.	18,450,480
GRM implementation	Includes setting up grievance redress committees, public awareness campaigns, complaint handling, a toll-free number for PAPs to report grievances via phone calls and legal support	6,000,000
Monitoring and evaluation	Data collection, progress tracking, impact assessment, and external auditing to ensure RAP effectiveness.	3,500,000
Contingency	Funds set aside for unforeseen costs, inflation, logistics and emergency resettlement needs.	7,000,000
Total	The overall budget for implementing the RAP includes all components above.	41,450,480

CHAPTER ELEVEN

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

11.1 Introduction

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) provides a structured and strategic approach to mitigating the socio-economic impacts of the Miakunkele AIH project on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), Project-Affected Households (PAHs), and the broader community. Through targeted interventions, the LRP aims to restore and, where possible, enhance the livelihoods of those affected by land acquisition, ensuring their long-term economic and social well-being.

11.2 Summary of Key Findings

The development of this LRP is informed by a comprehensive socio-economic assessment and extensive stakeholder engagement, ensuring that the restoration measures are participatory and responsive to community needs. Key components of the plan include:

- **Identification of PAPs and PAHs:** A total of thirteen (13) PAPs and PAHs were identified (see Table 1.3), along with their economic activities and vulnerabilities (Chapter 4).
- **Impact Analysis:** The project-induced impacts, including land loss, asset displacement, and disruptions to income-generating activities, were assessed to inform mitigation strategies (Chapter 5).
- **Compensation Framework:** The LRP establishes a compensation plan aligned with national regulations and international best practices, ensuring fair and adequate restitution for lost assets and livelihood disruptions (Chapter 6).
- **Livelihood Restoration Measures:** Programs aimed at reinstating or improving pre-project income levels and living standards were developed to ensure sustainable recovery (Chapter 7).
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** A structured grievance resolution process was established to provide PAPs with accessible and transparent channels for raising concerns and seeking redress (Chapter 8).
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework:** A robust M&E system was designed to track the effectiveness of livelihood restoration interventions and ensure objectives are met (Chapter 9).

- **Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities:** Clearly defined roles and responsibilities outline the involvement of key actors in livelihood restoration efforts, ensuring coordinated and effective implementation (Chapter 10).

11.3 Commitment to Sustainable Livelihood Restoration

The success of this LRP hinges on the sustained commitment of the project proponent, government agencies, community representatives, and PAPs. The project proponent remains dedicated to ensuring that PAPs and PAHs receive the necessary support for a smooth transition to restored or improved livelihoods. This commitment will be realized through:

- Timely execution of compensation measures.
- Continuous stakeholder engagement to foster collaboration and transparency.
- Adaptive management approaches to address emerging challenges and enhance program effectiveness.

11.4 Key Actions

To ensure the effective implementation of the LRP, the following key actions will be prioritized:

- Completing all compensation payments in accordance with the agreed framework.
- Implementing livelihood restoration programs and assessing their effectiveness.
- Enhancing the capacity of PAPs through training, resource access, and technical support.
- Regularly reviewing and adapting livelihood programs based on M&E findings to improve outcomes and sustainability.
- Ensuring compliance with legal and institutional requirements through close coordination with relevant authorities.

11.5 Conclusion

This LRP serves as a critical framework for ensuring that PAPs and PAHs are not left at an economic disadvantage due to project-induced changes. Instead, it fosters resilience by equipping affected individuals with the resources, support, and opportunities needed for sustainable livelihood restoration. The project's commitment to fair compensation, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and continuous monitoring will be instrumental in achieving successful livelihood restoration. Ultimately, the LRP aims to promote economic stability, social well-being, and long-







term development within the affected communities, reinforcing the project's adherence to national policies and international best practices.







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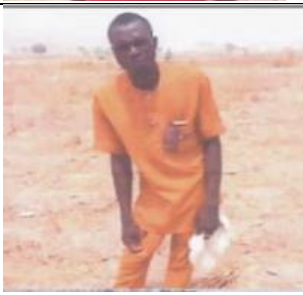

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Summary Matrix for Compensation

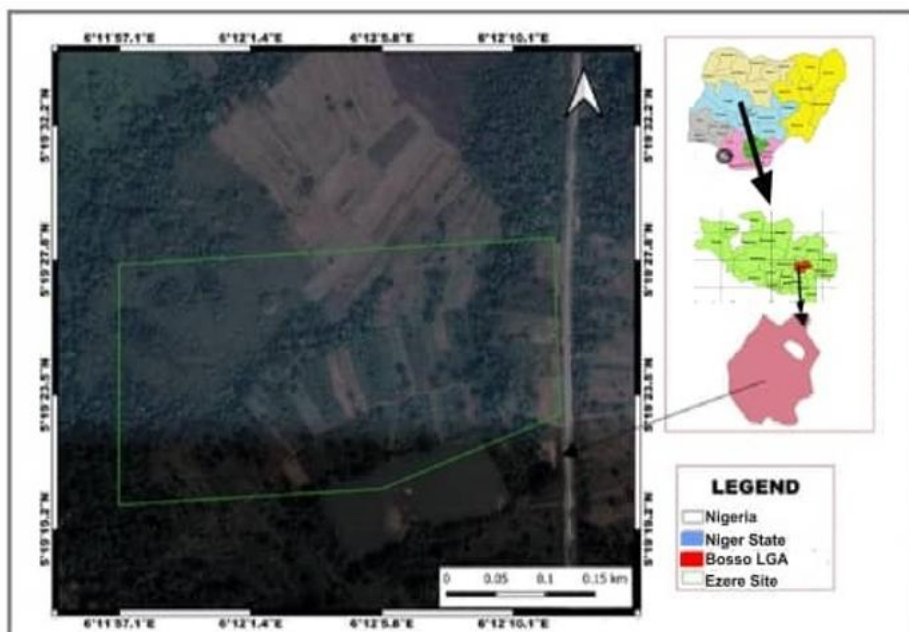
Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
PAP-BOS 001	Mr. James Aliyu	Male 56	001	Maize Farmer	-			8.834339°N, 7.571758°E 8.834339°N, 7.572658°E 8.833439°N, 7.571758°E 8.833439°N, 7.572658°E	500,000	Sani Kabiru Garba 07067345167
PAP-BOS 002	Mr. Sani Kabiru Garba	Male 43	002	Yam and maize farmer	07067345167			9.167464°N, 6.580431°E 9.167464°N, 6.582231°E 9.166114°N, 6.580431°E 9.166114°N, 6.582231°E	500,000	Mr. Umaru Audu 09109512200
PAP-BOS 003	Mr. Aminu Garba	Male 47	003	Yam and Maize Farmer	08061491226			9.167064°N, 6.639311°E 9.167064°N, 6.641111°E 9.165714°N, 6.639311°E 9.165714°N, 6.641111°E	500,000	Mr. Sani Kabiru Garba 07067345167

Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
PAP-BOS 004	Mr. Umaru Audu	Male 42	004	Maize and Yam farmer	09109512200			9.167747°N, 6.457041°E 9.167747°N, 6.460841°E 9.166397°N, 6.457041°E 9.166397°N, 6.460841°E	500,000	Mr. Aminu Garba 08061491226
PAP-BOS 005	Mr. Umaru Musa	Male 38	005	Maize and Yam Farmer	08076095065			9.167633°N, 6.457184°E 9.167633°N, 6.460984°E 9.166283°N, 6.457184°E 9.166283°N, 6.460984°E	500,000	Shehu Musa 09127360263
PAP-BOS 006	Mr. Abubakar Musa	Male 62	006	Maize, Yam, and Guinea Corn Farmer	09158449823			9.677841°N, 6.452588°E 9.677841°N, 6.456188°E 9.676491°N, 6.452588°E 9.676491°N, 6.456188°E	500,000	Shehu Musa 09127360263



Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
Code: PAP-BOS 007	Mr. Garba Gunduma	Male 58	007	Maize, Yam, Groundnut Farmer	08089950307			9.669593°N, 6.459532°E 9.669593°N, 6.461332°E 9.666893°N, 6.459532°E 9.666893°N, 6.461332°E	500,000	Mr. Aminu Garba 08061491226
PAP-BOS 008	Mr. Yakubu Garba	Male 47	008	Maize, Yam, and Cassava Farmer	07031348946			9.670176°N, 6.458631°E 9.670176°N, 6.462231°E 9.667476°N, 6.458631°E 9.667476°N, 6.462231°E	500,000	Mr. Umaru Musa 08076095065
PAP-BOS 009	Mr. Musa Buhari	Male 48	009	Maize, Yam, and Cassava Farmer	-			9.670176°N, 6.458631°E 9.670176°N, 6.462231°E 9.667476°N, 6.458631°E 9.667476°N, 6.462231°E	500,000	Mr. Garba Gunduma 08089950307
PAP-BOS 0010	Mr. Usman Musa	Male 54	0010	Maize, Yam, and Groundnut Farmer	07016285326			9.666488°N, 6.459567°E 9.666488°N, 6.463167°E 9.663788°N, 6.459567°E 9.663788°N, 6.463167°E	500,000	Mr. Yakubu Garba 07031348946

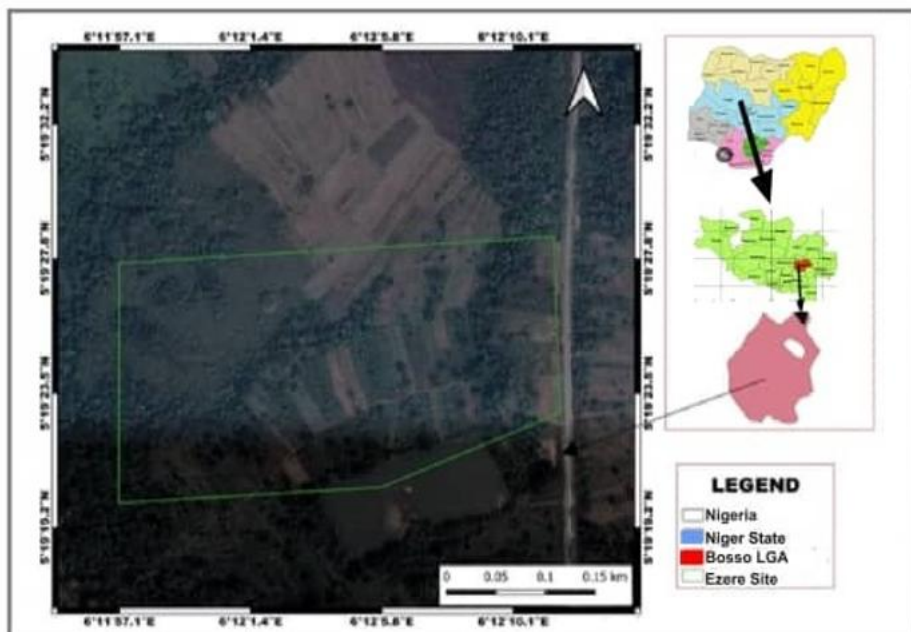
Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
PAP-BOS 0011	Mr. Shehu Musa	Male 55	0011	Maize, Yam, and Groundnut Farmer	09127360263			9.666567°N, 6.459725°E 9.666567°N, 6.460925°E 9.665667°N, 6.459725°E 9.665667°N, 6.460925°E	500,000	Mr. Garba Gunduma 08089950307
PAP-BOS 0012	Mr. Adamu Musa	Male 47	0012	Maize, Beans, and Yam Farmer	09037166961			9.66917°N, 6.458711°E (9.66917°N, 6.462311°E 9.66647°N, 6.458711°E 9.66647°N, 6.462311°E	500,000	Mr. Shehu Musa 09127360263
PAP-BOS 0013	Mr. Hamza Garba	Male 44	0013	Maize, Beans, and Yam Farmer	08156269141			9.66618°N, 6.458201°E 9.66618°N, 6.461801°E 9.66348°N, 6.458201°E 9.66348°N, 6.461801°E	500,000	Mr. Garba Gunduma 08089950307
Total Cost (₦)									₦6,500,000	

Annexure 2: Consent Forms


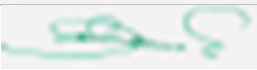


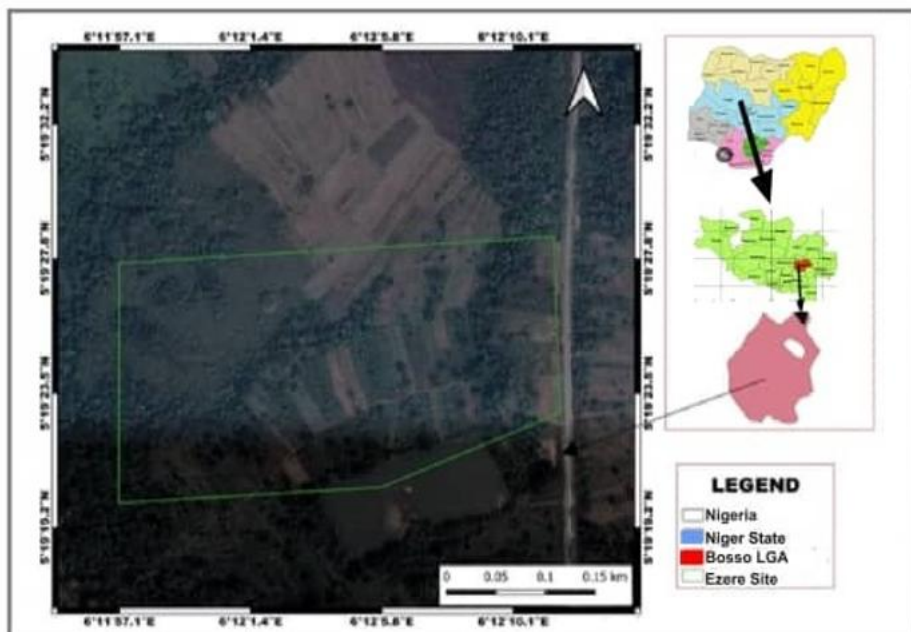
CODE	PAP-BOS-001
NAME	Mr. James Aliyu
PHONE NUMBER	
TYPE OF FARM	Maize
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	8.834339°N, 7.571758°E 8.834339°N, 7.572658°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Sani Kabiru Garba 07067345167
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD	





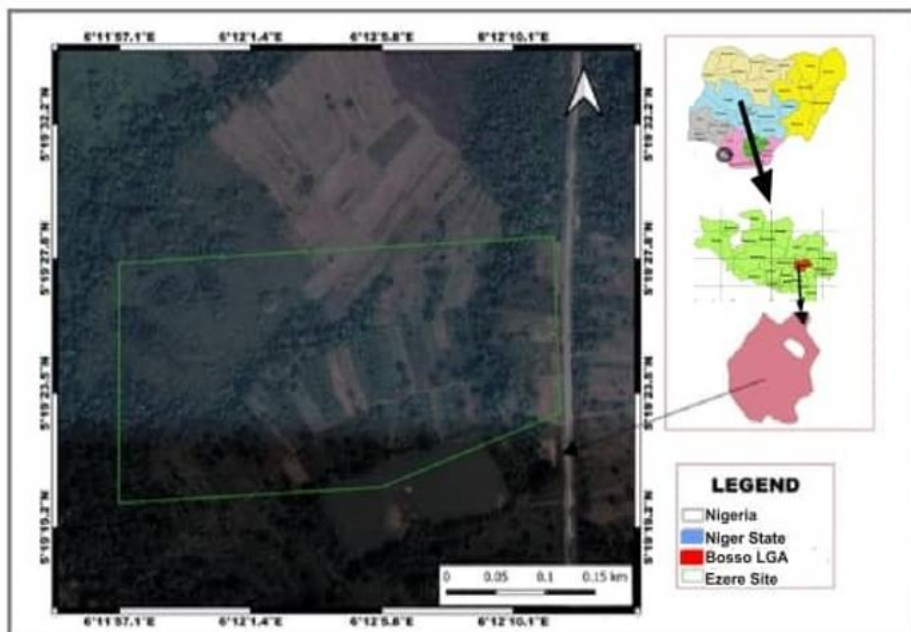
CODE	PAP-BOS-002
NAME	Mr. Sani Kabiru Garba
PHONE NUMBER	07067345167
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Guinea corn
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.167464°N, 6.580431°E 9.167464°N, 6.582231°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Umaru Audu 09109512200
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	





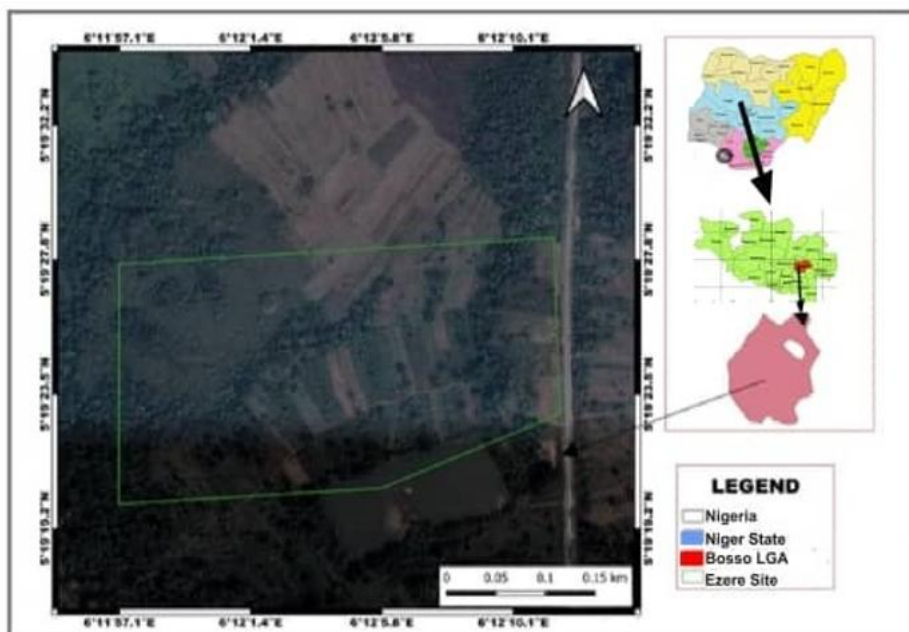
CODE	PAP-BOS-003
NAME	Mr. Aminu Garba
PHONE NUMBER	08061491226
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Beans
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.167064°N, 6.639311°E 9.167064°N, 6.641111°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Sani Kabiru Garba 07067345167
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	

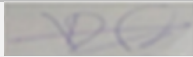



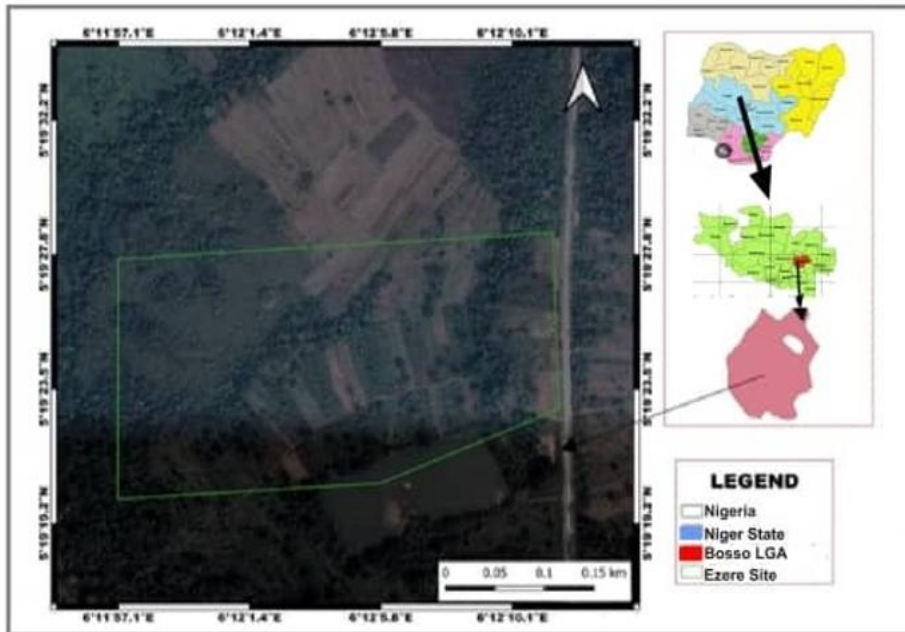
CODE	PAP-BOS-004
NAME	Mr. Umaru Audu
PHONE NUMBER	09109512200
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Soyabeans
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.167747°N, 6.457041°E 9.167747°N, 6.460841°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Aminu Garba 08061491226
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	





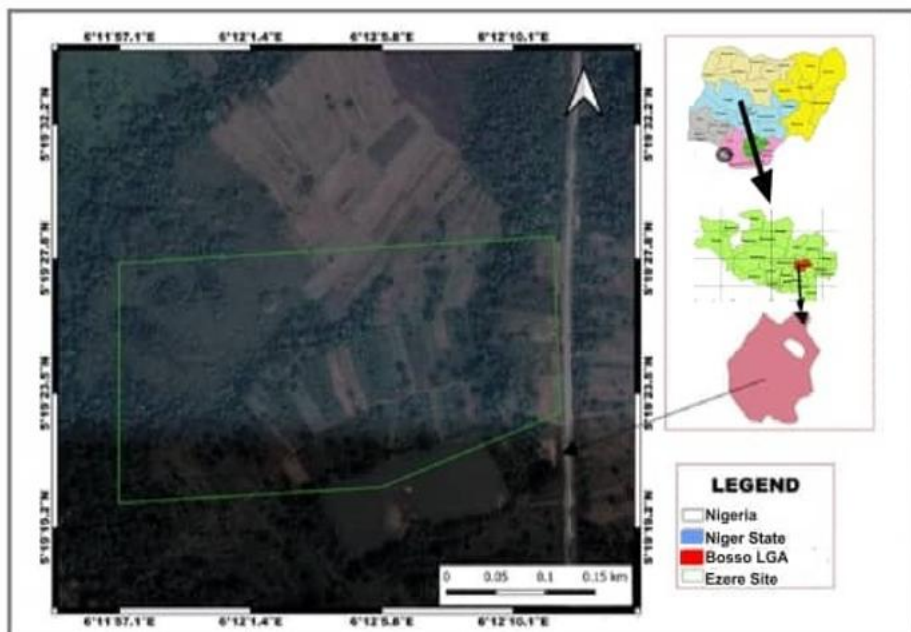
CODE	PAP-BOS-005
NAME	Mr. Umaru Musa
PHONE NUMBER	08076095065
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and soabeans
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.167633°N, 6.457184°E 9.167633°N, 6.460984°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Shehu Musa 09127360263
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	



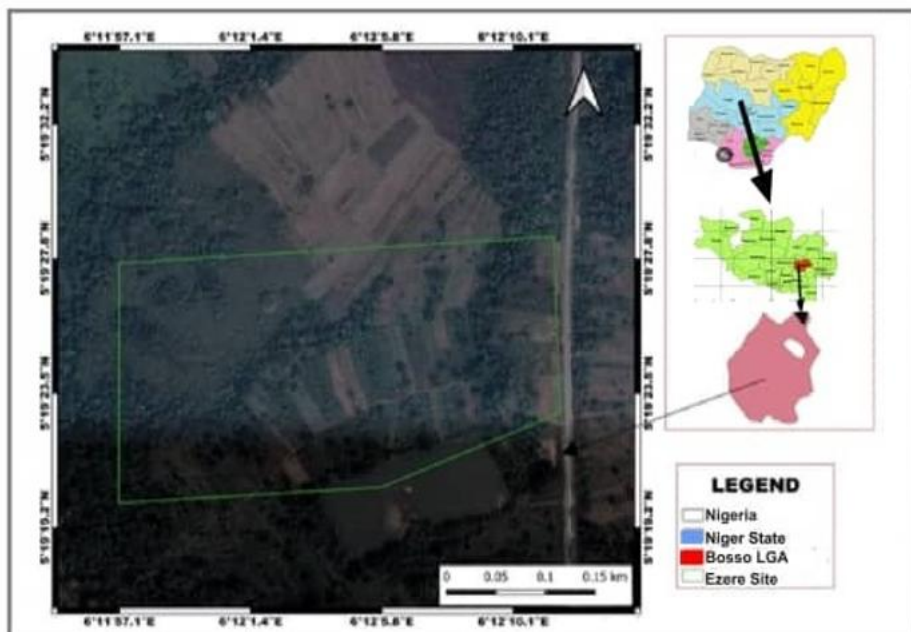
CODE	PAP-BOS-006
NAME	Mr. Abubakar Musa
PHONE NUMBER	09158449823
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam, and Guinea Corn
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.677841°N, 6.452588°E 9.677841°N, 6.456188°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Shehu Musa 09127360263
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	





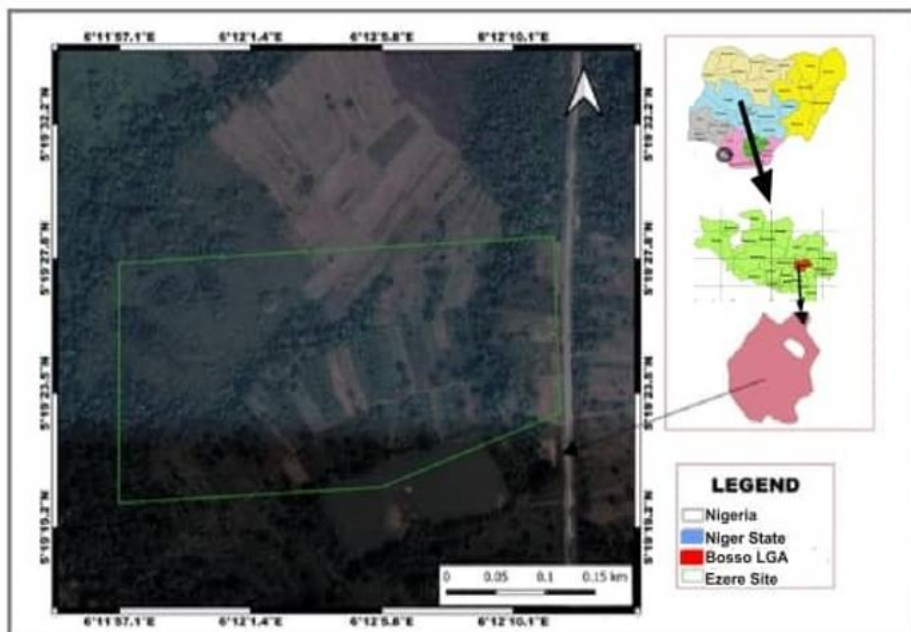
CODE	PAP-BOS-007
NAME	Mr. Garba Gunduma
PHONE NUMBER	08089950307
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Groundnut
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.669593°N, 6.459532°E 9.669593°N, 6.461332°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Aminu Garba 08061491226
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	



