



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

**FOR THE
KADUNA STATE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONES (SAPZ)
PROGRAMME**

FINAL REPORT

OCTOBER, 2025



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

AfDB – African Development Bank

AIH – Agro-Industrial Hub

ATC – Agricultural Transformation Centre

CLO – Community Liaison Officer

CSO – Civil Society Organization

E&S – Environmental and Social

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment

ESIA – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

ESMP – Environmental and Social Management Plan

FGD – Focus Group Discussion

FGN – Federal Government of Nigeria

FMEnv – Federal Ministry of Environment

FMAFS – Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

GBV – Gender-Based Violence

GRC – Grievance Redress Committee

GRM – Grievance Redress Mechanism

IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC – International Finance Corporation

IRM – Independent Review Mechanism (AfDB)

ISS – Integrated Safeguards System

KADGIS – Kaduna State Geographic Information System

KADIPA – Kaduna Investment Promotion Agency

KEPA – Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority

KPI – Key Performance Indicator

LGA – Local Government Area

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation



MoA – Ministry of Agriculture

MoE – Ministry of Environment

MoF – Ministry of Finance

MoJ – Ministry of Justice

NESREA – National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

NGN – Nigerian Naira

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

NPCU – National Project Coordinating Unit

OS – Operational Safeguard (AfDB)

PAH – Project-Affected Household

PAP – Project-Affected Person

PIU – Project Implementation Unit

PRA – Participatory Rural Appraisal

PWD – Person with Disability

RAP – Resettlement Action Plan

RPF – Resettlement Policy Framework

SAPZ – Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone

SECAP – Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (IFAD)

SEP – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

SMoA – State Ministry of Agriculture

SMoE – State Ministry of Environment

SMoL – State Ministry of Lands and Survey

SPIU – State Project Implementation Unit

USD – United States Dollar

VAP – Vulnerability Action Plan

WB – World Bank



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1. Introduction

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) have been prepared for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) under the Kaduna State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project, located in Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA. The SAPZ initiative, jointly implemented by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), the Kaduna State Government (KDSG), and the African Development Bank (AfDB), aims to stimulate agro-industrial development, job creation, and inclusive rural transformation through infrastructure and enterprise investment.

The RAP/LRP provides the framework for addressing economic displacement resulting from the acquisition of approximately 250 hectares of land for the AIH. It ensures that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are identified, compensated, and supported to restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards relative to pre-project conditions. Preparation of this plan followed AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), specifically Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on *Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Restrictions on Land Use*, and complies with relevant Nigerian legal instruments.

ES2. Objectives and Methodology of the RAP/LRP

The RAP/LRP seeks to achieve the following specific objectives:

- Identify all PAPs affected by land acquisition and establish baseline socio-economic conditions.
- Quantify and value all affected assets in line with the replacement cost principle.
- Provide adequate compensation and livelihood restoration measures that enable affected households to sustain or improve their income.
- Support vulnerable groups through tailored livelihood and social assistance.
- Establish institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring, and grievance management.
- Ensure compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and national legal frameworks.

Methodology:

The RAP/LRP was developed using participatory and evidence-based methods, including:

- **Census and Asset Inventory:** Enumeration and valuation of all affected land parcels, crops, and economic trees within the 250-hectare project footprint.
- **Socioeconomic Surveys:** Structured household interviews covering demographics, income, land tenure, vulnerability, and livelihood systems.



- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Engagements with PAPs, traditional leaders, community groups, government agencies, and NGOs.
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** Conducted with women, youth, and vulnerable groups to capture differentiated impacts.
- **Participatory Mapping:** Used to verify PAP boundaries and identify shared resources.

ES3. Justification

The preparation of this RAP/LRP is justified by the anticipated economic displacement resulting from land acquisition for the AIH development. The process is a mandatory safeguard requirement under:

- AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023) — specifically OS5, which mandates compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood restoration for displaced persons; and
- National and State Resettlement Laws, including the Land Use Act (1978) and the Kaduna State Environmental Protection Law (2010).

The RAP/LRP ensures that displacement impacts are fully mitigated, affected persons are not left worse off, and that the SAPZ project complies with AfDB, federal, and state safeguard standards.

ES4. Site Description

The project site, measuring approximately 250 hectares, is located at Daki-Takwas, within Chikun LGA, Kaduna State. The area lies about 50 km south of Kaduna city and is accessible via the Kaduna-Kachia road.

The terrain is gently undulating, featuring a tropical savannah ecosystem with scattered trees (mainly mango, guava, and neem) and mixed cropping systems (maize, sorghum, groundnut, and vegetables). The community exhibits cohesive social relations, with most households' dependent on rain-fed agriculture and small-scale trading.

Public infrastructure in the area is limited but improving, and the population displays high resilience and interest in participating in SAPZ-related opportunities.

ES5. Legal and Policy Framework

The RAP/LRP is grounded in a robust framework of **national, state, and international** laws and policies.

Key National and State Instruments

- **Land Use Act (1978, CAP L5 LFN 2004):** Empowers state governors to allocate and revoke land rights and mandates compensation for unexhausted improvements on acquired land.
- **Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended):** Protects property rights and requires prompt and adequate compensation for expropriation (Sections 43–44).



- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (CAP E12 LFN 2004):** Requires assessment of environmental and social impacts and stakeholder consultation prior to approval.
- **Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA) Law (2010):** Provides legal basis for state-level environmental and social compliance monitoring.
- **National Resettlement Policy (2006):** Outlines principles for compensation and resettlement assistance in development projects.

International and Development Partner Frameworks

- **AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023):**
 - **Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5):** Requires full replacement compensation, livelihood restoration, and attention to vulnerable persons.
 - **Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10):** Mandates inclusive stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.
- **IFC Performance Standard 5 (PS5):** Reinforces principles of equitable compensation, resettlement planning, and livelihood restoration consistent with global best practices.

Together, these frameworks ensure that the RAP/LRP adheres to legality, fairness, transparency, and sustainability.

ES6. Census and Socioeconomic Baseline Condition of PAPs

A total of 27 PAPs were identified through the census survey. All are economically displaced, with no physical relocation required.

Gender and Vulnerability:

- Male PAPs: 22 (81.5%)
- Female PAPs: 4 (14.8%)
- Institutional entity: 1 (3.7%)
- Vulnerable PAPs: 8 (30%) — including elderly persons, widows, and low-income households.

Asset Categories:

- **Crops:** Maize, sorghum, groundnut, and vegetables.
- **Trees:** Mango, guava, locust bean, and neem trees.
- **Land:** Customary holdings with verified boundaries.
- **No structures or movable assets** were affected.



Socioeconomic Profile:

Most PAPs are smallholder farmers with annual incomes below ₦500,000. Educational attainment is modest (primary to secondary level). Land tenure is customary, and ownership verification was confirmed by local chiefs. No tenants or squatters were identified; all PAPs are legitimate land users.

ES7. Entitlement and Eligibility

Eligibility for compensation and livelihood assistance extends to all persons identified in the census and verified before the **cut-off date of 5th July, 2025**.

Entitlement Matrix Highlights:

- **Loss of Crops/Trees:** Compensation at full replacement cost based on agricultural market value.
- **Loss of Land Use Rights:** Customary users compensated for economic displacement.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Provision of agricultural inputs, processing kits, training, and microenterprise support.
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Additional social assistance and inclusion in skill programs.

Temporary users, tenants, and persons with movable assets would be eligible for transitional support where applicable; however, none were recorded in this project area.

ES8. Public Participation and Cut-Off Dates

Extensive stakeholder consultations were conducted between May and August, 2025, covering:

- **Community meetings** at Sabon Garin Kasarami, Unguwan Dawaki, and Daki Takwas;
- **Key Informant Interviews (KII)**s with traditional leaders, women groups, youth associations, and LGA officials; and
- **Engagements with SPIU, KEPA, and FMEnv** on safeguard coordination.

The cut-off date for eligibility was 5th July 2025. Any claims made after this date are ineligible for compensation.

Key Stakeholder Concerns and Responses (Summary):

Concern Raised	Response/Commitment
Timely compensation before land clearance	Compensation to be completed prior to civil works commencement
Inclusion of women and vulnerable persons	Livelihood support and training designed to prioritize vulnerable groups



Access to grievance redress	CRC and SPIU GRM established for accessible complaint resolution
Transparency in valuation	Valuation process verified and endorsed by community representatives

ES9. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A four-tier GRM ensures early and equitable resolution of grievances:

- Community Level (CRC):** First point of contact; resolves issues within 14 days.
- SPIU GRM Desk:** Handles unresolved cases within 21 days.
- State Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC):** Provides oversight and mediation.
- AfDB Independent Review Mechanism (IRM):** Final recourse for unresolved grievances.

The GRM emphasizes fairness, confidentiality, gender inclusion, and documentation.

The overall indicative budget for RAP/LRP implementation, inclusive of all safeguard components, amounts to **₦380,547,438.00 (USD 238,798.15)** at ₦1,600/USD.

Budget Category	Description	Estimated Cost (₦)	Equivalent (USD)
1. Livelihood Restoration (27 PAPs + 15% Contingency)	Agricultural inputs, irrigation, training, and micro-enterprise support	357,547,438	223,464.15
2. Capacity Building & Training (Table 9.2)	Safeguards, M&E, GRM, GBV/SEA prevention, OHSE, awareness & inclusion	23,000,000	15,334.00
3. RAP Implementation, GRM, Monitoring & Completion Audit	Coordination by SPIU/RSC, grievance management, monitoring, external audit	20,000,000	12,500.00
Total Estimated RAP/LRP Budget		₦380,547,438.00	USD 238,798.15

Funding Source: Kaduna State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) under the SAPZ Program, with financial and technical oversight by the AfDB.

ES10. Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation



Implementation will be managed by the SPIU, supported by the FMEnv, KEPA, NPCU, and AfDB. The process will follow these key phases:

1. **Disclosure and Sensitization:** Dissemination of RAP/LRP in English and Hausa through public meetings, posters, and radio.
2. **Compensation and Livelihood Delivery:** Payment of entitlements and distribution of livelihood packages before civil works commence.
3. **Capacity Building:** Training of SPIU staff, CRC members, and PAPs to ensure effective delivery.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regular tracking of implementation through performance indicators on compensation, livelihood outcomes, and grievance resolution.
5. **Completion Audit:** An independent audit will verify that PAPs' living standards are restored or improved, marking project closure.

Monitoring will combine internal reviews, third-party evaluations, and community validation to ensure transparency and sustainability.

ES11. RAP Coordination and Implementation

Implementation will be led by the SPIU, supported by:

- **FMEnv and NPCU** for national oversight and safeguard supervision;
- **KEPA** for environmental and social monitoring;
- **CRC and RSC** for community engagement and policy direction.

Key Procedures:

- Disclosure and awareness campaigns before compensation;
- Verification of PAP identities and assets;
- Payment of compensation prior to civil works;
- Delivery of livelihood restoration packages;
- Continuous monitoring and reporting to AfDB.

ES12. RAP Disclosure

The RAP/LRP will be disclosed through:

- Upload on the AfDB and Kaduna State Government websites;
- Distribution of hard copies to SPIU offices, Chikun LGA Secretariat, and community centers;
- Community dissemination meetings in Hausa and English;



- Simplified versions for vulnerable and non-literate PAPs through town hall sessions.

Disclosure ensures that PAPs and stakeholders remain fully informed, enhancing transparency and project ownership.



CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT CONTEXT

1.0 Introduction

The preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is a critical safeguard measure for the implementation of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project at Daki-Takwas, Chikun Local Government Area, Kaduna State. The RAP/LRP has been designed to address the potential social and economic impacts of land acquisition and associated restrictions on access to land and natural resources that may affect local communities and Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

The overall purpose of this RAP/LRP is to ensure that all persons whose livelihoods, assets, or access to land and resources are impacted by the project are fairly compensated, adequately resettled, and provided with sustainable livelihood restoration support. The document further aims to minimize adverse impacts while maximizing socio-economic benefits in line with national legislation and international safeguard standards.

This RAP/LRP is prepared in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended, 2010), the Land Use Act of 1978, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act CAP E12 LFN 2004. In addition, it is guided by the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Restrictions on Land Use) and Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure). Where gaps exist between Nigerian legislation and AfDB standards, the more stringent provisions shall apply.

The RAP/LRP also recognizes that land acquisition and displacement have significant implications beyond physical resettlement, often disrupting income sources, social networks, and cultural systems. As such, this document not only provides a framework for compensation and resettlement but also outlines strategies for livelihood restoration and enhancement, particularly targeting women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

Through meaningful consultation, transparent processes, and inclusive participation, the RAP/LRP seeks to ensure that the implementation of the AIH project contributes positively to the socio-economic development of affected communities, while safeguarding the rights and well-being of all PAPs.

1.1 Project Background and Rationale

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) initiative is a flagship program of the Federal Government of Nigeria in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The program seeks to drive agricultural transformation by modernizing value chains, reducing post-



harvest losses, promoting agro-processing, and enhancing market access for farmers and agribusinesses.

In Kaduna State, two key infrastructures are being developed under the SAPZ program:

- The Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA, and
- The Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Dutsen-Wai-Kuzuntu, Kubau LGA.

The Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki-Takwas will serve as a central processing, storage, and distribution facility for agricultural commodities. It is expected to attract private sector investment, create jobs, and stimulate rural economic development by linking farmers to markets and agro-industries. The hub is strategically located to leverage Kaduna State's agricultural potential, particularly in grains, livestock, and horticultural crops, while also connecting to regional and export markets.

The rationale for the project is anchored on the need to:

- Enhance food security and nutrition in Nigeria through improved agricultural productivity and value addition.
- Provide employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women in rural areas.
- Strengthen agro-industrial competitiveness by reducing production costs and post-harvest losses.
- Promote sustainable livelihoods through inclusive agricultural growth.
- Align with the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Policy and national priorities for economic diversification away from oil.

While the project promises significant socio-economic benefits, the development of the AIH requires land acquisition, which will unavoidably impact some households and community members. This creates the need for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to address issues of land displacement, loss of income sources, and disruption of socio-economic systems.

The RAP/LRP therefore ensures that the project is implemented in a socially responsible manner by providing fair compensation, supporting livelihood restoration, and safeguarding the rights and well-being of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This approach not only fulfills legal and safeguard requirements but also strengthens community ownership, social acceptability, and long-term sustainability of the SAPZ project.

1.2 Objectives of the RAP/LRP

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are designed to ensure that the development of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA



under the SAPZ program is implemented in a socially responsible, inclusive, and sustainable manner. The overall objective is to mitigate the adverse social and economic impacts of land acquisition and related project activities on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) while enhancing their livelihoods and ensuring long-term socio-economic resilience.

Specifically, the objectives of the RAP/LRP are to:

1. **Identify and assess project impacts** – Establish the scope and scale of displacement, loss of assets, income sources, and livelihoods resulting from land acquisition and associated activities.
2. **Ensure fair compensation** – Provide PAPs with compensation at full replacement cost for lost assets, land, and resources in line with national laws and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements.
3. **Restore and improve livelihoods** – Design and implement livelihood restoration measures that enable PAPs to meet or exceed their pre-project living standards, with special focus on vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and persons with limited access to productive resources.
4. **Promote inclusive participation** – Facilitate meaningful consultation, disclosure of information, and active involvement of PAPs and community stakeholders in decision-making throughout the RAP/LRP process, in line with AfDB OS10 (Stakeholder Engagement).
5. **Safeguard social well-being** – Address risks of social exclusion, land use conflicts, or impoverishment by providing institutional and community-level support mechanisms.
6. **Align with legal and safeguard frameworks** – Ensure compliance with the 1999 Constitution (as amended), Land Use Act of 1978, AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), and other relevant policies and guidelines.
7. **Establish monitoring and grievance mechanisms** – Put in place systems to monitor implementation, track outcomes, and resolve grievances transparently and effectively.

By achieving these objectives, the RAP/LRP will not only mitigate adverse project impacts but also contribute to the social acceptability, inclusiveness, and long-term sustainability of the SAPZ program in Kaduna State.

1.3 Project Location and Scope

1.3.1 Geographic Description of the AIH Project Site

The Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Project is located at Daki-Takwas, within Chikun Local Government Area (LGA) of Kaduna State, situated in the North-West geopolitical zone of Nigeria.



The project site occupies a defined land area of approximately 250 hectares, as delineated through project surveys and spatial mapping.

Geographically, the site lies within the Sudan–Guinea savannah agro-ecological transition zone, characterized by mixed crop–livestock production systems, moderate seasonal rainfall, and generally fertile soils suitable for agricultural activities. Dominant agricultural practices in the surrounding area include the cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet, and other staple crops, alongside small-scale livestock rearing.