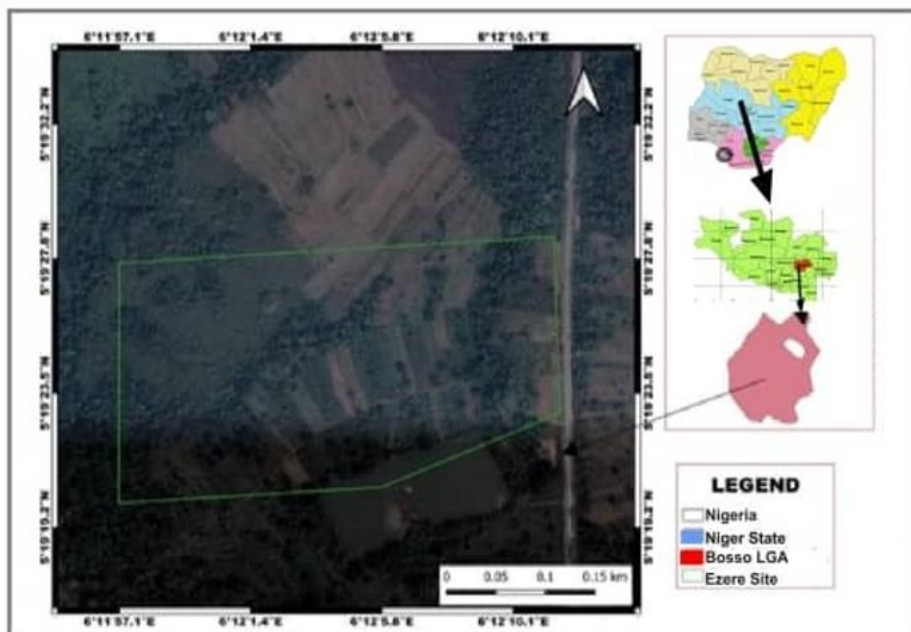
CODE	PAP-BOS-008
NAME	Mr. Yakubu Garba
PHONE NUMBER	07031348946
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Cassava
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.670176°N, 6.458631°E 9.670176°N, 6.462231°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Umaru Musa 08076095065
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	



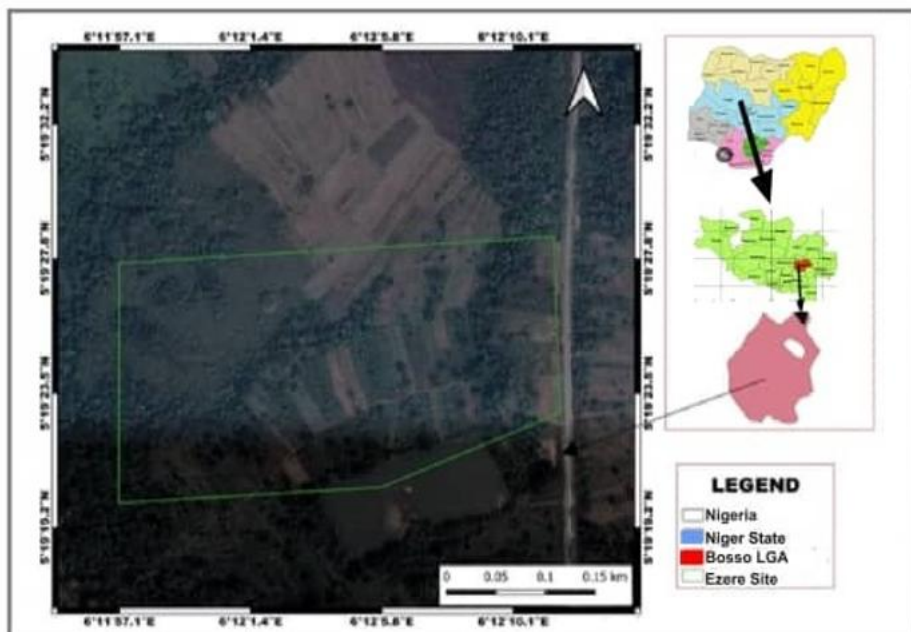
CODE	PAP-BOS-009
NAME	Mr. Musa Buhari
PHONE NUMBER	
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Cassava
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.670176°N, 6.458631°E 9.670176°N, 6.462231°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Garba Gunduma 08089950307
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	



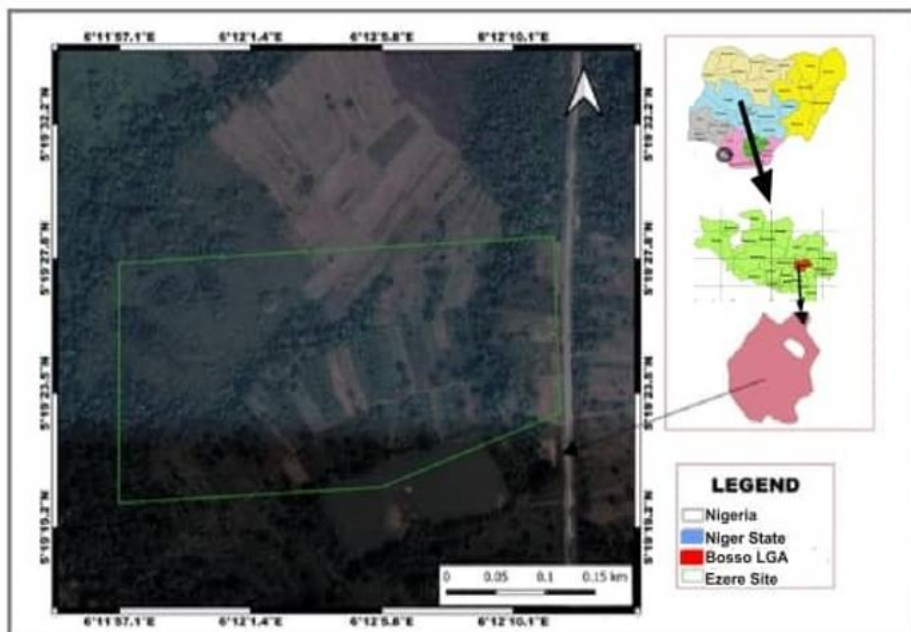
CODE	PAP-BOS-010
NAME	Mr. Usman Musa
PHONE NUMBER	07016285326
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Groundnut
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.666488°N, 6.459567°E 9.666488°N, 6.463167°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Yakubu Garba 07031348946
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	





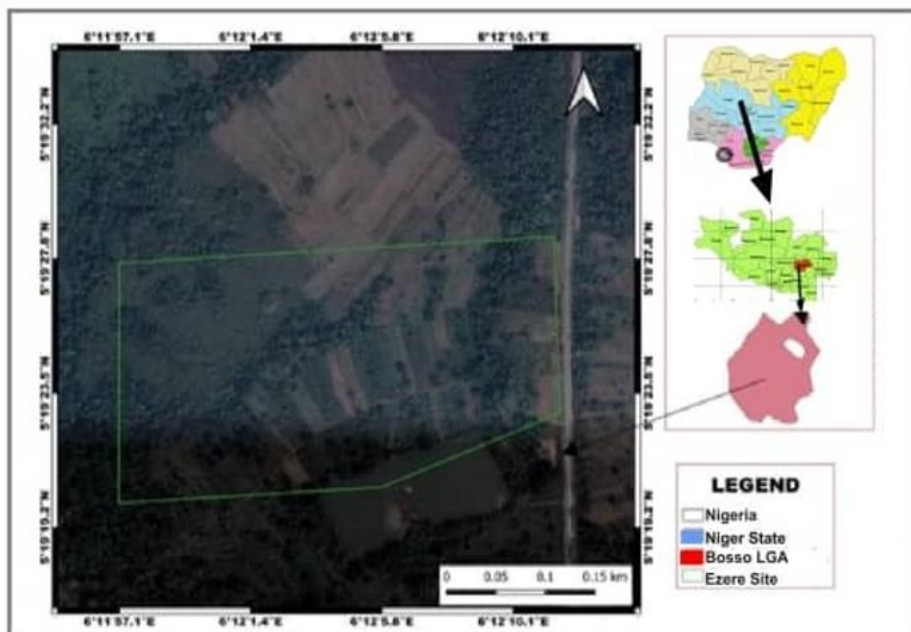
CODE	PAP-BOS-011
NAME	Mr. Shehu Musa
PHONE NUMBER	09127360263
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Yam and Groundnut
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.666567°N, 6.459725°E 9.666567°N, 6.460925°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Garba Gunduma 08089950307
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	


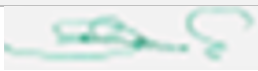


CODE	PAP-BOS-012
NAME	Mr. Adamu Musa
PHONE NUMBER	09037166961
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Beans and Yam
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.66917°N, 6.458711°E 9.66917°N, 6.462311°E

TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Shehu Musa 09127360263
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	



CODE	PAP-BOS-013
NAME	Mr. Hamza Garba
PHONE NUMBER	08156269141
TYPE OF FARM	Maize, Beans and Yam
LOCATIONS (L.G.A)	Bosso
COORDINATE	9.66618°N, 6.458201°E 9.66618°N, 6.461801°E 9.66618°N, 6.458201°E


TRANSITIONARY SUPPORT (N)	500,000
REMARKS	Approved
WITNESS	Mr. Garba Gunduma 08089950307
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY, MD SIGNATURE	

Annexure 3: Compensation Summary Sheet

S/N	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Niger State
2	Municipality/District...	Bosso
3	Village/Suburb ...	Maikunkele
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	AIH
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	₦6,500,000
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	12 th February 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	26 th January- 12 th March 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	13 th March 2025
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	13
11	Number of Physically displaced	None
12	Number of economically displaced	13
13	Number of affected households	13
14	Number of females affected	0
15	Number of vulnerable affected	0
16	Number of major PAP	13
17	Number of minor PAP	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	Not applicable
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	277.595
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	13
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	35
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	2,359,727.32
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	0
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	0
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

Annexure 4: Certificate of Occupancy

Original

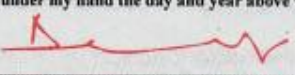
**NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA**
The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/PK/062


THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT **NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY LIMITED**
Whose address is **C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE**
(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of **40** years commencing from the **04/10/2024** according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.


1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of **₦10,000,000.00** from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates (including utilities) assessments and impositions whatsoever which shall at any time be charged or imposed on the said Land or any Part thereof or any building thereon, or upon the occupier or occupiers thereof.
3. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
4. Within two years from the date of the commencement of this right of occupancy to erect and complete on the said land building(s) or other works specified in related plans to the value of not less than **₦5,000,000,000.00** and approved or to be approved by Niger State Urban Development Board.
5. To maintain in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Niger State Urban Development Board, all buildings on the said land and appurtenances thereto, and to do other works, properly maintained in clean and sanitary conditions all of the lands and surroundings of the building.
6. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of Niger state Urban Development Board the said land and Building(s) thereon.
7. Not to erect or build or permit to be erected or build on the land, buildings other than those permitted to be erected by virtue of this Certificate of Occupancy nor to make or permit to be made any additional or alteration to the said buildings already erected on the land except in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Niger state Urban Development Board.
8. The Niger State Urban Development Board shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the land comprised in any statutory right of occupancy or any improvements effected thereon, at any reasonable hour during the day and the occupier shall permit and give free access to appointed officer so inspect.
9. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
10. To use the said land only for **AGRO INDUSTRY**.
11. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No:6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.
12. For the purpose of rent to be paid under this Certificate of Occupancy;
 - i) The annual rent shall be revised at the end of every Five(5) years of the term of this Certificate.
If the Commissioner shall so revise the rent, he shall cause a notice to be sent to the holder/holders and the rent fixed or revised shall be payable one calendar month from the date of the receipt of such notice.


Dated this **7th** day of **OCT**, 20**24**

Given under my hand the day and year above written


Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State


This instrument is Registered as NO **438** at Page **438**
in Volume **1** of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna.


08/10/2024



15781



NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/WSH/022

Original

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY LIMITED

Whose address is C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE

(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of 40 years commencing from the 04/10/2024 according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.

1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of **N5,000,000.00** from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates (including utilities) assessments and impositions whatsoever which shall at any time be charged or imposed on the said Land or any Part thereof or any building thereon, or upon the occupier or occupiers thereof.
3. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
4. Within two years from the date of the commencement of this right of occupancy to erect and complete on the said land building(s) or other works specified in related plans to the value of not less than **N5,000,000,000.00** and approved or to be approved by Niger State Urban Development Board.
5. To maintain in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Niger State Urban Development Board, all buildings on the said land and appurtenances thereto, and to do other works, properly maintained in clean and sanitary conditions all of the lands and surroundings of the building.
6. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of Niger state Urban Development Board the said land and Building(s) thereon.
7. Not to erect or build or permit to be erected or build on the land, buildings other than those permitted to be erected by virtue of this Certificate of Occupancy nor to make or permit to be made any additional or alteration to the said buildings already erected on the land except in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Niger state Urban Development Board.
8. The Niger State Urban Development Board shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the land comprised in any statutory right of occupancy or any improvements effected thereon, at any reasonable hour during the day and the occupier shall permit and give free access to appointed officer so inspect.
9. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
10. To use the said land only for **AGRO INDUSTRY**.
11. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.
12. For the purpose of rent to be paid under this Certificate of Occupancy:
 - i) The annual rent shall be revised at the end of every Five(5) years of the term of this Certificate.If the Commissioner shall so revise the rent, he shall cause a notice to be sent to the holder/holders and the rent fixed or revised shall be payable one calendar month from the date of the receipt of such notice.

Dated this 7th day of OCT, 2024

Given under my hand the day and year above written

Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State



This instrument is Registered as NO 437 at Page 437
in Volume 1 of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna.

Deed Registered

08/10/2024



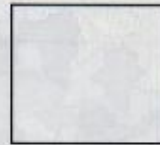
15702



NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/AGA/302

Original



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY LIMITED

Whose address is **C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE**

(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of **40 years** commencing from the **04/10/2024** according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.

1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of **₦5,000,000.00** from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates (including utilities) assessments and impositions whatsoever which shall at any time be charged or imposed on the said Land or any Part thereof or any building thereon, or upon the occupier or occupiers thereof.
3. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
4. Within two years from the date of the commencement of this right of occupancy to erect and complete on the said land building(s) or other works specified in related plans to the value of not less than **₦5,000,000,000.00** and approved or to be approved by Niger State Urban Development Board.
5. To maintain in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Niger State Urban Development Board, all buildings on the said land and appurtenances thereto, and to do other works, properly maintained in clean and sanitary conditions all of the lands and surroundings of the building.
6. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of Niger state Urban Development Board the said land and Building(s) thereon.
7. Not to erect or build or permit to be erected or build on the land, buildings other than those permitted to be erected by virtue of this Certificate of Occupancy nor to make or permit to be made any additional or alteration to the said buildings already erected on the land except in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Niger state Urban Development Board.
8. The Niger State Urban Development Board shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the land comprised in any statutory right of occupancy or any improvements effected thereon, at any reasonable hour during the day and the occupier shall permit and give free access to appointed officer so inspect.
9. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
10. To use the said land only for **AGRO INDUSTRY**.
11. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No 6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.
12. For the purpose of rent to be paid under this Certificate of Occupancy;

1) The annual rent shall be revised at the end of every Five(5) years of the term of this Certificate.

If the Commissioner shall so revise the rent, he shall cause a notice to be sent to the holder/holders and the rent fixed or revised shall be payable one calendar month from the date of the receipt of such notice.

Dated this **7th** day of **OCT, 20**24****

Given under my hand the day and year above written

Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State



This instrument is Registered as NO **436** at Page **436**
in Volume **1** of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna.

Deputy Registrar

08/10/2024



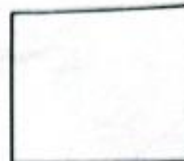
15783



NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/MN/17514
(For Agriculture/Animal rearing)

Original



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NIGER STATE AGRIC PROCESSING ZONE COMPANY LTD

Whose address is C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE

(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of 40 years commencing from the 08/02/2025 according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.

1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of N500,000,000.00 from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates, taxes, assessments, and imposition what so ever which shall at any time be charged, assessed, or imposed on the said land or any part thereof or upon the certificate.
3. To pay compensation as may be fixed by the Honourable Commissioner or any other person authorized by him for disturbance of native occupation and for such timber, rubber and oil palm trees or other economic products as may be growing on the said land at the date of this certificate.
4. To bring the farmable portion of the said land progressively under cultivation, pasture or other agricultural use to the satisfaction of the Honourable Commissioner Ministry of Natural Resources or any other officer authorized by him at an annual rent of not less than one-eighth of the said portion until the whole of the said portion is under cultivation, pasture or used as aforesaid and thereafter to keep the whole of the said portion in cultivation, pasture or use to the satisfaction of the Honourable Commissioner Ministry of Natural Resources or any other officer authorized by him.
5. To take steps as Honourable Commissioner may from time to time require for the purpose of protecting the said land from damage by erosion and to refrain from any action which is likely to set up erosion on adjoining land.
6. To enclose and fence securely any part of the said land as may be used for herding, rearing, stalling or grazing of livestock in order safely to contain them at all times therein and for this purpose to erect and maintain such enclosing fences, walls or palisades and take such other measures as may be required by the Honourable Commissioner.
7. Unless authorized in writing whereto by Honourable Commissioner not to plant any trees, shrubs or crops and not to erect any building within thirty meters from the centre line of any main road.
8. Not without the written consent of the Honourable Commissioner or any person authorized by him to pollute, dam or divert in any way to interfere directly or indirectly with any stream, pond, river or lake.
9. To clear and keep clear the said land of stagnant water, long grass, weeds, bush accumulations and deposits of rubbish and other unwholesome matters and generally to keep the same and all building erected thereon in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Health Officers or any other officer authorized by him may reasonably require
10. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
11. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of the Honourable Commissioner the said land and Building(s) thereon.
12. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
13. To use the said land only for AGRO INDUSTRY
14. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.

Dated this day of 20.....

Given under my hand the day and year above written

Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State



This instrument is Registered as NO 24 at Page 24
in Volume 1 of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna

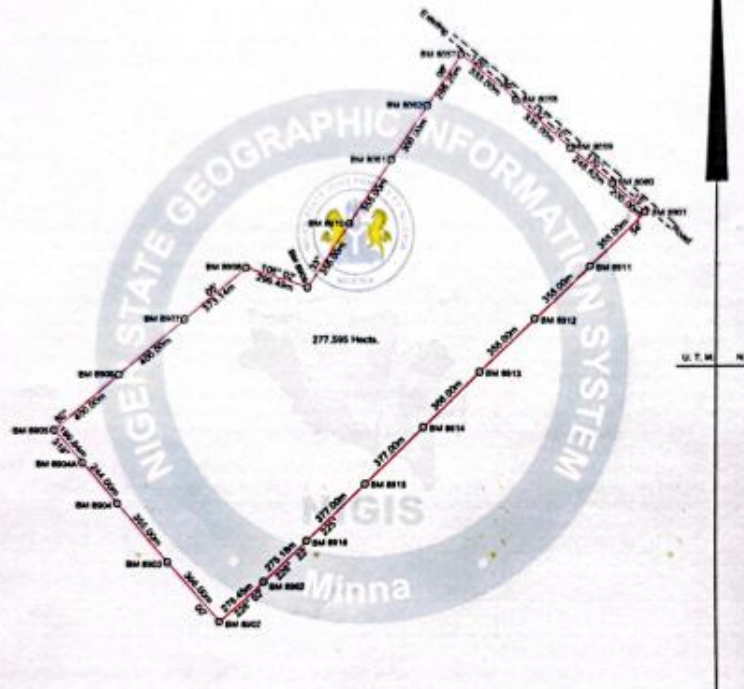
Deed Registrar

10000



NG/MN/17514
LAND GRANTED TO NIGER STATE SPECIAL AGRIC. PROCESSING ZONE COMPANY LTD
MAIKUNKELE
BOSSO L. G. AREA

SURVEYOR GENERAL
 FEB. 2025



U. T. M. Coordinates of PDSM 8526

N 1, 049 183.52m

E. 225, 587.45m

Origin: U. T. M. Zone 32(MNCSF 1)

Surveyed by Surveyor General, Mar. 2025

Drawn by Surveyor General, Mar. 2025

Checked by Surveyor General, Mar. 2025

Computation No. 11G/MN/17514

Plan No. 11G/MN/17514

All bearings and distances shown on the plan
 have been computed from Registered Coordinates.
 If Inna Prov. Shts. 1C, 4C, 4D & 8D.

SCALE: 1 : 20, 000
 Plan Prepared by the Office of the Surveyor-General of Niger State

Annexure 5: Attendance list

Name	Phone number	Community/Organization	Signature
1) Peter K. Agabue	08037634882	Consultant	
2) Mohammed Yakubu	08025616820	Zhiho community	
3) Garba Gumbura	08069950307	Gaje community	
4) Salihu Anchi	07080818143	Zhiho community	
5) Hombani Musa	09155449823	Gaje II	
6) Isah Gomma	07051969441	Gaje II	
7) Hamza Garba	08156269141	Gaje II	
8) Adamu Musa	0907166961	Gaje II	
9) Sheikh Musa	0806515108	Gaje II	
10) Sami Garba	07053088524	Gaje II	
11) Usman Anchi	09162295667	Gaje II	
12) Yunusa Salihu	09026675081	Zhiho II	
13) Hassan Isah	08025686379	Gaje II	
14) Umar Anchi	08109512200	Gaje II	
15) Yakubu Garba	07031348946	Gaje II	
16) Isah Abubakar	09155961914	Zhiho II	
17) Salihu Abdullahi	07012355186	Zhiho II	
18) Hombani Abubakar	07021909801	Zhiho II	
19) Yahya Usman	08166130531	Zhiho II	
20) Sami Abdullahi	05023661792	Zhiho II	
21) Mustafa Yahya	09073680710	Zhiho II	
22) Kabiru Umaru	08135950768	Zhiho II	
23) Abdumayaka Salihu	08103025493	Zhiho II	
24) Tonko Abdullahi	08077360316	Zhiho II	
25) Salihu Anchi	08032912918	Zhiho II	
26) Hassan Yusuf	08074643255	Zhiho II	
27) Aminu Garba	08061491262	Gaje II	
28) Aminu Muhammad	08056256059	Zhiho II	
29) Yusuf Faki	08126920847	Zhiho II	
30) Usman Musa	07016285326	Gaje II	
31) Gomma Abubakar	09153060708	Zhiho II	
32) Sami Abdullahi	08106548429	Zhiho II	
33) Hombani Salihu	09043839413	Zhiho II	
34) Umaru Musa	08076095065	Gaje II	

ATTENDANCE OF LANDOWNERS FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

35 Amadu Yusuf	07011721723	Zheko - Community
36 Samir Amadu	09123884028	Zheko - Community
37 Sami Babin Garba	07067345167	Gaje - Community
38 Bahari Isah	09072716526	Gaje - Community
39 Muredeen Isah	07086055044	Gaje - Community
40 Gambo Isah	09166324885	Gaje - Community
41 Hamisu Usman	070855243715	Zheko - Community
42 Isyaku Musa	08038875575	Zheko - Community
43 Abdullahi Musa	08089711738	Zheko - Community
44 Adamu Abacha	08023349581	Zheko - Community
45 Danda Abacha	06062592195	Zheko - Community
46 Salihu Abacha	09167804181	Zheko - Community
47 Shafii Musa	07026902483	Zheko - Community
48 Gambo Musa	09130700480	Zheko - Community
49 Shehu Musa	09127360263	Zheko - Community
50 Ismaila Bello	081458856239	Zheko - Community
51 Abdurrahman Tanco	09040127314	Zheko - Community
52 Bahari Musa	09150180667	Zheko - Community
53 Abdurazale Garba	07016058156	Gaje - Community
54 Sani Yusuf Adu	09167724597	Gaje - Community
55 Hamisu Abacha	-	Zheko Community
56 Hamisu Abacha	-	Zheko Community
57 Ahmed Bala	09026309060	Zheko Community
58 Sule Adu	07047914778	Gaje - Community
59 Ismaila Adu	-	Gaje - Community
60 Hamza Ibrahim	08172235561	Gaje - Community
61 Bessir Sami	-	Gaje - Community
62 Yakubu Shauki	07051931423	Zheko Community
63 Adamu Shauki	09129050692	Zheko Community
64 Aminu Usman	09064241556	Zheko Community
65 Abdulazeez Ibrahim	09158857555	Zheko Community
66 Mohammed Sani Shauki	08024373719	Zheko Community

ATTENDANCE OF LANDOWNERS FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

- 67 Bello Doma - 08080639923 - Zheko - Community
- 68 Muss Abdulhadi - 08052117884 - Zheko - Community
- 69 Yusuf Usman - 09156529417 - Zheko - Community
- 70 Abdulhadi Usman - 090774171356 - Zheko - Community
- 1 Alhaji Sami Gomma - 08066037974 - Zheko - Community
- 2 Tanko Alhadi - 08072360316 - Zheko - Community
- 3 Zadi Usman - 07010556370 - Zheko - Community
- 4 Hafiz Usman - 08021554362 - Zheko - Community
- 5 Sami Abdulhadi - 07071489894 - Zheko - Community
- 6 Yusuf Choubq - 08151187492 - Zheko - Community
- 7 Alhaji Sami Gomma - 08942444454 - Zheko - Community
- 8 Bello Ibrahim - 07050593156 - Zheko - Community
- 9 Abdulmajeed Sami - 07024635419 - Zheko - Community
- 10 Sahabi Aminu Gaje - Gaje - Community
- 51 Salim Yusuf - 09063150202 - Community
- 52 Muss Mohammed - 07042210003 - Zheko - Community
- 53 Mustafa Aminu - 08059706772 - Zheko - Community
- 54 Saadiq Adamu - 0703790513 - Gaje - Community
- 55 Abdulhadi Usman - 08073539246 - Zheko - Community
- 56 Abbas Ismaila - Gaje - Community
- 57 Sahabi Aminu - 0913336053 - Gaje - Community
- 58 Alh Suleiman Gaje - 08064828344 - Gaje - Community
- 59 Alh Kabir Gaje - 09057009120 - Gaje - Community
- 60 Saibou Umar Gaje - 07061003801 - Gaje - Community
- 61 Salisu Sa'idu - 08154101964 - Gaje - Community
- 62 Suleiman J Takum - Gaje - Community
- 63 Muss Guduman - 09156077546 - Gaje - Community
- 64 Alh Alhadi Sami - 08155632339 - Gaje - Community
- 65 Tafuu Mohamed - 08182449448 - Gaje - Community
- 66 Sahabi Mohammed - 07067178435 - Gaje - Community
- 67 Naziry Mohammed - 06132194056 - Gaje - Community
- 68 Suleiman Sami - 08062818382 - Gaje - Community

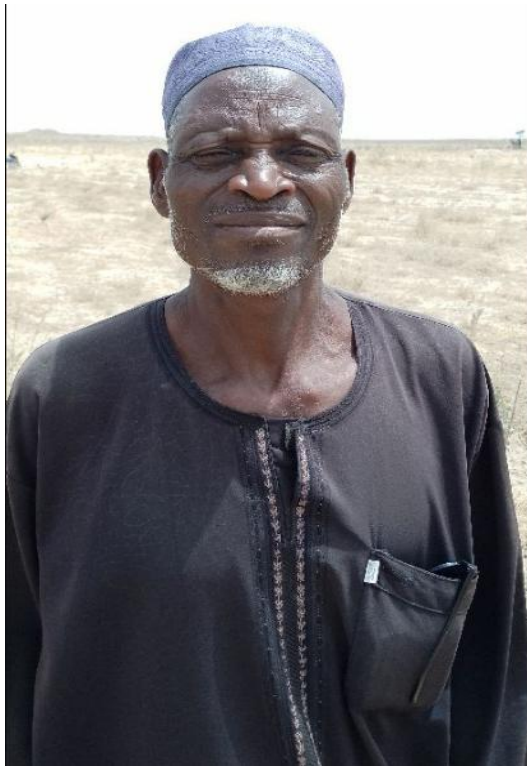
Annexure 6: Consultation meetings with members of the PAC



Annexure 7: Project affected PAPs and their farmlands



Mr. James Aliyu



Abubakar Musa



Garba Gunduma





Yakubu Garba



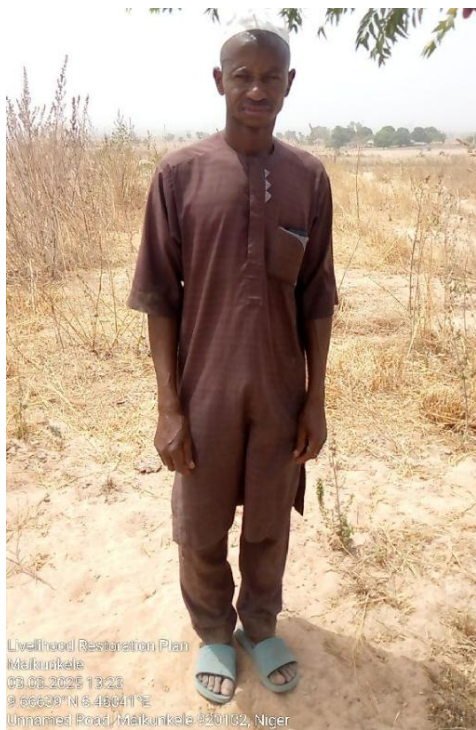


Musa Buhari



Usman Musa





Shehu Musa



Adamu Musa





Hamza Garba



Sani kabiru Garba



Aminu Garba



Umaru Audu





Umaru Musa

	Name	Function	Signature	Date
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1.1 Project background and description

The establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso Local Government Area (LGA), Niger State, is a strategic initiative designed to enhance agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and improve market access in the region. This project aligns with both national and state agricultural policies focused on food security, rural development, and economic diversification. The Niger State Government (NSG) is actively participating in the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project to drive agro-industrial development through the establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). The SAPZ project is implemented in partnership with state governments, the African Development Bank (AfDB), other development partners, federal Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as private sector investors. This project aims to create agro-processing clusters in regions with high agricultural productivity and serves as a key pillar of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy.