The project location is strategically accessible via existing primary and secondary road networks linking Daki-Takwas to Kaduna metropolis and surrounding agricultural markets, thereby enhancing its suitability for agro-processing, aggregation, and regional value-chain integration. The spatial location, site boundaries, access routes, and proximity to neighboring settlements are presented on Figure 1.1, providing a clear geographic context for the AIH development.



Figure 1.1: Satellite Imagery of AIH, Daki Takwas, showing site boundaries & access routes

1.3.2 Administrative Context

Administratively, the Agro-Industrial Processing Hub (AIH) is located within Chikun Local Government Area (LGA), one of the twenty-three LGAs of Kaduna State. The project site falls specifically within Daki-Takwas Ward, which hosts a mix of rural settlements and agricultural land users.



The AIH occupies a defined land parcel of approximately 250 hectares, clearly delineated through cadastral surveys and spatial mapping. The project location, site boundaries, access routes, and surrounding settlements are presented on Figure 1.1 base maps and satellite imagery, which provide an accurate spatial representation of the project area and its interface with neighboring communities.

The project area is closely linked to surrounding communities whose livelihoods are predominantly based on subsistence and smallholder farming. Traditional institutions, including village heads and district authorities, play a central role in land allocation, customary tenure arrangements, and dispute resolution. At the state level, project oversight and coordination are provided by the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture through the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), working in collaboration with the National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) at the federal level

1.3.3 Land Requirements and Potential Impacts

The establishment of the AIH requires the acquisition and development of approximately 250 hectares of land for agro-processing facilities, warehouses, administrative buildings, utility infrastructure, internal road networks, and common-user facilities.

The land acquisition and site development activities may result in the following potential impacts:

- **Physical displacement:** relocation of households, structures, or community assets located within the project footprint;
- **Economic displacement:** loss of farmland, grazing areas, crops, trees, or other productive assets essential to local livelihoods;
- **Restricted access:** limitations on access to communal land, water sources, or natural resources traditionally used for farming, grazing, or small-scale trade.

These potential impacts necessitate the preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a complementary Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are identified, fairly compensated, and supported to restore or improve their livelihoods in line with AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and IFC Performance Standard 5 requirements.

1.3.4 Linkages with the ATC at Kuzuntu–Dutsen-Wai

The AIH at Daki-Takwas is part of a broader SAPZ framework in Kaduna State, which also includes the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Kuzuntu–Dutsen-Wai in Kubau LGA. While the ATC primarily serves as an aggregation and logistics center for smallholder farmers, the AIH functions as a processing and industrial hub. Together, the two facilities are designed to operate in synergy—facilitating aggregation, processing, and market access across multiple agricultural value chains. For resettlement and livelihood planning, this linkage underscores the



need to harmonize strategies, ensuring that affected persons in both project sites are treated equitably and benefit from opportunities for employment, training, and integration into value chains.

1.4 Project Components Relevant to Resettlement and Livelihoods

The Kaduna State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project will directly finance and implement the following public infrastructure components within the AIH site:

1. Perimeter Security and Access Control

- Complete perimeter fencing of the AIH site;
- Main gatehouse, security posts, and controlled access systems.

2. Internal Road Network and Drainage Infrastructure

- Primary and secondary internal access roads;
- Stormwater drainage channels, culverts, and erosion-control structures.

3. Power Supply Infrastructure

- Extension of 11/33 kV power lines to the AIH;
- Internal power distribution network;
- Transformer bays and designated utility corridors.

4. Water Supply and Reticulation Systems

- Boreholes or surface water intake systems;
- Elevated and ground-level water storage facilities;
- Reticulation pipelines for potable and industrial water use.

5. Waste Management and Environmental Control Infrastructure

- Designated solid-waste collection and handling areas;
- Effluent and wastewater pre-treatment facilities;
- Sanitary conveniences and environmental control structures.

6. Central Administration and Emergency Services

- Administrative and management offices;
- Operations and control center;
- Firefighting station and emergency response facilities.

7. Common-User Agro-Industrial Facilities (Shared Public Assets)



- Shared warehouse shells;
- Aggregation, handling, and logistics terminal;
- Bulk input storage and distribution platforms.

These publicly funded infrastructure components constitute the displacement-triggering elements of the AIH Project and therefore provide the basis for the resettlement, compensation, and livelihood restoration measures detailed in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the associated Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

1.5 Consolidated Resettlement and Livelihood Impacts

The public infrastructure components of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) collectively drive the resettlement and livelihood impacts associated with the project. The acquisition of the entire land parcel, including boundary demarcation, surveying, and pegging, results in direct land take and economic displacement for farmers and land users. The installation of perimeter fencing and the construction of the main gatehouse will permanently restrict access to areas previously used for farming and other land-based activities.

Development of the internal road network and drainage systems—including culverts and stormwater channels will cause temporary construction-related disruptions but will also lead to the permanent loss of agricultural plots within their footprints. Similarly, the establishment of the water supply and reticulation network, comprising boreholes or water intake, storage tanks, and distribution pipelines, will require land take along pipeline corridors, resulting in loss of crops and productive land. The extension of the power supply infrastructure, such as transmission lines, transformers, and internal distribution systems, will generate temporary impacts during construction and limited land acquisition for utility installation.

Additionally, land will be required for centralized waste management and environmental systems, including solid waste handling areas and wastewater pre-treatment facilities, which contribute to localized displacement. The construction of administrative and service buildings such as the management office, fire station, and maintenance blocks will necessitate site clearing and may create minor economic displacement. Finally, the development of common user facilities, including shared warehouses and logistics terminals, will lead to permanent loss of farmland on the designated plots allocated for these shared industrial structures. Together, these components constitute the primary displacement-triggering elements of the AIH.

1.6 Context of the LRP

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is prepared as an integral component of this RAP, recognizing that the AIH project at Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA will generate both physical and economic displacement. While the RAP provides compensation for land and assets, the LRP ensures that project-affected persons (PAPs) can restore and, where possible, improve their pre-project livelihood conditions.



Socio-Economic Characteristics of Host Communities

The host communities are primarily agrarian, with livelihoods centered on smallholder farming, livestock keeping, and petty trade. Farming is largely rain-fed and subsistence-based, while women play a central role in household food production, processing, and local marketing. Access to communal resources such as grazing land, firewood, and water also contributes significantly to household welfare.

Anticipated Impacts on Livelihoods and Resource Access

Project land requirements may result in:

- Loss of farmland and grazing areas, reducing agricultural productivity.
- Disruption of resource-based activities such as fuelwood gathering, water access, and seasonal cultivation.
- Constraints on small businesses and informal income linked to reduced community mobility or market access.

Justification for Integrating the LRP into the RAP

The inclusion of an LRP within the RAP is justified because:

- Many PAPs rely on land and resource-based livelihoods, requiring long-term livelihood support in addition to asset compensation.
- Effective restoration of livelihoods is critical to community acceptance and project sustainability.
- International safeguards (AfDB OS5, IFC PS5) and Nigerian regulatory requirements mandate that livelihood restoration accompany resettlement planning.

Commitment to Gender Equity, Vulnerability, and Sustainability

This RAP, through the LRP, commits to:

- Gender-responsive measures, ensuring women's participation in skills development, agro-processing, and microenterprise initiatives.
- Special attention to vulnerable groups (widows, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities) to ensure equitable benefit-sharing.
- Sustainable livelihood options including agricultural extension support, vocational training, and linkages to market opportunities.



By embedding livelihood restoration measures within the RAP, the project ensures that resettlement is not limited to compensation but promotes long-term resilience, equity, and improved well-being of affected communities.

1.7 Structure of the RAP/LRP Report

Chapter 1: Introduction and Project Context

- Project background and rationale
- Objectives of the RAP/LRP
- Project location and scope
- Project components relevant to resettlement and livelihoods
- Context of the LRP within the RAP
- Structure of the RAP/LRP report

Chapter 2: Legal, Regulatory, and Institutional Framework

- National and state legal frameworks
- AfDB Integrated Safeguards (OS5 and OS10) and IFC PS5
- Institutional arrangements for RAP/LRP implementation

Chapter 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Participation

- Consultation principles and activities conducted
- Inclusion of vulnerable groups
- Stakeholder mapping and disclosure requirements

Chapter 4: Socio-Economic Baseline

- Socio-economic conditions of PAPs and PAHs
- Land tenure and livelihood systems
- Vulnerability assessment

Chapter 5: Impact Assessment

- Impacts on land, assets, and structures
- Livelihood and income impacts
- Community-level effects



Chapter 6: Entitlement Framework and Compensation Strategy

- Eligibility criteria for PAPs/PAHs
- Compensation principles and policies
- Strategy for compensation across different ownership/use rights

Chapter 7: Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement (LRP Component)

- Livelihood restoration objectives
- Agricultural and non-agricultural support initiatives
- Skills training, microenterprise support, and market linkages
- Gender equity and support for vulnerable groups

Chapter 8: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

- Structure and procedures for grievance management
- Accessibility, inclusivity, and escalation process

Chapter 9: Implementation Arrangements

- Roles and responsibilities of NPCU, SPIU, FMEnv, KEPA, and other actors
- Capacity-building measures
- Anticipated implementation schedule

Chapter 10: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

- Monitoring indicators for RAP and LRP
- Internal and external monitoring responsibilities
- Mid-term and end-line evaluation

Annexes

- Socio-economic survey tools
- Stakeholder consultation records
- Maps of affected areas
- Implementation and monitoring matrix



CHAPTER 2: LEGAL, REGULATORY, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), including its integrated Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), requires strict adherence to national and state legislation as well as international safeguard standards. This framework ensures that project-affected persons (PAPs) are adequately protected, fairly compensated, and supported in restoring and improving their livelihoods. This chapter outlines the applicable Nigerian legal and regulatory instruments, the safeguard requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the institutional arrangements for RAP/LRP implementation.

2.2 National and State Legal Frameworks

2.2.1 The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended 2010)

Guarantees the right to property (Section 43) and provides that no property shall be compulsorily acquired without prompt payment of compensation (Section 44). Affected persons have the right to seek redress in court (Section 46). This provides the legal foundation for land acquisition and compensation under the RAP.

2.2.2 Land Use Act, 1978 (CAP L5, LFN 2004)

Vests all land in each state in the Governor, who holds it in trust for the people. Provides for compulsory acquisition for overriding public interest (Section 28), subject to compensation for



unexhausted improvements (Section 29). Compensation in kind is possible (Section 33). This Act is the central legal basis for resettlement under the SAPZ project.

2.2.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, CAP E12 LFN 2004

Mandates environmental and social assessment of projects likely to have significant impacts. The SAPZ AIH falls under projects requiring detailed EIA, including provisions for consultation and disclosure, which are also relevant to RAP/LRP implementation.

2.2.4 Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act, 1992

Provides the framework for orderly land use and development. Ensures that development projects consider environmental and social dimensions, including resettlement.

2.2.5 Relevant State Laws and Regulations (Kaduna State)

- **Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KASUPDA) Law** – Regulates land allocation, planning approvals, and orderly urban development.
- **Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA) Law** – Ensures compliance with state environmental standards, including resettlement and livelihood safeguards.
- **Kaduna State Agricultural Policy** – Aligns with livelihood restoration goals through support for agriculture, food security, and rural development.

2.3 AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023 update)

2.3.1 OS5: Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Restrictions on Land Use

OS5 sets requirements for avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and ensuring that PAPs receive fair compensation, livelihood restoration support, and improved living conditions. It defines eligibility criteria for compensation, distinguishes between formal and informal land users, and requires that vulnerable groups receive targeted support. Reference is made to Section 3.18 of this RAP, where the applicability of OS5 and eligibility criteria are elaborately discussed.

2.3.2 OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

OS10 requires inclusive, culturally appropriate, and gender-sensitive consultations throughout the project cycle. It emphasizes free, prior, and informed participation of PAPs, disclosure of RAP/LRP documents, and a functional grievance redress mechanism. For the RAP/LRP, OS10 is read alongside OS5 to ensure that resettlement planning is transparent, participatory, and fair.



2.4 IFC Performance Standard 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement)

IFC PS5 aligns closely with AfDB OS5, requiring avoidance or minimization of resettlement, prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost, livelihood restoration, and special measures for vulnerable people. By adopting both AfDB OS5 and IFC PS5 principles, the RAP/LRP meets international good practice.

2.5 Institutional Arrangements for RAP/LRP Implementation

2.5.1 Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)

Responsible for policy and oversight on environmental and social matters. Provides regulatory approval of the EIA, ensuring that resettlement aspects are considered.

2.5.2 Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and KEPA

Ensure state-level environmental compliance, issue approvals, and monitor RAP implementation in collaboration with the SPIU.

2.5.3 National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU)

Housed in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Provides national-level oversight for the SAPZ, ensures consistency with national policies, and monitors safeguard compliance, including RAP/LRP implementation.

2.5.4 State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)

Located within the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture. Responsible for day-to-day implementation of the RAP/LRP, including coordination with PAPs, disbursement of compensation, monitoring livelihood restoration measures, and reporting to NPCU and financiers.

2.5.5 Local Government Authorities (Chikun and Kubau LGAs)

Facilitate local engagement, mediate between PAPs and project authorities, and support grievance redress processes through traditional and community institutions.

2.5.6 Development Partners (AfDB, IFAD, IsDB)

Provide oversight to ensure compliance with safeguard standards, financing, and technical backstopping.



CHAPTER THREE: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

3.1 Principles and Objectives of Consultation

Stakeholder consultation is a central pillar of the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP/LRP). It ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAPs), communities, and other stakeholders are fully informed, actively engaged, and meaningfully involved in decisions that may affect their land, livelihoods, and well-being.

The consultation process is guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency and openness:** Information about the project, its potential resettlement and livelihood impacts, and proposed mitigation measures is shared in clear, accessible, and culturally appropriate formats.
- **Inclusiveness and equity:** All stakeholders, including vulnerable groups such as women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged households, are provided with opportunities to participate and express their views.
- **Free, prior, and informed participation:** Stakeholders are engaged early, provided with adequate time to understand project implications, and given the opportunity to contribute freely without coercion or manipulation.
- **Two-way communication:** Consultation is not limited to information dissemination; it emphasizes dialogue, feedback, and integration of stakeholders' views into RAP/LRP planning and implementation.
- **Respect and cultural sensitivity:** Engagement activities are conducted in ways that respect local traditions, languages, and decision-making structures.

The objectives of consultation under this RAP/LRP are to:

1. **Inform** stakeholders about the project objectives, components, potential resettlement and livelihood impacts, and mitigation measures.
2. **Identify** and incorporate community concerns, priorities, and traditional knowledge into resettlement planning.
3. **Build trust** and ensure acceptance of the RAP/LRP through active participation and joint problem-solving.
4. **Promote ownership** of livelihood restoration strategies by PAPs and communities to ensure sustainability.
5. **Strengthen accountability** and social inclusion by ensuring that decisions reflect the needs and expectations of both affected people and institutional stakeholders.



By adhering to these principles and objectives, the RAP/LRP consultation process creates a participatory framework that not only addresses resettlement impacts but also enhances livelihood resilience, social cohesion, and long-term development outcomes.

3.2 Stakeholder Identification, Consultation Process, and Activities Conducted

3.2.1 Stakeholder Identification: Before initiating consultations, key stakeholders relevant to the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP/LRP) were identified to ensure that engagement was inclusive, representative, and aligned with AfDB OS5, OS10, and IFC PS5 requirements. The stakeholders identified include:

- a. Project Affected Persons (PAPs):** Landowners, land users, tenant farmers, pastoralists, women farmers, youth farmers, petty traders, and other livelihood groups whose land or economic activities may be affected.
- b. Host Communities:** Community members and households in Daki-Takwas, Sabon Birnin Kasarami, Kasarami and surrounding settlements who may experience social, economic, or environmental effects from project implementation.
- c. Traditional and Community Leadership:** traditional rulers, ward heads, village heads, community elders, and opinion leaders responsible for local governance and dispute resolution.
- d. Government Institutions and Regulatory Agencies:** Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture, Chikun LGA authorities, SPIU, NPCU, KEPA, FMEnv, KADIPA, and other agencies involved in land administration, environmental regulation, and project oversight.
- e. Vulnerable Groups:** Widows, female-headed households, elderly persons, people with disabilities, resource-poor farmers, and groups at risk of exclusion during compensation or livelihood restoration.
- f. Project Implementing Entities:** SAPZ project team, technical experts, consultants, and the ESIA/RAP/LRP preparation teams.

This stakeholder mapping ensured that consultations were targeted, inclusive, and responsive to the needs and expectations of all interest groups.

3.2.2 Consultation Process and Activities Conducted

The consultation process for the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP/LRP) was designed to be participatory, inclusive, and iterative, ensuring that the voices of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), host communities, and other stakeholders were integrated into project planning and decision-making. Engagement activities were undertaken at various stages of the project cycle, beginning with the environmental and social assessment phase and continuing through baseline studies, socio-economic surveys, and preparation of resettlement and livelihood restoration strategies.

Approach and Methodology



The consultation process combined formal and informal mechanisms of engagement, allowing diverse groups to express their views. Key approaches included:

- **Community entry and awareness creation** through meetings with traditional leaders, ward heads, and community representatives to introduce the project and build trust.
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** with women, youth, farmers, traders, and other livelihood groups to capture group-specific perspectives, especially regarding resettlement risks and livelihood opportunities.
- **Key Informant Interviews (KII)**s with local government officials, traditional institutions, opinion leaders, and civil society actors to gather insights on governance, land tenure, and socio-economic dynamics.
- **Public meetings and town hall sessions** to disclose project information, present preliminary findings, and obtain broad-based feedback from the community.
- **Household socio-economic surveys** to capture PAP-specific information and ensure individual voices were incorporated into the RAP/LRP design.

Activities Conducted

The following activities were conducted during the RAP/LRP preparation process:

1. **Introductory meetings** with Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture, and Chikun LGA authorities to outline project objectives, scope, and anticipated impacts.
2. **Engagement with community leaders and ward heads** in Daki-Takwas and surrounding settlements to establish entry points for community participation.
3. **Community sensitization sessions** to explain project goals, potential land acquisition requirements, and the importance of livelihood restoration planning.
4. **Focus Group Discussions** with vulnerable groups, including women, smallholder farmers, petty traders, and youth, to understand differentiated livelihood challenges and opportunities.
5. **Consultations with PAPs and land users** to identify land ownership patterns, resource access, livelihood dependencies, and potential impacts.
6. **Validation meetings** where preliminary findings from socio-economic surveys and impact assessments were shared with stakeholders to ensure accuracy and transparency.
7. **Disclosure of resettlement and livelihood options** to PAPs, ensuring they were aware of available support mechanisms, compensation entitlements, and grievance redress procedures.



Outcomes of Consultations

The consultations generated valuable outcomes that shaped the RAP/LRP, including:

- Enhanced understanding of community priorities and livelihood concerns.
- Identification of vulnerable households requiring targeted support.
- Strengthened community trust and ownership of the RAP/LRP process.
- Incorporation of local knowledge and preferences into livelihood restoration measures.
- Agreement on continuous engagement throughout project implementation.

The process has therefore laid a foundation for a collaborative relationship between the project proponents, government institutions, and host communities, ensuring that resettlement and livelihood restoration interventions are not only compliant with AfDB OS5, OS10, and IFC PS5 requirements but also culturally appropriate and socially inclusive.

Table 3.1: Consultation Log / Matrix

Date	Venue	Stakeholders Engaged	Key Issues Raised	Response / Outcome	Mechanism for Dissent & Resolution
10/7/2025	Daki-Takwas & surrounding wards	Traditional leaders, ward heads, community representatives	Community entry and awareness creation; concerns about past government projects not benefiting locals.	Project introduced, trust-building initiated, commitment made to transparent RAP/LRP processes.	Agreement to use GRM for all grievances; traditional leaders to support awareness.
12/7/2025	Daki-Takwas Community Hall	Women, youth, farmers, traders, artisanal groups	FGDs revealed concerns on livelihood loss, food security, and youth unemployment; women emphasized vulnerability in compensation processes.	Gender-sensitive and youth-focused livelihood options included in RAP/LRP design.	Women and youth groups nominated reps into liaison committee; access to GRM emphasized.
14/07/2025	Chikun LGA Secretariat	Local government officials	KIIs highlighted governance	RAP/LRP team assured that land	GRM provisions explained,



		traditional institutions, opinion leaders, civil society actors	issues, land tenure disputes, and mistrust of compensation processes.	tenure issues will be clarified through FMEnv, NPCU, and SPIU frameworks.	with escalation to LGA/NPCU for unresolved land disputes.
17/07/2025	Sabon Birnin Kasarami Town Hall	Broad-based community members (men, women, PAPs)	Public meeting: concerns on displacement and request for open disclosure of project impacts.	Preliminary findings of ESIA and RAP/LRP disclosed; feedback gathered and documented.	Follow-up meetings scheduled; community liaison committee established for continuous dialogue.
19/07/2025	Gonin Gora Garden	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Concerns over resettlement plans and reference to failed promises from past projects.	ESIA team sensitized PAPs on RAP/LRP process, assuring fair, transparent handling.	GRM explained; PAPs encouraged to use verification and appeal stages.
19/07/2025	Sabon Birnin Kasarami	Traditional leaders, community heads, PAPs	Worries about farmer displacement; demand for fairness and protection of livelihoods.	Leaders pledged support but insisted on fair compensation and allocation of alternative land.	Documented for RAP scoping; follow-up consultation agreed.
15/08/2025	Sabon Birnin Kasarami	Traditional head, ESIA team, SAPZ, KEPA, FMEnv	Concerns over displacement and mistrust due to past experiences.	ESIA team assured minimal displacement and outlined RAP/LRP activities.	KEPA/FMEnv engaged for credibility; PAPs included in scoping.



15/08/2025	Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA	Traditional head, community leaders, youth reps	Request for employment opportunities for locals.	Leaders expressed support but asked for prioritization of local youth and women.	Issue escalated to PIU for integration into benefit-sharing framework.
21/08/2025	Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture	SPIU, NPCU, KADIPA, Ministry officials	Alignment of RAP/LRP with state agricultural policy; clarity on land acquisition.	Ministry reaffirmed support; requested full compliance with FMEnv & AfDB standards.	SPIU mandated to coordinate acquisition procedures.
22/08/2025	Daki-Takwas Town Hall	PAP households (farmers, women traders, pastoralists)	Concerns on livelihood loss, food insecurity, and cultural ties to land.	Livelihood restoration options (training, inputs, credit) explained.	PAPs encouraged to use GRM; community monitoring committee proposed.
23/08/2025	PAP households (door-to-door)	Individual PAPs and households	Household socio-economic surveys: worries about fair valuation, exclusion of vulnerable households.	Individual concerns documented; household data used for compensation planning.	Verification and appeals processes explained; GRM available for unresolved cases.

3.3 Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

The RAP/LRP recognizes that not all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) experience resettlement and livelihood impacts in the same way. Certain groups are more vulnerable to adverse effects due to social, economic, cultural, or physical conditions, and therefore require targeted measures to ensure their full participation, protection, and benefit in the resettlement and livelihood restoration process.

Definition of Vulnerable Groups

For the purposes of this RAP/LRP, vulnerable groups include, but are not limited to:

- **Women-headed households**, particularly widows and single mothers.



- **Elderly persons** without family or community support.
- **Persons with disabilities** who may face mobility, access, or livelihood barriers.
- **Landless households and tenants** with insecure tenure arrangements.
- **Youth and unemployed persons** at risk of exclusion from economic opportunities.
- **Economically disadvantaged households** living below subsistence levels.
- **Minority or marginalized groups** with limited voice in community decision-making.

Approach to Inclusion

The RAP/LRP is designed to ensure that these groups are not left behind by embedding equity and inclusion in every stage of the process:

1. Consultation and Participation

- Dedicated Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with women, youth, and vulnerable groups to capture their specific concerns and livelihood priorities.
- Engagement was tailored to local languages and cultural contexts to enhance accessibility.
- Women and youth representatives were nominated to serve on the Community Liaison Committees and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) committees.

2. Livelihood Restoration Measures

- Women will be supported with skills development, access to credit, and tailored livelihood programs such as small-scale trading, food processing, and agro-enterprises.
- Youth and unemployed persons will benefit from training in modern agricultural techniques, entrepreneurship, and employment opportunities linked to the SAPZ.
- Persons with disabilities will be provided with targeted support (assistive tools, inclusive training) to ensure livelihood participation.
- Elderly PAPs will receive assistance in accessing entitlements and, where necessary, community-based social support.

3. Compensation and Assistance

- Additional support will be provided to vulnerable households to ensure that compensation reaches them directly and is not diverted.



- Transitional assistance, such as food support or temporary income assistance, will be extended to severely affected households during resettlement.

4. Monitoring and Accountability

- The RAP/LRP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework includes **indicators disaggregated by gender, age, and vulnerability status** to track equitable outcomes.
- Vulnerable groups will be given priority access to the GRM, with simplified channels (e.g., community focal persons) to ensure accessibility.

Commitment

By addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups, the RAP/LRP ensures that resettlement and livelihood restoration is not only fair but also inclusive, thereby contributing to social equity, community cohesion, and long-term sustainability of the SAPZ project.

Table 3.2: Vulnerability Action Plan (VAP) Matrix

Vulnerable Group	Identified Risks/Challenges	Proposed Support Measures under RAP/LRP	Implementation Mechanism	Monitoring Indicator
Women-headed households	Limited access to land ownership; risk of exclusion from compensation; weaker bargaining power	Ensure joint titling of compensation where possible; targeted livelihood restoration programs (poultry, petty trading support); skills training for women	Compensation framework with joint accounts; Women-focused FGDs; integration into livelihood training	% of women-headed households receiving direct compensation and livelihood support
Elderly persons (65+)	Limited mobility; high dependence on family; risk of neglect during relocation	Priority assistance during relocation; cash support for medical and household needs; integration into	RAP implementation team assigns case officers; linkages with health & social services	# of elderly PAPs relocated with assistance; records of cash support disbursed



		community support groups		
Youth (18-35 years)	Unemployment; risk of social unrest; exclusion from benefit-sharing	Vocational training (agro-processing, ICT, carpentry); priority in employment opportunities within SAPZ; entrepreneurship grants	PIU employment framework; Youth-focused livelihood projects	% of youth employed in SAPZ; # trained and supported
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Mobility challenges; discrimination in access to jobs; difficulty participating in consultations	Accessible meeting venues; dedicated transport support during relocation; tailored livelihood options (small-scale trading, handicrafts)	Inclusion in RAP database; targeted livelihood restoration	# of PWDs supported; accessibility measures documented
Widows	Loss of spousal support; risk of asset grabbing; reduced resilience	Legal aid to secure inheritance rights; livelihood support tailored to widow-specific needs	Partnership with legal aid councils and NGOs; PIU oversight	% of widows who secure inheritance/compensation directly
Landless farmers / tenants	Exclusion from land-based compensation; risk of livelihood loss	Cash compensation for lost crops; inclusion in skills training, off-farm livelihood support	RAP/LRP livelihood restoration	% of landless PAPs receiving non-land support



Pastoralists / Migrant herders	Restricted access to grazing lands; conflicts with farmers; risk of displacement	Negotiated grazing corridors; livelihood alternatives (fodder production support); inclusion in conflict-resolution forums	Community engagement with pastoral unions; integration into RAP grievance mechanism	# of pastoralist households supported; # of conflicts resolved
Poor households (<Naira poverty threshold)	Risk of deepening poverty due to disruption of informal livelihoods	Livelihood diversification programs (small-scale trading support, microfinance schemes); food support during transition	Collaboration with social welfare programs and NGOs	% of poor households benefiting from livelihood support

3.4 Stakeholder Mapping and Disclosure Requirements

Effective implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP/LRP) depends on the early identification, engagement, and continuous participation of all relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders have been mapped according to their roles, interests, and levels of influence in the SAPZ Project to ensure inclusiveness and transparency throughout the project cycle.

Table 3.3: Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement Approach

Stakeholder Category	Description	Examples / Entities Identified	Interest / Influence in the Project	Engagement Approach
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Primary stakeholders (Directly affected)	Individuals or groups directly impacted by project activities, either positively or negatively	Project Affected Persons (PAPs), farmers, landowners, tenants, herders, women, youth, and vulnerable households in Daki-Takwas and surrounding communities (Sabon Birnin Kasarami, Gonin Gora)	High – directly affected through land acquisition, potential livelihood disruption, and resettlement	Regular consultations, socio-economic surveys, verification of PAPs, disclosure of RAP/LRP, compensation and livelihood restoration programs
Secondary stakeholders (Indirectly affected)	Individuals or institutions with indirect influence on or benefits from project activities	Local traders, transport workers, artisans, market women, and nearby community members benefiting from project spillover effects	Medium – indirectly benefit from improved market access, infrastructure, and employment opportunities	Community meetings, information sessions, local radio announcements, and awareness campaigns
Institutional stakeholders (Government / Regulatory bodies)	Government ministries and agencies responsible for policy, regulation, and oversight of environmental and social safeguards	Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Surveys, Chikun and Kubau Local Government Councils	High – statutory oversight roles, policy enforcement, and safeguard compliance	Bilateral meetings, technical workshops, document review and clearance, joint monitoring visits



Traditional and community institutions	Customary leaders and governance structures representing local interests and authority	District Head of Daki-Takwas, Village Heads of Sabon Birnin Kasarami and neighboring wards, Ward Heads (Mai Anguwa), religious leaders, and elders' councils	High – custodians of community trust, land, and cultural heritage; key to conflict resolution and mobilization	Continuous engagement, community entry protocols, participatory planning, and mediation support
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) / NGOs / CBOs	Advocacy and development organizations active in social welfare, livelihoods, and environmental protection	NGOs working on women's empowerment, youth development, livelihood improvement, and environmental sustainability	Medium – support transparency, gender inclusion, and social accountability	Collaboration in community sensitization, participatory monitoring, and grievance redress facilitation
Private sector stakeholders	Local enterprises, contractors, and service providers involved in project implementation	Contractors, local suppliers, micro-entrepreneurs, logistics providers, and agro-processing partners	Medium – partners in local employment creation, supply chain participation, and construction	Business forums, pre-bid meetings, capacity-building sessions on social safeguards and local hiring



Development partners / Financial institutions	Donor agencies and financiers providing funding, technical support, safeguard and oversight	African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), IFAD, and Kaduna State Investment Promotion Agency (KADIPA)	High – ensure compliance with AfDB's OS5 and OS10, and national safeguard policies	Formal disclosure, periodic supervision missions, review meetings, and reporting
Vulnerable and marginalized groups	Individuals and groups at higher risk of adverse impacts or exclusion from project benefits	Women-headed households, widows, elderly persons, PWDs, landless farmers, and pastoralists	High social vulnerability – require special assistance and inclusive support	Targeted focus group discussions (FGDs), livelihood support interventions, priority access to compensation and skill-building programs

3.4.2 Disclosure Requirements

Information disclosure is a key requirement of both Nigerian national regulations and the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly OS5 (Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement) and OS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure).

The RAP/LRP disclosure process ensures that all affected persons and institutions are informed, consulted, and given opportunities to provide feedback before and during implementation.

Table 3.4: RAP disclosure process

Disclosure Stage	Information Disclosed	Target Stakeholders	Disclosure Channel / Medium	Timing / Frequency
Initial Project Awareness and Scoping	Project overview, objectives, potential impacts, and rights of	Traditional leaders, LGAs, PAPs, and vulnerable groups	Introductory meetings, flyers, and local radio announcements	Prior to RAP/LRP preparation



	affected persons			
Baseline and Socio-economic Data Collection	Data collection tools, eligibility criteria, and cut-off date for PAP identification	PAPs, women, farmers, herders	Household surveys, FGDs, community notice boards	During RAP/LRP data collection
Draft RAP/LRP Disclosure	Findings, entitlements matrix, compensation principles, livelihood restoration strategies	PAPs, LGAs, KEPA, FMEnv, AfDB	Public meetings, state and local government notice boards, AfDB and FMEnv websites	Prior to RAP/LRP approval
Final RAP/LRP Approval and Implementation	Approved RAP/LRP, implementation schedule, grievance redress mechanism (GRM) details	PAPs, LGAs, traditional institutions, and CSOs	Community meetings, LGA offices, AfDB disclosure portal	Prior to compensation and resettlement activities
Monitoring and Feedback	Progress updates, grievance outcomes, and evaluation reports	PAPs, CSOs, local government officials	Public consultations, progress bulletins, and feedback meetings	Quarterly during implementation

3.4 Continuous Engagement and Feedback

Disclosure and engagement will continue throughout the project lifecycle. The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), supported by FMEnv, KEPA, and AfDB, will:

- Maintain open communication through community liaison officers and local leaders.
- Provide periodic progress updates and feedback sessions.