The project site is located in the Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, Nigeria. The site is centered on the geographical coordinates: 8.8235883, 7.5722083. The area is predominantly inhabited by farming. The site is strategically positioned to access inland agricultural communities. The proposed project site in Bosso, in line with Niger State's traditional and developmental policy, is located on communal land. The land for the proposed project is a fallow land.

The proposed project activities are grouped into five stages:

1. Pre-Construction Phase

- Secure land for AIH in Bosso
- Conduct detailed environmental and social impact assessments
- Obtain necessary regulatory approvals and permits
- Develop master plans and detailed engineering designs
- Conduct stakeholder consultations and engagement
- Mobilize resources and establish project management teams
- Prepare the site by clearing vegetation, grading, and levelling

- Set up utilities (water supply, power, access roads)
- Establish construction camps and logistics facilities

2. Construction Phase

- Construction of the shed facilities to be used as operational buildings, offices, banks, etc.
- Construction of the main hub-associated infrastructures (see Table 1.1)

3. Operational Phase

- Commission and test processing equipment and infrastructure
- Renting of sheds to the potential investors and installation of facilities by private investors
- Recruit and train operational staff and management teams
- Monitoring
- Environmental auditing
- Subjection of private investors' processes and activities to ESMP

4. Decommissioning Phase (End of Project Life Cycle)

- Develop a decommissioning plan for safe dismantling of facilities
- Restore the project site to environmentally sustainable conditions
- Repurpose or transfer infrastructure for future agricultural or industrial use
- Conduct post-project impact assessments and reporting

5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct periodic performance reviews and audits
- Track economic and social impact metrics
- Implement continuous improvement strategies
- Report project outcomes to stakeholders and funding agencies`

ES1.2 Objectives of the RAP.

The development of the RAP at this stage of the Project cycle aims to establish a framework for mitigating and restoring the project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected persons and the Maikunkele community as early as possible. This ensures timely disclosure to key stakeholders, allowing for feedback and input before the project's approval and commencement. Additionally, the LRP fulfills part of the permit requirements set by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of

Environment (FMEnv) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Beyond national regulatory requirements, the Niger State Government is committed to aligning with international standards, including the Equator Principles, which align with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). Therefore, the scope of this LRP incorporates the relevant provisions of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, including the Land Use Act of 1978 the AfDB's ISS. The LRP is designed to meet the objectives of the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) under the 2023 Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which mandates the following:

- Timely and effective compensation at full replacement cost before land acquisition.
- Emphasis on in-kind compensation where feasible.
- Provision of transitional support and development assistance to enable affected individuals to restore or enhance their livelihoods and living standards.
- Special attention to vulnerable groups among those affected.
- Avoidance of involuntary resettlement, where possible, by exploring alternative project designs.
- Ensuring that economically displaced persons receive livelihood assistance preferably under the project to improve their income, living standards, and productivity.

ES1.3 Legal and institutional framework

This report provides a detailed assessment of the legal and institutional framework governing land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and livelihood restoration within the context of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The framework integrates Nigerian legal statutes with international safeguards, particularly the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and the Equator Principles, ensuring compliance with best practices for displacement and compensation.

National Legal Instruments:

- 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended): Guarantees the right to property and mandates prompt and adequate compensation for expropriation carried out in the public interest under due legal process.

- Land Use Act, Cap L5, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004: Establishes state control over land allocation through statutory and customary rights of occupancy, empowering governors to administer land in trust for citizens.
- Customary Tenure Systems: Operate concurrently with statutory laws, particularly in rural areas, allowing for flexible land use arrangements including usufruct rights, seasonal leases, and non-formalized tenure.

Institutional Stakeholders:

- Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Regulates land use for agricultural development, policy coordination, and land governance reforms to optimize productivity.
- Niger State Ministry of Water Resources and Dam Development: Responsible for integrated water resource management, environmental monitoring, sanitation regulation, and implementation of water-related infrastructure projects.

Sub-national Regulatory Context:

- The proposed intervention area falls within Bosso Local Government Area (LGA), invoking local waste and environmental regulations. All activities must comply with prevailing LGA environmental health by-laws and waste disposal frameworks.

Land Tenure Dynamics:

- The coexistence of statutory and customary tenure systems underscores a complex land administration environment. Customary systems dominate in peri-urban and rural zones, with implications for stakeholder engagement, eligibility assessments, and compensation valuation.

International Safeguard Alignment:

- The LRP design is harmonized with the AfDB's ISS, which mandates the identification, avoidance, or minimization of involuntary resettlement impacts. Where unavoidable, it requires compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood restoration to pre-displacement levels or better. The approach also aligns with IFC Performance Standard 5 and the Equator Principles, ensuring due diligence in addressing physical and economic displacement.

ES1.4 Socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas

A socio-economic baseline survey was conducted in Maikunkele to guide mitigation and livelihood restoration for the proposed project. The community exhibits a dual governance structure, led traditionally by Alhaji Abubakar Ahmadu Shaba and formally under Mallam Mua'zu Laka (Bosso LGA).

The 2015 projected population was 1,740 within 0.428 km² (density: ~4,069/km²); gender distribution was 50.7% male, 49.3% female. Age distribution aligned with national averages: 0–18 (43.2%), 19–39 (40.2%), 40–64 (10.9%), 65+ (5.7%). Male-headed households constituted 76.9% (Niger State avg.).

Thirteen individuals were identified as economically displaced (PAPs), all of whom are married and primarily farmers. Household size averaged 6, indicating high dependency.

Educational attainment among PAPs: 5% no education, 2% secondary, 6% university. Water access is limited: 46.3% have potable water (vs. national 67.3%); no PAP owns a borehole. Cooking energy: gas (30 HHs), firewood (21 HHs); lighting from generators (35 HHs) and PHCN (23 HHs).

Housing uses aluminium (45%) and corrugated iron (35%) roofing; walls mostly concrete blocks (60%). Waste disposal is via open dumping (100%); open defecation at 21%. Common ailments include malaria (50%) and typhoid (35%), with 70% relying on traditional medicine.

Occupations include mixed farming, petty trade, and artisanal work. PAP incomes range from ₦70,001 to >₦200,000/month. Key livelihood constraints: land access (22%), capital (20%), inputs (14%).

Ethnic composition is mixed: Gwari (indigenous majority), Hausa-Fulani, Nupe, Yoruba, Igbo, Tiv. Islam dominates, but traditional beliefs persist. Cultural heritage includes a sacred grove.

Only six schools were noted; no healthcare facility exists. Immunization coverage (68%) nears national targets. Children's work (10.5%) qualifies as legal 'light work.' Gender gaps persist in land access, credit, and decision-making.

Land is mainly communally held; integration of pastoralism and farming prevails. Project awareness is low, necessitating stakeholder engagement and service delivery improvements.

ES1.5 Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people

The project is expected to generate both adverse and beneficial socio-economic impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The project will result in the **economic displacement of 13 PAPs**, all of whom are active in farming and trade, with monthly incomes ranging from ₦70,001 to over ₦200,000. Impacts include potential loss of livelihood, reduced land access, and increased vulnerability, particularly for women and low-income households. These impacts threaten income security and food production, particularly for PAPs who rely on mixed farming and informal trade. On the positive side, the project offers **livelihood restoration opportunities**, local employment, and **infrastructure development**, which could enhance access to social services. However, the **absence of functional health facilities**, poor access to potable water, and low project awareness among locals necessitate targeted mitigation strategies to ensure **inclusive benefit-sharing and social stability**.

ES1.6 Compensation Strategy

This chapter presents the Compensation Strategy for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Project located in Maikunkele, Bosso LGA, Niger State. The strategy is underpinned by national legislation, international safeguard policies, and principles of equity, cultural sensitivity, and full livelihood restoration. It aims to ensure the timely, transparent, and adequate compensation of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), aligned with the full replacement cost principle and international best practices such as the World Bank's ESS5 and Nigeria's Land Use Act of 1978.

The project area is characterized by a communal land tenure system, where farmland is allocated by traditional leadership to individual users on a rotational five-year renewable basis. Given the communal nature of land ownership and the existence of a Certificate of Occupancy, land valuation was deemed unnecessary. Compensation responsibilities were bifurcated, with land-related benefits directed to the community's traditional leadership and development union in a 60:40 ratio. A total of thirteen (13) tenant farmers were identified as PAPs. As the crops on site will be harvested prior to project implementation, transitional livelihood support rather than direct crop compensation was adopted. Each eligible farmer is to receive ₦500,000, totaling ₦6,500,000, to offset relocation and temporary income loss. Fertilizer and seedling support is separately provided by the state's agricultural program.

No structural improvements were identified within the project footprint; hence no structural compensation is warranted. The eligibility framework encompasses landowners, customary right

holders, and long-term occupants lacking formal titles. The Entitlement Matrix defines categories of PAPs, type of loss, entitlement, eligibility criteria, implementing agency, and payment schedule. The compensation process entails a systematic sequence of asset inventory, stakeholder verification, agreement documentation, secure disbursement (preferably via electronic channels), and post-payment monitoring. A grievance redress mechanism is implied to handle disputes and ensure due process. Special attention was accorded to vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, with targeted livelihood and financial support initiatives proposed to safeguard their adaptive capacity. However, none existed in the project area.

The compensation strategy ensured minimal socio-economic disruption, full legal and institutional compliance, and a participatory, inclusive framework prioritising livelihood restoration and long-term community development. All farmers were given 12th February 2025 as their cut-off date, while gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st 2026. Also, the farmers were compensated with 500,000 transitional support to aid them in moving to their new farm locations.

ES1.7 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Plan (LREP) for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Households (PAHs)

The plan is designed to align with ESS5 (Involuntary Resettlement), national agricultural transformation policies, and inclusive rural development frameworks.

The LREP adopts a resilience-focused approach, emphasizing income restoration, economic diversification, and capacity enhancement. Key technical pillars include:

- **Restoration to Baseline:** Ensuring PAPs' livelihoods meet or exceed pre-displacement benchmarks.
- **Market-Driven Programming:** Interventions are tailored to local value chains and demand dynamics.
- **Inclusion:** Special provisions for women, youth, and vulnerable populations through targeted support mechanisms.
- **Capacity Systems Strengthening:** Institutionalization of agricultural extension, vocational training, and enterprise development.

Four programmatic streams were defined:

5. APEP – Optimizes on-farm productivity using climate-smart agronomy, mechanization, and improved inputs.
6. ALDP – Facilitates livelihood substitution via non-farm enterprise incubation and microfinance integration.
7. WLSI – Empowers women through agro-processing, cooperative models, and financial literacy.
8. YESDP – Targets youth employability via technical skills transfer, start-up support, and private sector linkages.

Total implementation cost is projected at USD 12,000, with outcomes benchmarked by yield increases, livelihood diversification indices, and employment metrics.

Capacity building shall be delivered through quarterly trainings and continuous extension support. Vulnerable group integration is ensured through tailored modules, financial enablers, and accessibility enhancements. The Project Livelihood Restoration Team (PLRT) will oversee M&E, using disaggregated indicators to assess effectiveness, equity, and sustainability.

ES1.8 Project schedule

The implementation of the RAP/LRP for the Maikunkele Agro-Industrial Hub spans six quarters, from Q1 2025 to Q2 2026. Baseline surveys were conducted in Q1 2025 to inform compensation and program design, followed by the disbursement of compensation across Q2 and Q3 2025. Livelihood programs, including agricultural and non-farm enterprise support, will be rolled out from Q3 2025 and sustained through Q2 2026. Stakeholder sensitization and grievance redress mechanisms will commence in Q1 2025 and run concurrently with key project activities to ensure engagement and conflict resolution. Social support and counseling services will begin in Q1 2025 and continue for five quarters. Infrastructure and service provisions will align with program implementation, beginning in Q3 2025. Monitoring and evaluation will be continuous from Q3 2025 to Q2 2026 to ensure performance tracking and adaptive management. Closure and handover activities are scheduled for Q1 and Q2 2026 to ensure sustainability and community ownership.

ES1.9 Grievance Redress Mechanism.

The establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Maikunkele Agro-Industrial Hub project is essential to manage grievances arising from land acquisition and livelihood changes.

The GRM is structured to ensure timely, transparent, and inclusive resolution of complaints from Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), including vulnerable groups. It aims to prevent conflict, ensure accountability, and enhance stakeholder engagement by offering multiple accessible reporting channels such as community focal points, hotlines, digital platforms, and suggestion boxes. The grievance process follows a structured six-step pathway: submission and acknowledgment (within 48 hours), screening (within 5 days), investigation (within 10 days), communication of resolution (within 3 days), implementation of agreed actions (within 15 days), and an appeal mechanism (processed within 20 days). Grievances are categorized into land acquisition, livelihood restoration, environmental and social impacts, and project implementation issues. The GRM operates at four tiers—community level, SPIU, state level, and external arbitration—with clear roles for CGFPs, GRCs, and PGAP. Documentation is maintained through a centralized grievance register and periodic reports. Special provisions ensure accessibility for vulnerable groups through targeted outreach and confidential support. Capacity-building programs, including training, simulations, and awareness campaigns, support the GRM's effectiveness. Key performance indicators such as resolution rates, stakeholder satisfaction, and escalation frequencies are used to monitor GRM performance quarterly and annually.

ES1.10 Monitoring and evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) ensures the systematic tracking, assessment, and adaptation of project activities. It aims to restore and enhance the livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) by tracking key performance indicators, assessing impacts, and ensuring long-term sustainability.

Key Components:

- Objectives: Implementation tracking, impact evaluation, stakeholder engagement, adaptive management, and sustainability assessment.
- Framework Overview: Divided into Monitoring (ongoing data collection) and Evaluation (periodic assessments). It includes process, output, and impact monitoring.
- Indicators: Key metrics include budget utilization, compensation completion, satisfaction rates, income improvement, and livelihood diversification. Data is collected via surveys, interviews, and field observations.

- Data Collection: Uses quantitative (surveys, records) and qualitative (focus groups, interviews) methods.
- Responsibilities: Defined roles for PMT, M&E officers, community reps, and auditors.
- Reporting Process: Structured cycles for data collection, analysis, and reporting, with regular feedback loops for course correction.
- Evaluation: Conducted at baseline, mid-term, project end, and post-implementation to assess effectiveness and sustainability.
- Community Participation: Involves Community-Based Monitoring Groups (CBMGs) and participatory workshops to ensure transparency.
- Adaptive Management: Includes quarterly reviews and performance benchmarking to adjust strategies and improve outcomes.

This technical framework ensures rigorous monitoring, effective stakeholder involvement, and adaptive management to achieve sustainable livelihood restoration outcomes.

ES1.11 Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP.

The total cost for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is N33,450,480. This includes N6,500,000 for compensation costs to support the relocation of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), N18,450,480 for the Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program covering agricultural productivity, alternative livelihoods, women's support, and youth employment. An additional N2,000,000 is allocated for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including setting up committees, awareness campaigns, and legal support. N3,500,000 is earmarked for monitoring and evaluation activities, ensuring progress tracking and impact assessment. A contingency of N3,000,000 is set aside to cover unforeseen costs, inflation, and emergency needs.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, AND CONTEXT FOR THE RAP

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso Local Government Area (LGA), Niger State, is a strategic initiative designed to enhance agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and improve market access in the region. This project aligns with both national and state agricultural policies focused on food security, rural development, and economic diversification. The Niger State Government (NSG) is actively participating in the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme to drive agro-industrial development through the establishment of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH).

The SAPZ project is implemented in partnership with state governments, the African Development Bank (AfDB), other development partners, federal Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as private sector investors. This project aims to create agro-processing clusters in regions with high agricultural productivity and serves as a key pillar of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy. The first phase of the SAPZ Project is already underway across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). In alignment with its vision for agricultural industrialization, rural development, and economic growth, the Niger State Government is implementing a critical infrastructure project within this initiative the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso (LGA).

The AIH is designed to strengthen agricultural value chains by providing essential facilities for processing, storage, and marketing, ultimately reducing post-harvest losses, increasing farmers' incomes, and attracting agribusiness investments. It is expected to boost productivity, improve market access, and create employment opportunities for local communities. While the AIH project presents substantial economic and social benefits, it may also have environmental and social impacts, particularly regarding land use and potential disruptions to livelihoods.

To mitigate these effects and support sustainable development, the Niger State Government has developed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). This plan aims to identify, assess, and address any adverse impacts by implementing targeted measures that

enhance economic resilience, promote skill acquisition, and provide alternative livelihood opportunities for affected individuals and households. This report outlines strategies to ensure that the Bosso community equitably benefits from the AIH project while minimizing any negative social or economic consequences. The LRP is designed in accordance with national policies and international best practices, fostering inclusive development, promoting social equity, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the AIH within the host community.

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located in the Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, Nigeria. The site is centered on the geographical coordinates: 8.8235883, 7.5722083. The area is predominantly inhabited by farming. The site is strategically positioned to access inland agricultural communities. The proposed project site in Bosso, in line with Niger State's traditional and developmental policy, is located on communal land. The land for the proposed project is a fallow land. Since the land is communal, the traditional leadership allocates it annually to community members for farming, with a five-year renewable tenure before it is reassigned. Under this arrangement, compensation for economic activities and assets on the land is paid to the crop owners, while compensation for the land is paid to the community's traditional leadership or development union. Upon receipt of the land fees, the funds are distributed in a 60:40 ratio between the Development Union and the traditional leadership. Plate 1.1 presents the proposed project site.



Plate 1.1: Proposed Bosso AIH site at Maikunkele community

However, the land use/land cover map of the proposed site was created, as illustrated in Fig. 1.1.

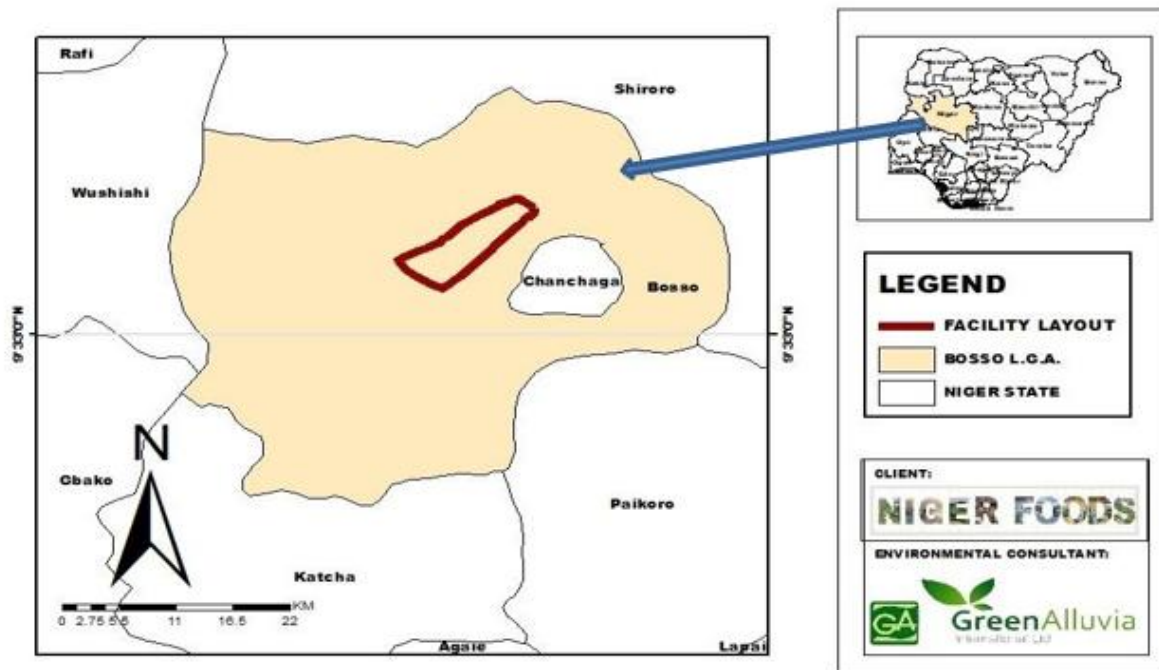


Figure 1.1: Map of Bosso LGA Showing the Project Area

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Niger State Government has recognized an opportunity to establish an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele, Bosso LGA, along with supporting facilities in designated agro-production centers across the state. This initiative seeks to tackle existing challenges in the agricultural sector while harnessing the untapped potential within Delta State. In compliance with relevant local, state, and federal regulations, codes of practice, guidelines, standards, and directives, the Niger State Government has outlined key project components. The proposed agro-processing facilities at the Maikunkele AIH are designed to perform full-scale processing, storage and logistics, market linkages and export facilitation, skills development and capacity building, quality control and standardization. The details of these full-scale processing facilities are provided in Table 1.1.

The AIH project will comprise the following components as presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Project component

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone	Commodity Service Centre	380 m ² - Servicing commodities, ensuring quality and standardization with landtake of 10ha	12.98MW The Special Agro-Processing Zone (SAPZ) is set to receive power from overhead 33 kV lines sourced from the National Grid. These will be channeled directly to large consumers, while step-down transformers will be deployed for medium and smaller users. Additionally, the	The primary sources of water (Gbako River) will be a combination of boreholes and surface water
	Training and Service Centre	190.67 m ² . A Training and Service Centre within an Agro Transformation Center provides facilities and programs for training farmers, workers, and stakeholders in modern agricultural practices and processing techniques. It may also offer support services, workshops, and information on best practices with land take of 12ha		
	Truck Parking	1,597m ² - Accommodating large numbers of trucks for seamless loading and unloading with land take of 4ha		
	Water Facility	Boreholes, overhead tanks, and reticulation system with landtake of 10ha		
	Storage Warehouses	725 m ² -Storing both raw and processed commodities with land take of 8ha		
	Cold Storages	327 m ² -For perishables like meat and dairy products. With land take of 7ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Admin Block	598m ² . Centralized administration and management of the hub with land take of 9ha	integration of renewable energy sources are planned to augment the primary power supply.	
	Veterinary Clinics	284m ² - Health care services for livestock. with land take of 4ha		
	Health Centre	88m ² - Health care for the work force and residents with land take of 5ha		
	Knowledge Centre	258m ² - Research, training, and skill development with land take of 4ha		
	Sheds construction	6,467m ² . Differentiated based on scale of operations and space requirements with land take of 4ha		
	Processing Centre	529m ² . The processing center is a core facility where raw agricultural products are transformed into value-added goods with land take of 4ha		
	Fire station	828m ² . The fire station is a dedicated facility equipped with firefighting equipment, vehicles, and trained personnel to respond to fire emergencies with land take of 4ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Agric Equipment Centre	437m ² . The Agricultural Equipment Centre is a facility that provides access to a range of specialized agricultural machinery and equipment. Its primary function is to support farmers and agro-processors by offering equipment for activities such as planting, harvesting, and post-harvest processing, enhancing efficiency and productivity in agriculture with land take of 7ha		
	Recreational Centre	3501m ² . The recreational center is a facility designed to provide leisure and recreational activities for the SAPZ community. It serves as a space for relaxation, socialization, and community engagement, contributing to the well-being and morale of workers and residents within the SAPZ with land take of 6ha		
	QA & QC LAB	100m ² . These facilities include laboratories and quality control units that conduct inspections, testing, and certification processes to guarantee the quality, safety, and compliance of agro-processed products with land take of 6ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Sewage effluent treatment plant	<p>50m². The sewage effluent treatment plant is a facility designed to treat and manage wastewater generated within the SAPZ.</p> <p>Its primary function is to treat sewage and other effluents to meet environmental standards before discharge, minimizing the impact on local water bodies and ensuring sustainable and responsible waste management with land take of 7ha</p>		
	Power facility	500 m ² . The Power Facility ensures a stable and sufficient supply of electricity to support the energy needs of the Agro Transformation Center. This includes powering processing machinery, lighting, and other electrical requirements with land take of 8ha		
	Storage warehouses	181.50 m ² . Storage warehouses provide secure storage for raw materials, processed goods, and other supplies. They are crucial for maintaining inventory and ensuring a continuous supply chain with land take of 4ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Bank + ATM Services	200 m ² . Banking facilities and ATMs provide financial services for transactions and banking needs within the Agro Transformation Center, catering to the financial requirements of businesses and workers with land take of 5ha		
	Market	200 m ² . The Market serves as a platform for the sale and distribution of agro-processed products, connecting producers with consumers and facilitating economic transactions with landtake of 6ha		
	Solid waste management plant	133.33 m ² . A Solid Waste Management Plant is responsible for the proper disposal, recycling, or treatment of solid waste generated within the Agro Transformation Center to minimize environmental impact with landtake of 5ha		
	Security outpost	33.33 m ² . The Security Outpost ensures the safety and security of the Agro Transformation Center. It may include surveillance, access control, and coordination with local law enforcement with landtake of 6ha		

PROJECT	FACILITIES	LANDTAKE AND DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED POWER AND SOURCE	WATER SOURCE
	Quarantine zone	100m ² . The Quarantine Zone is designated for isolating and inspecting incoming agricultural products or livestock to prevent the spread of diseases or contaminant with landtake of 5ha		
	Farms	80,000 m ² . Farming areas within a Special Agro-Processing Zone (SAPZ) fulfill a critical role in the agro-processing value chain by serving as primary sources of raw materials for processing activities. These areas are dedicated to cultivating crops and raising livestock, ensuring a reliable and sustainable supply chain. The integration of farming and processing facilities within the SAPZ minimizes transportation costs and optimizes the quality and freshness of raw materials with land take of 7ha		

SHARED FACILITY

Road network	10ha
Waste management facilities	5ha

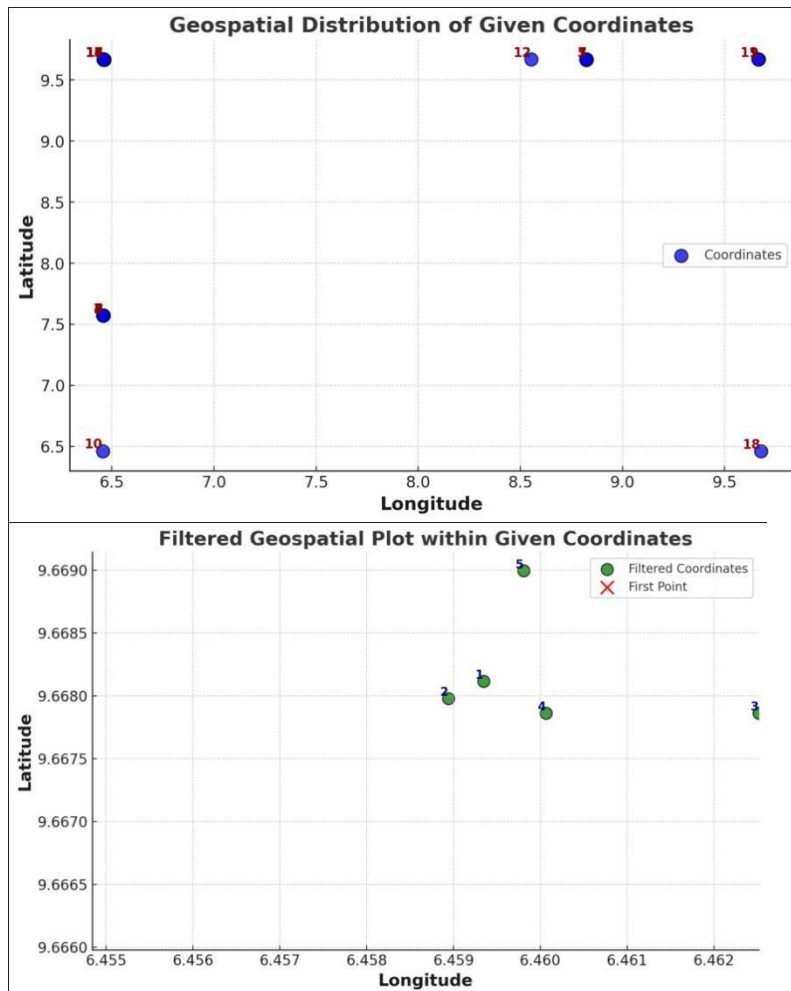


Figure 1.2: Spatial orientation of the farms within the project site

1.5 Project Activities

1. Pre-Construction Phase

- Secure land for AIH in Bosso
- Conduct detailed environmental and social impact assessments
- Obtain necessary regulatory approvals and permits
- Develop master plans and detailed engineering designs
- Conduct stakeholder consultations and engagement
- Mobilize resources and establish project management teams
- Prepare the site by clearing vegetation, grading, and levelling
- Set up utilities (water supply, power, access roads)

- Establish construction camps and logistics facilities

2. Construction Phase

- Construction of shared facilities to be used as operational buildings, offices, banks, etc.
- Construction of the main hub associated infrastructures (see Table 1.1)

3. Operational Phase

- Commission and test processing equipment and infrastructure
- Renting of sheds to the potential investors and installation of facilities by private investors
- Recruit and train operational staff and management teams
- Monitoring
- Environmental auditing
- Subjection of private investors' processes and activities to ESMP

4. Decommissioning Phase (End of Project Life Cycle)

- Develop a decommissioning plan for safe dismantling of facilities
- Restore the project site to environmentally sustainable conditions
- Repurpose or transfer infrastructure for future agricultural or industrial use
- Conduct post-project impact assessments and reporting

5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct periodic performance reviews and audits
- Track economic and social impact metrics
- Implement continuous improvement strategies
- Report project outcomes to stakeholders and funding agencies

1.6 Magnitude of Displacement

The acquisition of land for the proposed AIH project and its associated facilities will lead to the economic displacement of thirteen (13) individuals, with an average household size of six. Additionally, the 200-hectare land take, which the government has gainfully acquired the land and the Certificate of Occupancy is annexed to this document (See annex 4), which is currently leased to some members of the community (PAPs) for farming. This will also result in the loss of over 486 tons of agricultural produce. Consequently, the extent of displacement (Table 1.2) was evaluated based on factors such as yield, affected households and production loss and the broader socio-economic implications.