- Ensure inclusive participation of vulnerable groups in livelihood restoration activities.
- Strengthen the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to promptly handle and resolve community concerns.



CHAPTER FOUR: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the socio-economic baseline conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) for the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project in Kaduna State. The socio-economic baseline establishes a clear understanding of the living conditions, livelihood systems, and social structure of those directly or indirectly affected by land acquisition and related project activities. It provides a reference point against which resettlement, livelihood restoration, and other project-induced changes will be assessed and monitored.

The assessment focuses on the demographic, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of PAPs and PAHs, including aspects such as household composition, land tenure, education, health, income sources, and access to infrastructure and services. It also identifies vulnerable and marginalized groups—such as women, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and female-headed households—who may be disproportionately affected and thus require targeted support under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

Data for this baseline were derived from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained through household socio-economic surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and community consultations with PAPs and local stakeholders. Secondary information was sourced from official statistics, existing community records, and relevant development reports.

The socio-economic baseline serves multiple key functions:

- It provides a factual basis for assessing potential project impacts on livelihoods and social systems.
- It informs the design of compensation and livelihood restoration measures, ensuring they are context-specific and equitable.
- It supports monitoring and evaluation frameworks, in line with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguards 5 (OS5) and Operational Safeguards 10 (OS10), as well as applicable Nigerian regulatory standards.

The subsequent sections present detailed insights into the socio-economic profile of PAPs and PAHs, covering demographic trends, livelihood patterns, income levels, education, health, land use, infrastructure, and community organization.



4.1 Socio-economic conditions of PAPs and PAHs

4.1.1 PAP Demographic Characteristics

The demographic composition of the 27 identified Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) provides critical insight into the social structure, age distribution, gender balance, and vulnerability profile of individuals and households impacted by the Kaduna SAPZ Project. Understanding these characteristics is vital for ensuring that compensation, livelihood restoration, and stakeholder engagement measures are tailored to meet the specific needs of affected groups.

1 Population Structure and Gender Distribution

The total number of PAPs identified within the project area is 27, including 22 males (81%), 4 females (15%), and one institutional entity (4%) as presented on Fig 4.1. The predominance of male PAPs reflects the traditional land ownership structure in northern Nigeria, where men customarily hold title or usufruct rights to agricultural land, while women's access is often mediated through husbands or male relatives.

Despite their lower numerical representation, female PAPs play active roles in agricultural and household economies. Their involvement in farming, food processing, and petty trading means they are indirectly affected by project activities that alter household income and access to land resources. Consequently, the RAP should integrate gender-responsive measures such as dedicated consultation forums, livelihood support for women, and inclusion of female representatives in grievance redress and monitoring committees.

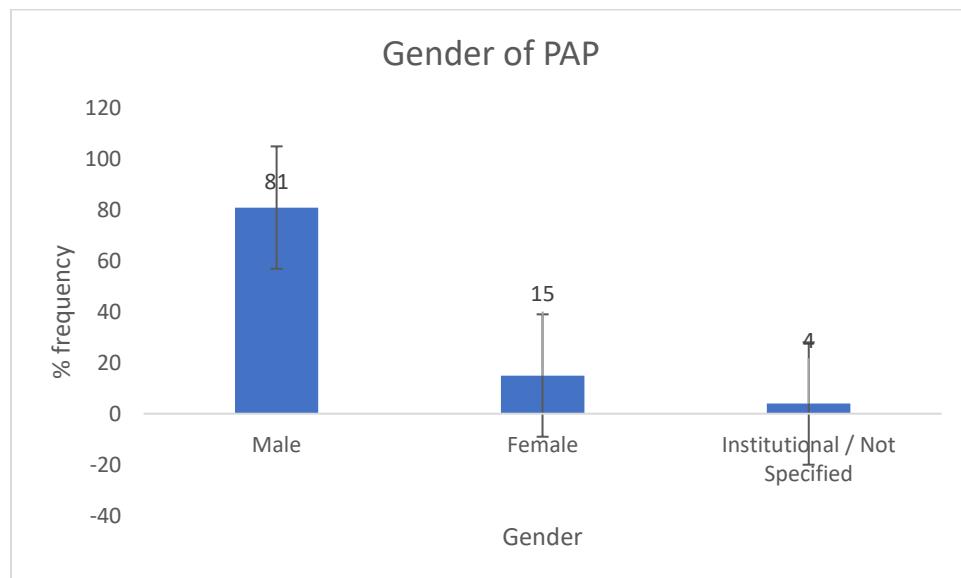


Figure 4.1: Gender of PAP



2: Age Distribution and Household Dynamics

The age profile shows that the PAP population is largely mature to elderly, with 41% aged between 41 and 60 years and 26% aged 61 years and above. Only 11% fall within the younger (≤ 40 years) category, while the ages of 22% were not stated (). The average age of PAPs is approximately 59 years, indicating that most are experienced adults or retirees with long-standing ties to the land.

This age pattern suggests a population of established landowners who may be less dependent on physical labor but more reliant on agricultural returns, land leases, or inheritance as sources of income and security. Older PAPs may also be less adaptive to livelihood changes and may require targeted support—such as simplified grievance processes, assistance in documentation, and inclusion of household dependents during compensation and livelihood planning.

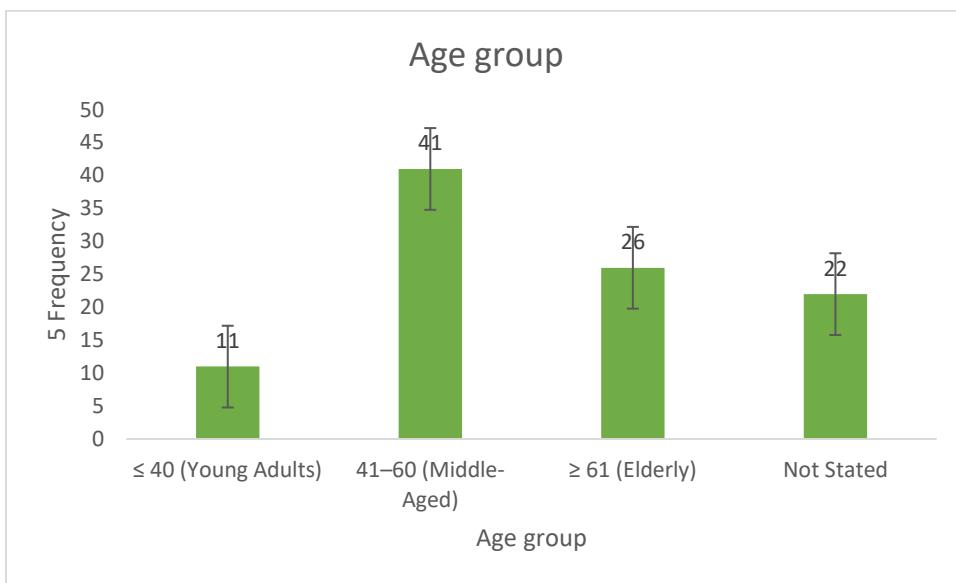


Figure 4.2: Age distribution of PAPs

The household size ranges between 5 and 30 members, with an average of about 8.6 persons per household, reflecting an extended family system common in rural northern Nigeria. Larger households imply high dependency ratios and significant socio-economic implications, as the loss of land or farming income affects multiple dependents, including children and elderly relatives. Compensation and livelihood assistance must therefore consider household size to ensure equitable restoration of living standards.

3 Vulnerability Profile

Vulnerability assessment reveals that approximately 30% of PAPs fall within categories considered socially or economically at risk. Specifically, 19% are elderly (≥ 65 years) and 11% are



women, who may experience heightened vulnerability due to age, limited mobility, or reduced economic independence (Fig. 4.3).

The presence of vulnerable groups underscores the importance of applying the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 on Involuntary Resettlement, which requires that vulnerable persons receive special attention during compensation and livelihood restoration. This includes priority payment, physical assistance where needed, and tailored livelihood enhancement programs that improve their resilience and reduce dependency.

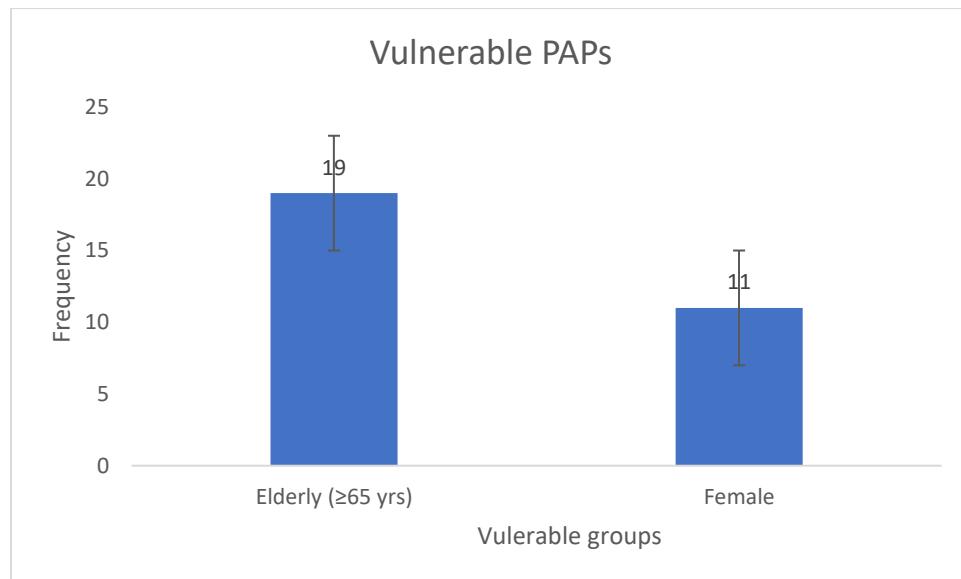


Figure 4.3: Vulnerability profile of PAPs

4 PAP Distribution by Community and LGA

Figure 4.4 presents the distribution of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) across the various communities and Local Government Areas (LGAs) impacted by the project. A total of 27 PAPs were identified through the socio-economic survey and asset enumeration exercise conducted within the project's area of influence.

The table shows that the majority of PAPs — 23 individuals, representing 85% of the total — are from Sabon Garin Kasarami community in Chikun LGA. This finding clearly indicates that Sabon Garin Kasarami is the most significantly affected community, as it hosts the largest portion of the project footprint, particularly in relation to land acquisition and agricultural resource use. The concentration of PAPs in this community suggests that much of the project's direct impact—such as farmland loss, crop disturbance, and tree removal—occurs within this area.



Other affected communities include Unguwan Dawaki and Daki Takwas, both located in Chikun LGA, each accounting for one PAP (4%), and Unguwan Sunusi in Kaduna South LGA, also contributing one PAP (4%). Additionally, there is one PAP (3%) associated with an unspecified or linked area, likely due to boundary overlaps or land parcels that straddle community lines.

The spatial distribution of PAPs across these communities reflects the localized nature of project impacts, with Chikun LGA emerging as the primary impact zone. This is expected, as the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki Takwas and its associated infrastructure are predominantly situated within Chikun LGA. The inclusion of one PAP from Kaduna South LGA suggests minor, possibly peripheral, impacts extending slightly beyond the primary project boundary.

From a resettlement and engagement perspective, this distribution has several implications: Focused engagement efforts should be directed at Sabon Garin Kasarami, where the highest concentration of PAPs is located, ensuring that community consultations, grievance redress mechanisms, and compensation delivery are effectively targeted.

Overall, the distribution pattern underscores that the project's socio-economic impacts are geographically concentrated, primarily within Chikun LGA, necessitating localized planning and monitoring during the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

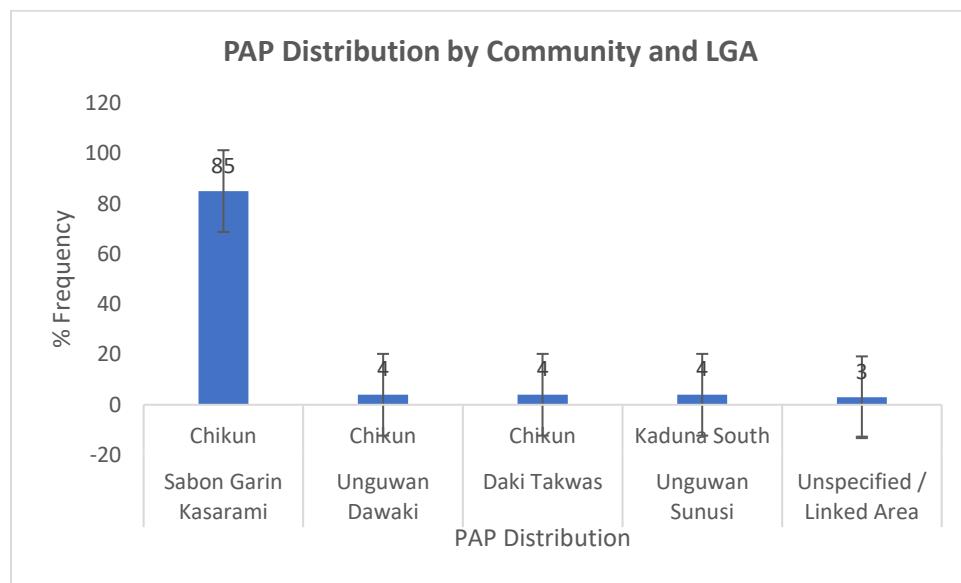


Figure 4.4: PAP distribution by community and LGA

5 Type of Loss and Ownership Status



The data presented in Figure 4.5 provides an overview of the types of losses experienced by the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as a result of the proposed project activities. The losses primarily relate to land, crops, and trees, with no structural losses recorded.

From the table, it is evident that all 27 identified PAPs (100%) experienced impacts on land, crops, and trees, indicating that the project's land-take and associated activities are primarily agricultural in nature. This pattern reflects the agrarian character of the project area, where the majority of livelihoods depend heavily on farming and land-based resources. The absence of structural losses suggests that no residential or commercial buildings were affected by the project, and that the land acquisition occurred in non-residential or agricultural zones.

In terms of ownership status, the findings show that all PAPs (100%) are landowners, while there are no tenants, sharecroppers, or leaseholders affected. This implies that the land parcels acquired are customarily or privately owned by the affected individuals or families. The lack of tenancy or lease arrangements also simplifies the compensation process, as it eliminates the need for multiple compensation layers or complex tenure arrangements often found in shared-use systems.

This pattern of ownership also demonstrates a relatively straightforward resettlement and compensation framework, as entitlements will be directly administered to the landowners and cultivators of the affected parcels. It further highlights the importance of agriculture as both a livelihood and an asset base for the affected population.

Overall, the table underscores that the project's primary impacts are on agricultural assets rather than built infrastructure, and that the PAPs are sole owners and direct users of their land resources. Consequently, livelihood restoration measures should focus on agricultural support interventions, such as providing improved seeds, fertilizer support, land preparation assistance, and training on climate-smart or alternative income-generating activities to ensure the sustainability of affected households' livelihoods.

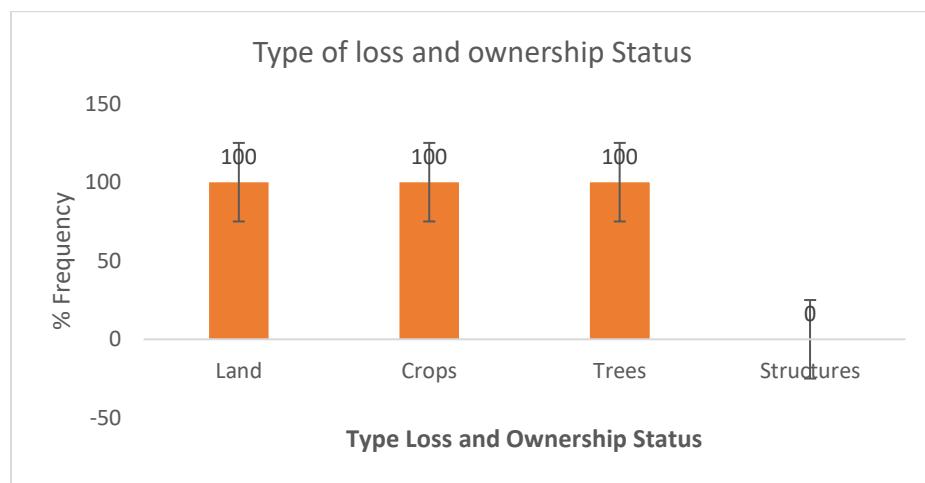


Figure 4.5: Type of Loss and Ownership status



6 Vulnerable Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The identification and profiling of vulnerable Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are critical components of the resettlement and livelihood restoration process, as required under the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and national resettlement frameworks. Figure 4.6 presents the categorization of vulnerable individuals among the total PAP population identified within the project's area of influence.

According to the data, a total of 8 PAPs (30% of all affected persons) have been classified as vulnerable based on criteria such as age, gender, and socio-economic conditions. These categories include the elderly (≥ 65 years) and female PAPs, both of whom are recognized as being at heightened risk of marginalization or reduced resilience to project-induced disruptions.

Elderly PAPs (≥ 65 years)

The survey identified 5 elderly PAPs, representing 19% of the total affected population. This group typically faces physical and economic limitations that may hinder their ability to fully restore livelihoods following land or asset loss. Many elderly individuals depend on subsistence farming, which serves both as a livelihood and a food security buffer. Displacement or loss of farmland may therefore have a disproportionate impact on their well-being. For this group, the project's Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will include targeted interventions, such as:

- Priority access to cash compensation to meet immediate livelihood needs.
- Assistance with documentation and compensation procedures.
- Support through community-based structures for reintegration and social protection.
- Provision of agricultural or alternative livelihood inputs to ensure continued productivity with reduced labor intensity.

Female PAPs

A total of 3 female PAPs (11%) were identified as vulnerable. Female PAPs—particularly female-headed households or widows—often face structural barriers such as limited access to land tenure, credit, and decision-making. These constraints can compound the effects of displacement or livelihood disruption.

To ensure gender equity in resettlement and livelihood restoration, specific measures are proposed, including:

- Gender-sensitive consultation and participation in RAP/LRP implementation.
- Capacity-building and livelihood training focused on income-generating activities suitable for women (e.g., agro-processing, poultry, tailoring, small-scale trading).



- Support for inclusion in cooperatives or self-help groups to enhance access to markets and resources.
- Monitoring of gender impacts to ensure compensation and restoration benefits reach women directly.

Implications for RAP/LRP Implementation

The identification of vulnerable PAPs underscores the importance of inclusive and equitable resettlement planning. The presence of a relatively high proportion (30%) of vulnerable individuals among the PAPs indicates the need for targeted livelihood and social support measures within the RAP and LRP frameworks.

Accordingly, the RAP will ensure that:

- Vulnerable PAPs are given priority attention during compensation disbursement and livelihood restoration.
- Community-based support systems (such as youth and women's groups) are leveraged to enhance their resilience.
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is accessible and responsive to the specific needs of these groups.

The inclusion of 8 vulnerable PAPs (30%)—comprising elderly and female individuals—highlights the project's commitment to social inclusivity and equitable benefit sharing. These groups will receive enhanced support and tailored interventions to ensure that resettlement outcomes are sustainable, just, and consistent with AfDB and Nigerian safeguard standards.

4.1. 2 Socio-Economic Conditions of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Households (PAHs)

Understanding the livelihood and income dynamics of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) is central to designing fair compensation and effective livelihood restoration measures. The livelihood profile provides insight into how PAPs generate income, the degree of dependence on land-based activities, and their relative vulnerability to displacement impacts. Table 1 below presents the summary of the livelihood and income profile for the affected population within the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project area.

1 Livelihood Distribution Overview

The socio-economic survey revealed a diverse livelihood structure among the PAPs, reflecting a blend of agricultural and non-agricultural income sources (Fig. 4.6). This heterogeneity is important because it influences the magnitude of livelihood impacts and the type of restoration



strategies required under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

Business / Salaried Employment (55%)

A majority of the PAPs (55%) are engaged in businesses or salaried employment, indicating that over half of the affected population derive their income from non-agricultural, often urban-based, sources.

Most of these individuals are non-resident landowners who acquired land for investment, speculative purposes, or periodic agricultural use but reside in urban centers such as Kaduna metropolis. Their primary livelihoods are not directly tied to agricultural production; hence, land acquisition impacts them more through asset loss rather than livelihood displacement.

Key implications:

- Compensation for land loss will need to reflect fair market value and documentation of ownership.
- Livelihood restoration measures for this group should focus on financial reinvestment opportunities rather than agricultural support.
- Engagement strategies should consider their urban residence and time constraints during consultations.

Farming (Resident Cultivators) – 25%

Approximately one-quarter (25%) of PAPs are resident cultivators who directly depend on the affected land for subsistence or small-scale commercial agriculture. This group represents the core livelihood-vulnerable population under the project, as they rely primarily on farming for food security and household income.

The affected farmers typically cultivate staple and cash crops such as maize, millet, groundnut, and yam, often intercropped with economic trees (e.g., mango, cashew, shea, or neem). Loss of farmland thus translates to reduced income, food insecurity, and possible erosion of socio-economic stability.

Key implications:

- These PAPs require priority attention under the LRP, with measures such as:
 - Provision of replacement land (where feasible).
 - Agricultural input support (seeds, fertilizers, tools).
 - Capacity-building in improved farming methods or off-farm skills.
 - Access to microcredit for livelihood diversification.



Land Leasing / Absentee Ownership – 15%

About 15% of PAPs fall under the category of land lessors or absentee owners, who earn income by leasing land to tenant farmers or holding it for speculative value appreciation. This category includes individuals who are not directly involved in farming but view land as a financial or generational asset.

While they do not experience livelihood displacement in the conventional sense, they are nonetheless entitled to compensation for economic assets affected by the project.

Key implications:

- Compensation should reflect land value and lease income loss.
- Since they are typically financially active, engagement can focus on investment reintegration and financial management advisory.
- Monitoring should ensure that compensation benefits are sustainably utilized, especially where land is a major capital asset.

Petty Trading / Informal Work – 10%

A smaller proportion (10%) of PAPs engage in petty trading and informal sector activities, including the sale of agricultural produce, food items, or small-scale services. This group comprises mostly women and youth, whose livelihoods are indirectly linked to the agricultural economy and local markets.

Although they do not face direct land acquisition impacts, they may experience secondary economic disruptions due to reduced local trade or loss of access to farmlands and customers.

Key implications:

- Targeted livelihood support programs, such as microenterprise grants, skill development, and vocational training, will help restore or enhance their incomes.
- Gender-sensitive interventions should be implemented to ensure women's participation and benefit-sharing.

Average Household Income

The average monthly household income among PAPs ranges from ₦150,000 to ₦300,000 (USD 100–200). This figure places most PAP households above the national rural poverty line, suggesting a relatively moderate level of economic resilience. However, this income level should be interpreted with caution—income sources are often seasonal, especially for farming households whose earnings fluctuate based on harvest cycles and market conditions.

Key observations:



- Non-farming PAPs (business owners and employees) report more stable incomes, often diversified across multiple sources.
- Farming PAPs are more vulnerable to income variability due to climatic, environmental, or market shocks.
- The project's compensation and livelihood programs should thus emphasize income stability and diversification for those whose earnings depend on agricultural productivity.

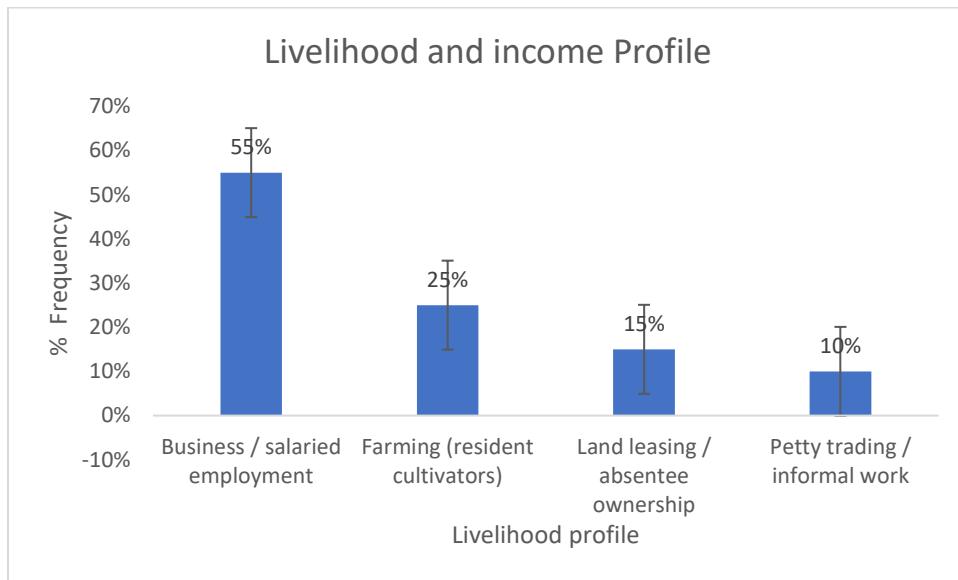


Figure 4.6: Livelihood and income profile of PAPs

2: Education and Literacy Levels of PAPs

The education and literacy profile of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) provides important insights into their adaptive capacity, communication needs, and potential participation in the resettlement and livelihood restoration process. As shown in fig. 4.7, the assessment revealed that none of the PAPs lack formal education, with the distribution indicating 25% having primary education, another 25% with secondary education, and a substantial 50% possessing tertiary-level education. The overall functional literacy rate is estimated at about 75%, which demonstrates a relatively well-educated population compared to many rural communities in northern Nigeria.

The absence of PAPs with no formal education (0%) is a notable finding, suggesting that all identified PAPs possess at least a basic level of literacy and numeracy. This enhances their ability to understand project-related information, engage in consultations, and participate effectively in the compensation process. Nevertheless, even with this high literacy level, it remains essential to use simplified communication tools—such as local language translations, pictorial leaflets, and



oral briefings—to ensure that older PAPs and those from rural backgrounds are not excluded from understanding key project procedures and entitlements.

About a quarter (25%) of the PAPs have attained primary-level education, representing mostly rural-based farmers who rely heavily on agriculture as their primary livelihood source. These PAPs are more likely to depend on traditional farming practices and may have limited exposure to digital or financial tools. Therefore, targeted livelihood support interventions—such as agricultural extension services, financial literacy training, and cooperative development—should be prioritized for this group under the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Practical, non-technical training approaches such as field demonstrations and community workshops would also be appropriate for ensuring effective participation.

Another 25% of PAPs possess secondary education, including youths and middle-aged professionals who are more likely to diversify their livelihoods beyond agriculture. This group shows a higher capacity to adapt to socio-economic change and may benefit from skill development or vocational programs in agro-processing, marketing, or service-based trades. Their literacy level allows for more direct participation in community meetings and offers an opportunity to involve them as facilitators or local mobilizers in RAP and LRP implementation activities.

A significant proportion of PAPs (50%) have completed tertiary education, mostly comprising non-resident landowners such as civil servants, traders, and professionals living in urban centers like Kaduna, Zaria, or Abuja. This group's relationship with the project is primarily economic, as they view land as an investment asset rather than a direct livelihood base. Their education and exposure make them more conversant with land tenure rights, compensation procedures, and financial management. While they may not require livelihood restoration, they will benefit from transparent compensation processes and financial advisory support to reinvest compensation funds effectively.

Overall, the functional literacy rate of about 75% indicates that most PAPs can read and understand project information and engage meaningfully in consultations and disclosure sessions. However, functional literacy does not necessarily imply full financial or legal literacy, which is critical for understanding compensation frameworks and grievance mechanisms. Therefore, during RAP/LRP implementation, it will be essential to supplement written communications with interactive sensitization sessions, especially focusing on financial management, grievance redress procedures, and available livelihood options.

The education and literacy characteristics of the PAPs reveal a relatively well-educated population, dominated by educated non-resident landowners and a smaller proportion of rural farmers with limited formal education. This mix provides both opportunities and challenges for project implementation. On one hand, the high literacy level facilitates information sharing, transparency, and participation. On the other, the project must ensure inclusive engagement of the less-educated, land-dependent farmers through targeted communication and capacity-building strategies.



Tailoring livelihood restoration measures to suit both urban-based educated landowners and rural-based cultivators will therefore be essential for achieving equitable and sustainable resettlement outcomes.

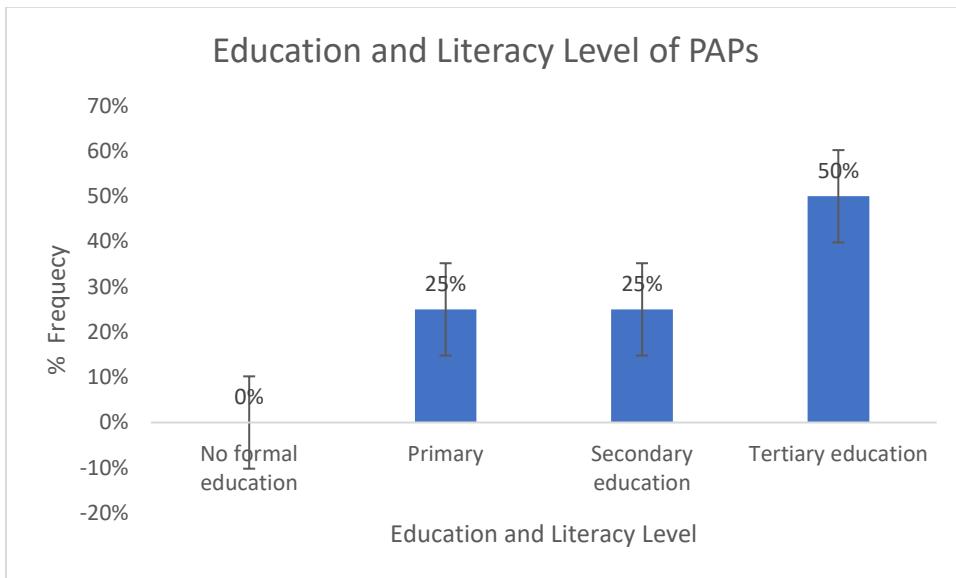


Figure 4.7: Education and Literacy level of PAPs

3 Livelihood Dependency on Project Land

The data presented in figure 4.8 provides critical insights into the extent to which the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) rely on the project land for their daily livelihoods. The findings indicate that 35% of PAPs are not dependent on the affected land. This category includes individuals whose primary sources of income are derived from non-agricultural or off-site economic activities such as trading, civil service, or skilled labor. For this group, cash compensation for land and asset losses is generally sufficient, as the project is unlikely to cause significant disruption to their income streams or overall well-being.

On the other hand, 25% of PAPs are partially dependent on the project land. These individuals may engage in a mix of livelihoods — for instance, small-scale farming or grazing combined with petty trading or wage labor. For this group, the loss of access to the project land could lead to a temporary reduction in income and food security. Consequently, it is recommended that they be provided with transitional livelihood support, such as training in alternative income-generating activities, access to credit, or temporary employment opportunities during the project implementation phase.

The most vulnerable group comprises the 45% of PAPs who are fully dependent on the project land for their livelihood. This group primarily consists of subsistence farmers, herders, and other individuals whose daily survival and household sustenance depend directly on agricultural or land-



based activities within the project area. The displacement or loss of access to their productive land could result in severe economic and social impacts if not properly mitigated. Therefore, this group requires comprehensive livelihood restoration assistance, which may include land-for-land compensation, agricultural input support, skill development programs, and integration into value chains related to the project's agricultural components.

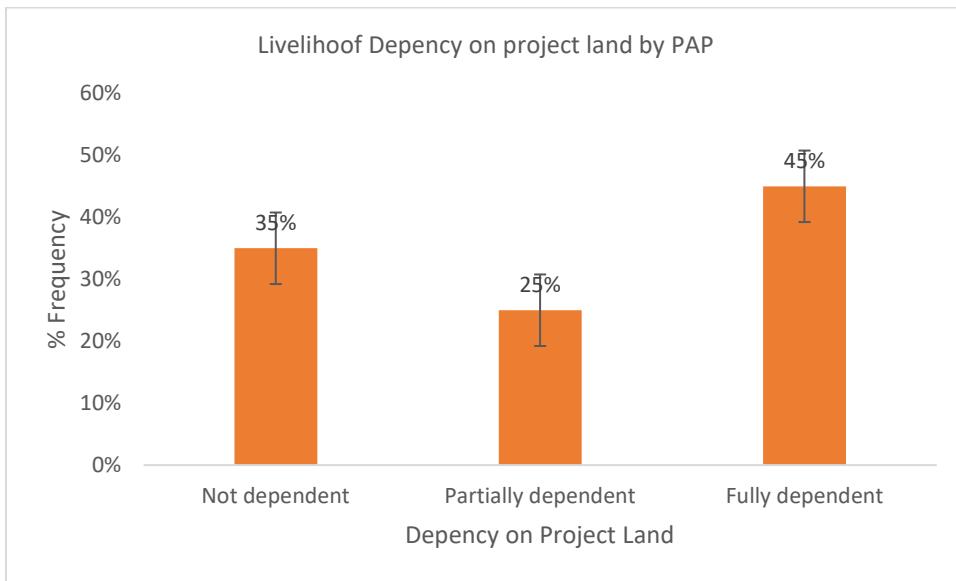


Figure 4.8: Livelihood Dependency on Project and by PAPs

4: Vulnerability and Socio-Economic Sensitivity

Figure 4.9 provide an overview of the distribution of vulnerable groups among the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and outlines corresponding support measures to mitigate potential adverse impacts. The figure highlights four major vulnerability categories—elderly, women, low-income residents, and non-resident PAPs—each requiring tailored approaches to ensure equitable and inclusive compensation and livelihood restoration outcomes.