Table 1.2: Magnitude of Displacement

Yield/Production loss	Number of crop owners multiplied by their various household sizes	Socio-Economic Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An estimated 486 tons of crops (maize, groundnut, yam, guinea corn, cassava, millet, beans, cocoyam, and soybeans) will be lost as a result of this displacement. Also, an estimated 3,645,000,000 naira will be lost in 25 years of the project duration. Details of the crop estimates are presented in Chapter Six of this report. 	<p>A total of 13 persons will be directly affected by the proposed project.</p> <p>14. Mr. James Aliyu 15. Abubakar Musa 16. Garba Gunduma 17. Yakubu Garba 18. Musa Buhari 19. Usman Musa 20. Shehu Musa 21. Adamu Musa 22. Hamza Garba 23. Sani kabiru Garba 24. Aminu Garba 25. Umaru Audu 26. Umaru Musa</p> <p>Their details of the PAPs are presented in Table 1.3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced Household Income: the 13 affected Households reliant on agricultural production will experience a decrease in income until livelihood restoration measures take effect. Food Security Risks: The loss of arable land may reduce local food production, potentially increasing food prices and impacting food security for both affected households and the broader community. Disruption of Social and Economic Networks: Long-standing community and cooperative farming networks will be disrupted, affecting social cohesion and support systems.

This RAP aims to design a compensation framework for the landowners and each farmer owning an economic resource at the time of gainful occupation of the land. Currently, enumeration, valuation of the farmers have been carried out and the cut-off date for the farmers was announced in a meeting, the date was set at 12th February 2025 while gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st, 2026. Adopting Table 10.1 would ensure timely compensation and a structured approach to livelihood restoration of the Maikunkele AIH site. The inclusion of training, grievance redress, and monitoring aligns with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguards 5 (OS5): Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation, ensuring that PAPs' livelihoods are not negatively impacted by

the proposed agro project. Farm details of the PAPs are presented in Table 1.3. Other details such as (farm size, age sex, crop types, etc.,) of the PAPs are presented in the summary matrix and individual consent form.

Table 1.3: Project affected persons' details

	NAME	PHONE NO.	COORDINATE	
			N	E
1.	Mr. James Aliyu		8.8235883	7.5722083
			8.8236192	7.5722002
			8.8236041	7.5721392
			8.8235883	7.5722083
2.	Abubakar Musa	09158449823	9.6771665	6.4548388
			9.6681396	6.4605616
			9.6681765	6.4624245
			9.6679785	6.4625152
			9.6679204	6.4624778
			9.6679785	6.4625152
			9.6671588	6.4630557
			9.6669754	6.4632069
			9.6669628	6.4622429
			9.6669577	6.4619487
			9.6669786	6.4605378
			9.6671934	6.4605266
			9.6771665	6.4548388
3.	Garba Gunduma	08089950307	9.6681243	6.4605362
			9.6670592	6.4614789
			9.6669855	6.4616667
			9.6654794	6.4631807
			9.6771665	6.4548388
			9.666941	6.4603777
			9.6681243	6.4605362
4.	Yakubu Garba	07031348946	9.6680626	6.4604831
			9.6678107	6.4605104
			9.6677642	6.460225
			9.6677245	6.4600808
			9.6683295	6.4599141
			9.6685303	6.4593452
			9.6690376	6.460067

			9.6689942	6.4602513
			9.6688695	6.4603003
			9.6680626	6.4604831
5.	Musa Buhari	09180180667	9.6669525	6.4603652
			9.6656193	6.4631985
			9.6654298	6.4632234
			9.6651824	6.4630814
			9.6649336	6.4613882
			9.6669525	6.4603652
6.	Usman Musa	08076095065	9.6655118	6.461367
			9.6654671	6.4605079
			9.6655164	6.4603879
			9.6644525	6.4603029
			9.6647066	6.4613574
			9.6655118	6.461367
7.	Shehu Musa	09127360263	9.6664117	6.4604255
			9.6653132	6.4602821
			9.6645614	6.4602948
			9.6645224	6.459659
			9.6662283	6.4600367
			9.6664117	06.4604255
8.	Adamu Musa	09077166961	9.6678622	6.4605511
			9.66784	6.460255
			9.6675485	6.4594049
			9.6674538	6.4590243
			9.6667332	6.4591685
			9.6665733	6.46041 00
			9.6678622	6.4605511
9.	Hamza Garba	08156269141	9.6664833	6. 46 0000
			9.6665753	6.4589221
			9.6660269	6.4589468
			9.665921 6	6.4598327
			9.6664833	6.46 0.0 0.0
10.	Sani kabiru Garba	07067345167	9.6667899	6.458133
			9.6667410	6.4570771
			9.6656628	6.4572289
			9.6658396	6.4578425
			9.6667899	6.458133
			9.6667899	6.458133
11.	Aminu Garba	08061491262	9.668945	6.4602117

			9.6691417	6.4611067
			9.6688896	6.4612299
			9.668797	6.4619236
			9.6682523	6.4623757
			9.6681169	6.4605248
			9.668945	6.4602117
12.	Umaru Audu	09109512260	9.66707	6.4589417
			9.6668014	6.4581692
			9.6666759	6.4580904
			9.6659654	6.4580302
			9.6659784	6.4589015
			9.6670700	6.4589417
13.	Umaru Musa	07016284326	9.6655968	6.4598084
			9.6657149	6.4583470
			9.6657245	6.4577337
			9.6653825	6.4575467
			9.6638545	6.4586902
			9.6640824	6.4597752
			9.6655968	6.4598084

1.6 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE LRP/RAP

The development of the LRP/RAP at this stage of the Project cycle aims to establish a framework for mitigating and restoring the project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected persons and the Maikunkele community as early as possible. This ensures timely disclosure to key stakeholders, allowing for feedback and input before the project's approval and commencement. Additionally, the LRP fulfills part of the permit requirements set by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Beyond national regulatory requirements, the Niger State Government is committed to aligning with international standards, including the Equator Principles, which align with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). Therefore, the scope of this LRP incorporates the relevant provisions of the **1999 Constitution of Nigeria**, including the Land Use Act of 1978 the **AfDB's ISS**. The LRP is designed to meet the objectives of the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) under the 2023 Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which mandates the following:

- Timely and effective compensation at full replacement cost before land acquisition.
- Emphasis on in-kind compensation where feasible.
- Provision of transitional support and development assistance to enable affected individuals to restore or enhance their livelihoods and living standards.
- Special attention to vulnerable groups among those affected.

- Avoidance of involuntary resettlement, where possible, by exploring alternative project designs.
- Ensuring that economically displaced persons receive livelihood assistance preferably under the project to improve their income, living standards, and productivity.

In line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria includes provisions that safeguard the right to private property.

As outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToR), the LRP will cover the following key components:

- A socio-economic baseline assessment of the maikunkele community, including an inventory of landowners and crop cultivators, based on census data, asset inventory, and socio-economic surveys.
- An evaluation of the existing institutional framework, including identification of responsible agencies, institutional capacity assessment, and proposed capacity-building measures for effective resettlement implementation.
- Criteria for determining eligibility for compensation.
- Methodology for valuing losses to ensure full replacement cost compensation, along with an outline of compensation types under local laws and supplementary measures required to comply with Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).
- A tentative entitlements matrix, to be disclosed to the Maikunkele community.
- Details of compensation and livelihood restoration options, from which affected persons will select their preferred package.
- Identification of specific community concerns and how these are being addressed.
- A summary of stakeholder consultations and how community feedback has been incorporated into the LRP.
- A grievance redresses mechanism to address project-related complaints.
- Plans for livelihood monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of compensation and restoration measures.
- A detailed implementation schedule and budget for executing the LRP.

This structured approach ensures that the LRP is comprehensive, inclusive, and aligned with best practices, ultimately supporting sustainable livelihood restoration for all affected persons in the Maikunkele community.

1.7 OUTLINE OF THE LRP REPORT

In developing this report, close attention was paid to international guidance and best practice, particularly AfDB Safeguard Policy.

Accordingly, this LRP is broken down into the following sections:

Chapter 1 presents an overall introduction, Project Description and context for the LRP.

Chapter 2 presents the institutional and legal framework that has guided LRP preparation;

Chapter 3 presents Stakeholder participation and the consultation activities conducted to inform LRP planning;

Chapter 4 presents the socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs);

Chapter 5 presents the impacts on PAPs, PAHs, and nearby communities;

Chapter 6 presents the compensation strategy for compensation for all forms of ownership or use rights affected by the Project.

Chapter 7 presents the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives to help PAPs/PAHs re-establish existing livelihoods or create new ones;

Chapter 8 presents the mechanisms available to PAPs for the processing and resolution of grievances or claims related to the Project's land acquisition process;

Chapter 9 presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) measures in place to determine whether LRP objectives are met;

Chapter 10 presents the roles and responsibilities of the different parties involved in implementing the LRP, and the anticipated implementation schedule.

Chapter 11 presents summary and conclusion

Appendix this section shall contain details of the meeting with executing agencies, proof of community consultation, a list of forms, etc

The approach and methodology adopted for preparing the LRP are presented below to conclude this introduction.

1.8 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Both quantitative and qualitative tools were employed in the data-gathering process. The approaches adopted for the study were based on current and evolving methodologies for Livelihood Restoration Plans, including the following:

Community entry and field reconnaissance

This involved rapid reconnaissance visits to the project site in maikunkele, Bosso LGA of Niger State to get acquainted with the terrain, livelihoods and general characteristics of the area through transect walks and direct observations. This process enabled initial contacts to be made with key

stakeholders such as the Chief and elders of the towns, providing the opportunity to introduce the purpose and approach of the study in advance of more detailed consultations. It also helped in initiating the planning process for the field visits and refining data collection tools and procedures.

Reviewing of reports/documents

Project-related reports including technical and environmental reports as well as official documents from the relevant Government agencies were reviewed. This provided in-depth information on the human environment of the project areas. Legislation and policy documents governing involuntary displacement and livelihood restoration were also reviewed.

Census survey

A physical census survey was conducted across the maikunkele Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) concession to determine the number of households/persons owning/making use of land within the specified area and to provide a brief overview of the size of land/fields each person/household owns. Before now, attention was drawn to the enumeration of the persons with farmland. The cut-off date for farmers was announced in a meeting, the date was set at 12th February 2025 while gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st, 2026. And a transitional support of 500,000 was given to each of the identified farmers to aid in their transiting to their new farm lands.

Socio-economic survey

A socio-economic survey was undertaken as part of the RAP

Heritage Resources Study

All heritage features within the study area were identified and described in accordance with AfDB OS4 (2023). These resources include graves and sacred grooves.

Community Profile

Maikunkele community profiles of all impacted households have been prepared using the results of the census and socio-economic surveys as well as focus group discussions. The socioeconomic environments of the LGA and the traditional structure of the project area have also been described.

Community Needs Assessment

An assessment of the preferred or desired needs of affected members was undertaken. The approach adopted for the study was based on current and evolving methodologies for Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) including community mapping, institutional mapping and analysis, and preference ranking. This was done through focus group discussions with fishermen/fishmongers, farmers, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee members, petty traders and the youth.

Fetch Point Analysis

Fetch point analysis was carried out to elicit information on the presence, distance and means of access to the closest markets, agricultural input supplies, education, health, and credit facilities.

Gender Analysis

As part of the baseline survey, the socially defined roles were examined, and the relationships and responsibilities of both women and men within the social and economic context in which they live.

Institutional Assessment

This has been done to gain an understanding of the institutions that have a political, social or economic influence on the communities in the project area. Interviews were held with senior managers and frontline officers such as Agricultural Extension Officers, Health Officers, Education Heads, and the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI).

Identification of vulnerable groups

A study was conducted to identify members of vulnerable groups (Elderly (65+ years without support), Female-headed households (especially widowed/divorced); People with disabilities; Chronically ill persons; Orphaned youth (under 25, without parental support); Low-income earners (below national poverty line); Indigenous or minority ethnic groups (where applicable)) who may require special or supplementary compensation assistance. This is because they are less able to

cope with the economic displacement than the affected population in general. Identification of persons and reasons for vulnerability was undertaken directly and also through the affected communities. None of the PAPs were identified as vulnerable.

Non-farm business survey

All economic activities (farm and non-farm business) in the Project area have been identified and documented.

Community infrastructures survey

This involved the mapping out of community infrastructures that will be affected by the Project. The assessment covered facilities such as roads, electricity poles/lines, water facilities etc.

Valuation survey

All assets have been valued in accordance with standardized item prices for agricultural goods and other assets by the Land Valuation Board's certified valuers. The purpose of the valuation exercise is to seek an independent estate survey assessment of the values of properties to be affected by the project as a basis for determining the total amount payable as part of the assessment of the compensation program. The scope of the valuation covers all structures, farms, fishponds and any other business on the project footprint that are entitled to compensation.

Establishing "Cut-off Date"

To protect those who are eligible for compensation and prevent possible in-migration and opportunistic development, an 'Entitlement Cut-off Date' was announced in a meeting the stakeholders and the affected PAPs (12th February 2025). On the other hand, gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from January 1st 2026. This date refers to the day on and beyond which any person who occupies land, earns an income from the land, or builds assets on the land required for project use, would not be eligible for compensation. And also the traditional leaders should not allot the land to anyone for farming. The announcement will be done through a public forum, notification on the community notice boards, on local public address systems and by beating the *gong-gong*.

Stakeholder Engagement

Basic information was provided to and feedback received from potentially affected people on the project regarding compensation and livelihood restoration issues through public meetings, one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions. This was in addition to the process of engaging with the LRP Committee.

Formation of the LRP Committee

An LRP Committee has been formed to deal with compensation levels for the agricultural assets on the land affected by the Project and other relevant issues arising out of the LRP process.

Preparation of Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix was prepared to outline all project-affected persons (PAPs), the characteristics of the impact, and the types of compensation/reinstatement due to them. By this matrix, all project-affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and livelihood assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and the scope of the impact, including the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

Establishment of Grievance Resolution Mechanism

A grievance mechanism would be established to receive, respond and address any complaints made to the Project.

Investigation of Alternative Sites

To determine whether there is a suitable alternative site for individual PAPs to continue their farming, and other economic activities, community leaders, government officials and PAPs themselves were consulted and engaged in the search for sites in the immediate vicinity and other parts of the Project area.

1.9 PROPONENT CONTACT DETAILS

Table 1.4 presents the proponent's contact details

Table 1.4: Proponent's Contact Details

Project Proponent	Niger State SAPZ company
Address	Abdul-Kareem Lafene, secretariat, paiko road, P.M.B 11, Minna Chanchaga, Niger State
Contact Person/ Contact Email	Mr. Yomi Akapo yomi@nigerstatesapz
Phone number	08022902860

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the principal policy and legislative framework that pertains to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in Nigeria as it applies to the Project. It provides a summary of the relevant African Development Bank policies as well as Equator principles and illustrates that Nigeria's Laws and the international guidelines have similar objectives. Both the local and international legal frameworks provide adequate compensation to affected private and public parties transparently. In other words, the international and national policy/legal frameworks complement each other in providing residents of affected settlements with resettlement options.

2.2 RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The legal and institutional framework in Nigeria over land administration, land tenure, and land expropriation is complex. The National Land Use Act (1978) as amended in 2004. Among the numerous land-related laws, the most relevant to this Project are:

- ❖ The Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, 1999
- ❖ Land Use Act 2004

The Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, 1999

In line with principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Constitution of Nigeria, adopted in 1999, includes a number of provisions aiming at protecting the right to private property and at setting principles under which citizens may be deprived of their property in the public interest. Chapter 4 provides that:

- (4) No moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by a law that, among other things -
- (c) requires the prompt payment of compensation therefore and

- (d) gives to any person claiming such compensation a right of access for the determination of his interest in the property and the amount of compensation to a court of law or tribunal or body having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed as affecting any general law.
- (n) for the imposition or enforcement of any tax, rate or duty;
- (o) for the imposition of penalties or forfeiture for breach of any law, whether under civil process or after conviction for an offence;
- (p) relating to leases, tenancies, mortgages, charges, bills of sale or any other rights or obligations arising out of contracts.
- (q) relating to the vesting and administration of property of persons adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt or insolvent, of persons of unsound mind or deceased persons, and corporate or non-corporate bodies in the course of being wound-up;
- (r) relating to the execution of judgments or orders of court;
- (s) providing for the taking of possession of property that is in a dangerous state or is injurious to the health of human beings, plants or animals;
- (t) relating to enemy property;
- (u) relating to trusts and trustees;
- (v) relating to limitation of actions;
- (w) relating to property vested in bodies corporate directly established by any law in force in Nigeria;
- (x) relating to the temporary taking of possession of property for the purpose of any examination, investigation or enquiry;
- (y) providing for the carrying out of work on land for the purpose of soil-conservation; or
- (z) subject to prompt payment of compensation for damage to buildings, economic trees or crops, providing for any authority or person to enter, survey or dig any land, or to lay, install or erect poles, cables, wires, pipes, or other conductors or structures on any land, in order to provide or maintain the supply or distribution of energy, fuel, water, sewage, telecommunication services or other public facilities or public utilities.
- (6) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the entire property in and control of all minerals, mineral oils and natural gas in under or upon any land in Nigeria or in,

under or upon the territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Nigeria shall vest in the Government of the Federation and shall be managed in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

Land Use Act 2004

This act vests all land in the state through the office of the governor of each state. The land is held in trust and administered through the government's authority to the use and benefit of all Nigerians. The opinion was that all forms of customary tenure systems were backward and not able to follow the demands of a fast changing agricultural sector.

Article 5: Principles of Land Tenure, Powers of the Governor and Local Governments and Rights of Occupiers

- (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in respect of the land, whether or not in an urban area
 - f. grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for all purposes
 - g. to grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy;
 - h. to demand rental for any such land granted to any person;
 - i. to revise the said rental
- (iii) at such intervals as may be specified in the certificate of occupancy, or
- (iv) where no intervals are specified in the certificate of occupancy at any time during the term of the statutory right of occupancy;
- j. impose a penal rent for a breach of any covenant in a certificate of occupancy requiring the holder to develop or effect improvements on the land, the subject of the certificate of occupancy and to revise such penal rent as provided in section I9 of this Act;

Article 6: Power of Local Government concerning land not in urban areas

- (3) It shall be lawful for a Local Government in respect of land not in an urban area
 - c. to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization for the use of land in the Local Government Area for agricultural, residential and other purposes;
 - d. to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization for the use of land for grazing purposes and such other purposes ancillary to agricultural purposes as may be customary in the Local Government Area concerned.

- (4) No single customary right of occupancy shall be granted in respect of an area of land above 500 hectares if granted for agricultural purposes, or 5,000 hectares if granted for grazing purposes, except with the consent of the Governor.

Article 14: Exclusive rights of occupiers

Subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any laws relating to way leaves, to prospecting for minerals or mineral oils or to mining or to oil pipelines and subject to the terms and conditions of any contract made under section 8 of this Act, the occupier shall have exclusive rights to the land the subject of the statutory right of occupancy against all persons other than the Governor.

Communal Land Rights Vesting in Trustee Law of Western Nigeria was enacted in 1959, as a consequence of repeated abuses by tribal chiefs.

Land use act CAP 202, LFN 2004

The land use Act of 2004 places the ownership, management and control of land in each state of the federation in the governor. Land is therefore allocated with his authority for commercial agricultural and other purposes. This law separated the traditional chiefs of their customary powers to manage the land. It further vested all these powers in a board of trustees, which is appointed by the government. As a consequence, the government will be responsible for the dealings in communal land matters.

2.4 Relevant State Regulatory Agencies

Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

The Ministry is responsible for formulating and implementing policies, projects and programmes of the government for the development of the agricultural sector and to monitor the implementation of the following policy objectives:

- Attainment of self-sufficiency in the essential food products for enhanced food security.
- Increase production of Agricultural raw material to meet the growing demand in the agro-allied industries.
- Increase in production of exportable products to attract foreign exchange earnings for the State.

- Modernization of agricultural production, processing, storage and distribution through the infusion of improved technological packages and management so that agriculture can be more expensive to the demands of other sectors of the economy.
- Create more agricultural and rural employment opportunities and improve the living standards of farmers and rural dwellers through enhanced income.
- Protection and improvement of Agricultural Land resources and safety of the environment through appropriate farming systems.
- Establishment of formal support institutions and operation of administrative organs to facilitate the integrated development and realization of the State's agricultural potential.
- Train retrain and enlightens human resource stock to make agriculture a business and not a hobby.

Niger State Ministry of Water Resources and Dam Development

Delta State Ministry of Water Resources and Environment is responsible for attending to issues of water supply, ecological and environmental challenges. The ministry manages both human and industrial waste, protects and conserves the environment, and enforces laws on the environment in the state.

The ministry undertakes the following core functions:

- Public Health and Sanitation does monthly sanitation exercise early Flood warning system monitoring.
- Urban Renewal executes the following installation of directional signs.
- Environmental impact assessment (EIA).
- Beautification and greening of major streets.
- Waste management and recycling plant.
- Collaboration with private service providers, and PSPs for effective waste management.
- Direct Town cleaning (DTC).

2.3 Project Affected LGAs Bye-Laws on Environment, Agriculture and others related to the project

The project would trigger all the environmental and waste management by laws of the Bosso LGA.

2.4 Land Tenure and Transactions In Nigeria

Land tenure refers to how land rights are obtained and distributed among people. Land tenure in Nigeria comprises a dual system, governed both by a title registration system (i.e., a legislative framework) and by a customary system. The following section presents a brief outline of Nigeria's land tenure and administration systems.

2.4.1 Existing Forms of Land Ownership

Under the Land Use Act, all land in Nigeria is vested in the government. The Land Use Act recognizes two types of occupancy rights:

Statutory occupancy rights. Under the Land Use Act, individuals and entities can obtain a statutory right of occupancy for urban and non-urban land. Statutory occupancy rights are granted for a definite term, which is outlined in the certificate. Recipients of certificates of occupancy are obligated to pay the state for any unexhausted improvements (i.e., improvements with continuing value such as a building or irrigation system) on the land at the time the recipient takes possession and must pay rent fixed by the state. Rights are transferable with the authorization of the state governor (RON Land Use Act 1978).

Customary right of occupancy. Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. The term for customary rights (which is contained in the application form and not the legislation) is 50 years and may be renewed for a second 50-year term. Recipients of customary rights of occupancy must pay an annual tax on the land and cannot transfer any portion of the rights in the absence of the approval of the governor (for sales of rights) or the local government (other transfers) (RON Land Use Act 1978).

In contrast to the occupancy system in the Land Use Act, Nigeria's customary land tenure system allows for flexible leases, rentals, pledges, and borrowing arrangements that adapt to the needs and circumstances of different communities, such as new or temporary populations in a remote community (e.g., migrant labourers), or relocated populations of professionals residing in urban

areas and seeking land to farm on the outskirts of cities. Other types of arrangements apply to specific crops such as palm oil, setting payment as a percentage of yields. Customary holdings have been increasingly individualized and in many areas may be transferred and sold (Ike 1984; Lloyd 1962; Arua and Okorji 1998).

2.5 International Standards and Guidelines

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared in line with international best practices concerning involuntary displacement. The LRP is, therefore, in conformity to the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems. The AfDB's ISS is discussed below:

African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems, 2023

The African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), specifically Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), provides a framework for addressing land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and loss of livelihoods. OS5 establishes eligibility criteria for project-affected persons (PAPs) and ensures fair compensation and resettlement measures.

Under OS5, eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance extends to three categories of affected persons:

4. Persons with statutory land rights – Individuals or entities with formal legal ownership of land, as recognized by national laws.
5. Persons with customary land rights – Individuals or communities whose land tenure is recognized through traditional or indigenous ownership systems.
6. Persons without statutory or customary rights but occupying land for at least six months by the cut-off date – This includes informal settlers, tenants, and other land users who may not have legal claims but have established a livelihood or residence on the affected land.