The elderly population (10%), representing individuals aged 65 years and above, is recognized as one of the most vulnerable groups. Due to physical limitations, declining health, and dependence on family or community support, elderly PAPs may face significant challenges in adapting to displacement or changes in livelihood activities. As such, they should be given priority in compensation payments, provided with welfare assistance, and supported through community-based care mechanisms to maintain their social well-being and dignity during and after project implementation.

Women PAPs, accounting for 11% of the affected population, also constitute a sensitive group, particularly in contexts where gender roles limit access to land ownership, credit, and decision-making opportunities. To ensure equitable participation and benefits, project interventions should



integrate gender-inclusive livelihood programs, women-centered consultations, and capacity-building initiatives. These measures will enhance women's economic resilience, empower them to manage compensation effectively, and promote their inclusion in restoration and decision-making processes.

The low-income resident PAPs (20%) are another category requiring deliberate attention. These individuals rely heavily on subsistence activities, daily labor, or informal trade for survival. Loss of productive assets or land access could exacerbate their poverty and food insecurity. Accordingly, they should receive comprehensive livelihood restoration packages, including vocational training, agricultural inputs, microcredit access, and support for income diversification to ensure sustainable post-project recovery.

Finally, the non-resident PAPs, who represent the largest proportion (65%) of the affected population, are generally individuals or entities with land ownership or economic interest in the project area but whose primary residence lies elsewhere. Since their livelihoods are not directly dependent on the land, financial compensation is typically adequate to offset their losses. Moreover, their displacement does not have significant social or community-level impacts, as they are not integrated into the local socio-economic fabric.

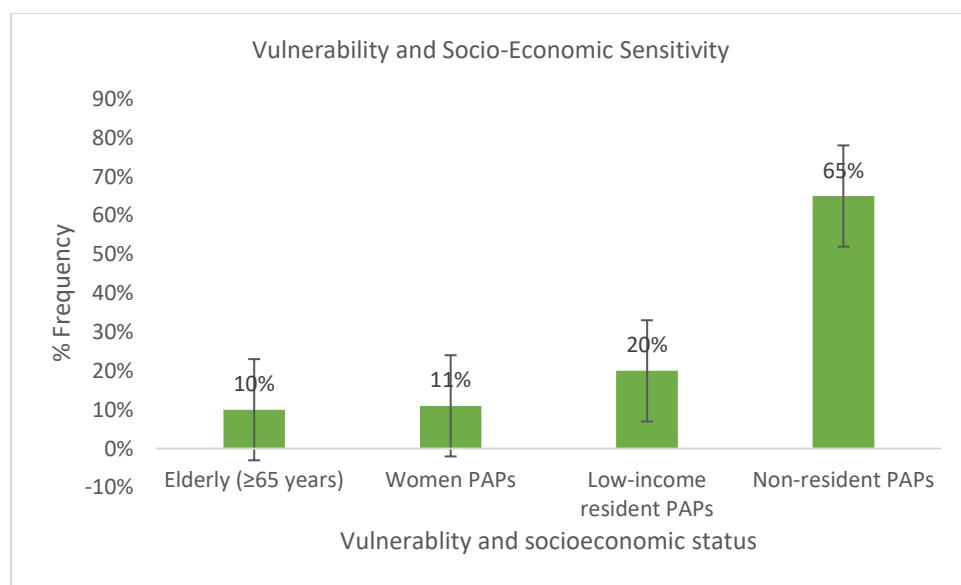


Figure 4.9: Vulnerability and socioeconomic sensitivity

4.2 Land Tenure and Livelihood Systems

4.2.1 Customary Land Tenure

Customary land tenure remains the predominant system of landholding and access within the broader SAPZ Project Area of Influence (PAI), particularly in the rural communities of Chikun and Kaduna South LGAs. It is based on unwritten traditional norms, communal rights, and



ancestral lineage rather than statutory laws. However, the designated project land at Daki-Takwas is a government reserve, implying that ownership and management rights are vested in the state government. Despite this statutory control, the surrounding communities still operate largely under customary tenure systems, influencing land access, resource use, and socio-economic relations. The following subsections describe the main features of the customary land tenure system within the project's broader area.

1. Description of Traditional Ownership Patterns

Under customary tenure, land is considered a collective heritage of the community rather than private property. Ownership is vested in the community as a whole, while individuals and families enjoy usufruct rights—the right to use and benefit from the land without outright ownership. Traditional ownership is guided by cultural norms, long-standing social relationships, and recognition by the local community rather than formal documentation or legal title. The system promotes equitable access to land, ensuring that every household, including new settlers, women, or youth, can access farmland or residential plots through community consent. This communal system also reinforces social cohesion, as land is viewed not merely as an economic asset but as a symbol of identity, lineage continuity, and ancestral connection. The communal nature of land ownership makes it central to local governance and conflict resolution mechanisms.

However, in the case of the SAPZ project site at Daki-Takwas, the land does not fall under customary control but rather under statutory ownership by the Kaduna State Government, designated as a government reserve. This status limits direct community ownership or transfer rights within the project footprint, although customary practices continue to influence land use in adjacent areas.

2. Role of Family Heads, Village Chiefs, and Community Elders in Land Allocation

The authority over land allocation and management under customary tenure lies with traditional institutions such as family heads (Mai Gida), village heads (Dagaci), and district heads (Hakimi) who act as custodians of community land.

Land allocation for farming or settlement is typically carried out through family or community consensus. Individuals seeking land approach the traditional authority, who grants permission based on availability and social standing. These allocations are generally open-ended, with continued use contingent upon adherence to community norms and productivity.

Community elders also mediate disputes related to boundaries, inheritance, or land use, maintaining fairness and minimizing reliance on formal legal mechanisms. Nonetheless, for the Daki-Takwas SAPZ project, such traditional allocation and mediation roles are minimal since the land is under government jurisdiction, and any allocation or compensation



process follows statutory procedures administered by relevant government agencies in consultation with traditional leaders.

3. Inheritance and Lineage-Based Land Transmission

In surrounding communities, land inheritance follows lineage-based traditions, ensuring that land remains within the family or kinship group. Upon the death of a landholder, rights to the land are passed to heirs—typically sons or close male relatives—through family consensus. Women and daughters may have secondary access rights but seldom inherit land directly unless special provisions are made.

This inheritance system preserves family ties and reinforces cultural identity but can complicate formal land acquisition processes, as multiple individuals may claim overlapping ancestral rights. However, in the Daki-Takwas government reserve area, such lineage-based inheritance does not apply to the project land, as it is not privately or communally owned. The state's legal framework overrides traditional tenure in this area.

Nevertheless, understanding these traditional systems remains crucial for community engagement and compensation strategies, ensuring that consultations respect cultural hierarchies and that livelihood restoration measures account for traditional social structures in adjacent communities.

Communal Land

1. General Context

In many rural parts of Kaduna State, communal lands are managed collectively by community institutions for shared activities such as grazing, firewood collection, or seasonal cultivation. These lands are typically governed under customary law, with community elders and ward heads responsible for regulating access and preventing disputes.

However, in the context of the SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) located in Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA, no communal land is directly affected. Field assessments and consultations confirm that the project site falls within a designated government reserve, not under community or private ownership.

2. Government Reserve Status of the Project Land

The project area earmarked for the SAPZ falls within government-acquired land, formally gazetted as a state agricultural reserve under the custodianship of the Kaduna State Government. This land was originally acquired by the state for public development purposes and remains under its legal control.

Consequently, while some individuals and households may have engaged in informal agricultural use of parts of the land, no customary ownership or communal tenure rights apply within the



project boundaries. Affected persons are therefore considered occupants or users, rather than traditional landowners.

3 Implications for the RAP/LRP

Because the land is state-owned, the RAP/LRP framework does not involve compensation for land acquisition in the conventional sense of ownership transfer. Instead, attention is focused on:

- Compensation for economic losses (e.g., crops, trees, and livelihood sources);
- Restoration of livelihood activities for individuals and households previously using the land; and
- Engagement with community leaders to ensure transparency, fairness, and restoration of affected livelihoods.

This approach ensures compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (CAP E12 LFN 2004), the Land Use Act (1978), and the AfDB Operational Safeguards (OS5 and OS10), all of which require that users of public land affected by development projects receive adequate livelihood support and compensation for verifiable losses.

Leasehold and Tenancy Arrangements

Leasehold and tenancy arrangements form an important aspect of land access and utilization in the communities surrounding the SAPZ Project Area, particularly where land pressure and agricultural expansion necessitate alternative forms of landholding. While the Daki-Takwas project land itself is a government reserve under statutory control, leasehold and tenancy systems remain common in adjoining communities, allowing non-landowners to engage in farming, trading, or residential activities through negotiated agreements.

1. Existence and Terms of Land Leasing or Sharecropping

In rural Kaduna, leasehold and sharecropping systems are often informal but socially recognized arrangements that enable equitable access to land resources. Under leasehold, landowners (usually families or community members with recognized rights) temporarily transfer use rights to another individual or group for a specified period, typically ranging from one to three farming seasons. Payment is usually made in cash or in-kind (e.g., a share of the harvest).

Sharecropping (locally known as *gaya* or *bata*) is another prevalent form of tenancy in which the landowner and tenant farmer share inputs, labor, and harvests based on mutually agreed proportions—commonly 50:50 or 60:40. This arrangement benefits both parties: landowners receive returns from otherwise idle land, while tenants gain productive access to land without needing full ownership.

Such agreements are typically verbal, relying on trust and customary norms rather than written contracts. The terms are flexible and can be renegotiated annually, depending on the relationship



between the parties and prevailing agricultural conditions. These systems are particularly important for migrant farmers, women, and low-income individuals who lack direct access to family or communal land.

2. Rights and Obligations of Tenants or Lessees

Tenants or lessees under customary arrangements are granted temporary usufruct rights—the right to cultivate, occupy, or utilize the land during the agreed period. They are obligated to maintain soil fertility, avoid over-exploitation of the land, and respect boundaries or other land-use conditions set by the owner or traditional authority.

Key obligations include:

- Timely payment of agreed rents or delivery of the landowner's share of harvests.
- Adherence to community farming calendars and traditional land-use regulations.
- Returning the land in good condition upon expiration of the lease.

In return, tenants or lessees enjoy protection under customary law, ensuring they are not arbitrarily evicted during the lease period unless they violate agreed terms. Community leaders often mediate disputes that may arise over rent, boundaries, or crop sharing.

Under statutory frameworks—where land is formally leased from the government—leaseholds are typically regulated by Certificates of Occupancy (C of O) or Statutory Rights of Occupancy, which specify lease duration, permitted land use, and payment of ground rent. However, this formal system is largely limited to urban and government-controlled areas such as the SAPZ project site at Daki-Takwas, where land allocation and use are managed by state authorities under the Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Law.

Gender and Livelihoods

Gender roles and relations significantly shape livelihood systems, access to resources, and decision-making patterns within the SAPZ Project Area of Influence (PAI). Understanding these dynamics is vital for ensuring that resettlement and livelihood restoration measures under the project are socially inclusive and culturally sensitive.

Although the Daki-Takwas project land is situated within a government reserve, the surrounding communities—predominantly Gbagi (Gwari) and Hausa—operate under traditional socio-economic systems where both men and women contribute meaningfully to agricultural and household livelihoods. However, their roles and access to productive resources are influenced by deeply rooted cultural norms and gender relations.

1. Women's Role in Agricultural Production and Household Economy



Women play an essential role in the local economy through farming, trading, and household management. In most Gbago households, women are responsible for cultivating food crops such as maize, beans, millet, cassava, and vegetables, often on small household plots or borrowed land. They are also engaged in post-harvest processing, storage, and local marketing—activities that contribute significantly to household food security and income generation.

Beyond agriculture, women participate in petty trading, small-scale agro-processing (e.g., groundnut oil extraction, gari production, shea butter processing), and handicrafts. These activities provide supplementary income and help stabilize household economies, especially during the dry season.

In line with Gbago cultural tradition, women customarily present harvested farm produce to their husbands before selling, processing, or consuming it. This practice reflects the patriarchal structure of household decision-making, where men retain formal authority over production outputs and income derived from agricultural activities. While this norm reinforces family hierarchy and respect, it also limits women's economic autonomy and control over proceeds from their labor.

Despite these cultural constraints, women's contributions remain indispensable to household sustenance. Many belong to women's cooperatives and local savings groups (*adashe* or *esusu*), which provide informal credit and mutual support for small businesses, farming, and emergencies. These networks serve as important platforms for empowerment and financial inclusion, particularly where access to formal banking or agricultural credit is limited.

2. Gender-Based Access to Land and Productive Resources

Access to land in the surrounding communities is governed by customary systems that largely favor men as primary landholders. Women's land rights are secondary, derived through their relationships with male relatives—fathers, husbands, or brothers. Direct inheritance or ownership by women is rare under the Gbago traditional system, except in special circumstances such as widowhood or absence of male heirs.

This gendered access structure constrains women's ability to make long-term investments in land, obtain agricultural inputs, or use land as collateral for credit. As a result, many women engage in short-cycle, low-capital livelihood activities such as vegetable gardening, poultry keeping, or petty trading rather than large-scale farming.

Even within the government reserve land, where formal statutory control applies, women's participation in land-related decisions or project consultations tends to be low, primarily due to limited awareness, cultural norms, and time constraints linked to domestic responsibilities.

Furthermore, access to productive resources—including farm equipment, financial services, and agricultural training—remains skewed toward men. Male farmers typically receive greater support from agricultural extension officers, input suppliers, and cooperatives. Conversely, women depend on informal knowledge networks and local market systems for farming and trading.



To promote gender equity, the SAPZ Project must adopt gender-responsive livelihood restoration measures, including:

- Prioritizing women's participation in consultation and training programs;
- Providing targeted support to women's cooperatives and small-scale agribusiness initiatives;
- Facilitating access to microfinance and agro-processing tools; and
- Recognizing women's indirect rights and contributions in compensation and livelihood planning.

Vulnerabilities in Livelihood Systems

Livelihood systems within the SAPZ Project Area are diverse but remain largely agrarian, depending on access to land, natural resources, and informal trading. While the overall socio-economic environment reflects relative stability, several groups within the project's area of influence face heightened vulnerabilities due to structural inequalities, land tenure insecurity, and economic dependence on land-based livelihoods.

The assessment of vulnerability within the context of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) recognizes that the impact of land acquisition and project-induced displacement is not evenly distributed. Certain households—such as landless persons, tenants, women-headed households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (PWDs)—are more exposed to adverse economic shocks and livelihood disruptions.

1. Challenges Faced by Landless Households, Tenants, and Sharecroppers

Landless households and tenants occupy a precarious position in the rural economy. In the project area, most agricultural production is carried out under customary arrangements, where ownership is vested in families, while access for non-family members is granted through informal leasing or sharecropping agreements.

However, under the SAPZ project, all identified Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are confirmed landowners, with no tenants or sharecroppers recorded in the socio-economic survey. Nonetheless, vulnerability still exists among marginal farmers and land-poor households who rely on small, fragmented plots for subsistence cultivation or seasonal income.

For tenant farmers and sharecroppers in nearby communities (though not directly affected), livelihood insecurity stems from the absence of formal contracts, making them vulnerable to sudden eviction, unfavorable revenue-sharing arrangements, and exclusion from compensation processes during land acquisition. This category often lacks documentary evidence of use rights and, therefore, risks being unrecognized as PAPs under formal resettlement frameworks.



In cases where such vulnerable groups exist, the RAP/LRP framework provides for transitional livelihood assistance, cash-for-labor schemes, and priority access to skills training and micro-enterprise support, ensuring their inclusion in livelihood restoration efforts.

2. Impact of Land Acquisition on Vulnerable Groups

The land acquisition for the SAPZ project occurred within a government reserve, which implies that land legally belongs to the state and was not under customary ownership. Despite this, socio-economic linkages to the land—such as seasonal use, informal farming, or access to natural resources—can indirectly affect local livelihoods, particularly those of vulnerable households.