A key distinction between OS5 and the Land Use Act (LUA) of Nigeria is their treatment of land tenure. The LUA recognizes only statutory and customary land rights, thereby excluding individuals who do not hold formal or customary land tenure. In contrast, OS5 adopts a more inclusive and stringent approach, ensuring that long-term occupants without formal legal rights are also eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance if they meet the six-month occupation threshold before the cut-off date.

Given this difference in scope, OS5's provisions will take precedence in the implementation of the SAPZ project, ensuring compliance with AfDB's safeguard policies and protecting all categories of affected persons.

In 2023, the African Development Bank (AfDB) introduced a revised version of its Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which came into effect in May 2024. This updated ISS significantly alters and improves the guidelines and frameworks that govern the Bank's approach to managing environmental and social risks in its projects. The 2023 ISS replaced Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) from the 2013 ISS and the 2003 Involuntary Resettlement Policy. By doing so, the AfDB has enhanced its operational safeguards to address contemporary issues in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and compensation, aligning its policies with global best practices.

The 2023 ISS builds upon the foundational principles laid out in its predecessors, but it introduces several key updates to improve the Bank's responsiveness to evolving environmental and social challenges. One of the most significant changes is the updated treatment of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The ISS now emphasizes the importance of minimizing land displacement, exploring alternatives to resettlement, and ensuring that affected communities are fully involved in decision-making processes from the outset. This approach is designed to reduce the negative impacts of displacement on vulnerable populations, including low-income groups and indigenous communities.

In terms of compensation, the 2023 ISS sets clear guidelines to ensure that affected persons are provided with adequate and fair compensation at full replacement cost, reflecting the value of lost assets and livelihoods. This measure aims to restore, and where possible, enhance the standard of living of displaced individuals and communities. Moreover, the ISS emphasizes that compensation should be delivered in a timely and transparent manner, fostering trust between the AfDB, the borrowers, and the communities impacted by the projects.

The revised ISS also integrates the concept of livelihood restoration as a central element of the resettlement process. It requires that projects provide not only compensation for lost assets but also support for the rebuilding of livelihoods through programs that restore or enhance income-

generating opportunities for displaced persons. This holistic approach recognizes that resettlement is not merely about financial compensation but about ensuring that the affected communities can maintain their economic, social, and cultural viability in the long term.

Moreover, the 2023 ISS strengthens monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the success of resettlement and livelihood restoration programs. The AfDB now requires that comprehensive monitoring and grievance mechanisms be established to track the progress of resettlement activities and address any issues that arise in a timely and effective manner. These mechanisms are vital for ensuring that the objectives of the resettlement and compensation programs are met and that any emerging problems are quickly identified and mitigated.

In alignment with the AfDB's broader commitment to sustainable development, the updated ISS places greater emphasis on environmental and social sustainability in resettlement and land acquisition activities. It calls for careful consideration of the environmental impacts of resettlement activities and stresses the importance of avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on local ecosystems and communities.

CHAPTER THREE

STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Introduction

Stakeholder participation is fundamental to the successful development and implementation of the RAP for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Bosso community. Engaging affected persons, community leaders, government authorities, and other relevant stakeholders ensures that their concerns, needs, and aspirations are fully integrated into the planning process. This chapter provides a comprehensive account of the stakeholder engagement framework, consultation methodologies, the key concerns raised by stakeholders, and how these inputs have been incorporated into the LRP. Stakeholder consultation followed best practices outlined by international guidelines such as the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10).

The AfDB ISS (OS 10) mandates the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) approach to stakeholder engagement, particularly for Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable communities. FPIC ensures that engagement is voluntary (free), occurs before decisions are made (prior), provides full disclosure of project impacts (informed), and allows communities to accept or reject interventions (consent). For the SAPZ project, OS10 requires early and continuous consultations, transparent information sharing, respect for local decision-making, and an accessible grievance redress mechanism. By adhering to FPIC, the project ensures meaningful participation, aligns with AfDB safeguards, and upholds the rights of affected communities. These frameworks emphasize transparency, inclusivity, and participatory decision-making to minimize adverse socio-economic impacts and maximize sustainable livelihood restoration.

3.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The consultation process aimed to achieve the following objectives:

8. Identify all relevant stakeholders whose interests may be affected by the Agro- Industrial Hub.

9. Assess current livelihood activities and determine potential impacts resulting from the project's land acquisition and operational activities.
10. Understand stakeholder expectations and concerns to guide the design of livelihood restoration measures.
11. Ensure transparency and participatory decision-making throughout the LRP development process.
12. Seek alternative livelihood solutions that are culturally appropriate, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable.
13. Establish an ongoing dialogue mechanism to maintain engagement and address emerging concerns during LRP implementation.
14. Comply with regulatory and international best practices on stakeholder engagement and resettlement planning.

3.3 Identification and Mapping of Stakeholders

A detailed stakeholder mapping exercise was conducted to ensure that all affected groups were engaged appropriately. Stakeholders were categorized based on their level of influence and impact on their livelihoods as presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Identified stakeholders

S/N	Stakeholders Category	Stakeholders Groups	Description	Identified Stakeholders
8.	Primary (Directly Affected Groups):	Project-Affected Persons and their Households	The farmers, landowners and their households	James Aliyu, Abubakar Musa, Garba Gunduma, Yakubu Garba, Musa Buhari, Usman Musa, Shehu Musa, Adamu Musa, Hamza Garba, Sani kabiru Garba, Aminu Garba, Umaru Audu, Umaru Musa and their households. The farm details are presented in table 1.2. Chapter one. Other information, including their demography, is presented in the summary matrix and individual consent forms.
9.		Community members, leaders and traditional authorities	The Village chief, youth leader, and the women groups in the Bosso community.	Bosso community members, the village chief, the youth leader, and the women groups in Bosso.
10.		Cooperatives	The cooperative societies and crop associations in the Maikunkele community.	Agricultural Business Cooperative Society (NIWAB)

11.	Secondary (Indirectly Affected Groups)	Project developers and Government Agencies	Representatives from the Niger State Government and relevant ministries.	Niger State Government Niger State Government
12.		Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs	Advocacy groups focused on land rights, rural development, and environmental protection.	Poverty Alleviation for the Poor Initiative
13.		Private Sector Representatives	Agro-processing firms, financial institutions, input suppliers, and logistics companies involved in agricultural value chains.	Flour Mills of Nigeria (FMN) Niger Foods Security Systems and Logistics Company Limited Interested farmers within and outside Maikunkele Input suppliers, and logistics companies within and outside Maikunkele
14.		Development Partners	International organizations and donor agencies supporting agricultural transformation and rural development.	AfDB, the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Niger State Government

3.4 Stakeholders matrix

The stakeholders' matrix is presented in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Stakeholders' Matrix

Stakeholder Group	Project Interest	Level of Influence	Engagement Approach
PAPs/PAHs	High	High	Direct meetings, surveys
Community Members	High	Medium	Public forums
Traditional Leaders	High	High	Consultations, dialogue
Local Government Officials	Medium	High	Formal meetings
State Government Agencies	Medium	High	Workshops, briefings
CSOs/NGOs	Low	Medium	Stakeholder workshops
Private Sector	Low	Medium	One-on-one meetings
Women and Youth Groups	High	Medium	Focus group discussions

3.5 Consultation Approaches and Activities Conducted

The consultation process was designed to ensure inclusivity, allowing diverse stakeholders to actively participate and contribute to the RAP planning. A multi-tiered engagement approach was adopted, combining formal and informal consultation methods to capture a wide range of perspectives.

3.5.1 Community Meetings and Public Consultations

Public forums were organized in project-affected villages to provide communities with information about the Agro Transformation Center and the LRP. These meetings served as platforms for PAPs to express concerns, ask questions, and suggest potential livelihood restoration strategies.

- **Number of Meetings Held:** three (3) community consultations were conducted within the affected settlements.
- **Participants:** Approximately 90 stakeholders attended, including farmers, traders, traditional leaders, youth, and women's groups.
- **Key Topics Discussed:**
 - Scope and objectives of the Agro-Industrial Hub.

- Potential impacts on agricultural lands and access to natural resources.
- Proposed livelihood restoration measures and capacity-building programs.
- Availability of alternative land for farming and support for economic diversification.
- Grievances redress mechanisms to address disputes or complaints.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

To obtain more in-depth perspectives, three (3) focus group discussions were conducted with specific groups to understand their unique vulnerabilities and adaptation needs.

- FGDs with Farmers: Explored concerns about land availability, crop production, and potential alternative farming models.
- FGDs with Women's Groups: Addressed gender-specific livelihood impacts and potential support for small businesses, handicrafts, and agro-processing initiatives.
- FGDs with Youth Groups: Focused on employment opportunities, vocational training, and agribusiness potential.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Structured interviews were conducted with key informants, including government officials, agricultural experts, and business leaders, to gather insights on policy frameworks, technical assistance programs, and market linkages for livelihood restoration.

3.6 Household Socioeconomic Surveys and Socioeconomic Sampling Approach

Two types of questionnaires were administered – Household and community-based. The household questionnaires were administered to 1,250 willing homesteads within a 250m² sphere of influence with the total household of 1,740. A total of 900 questionnaires were retrieved. The study recorded a 64% community questionnaire retrieval success. Generally, the population of females is greater than males in the community. The household questionnaire was administered to the households in the Maikunkele community using a random sampling method. In terms of content, the materials are the sociocultural resources of the community and demographic issues including population size and growth, age and sex distribution, and adult literacy. Others are such

indicators of the quality of life as the quality of housing, access to potable water, availability of functional infrastructural amenities, livelihood activities and patterns, and income levels. Health facilities, disease prevalence and nutrition were also studied. Additionally, the study discussed the perceptions, concerns and expectations of residents and established the proposed project's potential impacts, and impact enhancement and mitigation measures. Apart from the questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted with members of the communities. These included the Traditional Clan Council, the Women Group, the Youth Council, health workers (where such exist) and teachers in the public and private primary schools (where such exist). To achieve this, some of the enumerators were drawn from the Project Communities who are familiar with the area makeup and able to speak the local languages. Residents had been informed in advance of the household socio-economic survey regarding its purpose and process and were assured that participation was completely voluntary and that the results would not identify the response of specific households.



Plate 3.1A: Stakeholders consultation with the men groups



Plate 3.1b: FGD with the farmers and community members



Plate 3.1C: Consultation with the youth group

3.7 Training Needs Assessment and Capacity-Building Workshops

Capacity-building sessions were organized to identify the skills and training needs of affected persons. These assessments helped shape programs on:

- Modern farming techniques (e.g., climate-smart agriculture, irrigation methods).
- Agro-processing and value addition.
- Microenterprise development and financial literacy.

3.8 Stakeholder Feedback and Key Concerns

During consultations, several key concerns emerged, including:

6. Land Displacement: thirteen (13) Farmer expressed concerns about the loss of agricultural land and requested access to alternative farmland or compensation.

7. **Employment and Livelihood Diversification:** Youth groups emphasized the need for job creation, vocational training, and access to agribusiness opportunities.
8. **Market Access and Value Chains:** Traders and cooperatives highlighted challenges related to selling farm produce and requested improved storage and processing facilities.
9. **Financial Assistance and Credit Access:** Many farmers and small business owners requested microfinance support and agricultural loans to sustain their businesses.
10. **Environmental and Social Sustainability:** Community leaders stressed the importance of preserving natural resources, including water sources and biodiversity.

3.8.1 Integration of Stakeholder Inputs into RAP

Based on stakeholder feedback, the following adjustments were made to the RAP:

- **Land-Based Livelihood Restoration:** Alternative farmland was identified for farmers, along with land preparation and input support.
- **Employment and Skills Development:** A job placement program was designed to integrate local labour into the Agro-Industrial Hub.
- **Financial Support Mechanisms:** The LRP includes access to soft loans and grants for affected persons.
- **Agro-Processing and Market Linkages:** Investment in storage and value chain development has been prioritized.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE FINDINGS

4.1 Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Findings of the Maikunkele Community and the Project Affected Persons (PAPS)

The socio-economic baseline study findings are organized around the following sub-sections:

- ✓ Traditional Governance
- ✓ Demographics of the Maikunkele community
- ✓ History of Maikunkele Community
- ✓ Socioeconomic sampling approach (including Household heads);
- ✓ Age demography and gender of household head
- ✓ Marital status of head of household
- ✓ Household Size
- ✓ Ethnic Composition;
- ✓ Religious affiliation
- ✓ Existing infrastructure
- ✓ Educational attainment
- ✓ Access to potable
- ✓ Households main source of energy
- ✓ Household construction material
- ✓ Roofing material
- ✓ Walling material
- ✓ Flooring material
- ✓ Household waste management
- ✓ Household facilities
- ✓ Economics and livelihood of households
- ✓ Household income levels
- ✓ Constraints to livelihood of respondent
- ✓ Access to the project site
- ✓ Communication facilities
- ✓ Health

- ✓ Land planning and uses
- ✓ Cultural heritage resources
- ✓ Gender issues
- ✓ Child labour;
- ✓ Agriculture and land use;
- ✓ Social services and knowledge about the project.

4.1.1 Traditional Governance

The traditional governance system in Maikunkele, operates alongside the modern administrative structure. Traditional leaders play a crucial role in maintaining cultural heritage, resolving local disputes, and fostering community development. The Village Head of Maikunkele Gabas is Alhaji Abubakar Ahmadu Shaba, who oversees traditional affairs and represents the interests of the local people. At the district level, Mallam Mua'zu Laka serves as the District Head of Bosso, which includes Maikunkele under its jurisdiction. His leadership ensures the coordination of various traditional rulers within the LGA, working in harmony with government authorities to promote stability and progress. These traditional leaders play a vital role in upholding customs, preserving indigenous governance structures, and collaborating with local government institutions for the overall development of the community.

4.1.2 Demography

Maikunkele is a town which serves as the administrative headquarters of Bosso LGA and is situated along the Minna-Zungeru road, making it a strategic settlement within the state. Geographically, Maikunkele is located near Minna, the state capital, providing it with access to key infrastructural and economic activities in the region. As of 2015, Maikunkele had an estimated population of 1,740 residents within an area of approximately 0.428 square kilometers, resulting in a population density of about 4,069 people per square kilometer. According to demographic estimates, Maikunkele had a population of approximately 1,740 individuals as of 2015, with a fairly balanced gender distribution—about 50.7% male and 49.3% female.

4.1.3 History of the People

Maikunkele has a rich history deeply rooted in the traditions of the Gwari (Gbagyi) people, who are the original inhabitants of the area. The Gwari are known for their peaceful nature, agricultural expertise, and skill in pottery-making, and they have lived in the region for centuries. Historically, they settled in hilly and forested areas, which provided natural protection from external threats, and their governance was largely decentralized, with leadership structures based on village heads and elders rather than a centralized kingship system. With the arrival of British colonial rule, the region experienced significant administrative changes, particularly through the system of indirect rule, which placed more authority in the hands of the Hausa and Fulani rulers. Colonial infrastructure, such as roads, schools, and administrative offices, gradually integrated Maikunkele into the wider economic and governance structures of Nigeria. After Nigeria's independence in 1960, the area continued to develop, particularly due to its proximity to Minna, the state capital, which led to population growth and urban expansion.

Today, Maikunkele is a thriving community where the indigenous Gwari people live alongside settlers from various ethnic backgrounds. While agriculture remains a dominant economic activity, trade, commerce, and public sector employment have also become significant. Despite modernization and urbanization, the Gwari people of Maikunkele still hold on to their cultural heritage, celebrating their traditional festivals, maintaining their governance structures, and preserving their language and way of life. The town continues to grow, balancing its historical roots with contemporary development, making it a unique blend of tradition and progress.

4.1.4 Age Demography and Gender of Household Head

Table 4.1 provides details of the age demography and gender of household head.

Table 4.1: Respondent by age and gender in Maikunkele community and the PAPs

Age bracket (years)	Respondent in the project area		PAPs		NBS 2012	Household head	NBS , 2012
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Nigeria (Niger)		
0-18	210	230	-	-	(0-18)= 43.2	72.7	(Headed by Male) = 76.6%
19-39	360	315	11	-	(19-39)=40.2%	27.3	
40 – 60	270	251	2	-	(40-64)=10.9%	76.9 23.1	

Above 60	40	30	-	-	(65 and above)=5.7%.	74.1 25.9	(Headed by Female)=23.4 %
Total	880	826					

Source: ESIA report, 2024

The table presents data on respondents in the project area alongside national (NBS, 2012) and Niger State household headship statistics. In the project area, there were 880 male and 826 female respondents. Age distribution indicates that 180 males and 160 females fell within the 0–18 year’s category, which corresponds to 47.2% of the population according to NBS data. The 19–39 age groups had the highest number of respondents, with 360 males and 315 females, aligning with the NBS figure of 39.2%. In the 40–60 age bracket, 270 males and 251 females were recorded, representing 10.9% according to NBS. Respondents aged 60 and above were fewer, with 40 males and 30 females, consistent with the NBS figure of 2.6%. The 13 (thirteen) persons are those directly affected (economically displaced) in the project area as a result of the proposed project.

Household headship data show that nationally, 72.7% of households were male-headed and 27.3% female-headed, while Niger State reported slightly higher male headship at 76.9% and female headship at 23.1%. Overall, the national average for household headship was 76.6% male and 23.4% female. The respondent distribution in the project area, with a higher number of males across all age brackets, reflects the trend of male dominance seen in household headship both nationally and in Delta State. The significant proportion of respondents in the 19–39 age group also highlights a large economically active population, which may influence household dynamics and decision-making patterns.

4.1.5 Marital Status of Head of Household Head

The findings that about 70% of respondents are or were once married (existing marriages, widowed, or divorced) inform the PAC's sacred importance to the family union. The study also observed that 90% of failed marriages occurred within the first ten (10) years, lending credence to the need for counseling for young couples as a divorce antidote. The marital status of respondents of 70% (64% marital and 6% widowed) recorded in the project area is within the Nigerian average and the South-South average of 77.4% and 65.7%, respectively. The respondent population has

more widows than widowers. The median age bracket of the Single respondent population across all the PACs was about 25. The majority of them were of the male gender, while the females were primarily students, apprentices and single mothers.

Furthermore, 90% of the respondents in the project area practice monogamous marriages, above the Nigerian and South-South averages of 60.7 and 57.7%, respectively. The field work indicates that the PAPs head of household are married.

4.1.6 Household Size

The average household size is about 6 among the respondents is in tandem with the results obtained from NBS 2012 for Niger State. The household size of the PAPs is more than the NBS data.

4.1.7 Ethnic Composition

The ethnic composition of Maikunkele reflects the diverse cultural landscape of Niger State. The Gwari (Gbagyi) people are the indigenous ethnic group and form the majority in the area. They have a deep historical connection to the land and are known for their expertise in farming, pottery-making, and their peaceful nature. Over the years, Maikunkele has become home to several other ethnic groups due to migration, trade, and urban expansion. The Hausa and Fulani populations are also significant, particularly due to the historical influence of Islam and the Fulani jihad, which brought Hausa-Fulani rulers and traders into the region. Many Hausa and Fulani settlers engage in trade, cattle rearing, and other economic activities.

Additionally, other ethnic groups, such as the Nupe, Yoruba, Igbo, and Tiv, have settled in Maikunkele, contributing to its multicultural environment. The Nupe people are present due to their historical ties with Niger State, while the Yoruba and Igbo communities have established themselves mainly through business and trade. The Tiv people, known for their farming expertise, have also migrated to the area in search of agricultural opportunities. This ethnic diversity has shaped Maikunkele into a dynamic and culturally rich community, where different traditions, languages, and customs coexist. Despite their differences, the various ethnic groups interact through trade, intermarriage, and shared community life, contributing to the town's social and economic growth.

4.1.8 Religion

The religious composition of Maikunkele in reflects a blend of Islam, Christianity, and traditional African beliefs. Islam is the dominant religion, largely due to the influence of the Hausa and Fulani populations, as well as the spread of Islam through trade and the Fulani jihad of the 19th century. Many residents of Maikunkele practice Sunni Islam, with mosques serving as key centers for worship, education, and community gatherings. Islamic scholars and clerics play significant roles in both religious and social matters. Christianity is also widely practiced, especially among the Gwari (Gbagyi) people and other ethnic groups such as the Yoruba and Igbo settlers. Various Christian denominations, including Catholic, Anglican, and Pentecostal churches, are present in the area. Churches serve as places of worship and community engagement, contributing to social services such as education and healthcare.

Despite the prevalence of Islam and Christianity, traditional African beliefs remain influential, particularly among the indigenous Gwari people. Some still observe ancestral worship, nature-based spirituality, and cultural festivals that honor deities, spirits, and historical traditions. Even among those who have converted to Islam or Christianity, aspects of traditional customs and practices are often retained.

4.1.9 Existing Infrastructure

Ground trotting, information from questionnaires, and responses during FGDs revealed that the Maikunkele LGA in Niger State, Nigeria, has a variety of educational facilities serving its communities. In terms of educational institutions, the Niger State Universal Basic Education Board (NSUBEB) list several schools in the area, including:

- Maikunkele Central Primary School
- Government Day Secondary School Maikunkele
- Berol international School Maikunkele
- Maikunkele International School
- Al-Hikmah Islamic School
- Maikunkele Community Secondary School

These institutions provide primary and secondary education to the local population.

Regarding healthcare facilities, no health facility was censored in the community.



Plate 4.1: Educational facilities in the project area

4.1.10 Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of the people is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Respondent's Educational Status and facilities in the community

Educational attainment	% of respondent	% of the PAPs
No formal education	10.8	5
Primary	15.7	-
Secondary	17.5	2
CoE and polytechnic	20.4	-
University Degree	35.6	6

Source: EIA report, 2024

The table presents the educational attainment levels of respondents in Maikunkele, Bosso LGA, Niger State. The distribution indicates a varied educational background within the community. A relatively small portion of respondents (10.8%) reported having no formal education, suggesting a moderate level of literacy in the area. Primary education was completed by 15.7% of respondents, reflecting basic educational access but also highlighting a potential dropout rate before secondary

school. Secondary education accounted for the highest percentage, with 17.5% of respondents attaining this level, indicating that most individuals in the area have completed their basic academic foundation. Notably, 20.4% of respondents reported attending a college of education (CoE) or polytechnic, showing a significant interest in vocational and technical training, which is valuable for skill acquisition and employability. University degree holders made up 35.6% of respondents, demonstrating a reasonable level of academic advancement in the community. Overall, the data reflects a relatively educated population, with a strong concentration at the secondary and technical education levels, which may contribute to a skilled workforce. However, the 10.8% with no formal education suggests the need for further efforts to promote basic literacy and educational inclusion in the area. However, some of the PAPs are SSCE holders and Bsc. Holders while others have no formal education.

4.1.11 Access To Potable Water

Access to portable water encompasses the sources of water for domestic and other purposes. The PAC's potable water access is obtained chiefly via private boreholes (Table 4.7) complemented by the communally owned borehole.

Table 4.3: Access to Water Sources across the Project Area

Communal borehole	Surface water/Rain	Private well/borehole
2	0	10

Source: EIA report, 2024

The respondents rely primarily on community or privately owned boreholes to meet their water needs. The percentage of households with privately owned boreholes is closely linked to factors such as housing type, household construction materials, income levels, occupation, and educational status. While some households also utilize hand-dug wells, they often face concerns regarding water quality and seasonal fluctuations. Water vendors (Mai Ruwa) play a crucial role in water supply, especially for those without direct access to boreholes, delivering water in jerrycans or through tanker services. Notably, none of the respondents depend solely on surface water or rainwater for their daily water consumption. The 46.3% average of respondents with

access to potable water falls below the national average of 67.3% and the Niger State average of 62.7% (NBS, 2012). This disparity may be attributed to the semi-urban nature of the Project-Affected Community (PAC) and the relatively smaller sampling size. Additionally, none of the Project-Affected Persons (PAP) have borehole, underscoring the need for improved water infrastructure.

4.1.12 Households' Main Source Of Energy

Kerosene stoves, firewood and gas cookers were the most used energy sources for cooking. Generally, over 30% of the project area households use gas cookers for cooking their meals. Some respondent families' exclusive dependence on firewood for cooking speaks to its availability, overexploitation and low economic status. The limited use of electricity-powered devices for cooking is expected in semi-urban and rural communities with epileptic power supply. In addition, electricity was the least patronized energy source in the project area used for cooking.

Table 4.4: Household Main Source of Energy for cooking and lighting

Sources of Energy	Cooking				Lighting					
	Gas Cooker	Electric Cooker	Paraffin/ kerosene	Firewood (biomass)	PHCN	Solar	lamp	Candles	Generators	Torch light
Community	30	5	15	21	23	0	15	2	35	9

Source: EIA report, 2024

In the Maikunkele community, gas cooker (30 households) and firewood (21 households) are the main cooking fuels, while other options like kerosene (15 households) and electric cookers (5 households) are less common. For lighting, PHCN (23 households) is the primary source, but many rely on generators (35 households) due to power outages. Solar lamps are not in use, indicating limited adoption of renewable energy. The PAPs uses gas cooker and firewood (biomass) for cooking, and also PHCN and generators for lighting.

4.1.13 Household Construction Materials

Roofing, walling and flooring house materials were also studied. These parameters are an indirect index of the life quality of the respondent's populations.

Roofing Material

Iron sheets, asbestos and aluminium accounted for about 87% of the roofing materials. The least used roofing material is thatch, accounting for about 4%.

Table 4.5: Roofing Materials Used by Respondents

Material	% Roofing materials available in the community	% of roofing materials
Corrugated Iron Sheets	35	40
Asbestos	5	-
Aluminium roofing	45	60
Unroofed building	6	-
Thatch	9	-

Source: EIA report, 2024

In the community, aluminium roofing cover are the most common roofing material, used in 45% buildings, suggesting some investment in modern and long-lasting materials. Asbestos roofing is found on 5% buildings, though its use poses health risks. Corrugated iron sheets used in 35% buildings, indicating a preference for durable and affordable roofing. Thatch roofing, seen in 9% buildings, reflects traditional practices and limited resources. Additionally, 6% of the buildings remain unroofed, indicating ongoing construction or abandonment. All the PAPs in the area uses corrugated iron sheets and aluminium as roofing materials.



Plate 4.2: Roofing materials in the project area

Walling Material

Results of household walling materials (Table 4.10) revealed that mud, bricks and concrete were the walling material in the study area as revealed by the respondents.

Table 4.6: Walling materials of respondent houses in the project area

Walling Material Type	% composition	% composition for the PAPs
Mud	22	20
Concrete (blocks)	60	70
Bricks	10	10
Thatch	8	-
Bamboo	0.00	-

Source: EIA Report, 2024

The data on walling materials for the community shows that concrete blocks are the most commonly used in 60% of buildings, indicating a preference for durable and modern construction. Mud walls account for 22%, reflecting traditional building methods, bricks walls account for 10% likely due to affordability. Thatch walls are used in 8% of structures, representing a smaller portion

of traditional, temporary, or low-cost housing. Bamboo is not used at all (0.00%), suggesting it is not a common building material in the area. Overall, the dominance of concrete and bricks indicates a shift towards modern construction, though traditional materials like mud and thatch are still present. All of the PAPs were found to use concrete (blocks), bricks and mud as their walling materials.



Plate 4.3: Walling materials in the project area

Flooring Material

The data on flooring materials in the community shows that Ceramic tile is the most common, covering 65% of buildings, reflect modern housing trends and improved living standards. Concrete flooring, used in 24% of structures. Meanwhile, stone flooring account for 11%, highlighting the presence of traditional or lower-cost housing. Overall, the dominance of tiles and cement suggests a shift toward modern construction, with a smaller portion still relying on traditional flooring materials. It speaks to the number of vulnerable persons in the PACs. This also correlated income levels, educational status and lifetime exposure to types of flooring materials used by respondents. Some of the PAPs use ceramic tiles while others use concrete flooring and stone flooring.

Table 4.7: Flooring materials of respondent houses in the project area

Material type	% composition
Stone flooring	11
Ceramic Tiles	24
Concrete flooring	65

Source: EIA Report, 2024

4.1.14 Household Waste Management

Refuse Disposal

The respondents in the project area get rid of their solid wastes by two means: open dumping and burning. The prevalent refuse disposal method in the area is open dumping (100%). This indicates the unavailability of refuse disposing companies and if any exist, their inefficiency. The high percentage of respondents practising the Open dumping system could have influenced the prevalence of environmental/public health diseases in the area and some mammalian, herpetofauna and raptor species were censored in the study.

Sewage Disposal

Pour-flush toilet, pit latrine, soak-away pits, direct discharge into water and open defecation are the three sewage disposal practices revealed for the study area.

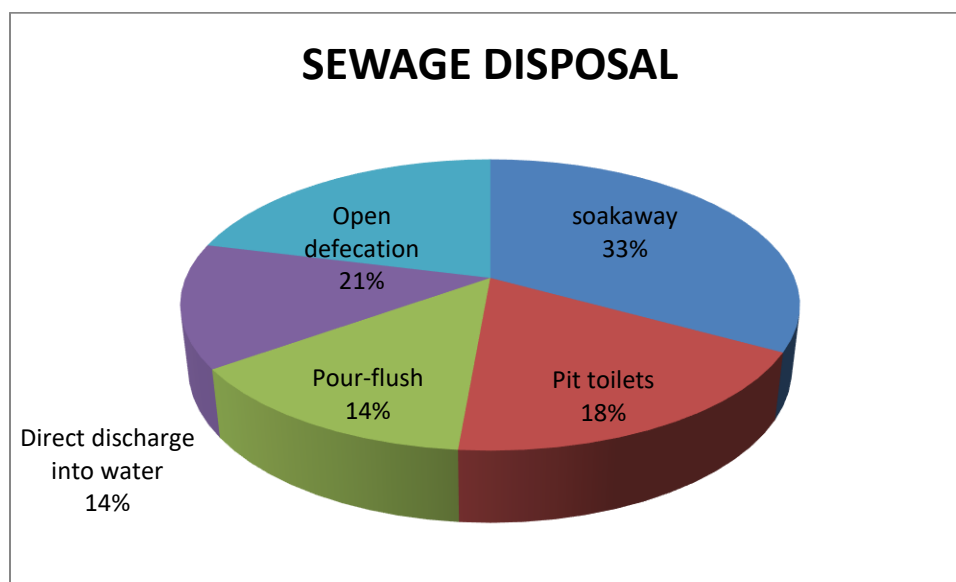


Figure 4.1: Sewage disposal methods by households

The figure shows the types of toilet facilities used in the community. soakaway are the most common, used by 33% of households, Pit toilets, used by 18%, pour-flush, used by 14%, direct discharge into the water used by 14% reflecting traditional practices or areas with limited water supply. However, 21% of households still practice open defecation (bush use), highlighting a public health concern and the need for improved sanitation facilities.

4.1.15 Household Facilities

Several facilities were surveyed among households within the project's sphere of influence. These include power generators, televisions, cars/trucks and refrigerators. Table 4.8 provides the household facilities used by the respondent populations in the project area.

Table 4.8: % Household Facilities among Respondents

Facilities	% usage in the area	% usage by the PAPs
Power generator	28	15
Gas/ Kerosene stove	35	5
Refrigerator	10	4
Television	15	7
Radio/cassette/music system	30	10
Car/Truck	17	21
Motor Cycle	12	18
Bicycle	4	1
House in town	0	1
Land in town	0	1

**N/B The percentage may exceed 100% as some respondents may possess more than one household facility. Source: MCNL, 2025

The table presents the percentage usage of various facilities in the area, reflecting the community's level of access to household amenities and assets. Radio/cassette/music systems (30%) are the most commonly owned, indicating their importance for information and entertainment. Television (15%) and gas/kerosene stoves (35%) are also popular, reflecting moderate access to media and cooking technology. Refrigerators (10%) and power generators (28%) are less common, possibly due to cost or unreliable electricity supply. Ownership of land in town (0%) slightly surpasses houses in town (0%), suggesting more investment in land than housing. For transportation, ownership rates are relatively low, with motorcycles (12%) and cars/trucks (10%) tied, while bicycles (3%) are the least common, indicating limited access to personal transport options. Overall, the data reflects moderate access to basic facilities, with room for improvement in transportation and housing assets. The PAPs have all basic household facilities.

4.1.16 Economics and Livelihoods of Households

Occupation

The occupational structure of households in Maikunkele reflects a mix of agricultural, commercial, artisanal, and public sector employment. The majority of the population is engaged in subsistence and commercial farming, cultivating crops such as Maize, Yam, Guinea corn, Groundnut, Cassava, Millet, Cocoyam, Beans and Yam and Soyabeans. Livestock farming, including poultry, Goat, cow, sheep, Cattle rearing, also serves as a vital source of income for many households. Trading is another significant occupation in Maikunkele, with residents involved in the sale of farm produce, household goods, and artisanal products. Local markets serve as economic hubs where traders interact with buyers from within and outside the community. Women play a dominant role in petty trading, food processing, and retail businesses.

The artisanal sector is also a key component of the local economy, with residents working as welders, carpenters, mechanics, and tailors. Many young people are engaged in motorcycle transport (Okada), which serves as a primary means of transportation and a source of daily income. Construction work, including masonry and laboring, provides additional employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers. A smaller percentage of the population is employed in the public and private sectors, working as teachers, civil servants, healthcare workers, and administrative staff in local businesses. Some residents are also engaged in religious and community leadership roles, which provide a means of livelihood through voluntary contributions and honorariums. Although, all PAPs are farmers and in addition engages in different activities.

Household Income Levels

The income-generating activities of the people in the project area include crop farming, trading, artisanship, livestock rearing, civil service and self-employment. The survey assessed household income levels to determine economic vulnerability. Table. 4.9 shows the monthly income level of the respondent in the project area.

Table 4.9: PAPs monthly income flow

Mr. James Aliyu	70,001 - 100,000
Abubakar Musa	80,000 - 100,000
Garba Gunduma	80,000 - 100,000

Yakubu Garba	70,001 - 100,000
Musa Buhari	150,001 - 200,000
Usman Musa	>200,000
Shehu Musa	150,001 - 200,000
Adamu Musa	>200,000
Hamza Garba	150,001 - 200,000
Sani kabiru Garba	>200,000
Aminu Garba	150,001 - 200,000
Umaru Audu	70,001 - 100,000
Umaru Musa	>200,000

Note: Other demographic and socioeconomic information about the PAPs such as: Age, Sex, Marital Status, occupation, etc., are provided in the PAPs summary matrix.

4.1.17 Constraints to Livelihood of Respondents

Table 4.10 presents constraints to livelihood in the project area.

Table 4.10: Constraints to Livelihood Activities in the project area

Constraints	% Composition
Insufficient land	12
Poor Quality land	10
Low water quality	8
Lack of inputs	14
Lack of capital	20
Lack of storage facilities	10
Low processing capacity/power supply	12
Inadequate extension	7
Poor marketing channel	7

Source: MHNL 2025

Respondent household heads blame constraints on livelihood on mainly access to funds, lack of storage facilities and poor marketing channels. Others include; poor roads, absence of extension services, etc. These findings are unexpected in agrarian communities; however, they are consistent with NBS data from 2012. These problems justify prioritizing a SAPZ project over other alternatives in the area.

4.1.18 Communication Facilities

The people in the project area can access mobile communication through fixed wireless lines provided by communication service providers like MTN, GLO, AIRTEL, and 9MOBILE. The area has no postal services, but the inhabitants obtain news via radio, television, and other digital devices.

4.1.19 Health

This section presents the baseline health data based on information generated from sampled groups in the study area. Data obtained were subsequently compared with state and National data and available averages.

Health Facilities

No health facility was censored in the study area. The grossly inadequate health facilities pose grave concerns to people's health status, as exemplified by the prevalence of Malaria, Fever, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Typhoid fever, Diarrhea/Vomiting, and Eye ailments. The inadequacies in quality health care delivery and its absence in some other communities blossom inevitably herbal homes and healers.

Prevalence of Diseases in the Study Area

This study was conducted via a key informant interview. It was revealed that the most prevalent diseases affecting all age groups in the area are Malaria Fever (50%), Typhoid Fever (35), Diarrhoea/vomiting (25%) and Eye problems (5%). Other common ailments include Worm Infestation, Diabetes Mellitus, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection, and Arthritis. The prevalence of these diseases points to breeding grounds for the disease-carrying vectors. Recall that indiscriminate refuse disposal is prevalent in the area, which serves as proliferation grounds for these vectors, indicating a non-hygienic environment. This baseline data was factored into impact mitigation. These prevalent diseases were also reported by the PAPs.

Traditional Medical Practice

The practice of traditional medicine is common in the area. Their practices involve herbs, body charms, body massaging and scarification. Traditional birth attendants are popular. About 70% of respondents claimed they have either visited or are still visiting herbal homes for medical recipes

and treatments. The high patronage of traditional medicines could be attributed to inadequate medical centres and religious beliefs.

Sexual Activities and Knowledge of Sexually Transmissible Infections (STI)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have become a very important public health concern in Nigeria. However, there are no data on sexual practices, knowledge and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs) in the study area. Therefore, several questions were included in this study to ascertain their awareness of these health problems. Both men and women were asked about their sexual practices. They were also asked about what they believed was the mode of transmission of HIV and where they sought treatment for STIs. Condom use and availability were also reported. Expectedly, the respondents did not disclose information on the number of sexual partners they keep.

Condom Availability and Use

Condoms serve as an excellent barrier to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections. Respondents were asked about condom use. The data presented is limited to those who have had sexual intercourse. Condoms were readily available in over 90% of the chemist stores. However, the average number used weekly could not be accurately verified. A survey across the project area indicated that overall, less than 50% of males and 65% of females above 18 had never used a condom before, while over 28% of males and 10% of females within the age bracket of (20-30) claimed they used condoms only occasionally, mainly either for prevention of pregnancy or STI. Only less than 15% of sexually active males and 2% of females use a condom (i.e. during every episode of sexual intimacy).

Immunization Status in Children

The proportion of children under five years old immunized against DPT, BCG, OPV, and Measles was 68%. This figure was relatively within the national target of 70%. This is owed partly to the non-hygienic environment and dominant diseases in the area. Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) was the most commonly received vaccine in the project community. This may partly be due to the OPV given during the National Immunization Days (NIDs) set aside by the Federal Ministry of Health through the National Programme on Immunization every year. Each child below five years is

expected to receive two drops of OPV during each round of NID. The poor record of immunization indicates the poor routine immunization practice.

4.1.20 Land Planning and Uses

Land ownership in the project area is either by community or family. However, under the Public Lands Acquisition Law, the state government may acquire land compulsorily for public purposes from individual landowners subject to the payment of compensation to such landowners. Grazing activities are also practised in the area by the Fulani pastoralists.

The residential areas and the surrounding sub-places consist primarily of single-unit residential homes surrounded by farmlands.

4.1.21 Cultural Heritage Resources

Several heritage sites exist in Maikunkele, including a marked sacred groove. However, access was not granted to these sites.

4.1.22 Gender Issues

Gender dynamics significantly influence access to resources, employment opportunities, and economic participation within the area. Women play a vital role in farming, agro-processing, and local trade, yet they often face considerable barriers that limit their full involvement in decision-making and economic activities. One of the most pressing challenges is limited access to land, as traditional customs and inheritance laws frequently prevent women from owning or controlling property. Without land ownership, many women struggle to secure financial support from banks or other lending institutions, restricting their ability to invest in agricultural expansion or agro-processing ventures. Additionally, women are often underrepresented in leadership roles, making it difficult for them to influence policies or advocate for their needs in land use, compensation, and employment-related discussions.

Beyond land ownership, economic inequality is further exacerbated by limited access to credit, agricultural inputs, and extension services. Financial institutions often require collateral that many women do not possess, making it difficult for them to obtain loans for investment in farming or agribusiness. Similarly, disparities in education and vocational training hinder women's ability to

transition into mechanized agriculture or technical roles in agro-processing industries. Many are confined to lower-paying, labor-intensive jobs that offer little career advancement. Additionally, unpaid domestic labor, including childcare and household responsibilities, further limits the time and energy women can dedicate to income-generating activities. Addressing these gender disparities requires targeted interventions such as access to land ownership, credit schemes tailored for women and vocational training programs that equip them with skills relevant to agro-processing. Creating flexible work arrangements that accommodate domestic responsibilities can also enhance women's participation in economic activities.

4.1.23 Child Labour

The census survey also sought to find out if children under the age of 14 years are engaged in farming activities. From the survey, it was revealed that almost 10.5 percent of the children in the project area are engaged in farming, hawking activities. Indeed, it is not uncommon to see children accompanying their parents to the farm to provide various forms of support. However, these activities do not constitute child labour since the nature of the work does not impact the children's education, health, and well-being.

It is worth noting that Nigerian law sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years and at 13 years for light work. Light work is defined as work that is not harmful to the health or development of a child and does not affect the child's attendance or ability to benefit from school. The law stipulates that children 15 years and older, or children who have completed basic education, can work as apprentices if the craftsman provides food, training, and a safe and healthy work environment.

Children under 18 years may not engage in night work between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. The law prohibits persons less than 18 years from engaging in hazardous labor, which includes work in mines or quarries; at sea; in bars, hotels, or places of entertainment; in manufacturing that involves chemicals; in places that operate machinery; or in any job that involves carrying heavy loads. Employers, who violate any of the above provisions regulating children's employment, with the exception of those related to apprenticeships, are subject to a fine and/or 2 years of imprisonment.

Employers who operate in the formal sector must keep a register with the dates of birth or apparent ages of the children they employ; failure to keep this register is punishable by a fine.

4.1.24 Agriculture and Land Use

Agriculture is the foundation of local livelihoods, with large portions of land dedicated to crop cultivation, livestock farming, and agro-processing activities. Staple crops such as cassava, yam, maize, and oil palm play a vital role in food security and income generation, while livestock farming, including poultry, goat, and cattle rearing, further supports economic activities. Key informant interviews with local farmers indicated that the government has gainfully acquired the land (see Annex 4) whereas the establishment of an agricultural processing hub offers opportunities for enhanced productivity and value addition, it also poses challenges related to land use and resource management.

The expansion of industrial activities may impact traditional farming practices, highlighting the need for strategic interventions to ensure a balance between development and agricultural sustainability. Land tenure systems significantly influence land access and ownership, with many farming communities relying on customary land rights. This means that land acquisition for development projects must be approached with sensitivity to avoid displacement and economic hardship. Farmers who depend on their land for subsistence and commercial agriculture may struggle to adapt if alternative farmland is not provided or if compensation is inadequate to support their transition to new economic activities.

To maintain agricultural productivity, affected farmers should be supported with alternative land, improved agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and high-yield seeds, and technical training on modern farming techniques. Sustainable land management practices, such as agroforestry, soil conservation, and climate-smart agriculture, should be promoted to enhance long-term productivity and environmental resilience. Additionally, linking smallholder farmers to the agro-processing hub through cooperative models and contract farming arrangements can provide stable market opportunities and ensure continued agricultural prosperity. The PAPs uses land for agricultural purposes.

4.1.25 Social Services and Knowledge about the Project

Access to essential social services is critical in ensuring the well-being and economic stability of communities affected by development projects. Education, healthcare, water supply, and transportation infrastructure all play a significant role in shaping livelihood opportunities. The establishment of an agricultural-processing hub has the potential to improve social services, but strategic planning is necessary to ensure that these benefits reach the local population effectively. Strengthening educational institutions and expanding vocational training programs will equip individuals with the necessary skills to participate in agro-processing industries. Schools should be adequately resourced to ensure that young people and adults have access to quality education that enhances their employability.

Healthcare services must also be improved to cater to the expanding workforce and general community needs. Increased access to maternal and child health services, disease prevention programs, and affordable healthcare will contribute to better health outcomes. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure must be upgraded to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and enhance overall public health. Investments in road networks and transportation facilities will facilitate the movement of goods and services, promoting trade and economic activities.

Raising community awareness about the agricultural-processing hub is essential to fostering support and ensuring active participation. Many residents may lack adequate information about the project's objectives, potential benefits, and implications. Transparent stakeholder engagement through community meetings, consultations, and public forums will help build trust and clarify any misconceptions. Disseminating information through local media, digital platforms, and printed materials will further enhance awareness. Additionally, involving community representatives in key decision-making processes related to employment, land use, and environmental management will promote inclusivity and reduce resistance to change. Implementing capacity-building programs tailored to the needs of the local population will also help maximize the socio-economic benefits of the project.

CHAPTER 5

IMPACTS ON PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS, PROJECT-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND NEARBY COMMUNITIES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the potential impacts (Table 5.1) of the Agro-Industrial Hub project in the Maikunkele community on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), Project-Affected Households (PAHs), the Maikunkele community and the nearby communities. The impacts are categorized into positive and negative effects, covering economic, social, environmental, and cultural dimensions. The impacts are categorized into the preconstruction, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed project. The impact assessment is based on data from socio-economic surveys, stakeholder consultations, environmental assessments, and participatory rural appraisals.

5.1 Positive Impacts

The implementation of the AIH project is expected to bring numerous benefits to the community and its surroundings. These positive impacts will enhance economic activities, improve infrastructure, and strengthen social well-being.

Table 5.1: Positive Impacts

Impact Category	Preconstruction Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
POSITIVE IMPACTS			
Economic Opportunities and Livelihood Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will generate at least 150 preconstruction jobs, including surveyors, engineers, and environmental specialists. - Market assessment studies will identify at least five key economic sectors for local business integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will create over 300 jobs (70% unskilled, 30% skilled), with at least 50% of unskilled positions reserved for residents. - The project will increase local business revenue by 25%, as suppliers provide raw materials, food, and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent employment of 200 workers for facility operations, maintenance, and logistics. - Agricultural trade volumes are expected to grow by 40%, supported by improved access roads and processing facilities.
Infrastructure Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and planning of access roads and water supply systems. - Conducting feasibility studies for infrastructure expansion. - Identifying communities requiring essential utilities. - Collaborating with stakeholders for infrastructure development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of internal road networks. - Installation of three boreholes for community water supply. - Establishment of market sheds for local commerce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous maintenance of roads, power, and water systems, reducing travel time by 30% for local farmers and businesses. - 15% increase in trade volume due to improved logistics.

Impact Category	Preconstruction Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Social Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs. - Assessment of educational and healthcare requirements. - Engagement with local leaders to determine community priorities. - Integration of measures to mitigate social impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Execution of CSR initiatives, including schools, healthcare centers, and scholarship programs to at least 2 members of the community. - Enhancement of recreational and cultural facilities within the community. - Expansion of community health outreach programs. - Implementation of gender empowerment initiatives and support for at least 20 women entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained investment in healthcare and education through project-generated revenue. - Sponsorship of local events and community initiatives. - Enhancement of programs aimed at building community resilience. - Expansion of educational opportunities linked to the project.
Agricultural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with agricultural extension services. - Baseline survey of agricultural activities. - Identification of potential farm support programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training programs on modern farming techniques. - Provision of improved seeds and farm inputs. - Development of irrigation and mechanization programs. - Establishment of agricultural cooperatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to improved farming inputs and cooperative development. - Establishment of farm-to-market linkages. - Integration of climate-smart agriculture techniques. - Support for agro-processing initiatives.

Impact Category	Preconstruction Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
	- Planning for sustainable land use post-project.		
Technology Transfer & Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of five core skill gaps within the local workforce. - Partnerships with two technical institutions for training programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of at least 20 youths in construction, electrical works, and equipment operation. - Establishment of an apprenticeship program engaging at least 20 students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a certification program for project-trained workers, improving employability. - Introduction of digital technologies in agricultural value chains.
Improved Governance & Institutional Capacity	- Stakeholder workshops to strengthen local governance frameworks for environmental and social impact management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of 50 local government officials in regulatory oversight and project monitoring. - Implementation of transparency and anti-corruption policies in procurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of local government institutions through continued technical assistance. - Enhancement of legal and policy frameworks for sustainable land use.

5.2 Negative Impacts

Although the project offers numerous benefits, it may also lead to some negative impacts, especially during the construction and early operational phases. These challenges could affect the economy, environment, and local communities. Recognizing these risks is crucial for implementing effective mitigation measures.

Table 5.2: Negative Impacts

NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND RISKS				
Economic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land acquisition leading to livelihood displacement planning. - Risk of speculative land buying and price inflation. - Potential short-term job losses before the project starts. - Disruption of local businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of farmland (277.595ha) affecting 13 PAPs/PAHs. - Inflation due to increased demand for goods and services. - Unequal employment opportunities leading to social rifts. - Strain on local markets due to workforce increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long-term economic shifts affecting local businesses and land users in the area. - Dependency on the project-driven economy. - Risk of inflation from continuous economic activities. - Potential neglect of traditional occupations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible economic downturn after project closure. - Loss of income for project-dependent businesses. - Market fluctuations due to workforce reduction. - Transition challenges for affected workers.
Food Security Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential reduction in available agricultural land as a result of the AIH. - Displacement of farming communities. - Increased food prices due to demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruptions in food supply chains. - Soil degradation affecting crop yields as a result of waste disposal. - Competition for land between agriculture and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in agricultural production patterns. - Increased reliance on market-based food sources. - Introduction of cash crops replacing food crops. - Reduction in subsistence farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary food shortages due to economic adjustments. - Slow recovery of agricultural land. - Possible food supply disruptions.

	- Loss of traditional farming knowledge.	- Loss of grazing land for livestock.		- Post-project reestablishment of farming activities.
Psychosocial & Mental Health Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anxiety over displacement and uncertainty. - Stress related to changes in livelihood. - Fear of cultural erosion due to project influence. - Psychological burden on vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased stress due to work pressures on the project workforce. - Social conflicts among members of the community and the workforce leading to mental health issues as a result of grievances. - Gender-based violence risks. - Emotional strain on displaced families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustment difficulties for long-term project workers. - Mental health issues from job-related stress for the workers. - Social integration challenges for the incoming workers. - Family disruptions due to employment shifts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychological impact of sudden economic changes. - Coping challenges for displaced workers. - Loss of social networks post-project. - Need for post-project psychosocial support programs.
Water Resource Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased demand for water resources. - Planning for alternative water sources. - Risks of water contamination from preliminary works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy water usage for construction needs. - Pollution from construction runoff. - Disruptions to local water supply systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous water consumption by the AIH impacting local resources. - Water contamination risks from operational waste. - Changes in hydrological patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in water demand post-project. - Potential contamination from decommissioning waste. - Restoration of natural water sources.

	- Community concerns over water availability.	- Increased competition for water among stakeholders.	- Strain on groundwater resources.	- Assessment of long-term water quality impacts.
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CHAPTER SIX COMPENSATION STRATEGY

6.1 Introduction

The compensation strategy for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project in Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, has been designed to ensure fair, transparent, and adequate compensation for all forms of livelihood assets affected by the project. This strategy aligns with national legislation, international standards and principles of fairness, equity, and cultural sensitivity. The goal is to improve, but if we cannot improve, restore the livelihood of PAPs and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) while minimizing social and economic disruptions.

6.1.1 Land Tenure System

The proposed project site in Bosso, in line with Niger State's traditional and developmental policy, is located on communal land, as required for all publicly funded projects in the area. Since the land is communal, the traditional leadership allocates it annually to community members for farming, with a five-year renewable tenure before it is reassigned. Under this arrangement, compensation for economic activities is paid to the crop owners, while compensation for the land is paid to the community's traditional leadership or development union. This was the approach Niger State adopted for land acquisition before the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. This explains why land valuation was not conducted for this site, as a Certificate of Occupancy already exists. Upon receipt of the land fees, the funds are distributed in a **60:40 ratio** between the Development Union and the traditional leadership.

6.2 Objectives of the Compensation Strategy

The specific objectives of this compensation strategy include:

- **Timely and Fair Compensation:** Ensuring prompt and adequate compensation for livelihood assets for the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).
- **Full Replacement Cost Principle:** Providing compensation that reflects the full replacement value of all affected assets.
- **Sustainable Livelihood Restoration:** Supporting PAPs in rebuilding and improving their livelihoods in a long-term, sustainable manner.

- Legal and International Compliance: Adhering to national regulations and international best practices in land acquisition and compensation.
- Transparency and Community Engagement: Upholding accountability and ensuring active participation of stakeholders throughout the compensation process.
- Support for Vulnerable Groups: Providing targeted assistance to mitigate the disproportionate impact on vulnerable individuals and households.

6.3 Principles Guiding the Compensation Strategy

The compensation process follows key guiding principles to achieve fairness, sustainability, and community buy-in:

8. Equity and Fairness: All PAPs will receive compensation commensurate with the value of their lost assets and livelihood potential.
9. Replacement Cost: Compensation for physical assets (e.g. crops, etc) will be based on replacement cost without depreciation.
10. Timeliness: Compensation payments will be made before project implementation.
11. Participatory Approach: The PAPs, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders will participate in the valuation, negotiation, and payment processes.
12. Transparency: Clear communication of eligibility criteria, valuation methodologies, and payment processes to all stakeholders.
13. Vulnerability Consideration: Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups such as (Elderly (65+ years without support), Female-headed households (especially widowed/divorced); People with disabilities; Chronically ill persons; Orphaned youth (under 25, without parental support); Low-income earners (below national poverty line); Indigenous or minority ethnic groups (where applicable)).
14. Legal Compliance: Adherence to Nigerian land use and acquisition laws and relevant international standards.

6.4 Categories of Affected Assets and Compensation Approaches

The AIH project will impact various assets and land use rights. These assets have been categorized into the following:

Crops

The project site contains crops that are vital to the livelihoods of local farmers. However, these crops shall be harvested before the commencement of the project. Hence a transitional support shall be given to the farmers to enable them move to their new farm lands see Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Estimated Crop Compensation Rates

S/N	Farmer Name	Transitional support (₦)
1	James Aliyu	500,000
2	Abubakar Musa	500,000
3	Garba Gunduma	500,000
4	Yakubu Garba	500,000
5	Musa Buhari	500,000
6	Usman Musa	500,000
7	Shehu Musa	500,000
8	Adamu Musa	500,000
9	Hamza Garba	500,000
10	Sani kabiru Garba	500,000
11	Aminu Garba	500,000
12	Umaru Audu	500,000
13	Umaru Musa	500,000
Total (₦)		6,500,000

Note: The Niger State Government provides fertilizers and seedlings annually for farmers cross the state. Hence, the 500,000 naira transitional support is for transportation and other inconveniences for the farmers as they relocates to their new farm lands.

6.5 Structures and Improvements

There is no structural improvement on the proposed land. Hence, no compensation is planned structurally.

6.6 Eligibility and Entitlement Framework

Eligibility for compensation is determined based on asset ownership or use rights before the project's cut-off date. The eligibility categories include:

- Landowners: Individuals or groups with legal or customary land tenure.

- Occupants without Legal Titles: Individuals using land without formal titles or recognizable customary rights but can prove to have occupied the land for 6 months prior to cut-off-date.

Table 6.2: Entitlement Matrix

Category of Affected Persons	Type of Loss	Entitlements	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement Levels	Responsible Agency	Timeline	Budget Allocation (₦)
Tenant Farmers	There are no economic trees and no loss of crops as the crops will be harvested before the commencement of the proposed project.	Transitional support	Lease agreement or proof of tenancy	Transitional support (₦500,000)	Niger State Government	Within 3 months	6,500,000 (Table 6.1)

Note: The transitional support for the tenant farmers (₦500,000) is to ensure temporary income while they establish farming activities in their new location and or to provide monthly stipends to cover their basic needs till they are fully established on the new farming site. Importantly, the Niger State Government provides fertilizers and seedlings annually for farmers cross the state.