The primary categories of vulnerability identified in the socio-economic baseline include:

- **Elderly persons (≥65 years):** Often dependent on family support and limited physical ability to engage in alternative livelihoods. The project may reduce their access to supplementary farmland or local resource areas, thus affecting food security.
- **Women and female-headed households:** Face systemic barriers to land ownership and are disproportionately affected by loss of access to farmlands or natural resources that sustain small-scale trading and food production.
- **Low-income and subsistence farmers:** Experience economic shock due to loss of productive land, with limited ability to reinvest in new ventures without external support.
- **Persons with disabilities (PWDs):** Require targeted livelihood support, as physical limitations and social exclusion reduce their adaptive capacity.

Land acquisition and project-induced restriction of access can aggravate these existing vulnerabilities by disrupting farming activities, reducing income, and eroding traditional safety nets. Without adequate mitigation, affected groups risk sliding deeper into poverty and social marginalization.

To address this, the RAP/LRP emphasizes inclusive livelihood restoration strategies, including:

- Prioritized cash compensation and livelihood assistance for vulnerable PAPs;
- Special consideration for female and elderly PAPs during compensation payment and livelihood training;
- Support for participation in agricultural cooperatives and skill development programs;
- Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) accessible to vulnerable individuals; and
- Continuous monitoring to ensure restoration of pre-project living standards or better



4.2.2 Livelihood Systems

1 Overview of Economic Activities

The livelihood systems within the Daki-Takwas Project Area of Influence (PAI) are primarily agrarian, reflecting the rural and semi-urban characteristics of Chikun Local Government Area. The majority of households depend directly or indirectly on agricultural activities for their sustenance, while a smaller proportion engage in non-agricultural income-generating ventures.

Agriculture—particularly smallholder farming—serves as the backbone of the local economy, providing food, employment, and income to most residents. The predominant farming systems include rain-fed subsistence agriculture and limited dry-season (fadama) cultivation along low-lying areas where water availability supports irrigation.

Non-agricultural livelihoods include petty trading, artisanal work (e.g., tailoring, carpentry), transportation (commercial motorcycling and haulage), civil service, and small-scale food processing. Women often supplement household income through the sale of agricultural produce, processing of grains, and production of local condiments.

The balance between agriculture and non-agricultural livelihoods varies seasonally—agricultural activities dominate during the rainy season (May–October), while off-farm activities increase during the dry season (November–April), when farming operations reduce.

2 Agricultural Livelihoods

Agriculture remains the principal source of income and food security in the project communities, with the majority of households engaged in crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and small-scale agro-processing. Farming is largely rain-fed, with minimal mechanization, making livelihoods highly dependent on seasonal rainfall patterns.

Major Crops Cultivated: Farmers in Daki-Takwas and neighboring communities commonly cultivate cereals such as maize, sorghum, millet, and rice, alongside leguminous crops like groundnut, cowpea, and soybean. Vegetables—including tomato, pepper, okra, and leafy greens—are widely grown for both household consumption and market sale, particularly by women farmers.

Seasonal Farming Practices: Farming follows a well-defined seasonal calendar:

- **Land preparation:** April–May
- **Planting:** May–June (with the onset of rains)
- **Weeding:** July–August
- **Harvesting:** September–November



During the dry season, some farmers cultivate vegetables using residual soil moisture or manual irrigation from shallow wells and nearby streams. However, water scarcity and limited irrigation infrastructure constrain productivity during this period.

Role of Tree Crops in Household Income: Tree crops such as mango, guava, cashew, locust bean, and shea butter trees are integral to household livelihoods. These perennial species provide fruits, nuts, and seeds that are consumed locally or sold in nearby markets for additional income. The shea butter and locust bean in particular hold socio-economic significance for women, who process and market these products as part of their livelihood diversification strategies.

Livestock rearing—especially poultry, goats, sheep, and cattle—also complements crop production, providing manure for soil fertility and serving as a financial buffer in times of economic need.

Gender and Livelihoods

1. Women’s Role in Agricultural Production and Household Economy

Women in the Daki-Takwas Project Area play a pivotal role in agricultural production, household management, and community sustenance. They actively participate in land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting, and post-harvest processing. In many households, women are responsible for producing food crops for family consumption while also contributing to cash crop production to supplement household income.

Beyond field work, women are deeply involved in food processing, value addition, and local trade, engaging in activities such as milling grains, processing groundnuts, and producing shea butter, locust bean (dawadawa), and other local condiments. These activities serve as vital sources of income and food security, particularly during the lean farming season.

Culturally, among the Gbagyi (Gbago) people—who form the dominant ethnic group in the area—women are expected to present their farm produce to their husbands before selling or processing it. This traditional practice reinforces male authority in household economic decisions but also highlights the gendered structure of livelihood management. Despite these norms, women remain key contributors to household welfare and community stability.

Their income-generating roles extend beyond agriculture into small-scale petty trading, tailoring, food vending, and other informal enterprises, which are essential for supporting children’s education, healthcare, and household sustenance.

2. Gender-Based Access to Land and Productive Resources

Access to land and other productive assets in the project area is largely governed by customary tenure systems, which traditionally favor men as primary landholders. Women generally access land through male relatives—husbands, fathers, or brothers—and rarely hold ownership rights. Their use rights are often temporary and can be withdrawn in cases such as divorce or widowhood.



Women also face limited access to credit facilities, farm inputs, agricultural extension services, and modern technologies, which constrains their productivity and economic independence. While some women's cooperative groups exist within the area, their reach remains limited, and their capital base is often insufficient for large-scale agribusiness engagement.

The SAPZ Project therefore has an opportunity to enhance women's economic empowerment through inclusive livelihood restoration programs, gender-sensitive training, and targeted support in agribusiness, processing, and marketing activities.

Vulnerabilities in Livelihood Systems

1. Challenges Faced by Landless Households, Tenants, or Sharecroppers

Within the project communities, not all households possess secure land rights. A segment of the population—particularly landless farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers—depend on temporary access to land through informal agreements with landowners. These arrangements often involve sharecropping (locally known as *gaya*), where the tenant cultivates land and shares the harvest with the landowner.

Such groups are economically vulnerable, as their livelihood security depends on short-term arrangements that can be terminated without formal notice. They typically have limited bargaining power, lack access to formal credit, and face higher exposure to shocks such as drought, land acquisition, or displacement.

When land is acquired for public projects, these groups risk losing not only access to land but also their entire means of livelihood, as they have no legal entitlement to compensation for land. Without adequate mitigation, they could face impoverishment, food insecurity, and social exclusion.

2. Impact of Land Acquisition on Vulnerable Groups

The proposed SAPZ Project in Daki-Takwas is located on government reserve land, which minimizes direct impact on privately held or communal farmland. However, potential indirect effects could still occur, such as loss of access to nearby grazing fields, farm support services, or seasonal collection areas used by vulnerable groups (e.g., women, herders, and youth).

Particularly vulnerable groups include:

- **Landless agricultural laborers and sharecroppers** who depend on wage labor or borrowed plots.
- **Women**, who have limited land ownership and may lose secondary use rights.
- **Elderly and physically challenged persons**, whose adaptive capacity is low.



- **Youth**, who depend on casual labor and may experience reduced livelihood opportunities during project construction.

Ensuring that livelihood restoration interventions explicitly recognize and support these groups is critical. The project's Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) should include targeted assistance, such as skill development, access to microcredit, agricultural inputs, and enterprise start-up support, to enhance resilience and prevent social displacement.

Relationship Between Land Tenure and Livelihoods

Land tenure and livelihoods are deeply interconnected in rural economies, especially within the socio-cultural landscape of Kaduna State. Access to land not only determines agricultural productivity and income but also defines social identity, inheritance, and household stability. Within the SAPZ Project Area at Daki-Takwas, this relationship is nuanced by the coexistence of customary tenure practices and statutory government ownership, as the project land lies within a designated government reserve.

Despite the statutory status of the land, many affected persons have historically depended on it for farming and related economic activities through informal access and use arrangements. Consequently, understanding the link between land tenure and livelihoods provides a critical foundation for designing fair compensation and sustainable livelihood restoration strategies under the RAP/LRP framework.

1 How Land Ownership or Access Shapes Livelihood Choices

Land ownership and access are the primary determinants of livelihood patterns within the project area. For most Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), farming—whether rain-fed crop cultivation, tree farming, or mixed agriculture—represents the dominant source of income and food security.

Households with larger and more secure landholdings are typically engaged in commercial-scale farming, producing staple and cash crops for both subsistence and sale. They tend to have diversified income streams, including trading or small businesses, reflecting stronger economic resilience.

Conversely, households with limited or insecure land access—such as those depending on communal or borrowed land—engage in subsistence farming, seasonal labor, or petty trading. Such dependence makes them more vulnerable to land acquisition or access restrictions, as alternative livelihood opportunities are limited within the locality.

In the context of the SAPZ project, although all 27 PAPs are recognized as landowners, the size of holdings varies considerably—from 0.34 ha to over 100 ha—leading to differences in livelihood capacity and income security. Hence, the degree of livelihood vulnerability is not uniform across PAPs but directly proportional to the extent of their land dependence and alternative income options.



2 Differences in Livelihood Security Between Resident and Non-Resident PAPs

The socio-economic survey revealed clear distinctions between resident and non-resident PAPs in terms of livelihood security and land dependency.

- Resident PAPs (predominantly in Daki-Takwas and Sabon Birnin Kasarami) rely directly on farming for sustenance. Their livelihoods are intricately tied to the physical land, local climate, and seasonal agricultural cycles. The loss of access to farmland directly translates to reduced income, food insecurity, and disrupted household stability.
- Non-resident PAPs, on the other hand, are largely professionals, traders, or civil servants residing in urban centers such as Kaduna. For them, land ownership serves as a form of asset holding or investment, generating supplementary income through seasonal cultivation, land leasing, or speculative value. Consequently, they are less vulnerable to livelihood disruption and may adequately recover through cash compensation.

This contrast emphasizes the importance of differentiated compensation and livelihood restoration strategies. While non-resident PAPs require mainly financial compensation, resident PAPs benefit more from targeted livelihood support, including agricultural inputs, access to alternative farmland, vocational training, and cooperative-based programs.

3 Socio-Economic Implications of Land Tenure Systems for Compensation and Restoration

The dual nature of land tenure—combining customary use patterns and statutory ownership under government reserve status—has significant implications for compensation and livelihood restoration.

First, since the project land belongs to the government, formal legal ownership by PAPs does not exist in a statutory sense. However, the RAP recognizes customary land use and occupancy rights, in line with the AfDB Operational Safeguards (OS5 and OS10) and national resettlement principles. Compensation is therefore based on economic displacement rather than legal title, ensuring that all legitimate users are fairly recognized.

Second, because land acquisition restricts local access and use, compensation extends beyond physical assets (land, crops, trees) to include livelihood restoration and social support measures. This ensures that those who depend on land as a productive resource are not economically disadvantaged by the project.

Finally, the informal and family-based tenure system necessitates that compensation be processed in consultation with traditional leaders and family heads, to ensure equitable distribution and prevent intra-family disputes. This culturally sensitive approach promotes transparency, trust, and long-term sustainability of resettlement outcomes.

4 Link Between Customary Rights and Livelihood Resilience



Customary land rights play a vital role in maintaining livelihood resilience among rural populations. Even though these rights are often unwritten, they provide security of tenure, access to communal resources, and social protection within the traditional governance framework.

In the project area, the strength of these customary rights—rooted in community recognition and family lineage—has historically supported adaptive livelihood systems. Households rely on the extended kinship network to access labor, farming inputs, and informal credit. This social safety net enables resilience in the face of economic shocks, environmental stress, or land scarcity.

However, when land is reclassified for public use, as in the case of the SAPZ government reserve, these customary systems can be disrupted. The RAP/LRP therefore seeks to rebuild livelihood resilience by integrating traditional practices into formal restoration programs—such as encouraging cooperative farming, supporting local associations, and ensuring community-led decision-making in livelihood planning.

By aligning customary norms with formal compensation mechanisms, the RAP/LRP enhances both social legitimacy and the sustainability of livelihood outcomes.

Implications for Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration

The socio-economic baseline and land tenure analysis reveal that while the Daki-Takwas SAPZ Project site falls within a government reserve, certain individuals and households (Project-Affected Persons — PAPs) have established economic and livelihood interests on or around the land. These include small-scale cultivators, tree crop owners, and individuals with rental or speculative land interests. Understanding the categories of PAPs and their levels of land dependency is crucial for designing a fair, inclusive, and effective resettlement and livelihood restoration program.

1 Identification of PAP Categories Based on Land Dependency

Based on the field survey and socio-economic profiling, four main categories of PAPs were identified:

- i. **Non-resident Landowners (approximately 35%)** – Individuals who own land parcels within or adjacent to the project site but live elsewhere. Their livelihoods are not directly dependent on the land, and financial compensation is likely to be adequate for restoring their economic status.
- ii. **Partially Dependent Farmers (about 25%)** – PAPs who cultivate the land seasonally or as a supplementary source of household income. They may require short-term transitional support to recover productivity and income levels.



- iii. **Fully Dependent Farmers (around 45%)** – PAPs who rely primarily on agriculture as their main livelihood source. Loss of land or access to farmland may significantly affect their food security and income. These PAPs will require comprehensive livelihood restoration assistance, including re-establishment of farming activities, provision of inputs, and skill development.
- iv. **Vulnerable PAPs (about 30%)** – Including the elderly, women-headed households, and low-income residents. These groups face limited adaptive capacity and need special assistance measures such as priority compensation processing, counseling, and inclusion in alternative income-generation programs.

2 Appropriate Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

The resettlement and livelihood restoration framework for the SAPZ Project must align with AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023) and Nigeria's Land Use Act (1978). Compensation strategies should reflect both asset loss and livelihood disruption, ensuring that no affected person is left worse off after project implementation.

Key strategies include:

- **Cash Compensation:** For non-resident landowners and those not economically dependent on the land, fair and prompt financial compensation for land, crops, and trees will suffice.
- **In-Kind Support and Transitional Assistance:** For partially and fully dependent farmers, compensation should include provision of agricultural inputs, seedlings, fertilizers, and technical support to re-establish farming elsewhere.
- **Livelihood Restoration Programs:** Tailored initiatives such as small livestock rearing, agro-processing, vocational training, or petty trade start-up grants for women and youth.
- **Replacement of Lost Assets:** Where productive assets such as irrigation structures or tree plantations are affected, replacements should be provided or monetized in line with current market rates.

3 Measures to Support Vulnerable or Land-Dependent Households

Vulnerable households face heightened risks during land acquisition and resettlement processes. To address these, the following targeted measures are recommended:

- **Priority Compensation and Fast-Track Payment:** Ensuring elderly and women PAPs receive early compensation to mitigate economic stress.
- **Special Livelihood Packages:** Including soft loans, grants, and training for widows, women traders, and low-income households.



- **Social Support Mechanisms:** Collaboration with local welfare committees, community-based organizations, and traditional institutions to identify and monitor vulnerable PAPs.
- **Gender-Sensitive Programming:** Integrating women into agribusiness value chains, processing, and market linkage programs to improve resilience and financial independence.
- **Monitoring and Mentorship:** Post-compensation follow-up to ensure that vulnerable PAPs effectively utilize funds and livelihood inputs.

4 Need for Capacity Building and Alternative Income Generation

To achieve sustainable livelihood recovery, PAPs—particularly those transitioning out of agriculture—require capacity building in new economic areas. Capacity development should focus on:

- **Agribusiness and Value Addition:** Training on modern farming practices, post-harvest management, and small-scale agro-processing.
- **Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy:** Enhancing PAPs' ability to manage compensation funds, develop business plans, and access microcredit.
- **Skill Development:** Vocational training for youth and women in trades such as tailoring, catering, carpentry, poultry, and fish farming.
- **Cooperative Development:** Encouraging PAPs to form or join cooperatives for collective marketing, input purchase, and savings mobilization.

These interventions will not only support income recovery but also strengthen community resilience and economic diversification beyond agriculture. By integrating these measures into the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), the project will foster inclusive growth and long-term sustainability in the Daki-Takwas area.



CHAPTER FIVE: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Impacts on Land, Assets, and Property

5.1.1 Overview

The establishment of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki Takwas under the Kaduna State SAPZ Program necessitated the acquisition of land previously designated as government reserve. Although the project land itself falls under state ownership, portions were informally accessed by local farmers, primarily from nearby settlements such as Sabon Garin Kasarami, Unguwan Dawaki, and Daki Takwas. These users, recognized as Project Affected Persons (PAPs), were engaged in crop cultivation, tree planting, and other land-based livelihood activities on the project site.