6.7 Compensation Payment Process

The compensation payment process will follow these steps:

6. Asset Inventory and Valuation: Conduct an asset survey with community participation to document affected assets.
7. Verification and Disclosure: Validate survey results with PAPs and disclose compensation entitlements.
8. Agreement and Documentation: Sign compensation agreements detailing the payment amount and method.
9. Payment Disbursement: Make payments through bank transfers or certified checks to ensure transparency.
10. Monitoring and Appeals: Monitor payment processes and provide PAPs with access to grievance mechanisms if disputes arise.

6.8 Assessment and Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

Special consideration (see section 7.5) will be given to vulnerable groups such as (Elderly (65+ years without support), Female-headed households (especially widowed/divorced); People with disabilities; Chronically ill persons; Orphaned youth (under 25, without parental support); Low-income earners (below national poverty line); Indigenous or minority ethnic groups (where applicable))

- Women-headed households – Access to livelihood training and tailored financial literacy programs.
- Elderly persons (65years +) – Direct payment support and relocation assistance.
- Persons with disabilities – Priority access to livelihood restoration programs.

However, none of the PAPs were identified as vulnerable based on the criteria above.

CHAPTER SEVEN

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

7.1 Introduction

The establishment of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, is expected to impact the livelihoods of several Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs). This chapter presents strategies for restoring and enhancing livelihoods, ensuring that PAPs and PAHs can rebuild their existing means of income or transition to new, sustainable economic activities. These initiatives emphasize equity, inclusivity, and sustainability to reduce disruptions and maximize long-term benefits. The program aligns with Nigeria's agricultural and social development policies and incorporates insights from stakeholder consultations.

7.2 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Initiatives

The primary objectives of the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives include:

- Restoring PAPs' livelihoods to at least their pre-project conditions or improving them.
- Offering alternative income-generating opportunities to enhance economic diversification.
- Building skills and capacities to boost both agricultural productivity and non-farm enterprises.
- Ensuring vulnerable groups have equal access to livelihood restoration programs.
- Supporting sustainable community economic development by integrating agricultural value chains.

7.3 Guiding Principles for Livelihood Restoration

The livelihood restoration plan will be designed and implemented based on the following key principles:

7. Participation and Ownership – Actively involving Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) in the planning and execution of livelihood programs to encourage commitment and self-reliance.
8. Equity and Inclusivity – Ensuring that all PAPs, including vulnerable groups, have equal access to livelihood opportunities.
9. Sustainability – Prioritizing initiatives that promote long-term economic stability and resilience.
10. Cultural Sensitivity – Developing programs that align with local traditions, knowledge systems, and cultural practices.

11. Market Relevance – Tailoring livelihood interventions to meet local market demands, ensuring economic feasibility and sustainability.

12. Capacity Enhancement – Strengthening skills, knowledge, and technical expertise to improve productivity and competitiveness.

7.3.1 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Programs

To address the identified livelihood impacts, the following programs will be implemented as presented in Table 7.1

Table 7.1: Livelihood restoration enhancement program

Program	Objective	Key Activities	Implementation Plan	Expected Outcomes	Estimate Cost USD
Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (APEP)	Enhance productivity and profitability of PAPs engaged in crop farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on climate-smart and modern agricultural practices. - Distribution of high-yield, disease-resistant seeds. - Supply of mechanized farming equipment and extension services. - Establishment of farmer cooperatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly training workshops for farmers. - Continuous technical support through extension officers. - Setting up demonstration farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% increase in crop yields within two years. - Improved market access through cooperatives. 	4,000
Alternative Livelihood Development Program (ALDP)	Expand income opportunities by introducing alternative, non-agricultural livelihood options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational training (fish processing, poultry farming, tailoring). - Development of small-scale agribusiness ventures. - Facilitation of microfinance access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills assessment surveys to match PAPs with opportunities. - Start-up grants and provision of essential equipment. - Mentorship and internships with local businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of participants secure alternative livelihoods within one year. - Increased household income diversification. 	3,000
Women's Livelihood Support Initiative (WLSI)	Empower women, especially women-headed households, to develop sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in food processing (palm oil, cassava flour, etc.). - Establishment of women's cooperatives. - Microfinance programs for women entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial literacy workshops. - Partnerships with NGOs and financial institutions for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased participation of women in economic activities. - Enhanced household 	2,000

	income streams.		low-interest loans.	income and food security.	
Youth Employment and Skills Development Program (YESDP)	Provide vocational skills and employment opportunities for youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in agro-processing, machinery repair, and ICT. - Internships with local businesses and project facilities. - Entrepreneurship training and business start-up support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with vocational education centers. - Seed capital and mentorship for youth-led enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in youth unemployment rates. - Increased youth participation in agribusiness activities. 	3,000
Total Cost USD				12,000	

7.4 Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

The program will focus on strengthening the technical, financial, and business management capabilities of PAPs through the following approaches:

- Agricultural Extension Services: Continuous support and technical guidance to enhance farming practices.
- Business Management Training: Sessions covering essential skills such as bookkeeping, marketing, and customer engagement.
- Peer-to-Peer Learning: Mentorship programs connecting PAPs with experienced farmers and entrepreneurs for practical knowledge exchange.

Training Schedule:

- General training sessions will be conducted quarterly.
- Additional targeted sessions will be arranged based on specific needs and demand.

7.5 Vulnerable Group Support Mechanisms

To ensure full participation of vulnerable groups in livelihood restoration activities, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Tailored Training Programs: Specialized sessions designed for women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to address their unique needs.
- Financial Support: Additional assistance to help vulnerable groups establish and sustain new income-generating activities.
- Improved Accessibility: Ensuring training facilities and resources are easily accessible to all participants.

Monitoring: The Project Livelihood Restoration Team (PLRT) will track participation rates and assess the outcomes for vulnerable groups to ensure effectiveness.

CHAPTER EIGHT

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

8.1 Introduction

The implementation of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project in Maikunkele community, Bosso LGA, Niger State, necessitates land acquisition and livelihood adjustments, which may lead to concerns, complaints, or grievances from Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs). To address these issues effectively, a transparent and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established. This mechanism ensures that grievances are addressed fairly and promptly, fostering trust and participation among stakeholders. This chapter details the procedures, communication channels, and institutional responsibilities associated with the GRM, ensuring alignment with international best practices and compliance with relevant Nigerian legal frameworks.

8.2 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The key objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) are:

6. **Timely Resolution:** Establish a structured and efficient process for PAPs to lodge and resolve grievances promptly.
7. **Accessibility:** Ensure that the mechanism is open and easily accessible to all PAPs, including vulnerable groups.
8. **Transparency and Fairness:** Guarantee impartial handling of grievances, fostering trust through a transparent resolution process.
9. **Conflict Prevention:** Reduce disputes by proactively engaging stakeholders and addressing concerns at an early stage.
10. **Continuous Improvement:** Utilize feedback from the grievance resolution process to refine project activities and strengthen stakeholder relationships.

8.3 Principles Guiding The GRM

The grievance resolution process will be guided by the following principles:

- **Equity and Fairness:** Every grievance will be addressed impartially, ensuring all concerns receive equal consideration.
- **Accessibility:** A variety of easily accessible reporting channels will be made available to accommodate all PAPs.

- Confidentiality: The identity of grievant will be safeguarded, particularly in sensitive cases.
- Accountability: A transparent system for documenting, tracking, and resolving grievances will be maintained.
- Cultural Sensitivity: The resolution process will respect local traditions and customary conflict-resolution practices.

8.4 Grievance Redress Structure

The GRM will operate through a tiered structure to facilitate efficient and effective grievance resolution.

Structure Overview:

The grievance resolution structure consists of the following levels:

5. Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs): The initial point of contact for receiving and addressing grievances at the community level. (To be headed by traditional head and including youth, women, PAPs representatives, LGA CLO).
6. At the level of the SPIU (Headed by the SPC, Safeguards officers, M&E officers etc.).
7. At the level of the state (headed by the Commissioner or PS of implementing Ministry and including other members with the SPC being the secretary).
8. External Arbitration or the legal system.

8.5 Grievance Reporting Channels

Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) can submit grievances through multiple accessible channels, ensuring inclusivity across different literacy levels and communication preferences:

- Community Grievance Focal Persons (CGFPs): Locally designated representatives available within the community to receive and document complaints.
- Suggestion Boxes: Strategically placed at community centers and project offices for anonymous submissions.
- Dedicated Hotline: A toll-free number for PAPs to report grievances via phone calls.
- GRM Desk at Project Office: A staffed grievance desk where PAPs can submit complaints in person.
- Digital Platform: A WhatsApp line and email address for PAPs who prefer digital communication.

8.6 Grievance Categories

Grievances related to the project may arise from different aspects and will be categorized into the following areas:

6. Land Acquisition and Compensation: Complaints regarding compensation rates, delays, or disputes over entitlements.
7. Livelihood Restoration: Concerns about the adequacy, fairness, and effectiveness of livelihood restoration programs.
8. Environmental Impacts: Issues related to noise pollution, air quality, water contamination, or other environmental disturbances.
9. Social Impacts: Complaints regarding community relations, social disruptions, or conflicts arising from project activities.
10. Project Implementation: Concerns about construction activities, worker behavior, safety measures, or gaps in communication between stakeholders.

8.7 Grievance Resolution Process

The grievance resolution process will follow a structured, step-by-step procedure to ensure transparency, accountability, and fairness.

Step 1: Grievance Receipt and Acknowledgment

The grievance resolution process follows these key steps:

- Submission: Grievances are received through any of the designated channels.
- Recording: The GRM Officer documents the grievance in the Grievance Register and assigns a unique tracking number.
- Acknowledgment: A receipt confirming the grievance submission is provided to the complainant within 48 hours.

Documentation:

- Date and time of grievance receipt.
- Name and contact information of the complainant.
- Description of the grievance.
- Channel used to submit the grievance.

Step 2: Preliminary Assessment and Screening

The GRM Officer conducts an initial review to:

- Classify the grievance based on its nature (e.g., compensation, livelihood, environmental).

- Determine the appropriate resolution level, whether it falls under the Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFP), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), or Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP).
- Prioritize urgent cases, especially those related to health, safety, or immediate risks.

Timeframe: This review is completed within five (5) working days of receiving the grievance.

Step 3: Investigation and Resolution

- The assigned body (CGFP, GRC, or PGAP) investigates the grievance.
- Investigations may involve site visits, document reviews, and interviews with the complainant and other stakeholders.
- The investigation team prepares a report with findings and recommended solutions.

Timeframe: Investigation completed within **10 working days**.

Resolution:

- For straightforward issues, CGFPs may propose immediate remedies.
- Complex grievances are escalated to the GRC for thorough investigation and resolution.

Step 4: Communication of Resolution

- The resolution and any agreed-upon actions are communicated to the complainant.
- If the complainant accepts the resolution, it is documented, and actions are implemented.
- If the complainant rejects the decision, the case is escalated to the next level.

Timeframe: Communication occurs within **3 working days** after investigation completion.

Communication Methods:

- In-person meetings.
- Official letters.
- Phone calls or SMS.

Step 5: Implementation of Agreed Actions

- The responsible project team implements the agreed-upon actions.
- Actions could involve compensation disbursement, livelihood program adjustments, or environmental mitigation measures.

Timeframe: Actions implemented within **15 working days** of agreement.

Step 6: Appeal Process

- If a PAP is dissatisfied with the outcome, they can appeal to the Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP).
- The PGAP conducts an independent review and issues a final decision.
- If dissatisfaction persists, PAPs may seek external mediation or legal recourse.

Timeframe: Appeals processed within **20 working days**.

8.8 Grievance Documentation and Reporting

The GRM will maintain comprehensive records of all grievances received, investigated, and resolved. Key documentation will include:

- **Grievance Register:** Records all grievances and their statuses.
- **Investigation Reports:** Detailed findings and recommendations.
- **Resolution Agreements:** Signed agreements between the project and complainants.
- **Monitoring Reports:** Periodic summaries to track trends and assess GRM effectiveness.

GRM Reporting Frequency: Quarterly reports to project management and annual summaries for external stakeholders.

8.9 Special Considerations for Vulnerable Groups

To ensure vulnerable groups have equal access to the GRM, the following measures will be implemented:

- **Outreach Campaigns:** Awareness sessions specifically targeting vulnerable groups.
- **Assistance with Grievance Submission:** Trained facilitators will assist individuals with limited literacy.
- **Confidential Reporting:** Special provisions for grievances involving sensitive social issues (e.g., gender-based concerns).

8.10 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the GRM requires collaboration among various project stakeholders.

Table 8.1: GRM Institutional Roles

Entities	Roles/Responsibilities
Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs)	Receive and record grievances, propose initial solutions.
Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Investigate grievances requiring more detailed assessments.

Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP)	Handle appeals and make final, binding decisions.
Project Management Team (PMT)	Provide resources, oversight, and strategic support.
Community Development Committee (CDC)	Act as community liaison, promoting GRM accessibility.

8.11 GRM Capacity-Building Activities

Capacity-building activities will ensure all GRM actors possess the skills and knowledge necessary to handle grievances effectively.

Key Activities:

- **Training Workshops:** Annual sessions for GRM officers, CGFPs, and GRC members.
- **Simulation Exercises:** Practical exercises to test the GRM's responsiveness and effectiveness.
- **Community Awareness Campaigns:** Periodic meetings to inform PAPs about grievance procedures and available channels.

8.12 Monitoring and Evaluation of GRM Performance

The effectiveness of the GRM will be monitored regularly through the following indicators:

Table 8.2 Key Performance Indicators

Indicators	Target	Frequency
Number of grievances received	100% of community concerns tracked	Quarterly
Percentage of grievances resolved	100% within the first 30 days	Quarterly
PAP satisfaction with GRM outcomes	≥80% satisfaction rate	Bi-annually
Grievance escalation rate	≤10% of total grievances	Annually

Monitoring Tools:

- Grievance Registers.
- Stakeholder surveys and interviews.

GRM performance review meetings.

CHAPTER NINE

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework is a critical component of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the proposed project. It provides a structured approach to tracking the implementation of livelihood restoration initiatives, assessing their effectiveness, and ensuring that the LRP's objectives are met. This chapter outlines the M&E framework, including key performance indicators, assessment methods, roles and responsibilities, reporting mechanisms, and adaptive strategies to address any identified gaps or challenges. The primary goal is to restore and, where feasible, enhance the livelihoods and well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) while aligning with national regulations and international best practices.

9.2 Objectives of the M&E Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities aim to ensure the successful implementation and sustainability of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The key objectives include:

- **Implementation Monitoring:** Tracking the execution of LRP activities to ensure they align with the planned strategies.
- **Impact Evaluation:** Assessing the effectiveness of livelihood restoration efforts in achieving the intended outcomes.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Engaging PAPs, local authorities, and key stakeholders to foster transparency and inclusivity in the monitoring process.
- **Adaptive Management:** Identifying challenges or gaps and making necessary adjustments to improve program effectiveness.
- **Sustainability Assessment:** Evaluating the long-term viability of livelihood restoration initiatives to ensure they deliver lasting benefits.

9.3 M&E Framework Overview

The **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework** will be implemented through two interrelated components:

3. **Monitoring:** A continuous and systematic process of data collection and analysis to track the implementation of LRP activities, ensuring adherence to planned strategies and timely identification of issues.

4. **Evaluation:** Periodic assessments to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of livelihood restoration measures, enabling data-driven decision-making for program improvement.

Monitoring Types

- **Process Monitoring:** Tracks the implementation of LRP activities against the work plan to ensure timely and efficient execution.
- **Output Monitoring:** Measures the delivery of planned outputs, such as compensation disbursements, training sessions, and provision of livelihood support.
- **Impact Monitoring:** Evaluates the broader socioeconomic effects of the livelihood restoration initiatives on PAPs, assessing improvements in income levels, employment opportunities, and overall well-being.

9.4 Key Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring indicators are input, output, outcome, and impact indicators.

Table 9.1: M&E Indicators

Indicator Type	Indicators	Measurement Methods	Frequency	Target
Input	Budget utilization for LRP activities	Financial records	Quarterly	100% of planned funds utilized
Output	Number of livelihood training sessions conducted	Training records	Monthly	At least 4 sessions annually
Output	Number of PAPs compensated	Payment records	Monthly	100% compensation completion
Outcome	PAP satisfaction with livelihood restoration	Surveys/interviews	Bi-annually	≥80% satisfaction rate
Outcome	Increase in income levels post-intervention	Household surveys	Annually	≥30% income improvement
Impact	Improvement in food security	Household surveys	Annually	≥20% increase in food security

Impact	Reduction in livelihood dependency on single income source	Livelihood surveys	Annually	≥25% diversification achieved
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9.5 Data Collection Methods

To ensure a comprehensive assessment of the LRP implementation and outcomes, data will be gathered using both quantitative and qualitative approaches:

- Surveys and Questionnaires: Conducted with PAPs to evaluate their satisfaction levels, changes in income, and overall livelihood improvements.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Organized with community members to gain insights into the successes, challenges, and perceptions of the livelihood restoration efforts.
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Engaging with community leaders, project staff, and government officials to obtain expert opinions and contextual perspectives.
- Field Observations: On-site visits to assess physical progress, infrastructure quality, and real-time implementation of livelihood initiatives.
- Document Reviews: Analysis of administrative records, financial reports, training records, and stakeholder meeting minutes to ensure alignment with planned objectives.

9.6 M&E Institutional Responsibilities

The M&E process will involve multiple stakeholders with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

Table 9.2: M&E Institutional Roles

Stakeholder	Responsibilities
Project Management Team (PMT)	Oversee and coordinate all M&E activities.
M&E Officer	Develop tools, conduct field assessments, and analyze data.
Community Representatives	Provide local insights and participate in data collection.
Independent Auditors/Consultants	Conduct external evaluations to ensure objectivity.

Government Authorities (Ministry of Environment, Niger State)	Provide regulatory oversight and validation of results.
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9.7 Monitoring and Reporting Process

The monitoring and reporting activities will follow a structured cycle to ensure effective tracking, evaluation, and continuous improvement of the LRP implementation:

Step 1: Planning

- Design M&E Tools and Templates: Develop standardized formats for tracking progress and assessing program outcomes.
- Train Data Collection Teams: Select and equip personnel with the necessary skills to ensure accurate data gathering and reporting.

Step 2: Data Collection

- Conduct scheduled field surveys, interviews, and observations to capture real-time project impacts.
- Ensure disaggregated data collection to monitor outcomes for vulnerable groups.

Step 3: Data Analysis

- Utilize statistical methods to analyze quantitative data and measure progress.
- Conduct thematic analysis for qualitative insights, identifying trends and key concerns.

Step 4: Reporting

- Prepare concise reports summarizing key findings, trends, and deviations from expected outcomes.
- Submit reports to the Project Steering Committee and relevant stakeholders for review.

Step 5: Feedback and Learning

- Present findings in stakeholder review meetings for validation and discussion.
- Implement corrective measures to address gaps and enhance program effectiveness.

9.8 Evaluation Strategy

The evaluation component will measure the outcomes and impacts of the LRP against predefined objectives. Evaluations will be conducted at critical project milestones to ensure accountability and continuous improvement:

- **Baseline Evaluation:** Conducted before LRP implementation to establish benchmarks for measuring progress.
- **Mid-Term Evaluation:** Conducted midway through the implementation period to assess progress, identify challenges, and adjust strategies if needed.
- **End-of-Project Evaluation:** Conducted upon completion of LRP implementation to determine overall effectiveness and achievement of objectives.
- **Post-Implementation Evaluation:** Conducted 12–18 months after project completion to assess the sustainability and long-term impact of livelihood restoration measures.

Key Evaluation Questions:

- Have all eligible PAPs received their due compensation?
- Have PAPs' income levels and overall livelihood conditions improved?
- How satisfied are PAPs with the livelihood restoration initiatives?
- Are the livelihood restoration measures sustainable in the long term?

9.9 Community Participation in M&E

Community involvement is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness, transparency, and sustainability of the LRP. The following strategies will be adopted to foster active participation:

- **Community-Based Monitoring Groups (CBMGs):** Locally appointed teams will assist in monitoring project activities, ensuring grassroots-level oversight.
- **Participatory Evaluation Workshops:** PAPs will actively engage in assessing project outcomes, sharing feedback, and identifying areas for improvement.
- **Regular Community Meetings:** Periodic gatherings will be held to update PAPs on progress, address concerns, and incorporate community perspectives into decision-making.

9.10 M&E Reporting Framework

Reports generated through the M&E process will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders as follows:

Table 9.3: Reporting Schedule and Recipients

Report Type	Content	Frequency	Recipient(s)
Baseline Report	Pre-implementation socio-economic baseline data	Once	Project Monitoring Team (PMT), Government Authorities
Monthly Monitoring Report	Progress on compensation and livelihood activities	Monthly	PMT, Community Representatives
Mid-Term Evaluation Report	Mid-project performance and lessons learned	Midway	PMT, Donors, Government Agencies
Final Evaluation Report	Overall project performance and outcomes	End of Project	PMT, Community, Regulatory Bodies

Post-Implementation Report	Long-term livelihood restoration status	12-18 months post-project	PMT, Community Leaders
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9.11 Adaptive Management Framework

The M&E framework incorporates an adaptive management approach to respond to unforeseen challenges and evolving project conditions. Key adaptive strategies include:

- Regular Review Meetings: Quarterly sessions to analyze M&E findings and adjust strategies as needed.
- Performance Benchmarking: Comparing actual outcomes against predefined targets to identify gaps and areas for improvement.
- Continuous Learning: Documenting lessons learned throughout implementation to enhance future project planning and execution.

CHAPTER TEN

ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Introduction

The successful implementation of this is tied to the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders. This chapter outlines the roles and responsibilities of these stakeholders and provides a detailed implementation schedule to guide the timely and effective execution of the plan.

The structure ensures clarity in responsibilities, promotes accountability, and facilitates effective communication throughout the LRP lifecycle.

10.2 Institutional Arrangements And Key Actors

The implementation of the LRP involves collaboration among government agencies, the project proponent, community representatives, civil society organizations, and technical experts. Below is a breakdown of the key actors and their responsibilities:

10.2.1 Project Proponent

The project proponent is Niger State SAPZ. The Niger State SAPZ is responsible for the overall coordination and execution of the RAP/LRP. Their key duties include:

- Overall Project Oversight: Ensuring that LRP activities align with the objectives, timeline, and budget.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Facilitating consultations with PAPs, community members, and relevant agencies.
- Resource Allocation: Providing financial and technical support for LRP activities.
- Reporting and Compliance: Submitting periodic progress reports to regulatory bodies and stakeholders.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Overseeing the M&E framework and incorporating findings into project adjustments.

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)

- Policy Guidance & Oversight: Provides national-level policies and frameworks to support agricultural and food security programs.
- Technical Support: Offers expertise in climate-smart agriculture, mechanization, and improved farming techniques.

- **Funding & Resource Mobilization:** Facilitates access to federal agricultural grants, subsidies, and investment programs.
- **Research & Development:** Supports innovation in crop production, soil management, and sustainable farming practices.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation:** Oversees agricultural interventions to ensure alignment with national food security goals.
- **Collaboration with International Partners:** Engages with donors and development agencies for additional support.

National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU)

- **Central Coordination:** Serves as the national-level body overseeing project implementation and ensuring consistency across states.
- **Compliance & Standardization:** Ensures that livelihood programs follow federal guidelines, environmental safeguards, and best practices.
- **Capacity Building:** Provides training and workshops to state-level implementers on project execution and reporting.
- **Monitoring & Reporting:** Tracks project progress, compiles performance reports, and submits feedback to the federal government.
- **Financial Oversight:** Ensures proper disbursement and utilization of project funds at state and local levels.

Niger State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)

- **Day-to-Day Project Execution:** Manages the on-ground implementation of livelihood programs.
- **Beneficiary Identification & Engagement:** Identifies Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensures they receive the necessary support.
- **Capacity Building for Farmers & Entrepreneurs:** Organizes vocational training, technical assistance, and extension services.
- **Data Collection & Impact Assessment:** Conducts baseline studies, tracks progress, and evaluates the effectiveness of interventions.

- **Reporting to NPCU & State Ministry:** Submits reports on financial expenditure, program implementation, and challenges faced.
- **Coordination with Local Government & Communities:** Ensures community participation and local ownership of projects.

10.2.2 Government Authorities and Regulatory Agencies

Key agencies involved in the LRP include the Niger State Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Niger State Geographic Information System (NIGIS) Agency. Their responsibilities include:

- **Policy Guidance:** Ensuring that the LRP complies with national and state regulations on land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood restoration.
- **Monitoring and Compliance:** Conducting site inspections to assess adherence to project commitments.
- **Dispute Resolution:** Assisting in addressing grievances related to compensation and livelihood restoration.
- **Technical Support:** Providing expertise and assistance in livelihood-related initiatives.

10.2.3 Community-Based Committees (CBCs)

Community engagement is essential for the successful implementation of the LRP. The following committees will be established:

- **PAPs Livelihood Committee:** Representing PAPs' interests and providing feedback on livelihood restoration activities.
- **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC):** Addressing concerns related to compensation and livelihood programs.
- **Community Monitoring Committee:** Assisting in data collection and oversight of livelihood initiatives.

Responsibilities of CBCs:

- Actively participate in decision-making processes.
- Provide local knowledge to inform program design and implementation.
- Communicate project updates to the broader community.

10.2.4 Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants

External consultants will be engaged to provide independent assessments of LRP implementation.

Their key responsibilities include:

- **Baseline and Follow-Up Surveys:** Conducting socioeconomic surveys to track progress and measure impacts.
- **Independent Audits:** Evaluating LRP performance against predefined targets and benchmarks.
- **Capacity Building:** Training local staff and stakeholders on best practices in monitoring and evaluation.
- **Reporting:** Submitting findings and recommendations to the Project Monitoring Team (PMT) and relevant government agencies for informed decision-making.

10.2.5 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

NGOs and CSOs with expertise in agriculture, livelihood restoration, and social development will contribute to the LRP through:

- **Livelihood Support:** Implementing training programs and capacity-building initiatives for PAPs.
- **Community Sensitization:** Conducting awareness campaigns on sustainable livelihood practices and resource management.
- **Advocacy and Oversight:** Ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups in livelihood restoration activities and promoting social equity.

10.2.6 Financial Institutions

Microfinance institutions and cooperative societies will play a crucial role in facilitating access to credit and financial services for PAPs. Their responsibilities include:

- **Credit Facilitation:** Providing loans, grants, and financial products to support alternative livelihood initiatives and small businesses.
- **Financial Literacy Training:** Conducting training sessions on savings, budgeting, and investment practices to enhance PAPs' financial management skills.
- **Monitoring Fund Utilization:** Tracking how livelihood restoration funds are used to ensure responsible financial management and sustainable income generation.

10.3 Communication and Coordination Mechanism

Effective communication and coordination among stakeholders are crucial to ensuring smooth implementation, minimizing conflicts, and preventing overlaps or delays. The following mechanisms will be employed:

5. **Monthly Coordination Meetings:** Regular meetings among key stakeholders, including the Project Proponent, government agencies, and implementing partners, to review progress, challenges, and next steps.
6. **Quarterly Stakeholder Workshops:** Broader discussions with all relevant stakeholders, including PAPs, NGOs, and community representatives, to ensure alignment and transparency.
7. **Community Feedback Sessions:** Open forums where PAPs can voice concerns, provide suggestions, and receive project updates to enhance inclusivity.
8. **Information Sharing Platforms:** Use of notice boards, newsletters, community radio, and digital platforms (e.g., WhatsApp groups, project website) to disseminate updates and key information.

10.4 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the LRP will follow a structured timeline divided into four main phases:

5. **Pre-Implementation Phase (Preparation and Planning)**
 - Conduct baseline surveys and stakeholder consultations.
 - Develop implementation frameworks and secure necessary approvals.
 - Establish grievance redress and monitoring mechanisms.
6. **Implementation Phase (Execution of LRP Activities)**
 - Disbursement of compensation and provision of livelihood restoration support.
 - Capacity-building programs, including training and skill development.
 - Monitoring of project implementation to ensure compliance with the LRP.
7. **Post-Implementation Phase (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptation)**
 - Conduct mid-term and end-of-project evaluations.
 - Review feedback from PAPs and stakeholders for necessary adjustments.
 - Implement adaptive measures to enhance program effectiveness.
8. **Program Closure and Handover (Completion of Activities, Final Reporting, and Transition to Local Authorities)**
 - Final assessment of livelihood restoration outcomes.
 - Submission of final reports to relevant stakeholders.

- Handover of ongoing initiatives to local authorities or community organizations for sustainability.

Table 10.1 outlines key activities and timelines for the implementation of the proposed project.

Table 10.1: Project timeline

S/N	Activity	1 st Qtr. 2025	2 nd Qtr. 2025	3 rd Qtr. 2025	4 th Qtr. 2025	1 st Qtr. 2026	2 nd Qtr. 2026
1	Baseline Survey						
2	Compensation Disbursement						
3	Livelihood Program Implementation						
4	Stakeholder sensitization						
5	Social Support and Counseling						
6	Infrastructure and Services Provision						
7	Monitoring and Evaluation						
8	Grievance Redress Mechanism						
9	Closure and Handover						

Cost of RAP

Particulars	Description	Cost (₱)
Compensation cost	Transitional support for relocation of PAPs.	6,500,000
Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program	Cost of programs such as Agricultural Productivity Enhancement, Alternative Livelihood Development, Women's Livelihood Support, and Youth Employment.	18,450,480
GRM implementation	Includes setting up grievance redress committees, public awareness campaigns, complaint handling, a toll-free number for PAPs to report grievances via phone calls and legal support	6,000,000
Monitoring and evaluation	Data collection, progress tracking, impact assessment, and external auditing to ensure RAP effectiveness.	3,500,000
Contingency	Funds set aside for unforeseen costs, inflation, logistics and emergency resettlement needs.	7,000,000
Total	The overall budget for implementing the RAP includes all components above.	41,450,480

CHAPTER ELEVEN

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

11.1 Introduction

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) provides a structured and strategic approach to mitigating the socio-economic impacts of the Miakunkele AIH project on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), Project-Affected Households (PAHs), and the broader community. Through targeted interventions, the LRP aims to restore and, where possible, enhance the livelihoods of those affected by land acquisition, ensuring their long-term economic and social well-being.

11.2 Summary of Key Findings

The development of this LRP is informed by a comprehensive socio-economic assessment and extensive stakeholder engagement, ensuring that the restoration measures are participatory and responsive to community needs. Key components of the plan include:

- **Identification of PAPs and PAHs:** A total of thirteen (13) PAPs and PAHs were identified (see Table 1.3), along with their economic activities and vulnerabilities (Chapter 4).
- **Impact Analysis:** The project-induced impacts, including land loss, asset displacement, and disruptions to income-generating activities, were assessed to inform mitigation strategies (Chapter 5).
- **Compensation Framework:** The LRP establishes a compensation plan aligned with national regulations and international best practices, ensuring fair and adequate restitution for lost assets and livelihood disruptions (Chapter 6).
- **Livelihood Restoration Measures:** Programs aimed at reinstating or improving pre-project income levels and living standards were developed to ensure sustainable recovery (Chapter 7).
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** A structured grievance resolution process was established to provide PAPs with accessible and transparent channels for raising concerns and seeking redress (Chapter 8).
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework:** A robust M&E system was designed to track the effectiveness of livelihood restoration interventions and ensure objectives are met (Chapter 9).

- **Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities:** Clearly defined roles and responsibilities outline the involvement of key actors in livelihood restoration efforts, ensuring coordinated and effective implementation (Chapter 10).

11.3 Commitment to Sustainable Livelihood Restoration

The success of this LRP hinges on the sustained commitment of the project proponent, government agencies, community representatives, and PAPs. The project proponent remains dedicated to ensuring that PAPs and PAHs receive the necessary support for a smooth transition to restored or improved livelihoods. This commitment will be realized through:

- Timely execution of compensation measures.
- Continuous stakeholder engagement to foster collaboration and transparency.
- Adaptive management approaches to address emerging challenges and enhance program effectiveness.

11.4 Key Actions

To ensure the effective implementation of the LRP, the following key actions will be prioritized:

- Completing all compensation payments in accordance with the agreed framework.
- Implementing livelihood restoration programs and assessing their effectiveness.
- Enhancing the capacity of PAPs through training, resource access, and technical support.
- Regularly reviewing and adapting livelihood programs based on M&E findings to improve outcomes and sustainability.
- Ensuring compliance with legal and institutional requirements through close coordination with relevant authorities.

11.5 Conclusion

This LRP serves as a critical framework for ensuring that PAPs and PAHs are not left at an economic disadvantage due to project-induced changes. Instead, it fosters resilience by equipping affected individuals with the resources, support, and opportunities needed for sustainable livelihood restoration. The project's commitment to fair compensation, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and continuous monitoring will be instrumental in achieving successful livelihood restoration. Ultimately, the LRP aims to promote economic stability, social well-being, and long-




term development within the affected communities, reinforcing the project's adherence to national policies and international best practices.




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ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Summary Matrix for Compensation

Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
PAP-BOS 001		Male 56	001	Maize Farmer	-			8.834339°N, 7.571758°E 8.834339°N, 7.572658°E 8.833439°N, 7.571758°E 8.833439°N, 7.572658°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 002		Male 43	002	Yam and maize farmer				9.167464°N, 6.580431°E 9.167464°N, 6.582231°E 9.166114°N, 6.580431°E 9.166114°N, 6.582231°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 003		Male 47	003	Yam and Maize Farmer				9.167064°N, 6.639311°E 9.167064°N, 6.641111°E 9.165714°N, 6.639311°E 9.165714°N, 6.641111°E	500,000	

Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
PAP-BOS 004		Male 42	004	Maize and Yam farmer				9.167747°N, 6.457041°E 9.167747°N, 6.460841°E 9.166397°N, 6.457041°E 9.166397°N, 6.460841°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 005		Male 38	005	Maize and Yam Farmer				9.167633°N, 6.457184°E 9.167633°N, 6.460984°E 9.166283°N, 6.457184°E 9.166283°N, 6.460984°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 006		Male 62	006	Maize, Yam, and Guinea Corn Farmer				9.677841°N, 6.452588°E 9.677841°N, 6.456188°E 9.676491°N, 6.452588°E 9.676491°N, 6.456188°E	500,000	

Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
Code: PAP-BOS 007		Male 58	007	Maize, Yam, Groundnut Farmer				9.669593°N, 6.459532°E 9.669593°N, 6.461332°E 9.666893°N, 6.459532°E 9.666893°N, 6.461332°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 008		Male 47	008	Maize, Yam, and Cassava Farmer				9.670176°N, 6.458631°E 9.670176°N, 6.462231°E 9.667476°N, 6.458631°E 9.667476°N, 6.462231°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 009		Male 48	009	Maize, Yam, and Cassava Farmer				9.670176°N, 6.458631°E 9.670176°N, 6.462231°E 9.667476°N, 6.458631°E 9.667476°N, 6.462231°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 0010		Male 54	0010	Maize, Yam, and Groundnut Farmer				9.666488°N, 6.459567°E 9.666488°N, 6.463167°E 9.663788°N, 6.459567°E 9.663788°N, 6.463167°E	500,000	

Code PAP	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession & principal activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected asset(s)	GPS coordinates of the affected asset(s)	Transitional support (₦)	Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)
PAP-BOS 0011		Male 55	0011	Maize, Yam, and Groundnut Farmer				9.666567°N, 6.459725°E 9.666567°N, 6.460925°E 9.665667°N, 6.459725°E 9.665667°N, 6.460925°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 0012		Male 47	0012	Maize, Beans, and Yam Farmer				9.66917°N, 6.458711°E (9.66917°N, 6.462311°E 9.66647°N, 6.458711°E 9.66647°N, 6.462311°E	500,000	
PAP-BOS 0013		Male 44	0013	Maize, Beans, and Yam Farmer				9.66618°N, 6.458201°E 9.66618°N, 6.461801°E 9.66348°N, 6.458201°E 9.66348°N, 6.461801°E	500,000	
Total Cost (₦)									₦6,500,000	

Annexure 2: Consent Forms


Removed for disclosure purposes

Annexure 3: Compensation Summary Sheet

S/N	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Niger State
2	Municipality/District...	Bosso
3	Village/Suburb ...	Maikunkele
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	AIH
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	₦6,500,000
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	12 th February 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	26 th January- 12 th March 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	13 th March 2025
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	13
11	Number of Physically displaced	None
12	Number of economically displaced	13
13	Number of affected households	13
14	Number of females affected	0
15	Number of vulnerable affected	0
16	Number of major PAP	13
17	Number of minor PAP	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	Not applicable
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	277.595
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	13
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	35
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	2,359,727.32
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	0
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	0
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

Annexure 4: Certificate of Occupancy

Original

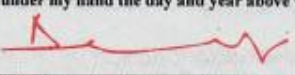
**NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA**
The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/PK/062


THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT **NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY LIMITED**
Whose address is **C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE**
(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of **40** years commencing from the **04/10/2024** according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.


1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of **₦10,000,000.00** from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates (including utilities) assessments and impositions whatsoever which shall at any time be charged or imposed on the said Land or any Part thereof or any building thereon, or upon the occupier or occupiers thereof.
3. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
4. Within two years from the date of the commencement of this right of occupancy to erect and complete on the said land building(s) or other works specified in related plans to the value of not less than **₦5,000,000,000.00** and approved or to be approved by Niger State Urban Development Board.
5. To maintain in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Niger State Urban Development Board, all buildings on the said land and appurtenances thereto, and to do other works, properly maintained in clean and sanitary conditions all of the lands and surroundings of the building.
6. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of Niger state Urban Development Board the said land and Building(s) thereon.
7. Not to erect or build or permit to be erected or build on the land, buildings other than those permitted to be erected by virtue of this Certificate of Occupancy nor to make or permit to be made any additional or alteration to the said buildings already erected on the land except in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Niger state Urban Development Board.
8. The Niger State Urban Development Board shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the land comprised in any statutory right of occupancy or any improvements effected thereon, at any reasonable hour during the day and the occupier shall permit and give free access to appointed officer so inspect.
9. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
10. To use the said land only for **AGRO INDUSTRY**.
11. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.
12. For the purpose of rent to be paid under this Certificate of Occupancy;
 - i) The annual rent shall be revised at the end of every Five (5) years of the term of this Certificate.If the Commissioner shall so revise the rent, he shall cause a notice to be sent to the holder/holders and the rent fixed or revised shall be payable one calendar month from the date of the receipt of such notice.


Dated this **7th** day of **OCT**, 20**24**

Given under my hand the day and year above written


Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State


This instrument is Registered as NO **438** at Page **438**
in Volume **1** of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna.


08/10/2024



15781



NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/WSH/022

Original

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY LIMITED


Whose address is C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE

(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of 40 years commencing from the 04/10/2024 according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.

1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of **N5,000,000.00** from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates (including utilities) assessments and impositions whatsoever which shall at any time be charged or imposed on the said Land or any Part thereof or any building thereon, or upon the occupier or occupiers thereof.
3. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
4. Within two years from the date of the commencement of this right of occupancy to erect and complete on the said land building(s) or other works specified in related plans to the value of not less than **N5,000,000,000.00** and approved or to be approved by Niger State Urban Development Board.
5. To maintain in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Niger State Urban Development Board, all buildings on the said land and appurtenances thereto, and to do other works, properly maintained in clean and sanitary conditions all of the lands and surroundings of the building.
6. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of Niger state Urban Development Board the said land and Building(s) thereon.
7. Not to erect or build or permit to be erected or build on the land, buildings other than those permitted to be erected by virtue of this Certificate of Occupancy nor to make or permit to be made any additional or alteration to the said buildings already erected on the land except in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Niger state Urban Development Board.
8. The Niger State Urban Development Board shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the land comprised in any statutory right of occupancy or any improvements effected thereon, at any reasonable hour during the day and the occupier shall permit and give free access to appointed officer so inspect.
9. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
10. To use the said land only for **AGRO INDUSTRY**.
11. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.
12. For the purpose of rent to be paid under this Certificate of Occupancy:
 - i) The annual rent shall be revised at the end of every Five(5) years of the term of this Certificate.If the Commissioner shall so revise the rent, he shall cause a notice to be sent to the holder/holders and the rent fixed or revised shall be payable one calendar month from the date of the receipt of such notice.

Dated this **7th** day of **OCT**, 20**24**

Given under my hand the day and year above written


Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State



This instrument is Registered as NO 437 at Page 437
in Volume 1 of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna.


Deed Registrar

08/10/2024



15702



NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/AGA/302

Original

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NIGER STATE SAPZ COMPANY LIMITED

Whose address is **C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE**

(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of **40 years** commencing from the **04/10/2024** according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.

1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of **₦5,000,000.00** from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates (including utilities) assessments and impositions whatsoever which shall at any time be charged or imposed on the said Land or any Part thereof or any building thereon, or upon the occupier or occupiers thereof.
3. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
4. Within two years from the date of the commencement of this right of occupancy to erect and complete on the said land building(s) or other works specified in related plans to the value of not less than **₦5,000,000,000.00** and approved or to be approved by Niger State Urban Development Board.
5. To maintain in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Niger State Urban Development Board, all buildings on the said land and appurtenances thereto, and to do other works, properly maintained in clean and sanitary conditions all of the lands and surroundings of the building.
6. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of Niger state Urban Development Board the said land and Building(s) thereon.
7. Not to erect or build or permit to be erected or build on the land, buildings other than those permitted to be erected by virtue of this Certificate of Occupancy nor to make or permit to be made any additional or alteration to the said buildings already erected on the land except in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Niger state Urban Development Board.
8. The Niger State Urban Development Board shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the land comprised in any statutory right of occupancy or any improvements effected thereon, at any reasonable hour during the day and the occupier shall permit and give free access to appointed officer so inspect.
9. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
10. To use the said land only for **AGRO INDUSTRY**.
11. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No 6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.
12. For the purpose of rent to be paid under this Certificate of Occupancy;
 - i) The annual rent shall be revised at the end of every Five(5) years of the term of this Certificate.If the Commissioner shall so revise the rent, he shall cause a notice to be sent to the holder/holders and the rent fixed or revised shall be payable one calendar month from the date of the receipt of such notice.

Dated this **7th** day of **OCT, 20**24****

Given under my hand the day and year above written

Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State



This instrument is Registered as NO **436** at Page **436**
in Volume **1** of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna.

Deputy Registrar

08/10/2024



15783



NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The Land Use Act No 6 of 1978
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY NO: NG/MN/17514
(For Agriculture/Animal rearing)

Original



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NIGER STATE AGRIC PROCESSING ZONE COMPANY LTD

Whose address is C/O GOVERNMENT HOUSE MINNA NIGER STATE

(herein after called the holder/holders, which term shall include any person/persons in title), is hereby granted a right of occupancy in and over the land described in the schedule, and more particularly in the plan printed hereto for a term of 40 years commencing from the 08/02/2025 according to the true intent and meaning of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and subject to the provisions thereof and the following special terms and conditions.

1. To pay in advance without demand to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing (Herein after referred to as The Commissioner) or any other officer appointed by the Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
 - a) The revised annual ground rent of N500,000,000.00 from the first day of January of each year, or
 - b) Such revised ground rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time prescribe,
 - c) Such penal rent as the Ministry of Lands may from time to time impose.
2. To pay and discharge all rates, taxes, assessments, and imposition what so ever which shall at any time be charged, assessed, or imposed on the said land or any part thereof or upon the certificate.
3. To pay compensation as may be fixed by the Honourable Commissioner or any other person authorized by him for disturbance of native occupation and for such timber, rubber and oil palm trees or other economic products as may be growing on the said land at the date of this certificate.
4. To bring the farmable portion of the said land progressively under cultivation, pasture or other agricultural use to the satisfaction of the Honourable Commissioner Ministry of Natural Resources or any other officer authorized by him at an annual rent of not less than one-eighth of the said portion until the whole of the said portion is under cultivation, pasture or used as aforesaid and thereafter to keep the whole of the said portion in cultivation, pasture or use to the satisfaction of the Honourable Commissioner Ministry of Natural Resources or any other officer authorized by him.
5. To take steps as Honourable Commissioner may from time to time require for the purpose of protecting the said land from damage by erosion and to refrain from any action which is likely to set up erosion on adjoining land.
6. To enclose and fence securely any part of the said land as may be used for herding, rearing, stalling or grazing of livestock in order safely to contain them at all times therein and for this purpose to erect and maintain such enclosing fences, walls or palisades and take such other measures as may be required by the Honourable Commissioner.
7. Unless authorized in writing whereto by Honourable Commissioner not to plant any trees, shrubs or crops and not to erect any building within thirty meters from the centre line of any main road.
8. Not without the written consent of the Honourable Commissioner or any person authorized by him to pollute, dam or divert in any way to interfere directly or indirectly with any stream, pond, river or lake.
9. To clear and keep clear the said land of stagnant water, long grass, weeds, bush accumulations and deposits of rubbish and other unwholesome matters and generally to keep the same and all building erected thereon in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Health Officers or any other officer authorized by him may reasonably require
10. To pay forthwith without demand to the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing or such other body or person appointed by the Commissioner (if not sooner paid) all survey fees, and other charges due in respect of the preparation, registration and issuance of this certificate.
11. Upon the expiration of the said term to deliver up to the Government in good and tenable states to the satisfaction of the Honourable Commissioner the said land and Building(s) thereon.
12. Not to alienate the right of occupancy hereby granted or any part thereof by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sub-lease or bequest, or otherwise however without the prior consent of the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Housing.
13. To use the said land only for AGRO INDUSTRY
14. Not to contravene any of the provisions of the Land Use Act No.6 of 1978 and to conform and comply with all rules and regulations laid down from time to time by the Niger state Ministry of Lands and Housing.

Dated this day of 20.....

Given under my hand the day and year above written

Mohammed Umaru Bago
The Executive Governor of Niger State



This instrument is Registered as NO 24 at Page 24
in Volume 1 of the Certificate of Occupancy
Registered in the Lands Registry in the Office, Minna

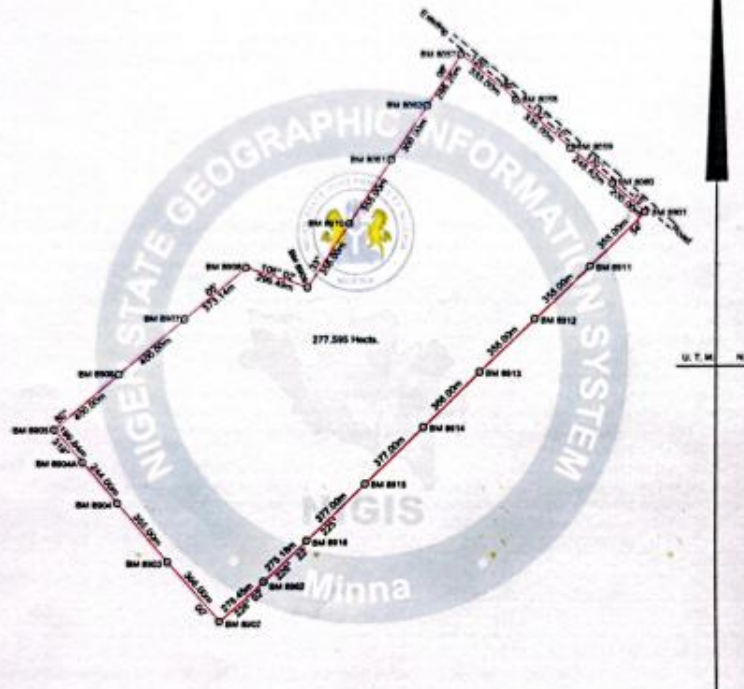
Deed Registrar

10000



NG/MN/17514
LAND GRANTED TO NIGER STATE SPECIAL AGRIC. PROCESSING ZONE COMPANY LTD
MAIKUNKELE
BOSSO L. G. AREA

SURVEYOR GENERAL
FEB. 2025



U. T. M. Coordinates of PDSM 8526

N 1, 049 183.52m

E. 225, 587.45m

Origin: U. T. M. Zone 32(MNCSF 1)

Surveyed by Surveyor General, Mar. 2025

Drawn by Surveyor General, Mar. 2025

Checked by Surveyor General, Mar. 2025

Computation No. 11G/MN/17514

Plan No. 11G/MN/17514

SCALE: 1 : 20, 000

Plan Prepared by the Office of the Surveyor-General of Niger State

All bearings and distances shown on the plan
have been computed from Registered Coordinates.
If Inna Prov. Shts. 1C, 4C, 4D & 8D.

Annexure 5: Attendance list

Name	Phone number	Community/Organization	Signature
1) Peter K. Agabue	08037634882	Consultant	
2) Mohammed Jaka	08025616820	Zhiho community	
3) Garba Gmelu	08069950307	Gaje community	
4) Salihu Anchi	07080818143	Zhiho community	
5) Hombani Musa	09155449823	Gaje II	
6) Isah Gommi	07051969441	Gaje II	
7) Hamza Garba	08156269141	Gaje II	
8) Adamu Musa	0907166961	Gaje II	
9) Sheikh Musa	0806515103	Gaje II	
10) Sami Garba	07053088524	Gaje II	
11) Usman Anchi	09162295667	Gaje II	
12) Yunusa Salihu	09026675081	Zhiho II	
13) Hassan Isah	08025886379	Gaje II	
14) Umar Anchi	08109512200	Gaje II	
15) Yakubu Garba	07031348946	Gaje II	
16) Isah Abubakar	09158961914	Zhiho II	
17) Salihu Abdullahi	07012355186	Zhiho II	
18) Hombani Abdullahi	07021909801	Zhiho II	
19) Yahya Usman	08166130531	Zhiho II	
20) Sami Abdullahi	05023661792	Zhiho II	
21) Mustafa Yahya	09073680710	Zhiho II	
22) Kabiru Umaru	08135950768	Zhiho II	
23) Abdumayaka Salihu	08103025493	Zhiho II	
24) Tonko Abdullahi	08077360316	Zhiho II	
25) Salihu Anchi	08032912918	Zhiho II	
26) Hassan Yusuf	08074643255	Zhiho II	
27) Aminu Garba	08061491262	Gaje II	
28) Aminu Muhammad	08056256059	Zhiho II	
29) Yusuf Faki	08126920847	Zhiho II	
30) Usman Musa	07016285326	Gaje II	
31) Gommi Abba	09153060708	Zhiho II	
32) Sami Abdullahi	08106548429	Zhiho II	
33) Abdullahi Salihu	09043839413	Zhiho II	
34) Umaru Musa	08076095065	Gaje II	

ATTENDANCE OF LANDOWNERS FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

35 Amadu Yusuf	07011721723	Zheko - Community
36 Samir Amadu	09123884028	Zheko - Community
37 Sami Babin Garba	07067345167	Gaje - Community
38 Bahari Isah	09072716526	Gaje - Community
39 Muredeen Isah	07086055044	Gaje - Community
40 Gambo Isah	09166324885	Gaje - Community
41 Hamisu Usman	070855243715	Zheko - Community
42 Isyaku Musa	08038875575	Zheko - Community
43 Abdullahi Musa	08089711738	Zheko - Community
44 Adamu Abacha	08023349581	Zheko - Community
45 Danda Abacha	05062592195	Zheko - Community
46 Salihu Abacha	09167804181	Zheko - Community
47 Shafii Musa	07026902483	Zheko - Community
48 Gambo Musa	09130700480	Zheko - Community
49 Shehu Musa	09127360263	Zheko - Community
50 Ismaila Bello	081458856239	Zheko - Community
51 Abdurrahman Tanco	09040127314	Zheko - Community
52 Bahari Musa	09150180667	Zheko - Community
53 Abdurazale Garba	07016058156	Gaje - Community
54 Sani Yusuf Adu	09167724597	Gaje - Community
55 Hamisu Abacha	-	Zheko - Community
56 Hamisu Abacha	-	Zheko - Community
57 Ahmed Bala	09020309060	Zheko - Community
58 Sule Adu	07047914778	Gaje - Community
59 Ismaila Adu	-	Gaje - Community
60 Hamza Ibrahim	08172235561	Gaje - Community
61 Bessir Sami	-	Gaje - Community
62 Yakubu Shauki	07051931423	Zheko - Community
63 Adamu Shauki	09129050692	Zheko - Community
64 Aminu Usman	09064241556	Zheko - Community
65 Abdulazeez Ibrahim	09158857555	Zheko - Community
66 Mohammed Sani Shauki	08074373719	Zheko - Community

ATTENDANCE OF LANDOWNERS FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

- 67 Bello Doma - 08080639923 - Zheko - Community
- 68 Muss Abdulhadi - 08052117884 - Zheko - Community
- 69 Yusuf Usman - 09156529417 - Zheko - Community
- 70 Abdulhadi Usman - 090774171356 - Zheko - Community
- 1 Alhaji Sami Gomma - 08066037974 - Zheko - Community
- 2 Tanko Alhadi - 08072360316 - Zheko - Community
- 3 Zadi Usman - 07010556370 - Zheko - Community
- 4 Hafiz Usman - 08021554362 - Zheko - Community
- 5 Sami Abdulhadi - 0707148984 - Zheko - Community
- 6 Yusuf Choubu - 08151187492 - Zheko - Community
- 7 Alhaji Sami Gomma - 08942444454 - Zheko - Community
- 8 Bello Ibrahim - 04050593156 - Zheko - Community
- 9 Abdulmajeed Sami - 07024635419 - Zheko - Community
- 10 Sahabi Aminu Gage - Gage - Community
- 51 Salim Yusuf - 09063150202 - Community
- 52 Muss Mohammed - 07042210003 - Zheko - Community
- 53 Mustafa Aminu - 08059706772 - Zheko - Community
- 54 Saadiq Adamu - 0703790513 - Gage - Community
- 55 Abdulhadi Usman - 08073539246 - Zheko - Community
- 56 Abbas Ismaila - Gage - Community
- 57 Sahabi Aminu - 0913336053 - Gage - Community
- 58 Alh Suleiman Gage - 08064828344 - Gage - Community
- 59 Alh Kabir Gage - 09057009120 - Gage - Community
- 60 Saibou Umar Gage - 07061003801 - Gage - Community
- 61 Salisu Sa'idu - 08154101964 - Gage - Community
- 62 Suleiman J Takum - Gage - Community
- 63 Muss Guduman - 09156077546 - Gage - Community
- 64 Alh Alhadi Sami - 08155632339 - Gage - Community
- 65 Tafuu Mohamed - 08182449448 - Gage - Community
- 66 Sahabi Mohammed - 07067178435 - Gage - Community
- 67 Naziry Mohammed - 06132194056 - Gage - Community
- 68 Suleiman Sami - 08062818382 - Gage - Community

Annexure 6: Consultation meetings with members of the PAC



Annexure 7: Project affected PAPs and their farmlands