The impact assessment identifies the types, magnitude, and socio-economic implications of losses experienced by PAPs and Project Affected Households (PAHs), serving as the foundation for compensation, livelihood restoration, and rehabilitation measures.

5.1.2 Nature and Extent of Land Take

The total area acquired for the AIH project encompasses land that was part of a Kaduna State government reserve, allocated for agro-industrial development. Although no private ownership titles were registered, 27 PAPs were identified as users of the land through farming and tree cultivation activities. The losses incurred are primarily related to economic displacement, as the project did not affect residential structures or homesteads.

Table 5.1 below summarizes the nature of land and asset losses:

Type of Loss	No. of PAPs	%	Ownership Type	No. of PAPs	%
Land	27	100	Owner (customary user)	27	100
Crops	27	100	Tenant/Sharecropper	0	0
Trees	27	100	Leaseholder	0	0
Structures	0	0	—	—	—



This shows that all identified PAPs were land users cultivating under customary arrangements without formal leasehold or tenancy contracts. No residential or business structures were impacted, confirming the absence of physical displacement.

5.1.3 Affected Assets

The affected assets consist mainly of seasonal and perennial crops, including maize, sorghum, groundnut, and vegetables, as well as tree crops such as mango, cashew, guava, and shea butter trees.

These assets form an essential component of household income and food security, particularly for resident farmers. The impact is therefore economic in nature, as it temporarily disrupts agricultural productivity and income flow.

The valuation of these assets followed field verification, enumeration, and valuation exercises consistent with AfDB and Nigerian FMEnv guidelines. Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost to ensure PAPs are not left worse off due to the project.

5.1.4 Land Use and Ownership Context

Although the project land is officially state reserve land, the de facto use by community members represents legitimate livelihood dependence recognized under AfDB's OS5. These users acquired informal access rights through:

- Customary allocation by local traditional leaders (Mai Anguwa or Village Heads).
- Extended cultivation over several years.
- Social recognition within the host communities.

Consequently, the RAP/LRP adopts a livelihood-based approach rather than a title-based approach to compensation and restoration, ensuring all legitimate users are equitably treated.

5.1.5 Magnitude of Loss

Among the identified Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), landholding sizes ranged from 0.34 hectares to 106.45 hectares, with an average of 11.8 hectares per user. Approximately 65% of the PAPs are fully dependent on the project land as their primary source of livelihood, while 25% are partially dependent, and the remaining 10% have diversified income sources beyond the project area. This distribution highlights the critical need for differentiated and targeted livelihood restoration interventions, particularly for households with high dependency levels and limited economic alternatives, to ensure sustainable post-project recovery and resilience.

5.1.6 Socio-Economic Implications

The loss of agricultural land and productive assets has immediate and medium-term implications, including:



- **Temporary loss of income** and disruption of seasonal farming cycles.
- **Reduced household food security**, particularly for resident farmers.
- **Potential increase in local unemployment** if livelihood support is delayed.
- **Gendered effects**, where women engaged in post-harvest processing or petty trading lose complementary income sources.

However, the RAP/LRP framework provides for cash compensation, agricultural input support, and skills development programs to mitigate these impacts and facilitate economic recovery.

5.2 Livelihood and Income Impacts

5.2.1 Impact on Agricultural Productivity and Income

The establishment of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki Takwas will require permanent land acquisition, which directly affects households whose livelihoods depend primarily on agriculture and related natural resource-based activities. The majority of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are smallholder farmers cultivating crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, groundnut, cowpea, and vegetables on both customary and rented farmlands.

Loss of access to agricultural land will lead to:

- **Reduced agricultural productivity and household food security**, particularly during the initial implementation phase before livelihood restoration interventions take effect.
- **Loss of seasonal income** from crop and livestock sales, especially for rain-fed farmers and women engaged in small-scale horticulture and poultry rearing.
- **Reduced access to grazing and fodder resources** for livestock keepers, leading to potential conflicts over remaining communal grazing areas.

While the project's agricultural processing facilities are expected to generate new employment opportunities, these will not immediately offset the short-term decline in agricultural income among displaced and land-dependent households unless accompanied by targeted livelihood support measures.

5.2.2 Non-Agricultural and Secondary Livelihood Disruptions

Beyond farming, several PAPs and community members derive income from secondary livelihoods such as petty trading, local food vending, craftwork, and artisanal activities. Land acquisition and construction works may temporarily displace roadside traders and artisans operating near the project corridor.

Women and youth who depend on:



- Processing and marketing of agricultural produce (e.g., shea butter, groundnut oil, and grain milling);
- Casual labour opportunities in farming and local markets;
- Small-scale enterprises such as tailoring, motorcycle repair, or food vending,

may experience short-term income losses and disruption of client networks.

During the construction phase, local businesses may face reduced access to markets or limited mobility due to construction activities and temporary road diversions. Although new job opportunities will emerge in construction and auxiliary services, unskilled labour competition could marginalize vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and landless workers.

5.2.3 Transitional Risks and Coping Strategies

During the transition period between asset loss and livelihood restoration, PAPs are expected to face income instability, food insecurity, and increased indebtedness. Land-dependent households without alternative income sources may resort to unsustainable coping strategies, such as:

- Selling productive assets (livestock, tools, or stored grains);
- Engaging in low-wage or seasonal migration;
- Increasing dependence on remittances or informal borrowing;
- Reducing household food consumption or schooling expenditures.

These transitional risks necessitate timely compensation payments, sequenced livelihood restoration interventions, and capacity-building programs to enhance adaptive capacity. The project will also ensure that women-headed households, youth, and other vulnerable groups receive targeted livelihood support, including vocational training, microenterprise grants, and access to improved agricultural inputs and extension services.

5.3 Community and Social Impacts

5.3.1 Effects on Community Cohesion and Traditional Governance

The establishment of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki Takwas entails significant changes in land use, population dynamics, and local economic activities, which may influence social relations and community cohesion. The project area is home to multiple settlements characterized by close kinship ties, shared farming systems, and collective land use under customary tenure, overseen by traditional institutions such as the village head (Mai Ungwa) and ward chiefs.

The transition from agricultural to industrial land use could result in:



- **Reduced communal access to land and natural resources**, weakening collective farming practices and social interdependence.
- **Disputes over compensation and land ownership**, particularly where boundaries are not clearly demarcated or where customary rights overlap with administrative claims.
- **Erosion of traditional authority structures**, as project engagement shifts decision-making from local leaders to formal institutions and project committees.

To mitigate these risks, the RAP/LRP will prioritize inclusive community engagement, strengthening of grievance redress systems, and integration of traditional leaders in monitoring and decision-making. Maintaining community cohesion will also require transparent information-sharing and participatory planning for livelihood restoration interventions.

5.3.2 Impact on Vulnerable Groups and Women

The project's land acquisition and construction activities are likely to have disproportionate effects on vulnerable groups, including:

- Women, who often lack secure land rights despite being primary contributors to agricultural production and household welfare;
- Youth and landless labourers, who depend on casual farm work for income;
- Elderly persons and persons with disabilities, who have limited mobility and livelihood alternatives; and
- Female-headed households, who may experience greater economic strain and reduced social protection during resettlement transitions.

Women, in particular, face the dual challenge of economic displacement and social exclusion, given their reliance on secondary livelihoods such as food processing, vegetable trading, and petty commerce. The loss of access to farmlands and forest products (e.g., fuelwood, shea nuts, fruits) directly undermines their income and household food security.

Accordingly, the RAP/LRP will incorporate gender-responsive measures, including:

- Joint compensation registration for spouses;
- Targeted livelihood support for women and vulnerable households;
- Skills development, entrepreneurship training, and microfinance access for youth and women; and
- Gender-sensitive monitoring indicators to ensure equitable benefit distribution and participation.



5.3.3 Public Infrastructure and Service Disruption

Construction and land preparation for the AIH may temporarily or permanently affect existing community infrastructure and public services, such as:

- Access roads, footpaths, and farm tracks, potentially limiting mobility between settlements and farmlands;
- Water sources and boreholes, if sited within the project footprint or contaminated during construction;
- Power lines or local distribution networks, which may require relocation; and
- Community facilities, such as markets, schools, or places of worship, if located near construction zones.

Temporary service disruptions may also occur due to increased vehicular movement, dust generation, and restricted access during construction phases. These impacts, though moderate, could strain community welfare and social services, especially in the absence of adequate mitigation.

To address this, the project will:

- Ensure replacement or upgrading of affected infrastructure before displacement;
- Implement traffic and safety management plans;
- Provide alternative access routes to minimize movement disruptions; and
- Establish collaborative maintenance arrangements between the project and host communities.



CHAPTER SIX: ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the eligibility criteria, compensation framework, and entitlement matrix that will guide compensation and resettlement assistance for all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) under the Kaduna SAPZ Project.

It defines who qualifies for compensation, the types of losses recognized, and the principles and methods for determining fair, transparent, and equitable compensation in accordance with Nigerian legislation and African Development Bank (AfDB) safeguard requirements.

The key objectives are to:

- Establish eligibility criteria aligned with national law and AfDB international standards.
- Define categories of PAPs eligible for compensation and assistance.
- Outline the compensation principles and valuation methods.
- Present the entitlement matrix linking each type of loss with the appropriate mitigation or compensation measure.

6.2 Eligibility Criteria for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs)

Eligibility within the AIH SAPZ RAP/LRP framework is determined in accordance with both Nigerian legal provisions and the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) – Involuntary Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation (2023).

In the event of discrepancies between national legislation and AfDB policy, the AfDB safeguard standard shall prevail. This ensures that no affected person is left worse off and that livelihoods and living standards are restored or improved beyond pre-project levels.

6.2.1 Nigerian Legal Context

Under the Land Use Act of 1978, all land in each state is vested in the Governor, who holds it in trust for the people. The Governor may grant:

- **Statutory Right of Occupancy (SRO):** Recognized formal titles issued mainly in urban areas.
- **Customary Right of Occupancy (CRO):** Granted by local governments, mainly in rural or peri-urban areas.

Compensation under the Land Use Act is limited to unexhausted improvements—such as buildings, crops, and economic trees—while land ownership itself is not compensated. Individuals



without formal title (e.g., tenants, sharecroppers, or encroachers) are typically not recognized as eligible claimants.

However, this framework does not adequately address economic displacement, livelihood losses, or vulnerable group protection—necessitating the adoption of the AfDB's more inclusive OS5 framework to ensure social equity and livelihood restoration.

6.2.2 AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (Involuntary Resettlement)

OS5 sets out the guiding principles and eligibility framework for managing involuntary resettlement and livelihood displacement. It emphasizes that all persons affected by project-induced land acquisition, restriction of access, or loss of livelihood assets—whether formally titled or not—must receive fair and timely compensation and livelihood restoration support.

Under OS5, three categories of affected persons are recognized:

- 1. Legal Owners:** Individuals or entities with formal rights (statutory or customary) to land or assets. *Eligible for compensation at full replacement cost for land, structures, and affected livelihoods.*
- 2. Recognized Occupiers and Tenants:** Persons with verifiable tenancy, occupancy, or use rights (documented or acknowledged by community leaders or local authorities). *Eligible for compensation for lost assets and transitional livelihood support.*
- 3. Informal Users / Encroachers:** Individuals occupying or deriving livelihoods from land prior to the officially declared cut-off date but without formal title. *Eligible for livelihood restoration assistance, compensation for affected improvements, and resettlement support (excluding compensation for land).*

AfDB OS5 also mandates special consideration for vulnerable groups, including women, youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities, ensuring equitable access to compensation and livelihood recovery measures.

6.2.3 Project-Specific Eligibility Criteria

The AIH SAPZ Project at Daki Takwas, Chikun LGA, adopts the AfDB OS5 inclusive eligibility standard to ensure equitable compensation, livelihood restoration, and social cohesion.

All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) who occupy, use, or derive income from land or assets within the project footprint prior to the established cut-off date will be eligible for compensation and/or livelihood restoration assistance.

Eligible categories include:

- Statutory and customary landholders with verified ownership or use rights.



- Tenants, sharecroppers, or seasonal farmers with verbal or written agreements.
- Encroachers or informal users with investments or livelihood dependence on project land before the cut-off date.
- Vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, widows, youth, elderly persons, and people with disabilities who rely on affected resources.

Gender Considerations: In the Gbagyi (Gbogi) cultural context—where women customarily present farm produce to their husbands before sale—the project recognizes the need for gender-sensitive compensation and livelihood measures. Women will be explicitly listed as co-beneficiaries in compensation documentation and included in livelihood restoration programs, even where male household heads hold formal or customary rights.

6.2.4 Summary of Eligibility Alignment

Table 6.1: Summary of Eligibility Alignment

Category	National Law (Land Use Act 1978)	AfDB OS5 Standard (2023)	AIH SAPZ Project Application
Statutory Right Holders	Eligible for compensation on unexhausted improvements only	Eligible for land and improvements at full replacement cost	Fully eligible for land, assets, and livelihood restoration
Customary Right Holders	Eligible for compensation on unexhausted improvements only	Eligible for land and improvements at full replacement cost	Fully eligible for compensation for land, structures, and livelihood restoration
Tenants / Sharecroppers	Not explicitly recognized	Eligible for lost income or assets and transitional assistance	Eligible for compensation and inclusion in livelihood restoration
Encroachers / Squatters	Not eligible	Eligible for compensation for improvements and livelihood support	Eligible for livelihood restoration and transitional support
Vulnerable Groups (women, elderly, youth, disabled)	Not specified	Must receive targeted livelihood and social protection support	Eligible for tailored livelihood, training, and vulnerability support interventions



6.2.5 Implementation Considerations

- **Cut-Off Date Enforcement:** A publicly disclosed cut-off date was established as 5th July, 2025 and communicated during the socio-economic census and asset inventory exercise.
- **Verification and Validation:** Eligibility will be confirmed through field verification, photographic evidence, and community validation committees.
- **Gender and Social Inclusion:** Women's names will be included in compensation documentation to ensure equitable benefit-sharing, in line with OS5 and the Gender Action Plan.
- **Livelihood Continuity and Monitoring:** PAPs whose livelihoods are affected will be supported through skill enhancement, agricultural input provision, and business development programs until income restoration is achieved.

6.3 Cut-Off Date and Census Procedures

In line with the requirements of the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on Involuntary Resettlement, the establishment of a *cut-off date* and the conduct of a comprehensive *census and asset inventory* are fundamental steps in ensuring that compensation and livelihood restoration entitlements are allocated only to eligible Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

6.3.1 Purpose of the Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date serves as the official date beyond which no new claims of eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will be recognized. It ensures that individuals who migrate into the project area after the census or attempt to make opportunistic improvements on the land are not unjustly considered for compensation. This measure upholds fairness, prevents speculative claims, and protects project resources.

6.3.2 Establishment of the Cut-Off Date

The overall established cut-off date for the project was July 5th, 2025. This date corresponds to the completion of the final fieldwork and enumeration of PAPs within the project communities. The cut-off date was an extension of a previously declared date, implemented to accommodate the review and update of the PAP register during the RAP revision process.

The cut-off date was widely and transparently communicated to all community members during consultation meetings, using local languages to ensure clear understanding. Dissemination was carried out through traditional leaders, including District Heads, Village Heads, and the Maiunguwa (ward heads), in accordance with local governance structures.



6.3.3 Implications of the Cut-Off Date

All persons identified and enumerated on or before July 5th, 2025, are eligible for compensation and/or livelihood restoration assistance as stipulated in this RAP/LRP. Any individuals or households who enter the project area after the cut-off date, or who undertake new construction, land clearing, or crop planting after that date, will not be entitled to compensation or any form of assistance. This principle aligns with AfDB OS5 provisions, which prevent ineligible claimants from benefitting from project-induced resettlement measures.

6.3.4 Census and Socioeconomic Survey Procedures

The census and socioeconomic survey were conducted to:

- Identify all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and their household composition;
- Document types and quantities of affected assets (land, crops, structures, trees, and livelihoods);
- Establish baseline socioeconomic data to inform livelihood restoration planning; and
- Generate a comprehensive PAP database for monitoring and evaluation.

Trained enumerators used structured questionnaires, asset inventory forms, and GPS-enabled devices to capture accurate data. The process was participatory and gender-sensitive, ensuring that vulnerable groups and women-headed households were adequately represented.

Verification of PAPs was conducted jointly by the enumeration team, community leaders and project safeguards officers to ensure transparency and eliminate duplication or false claims.

6.4 Compensation Principles and Policies

The compensation principles and policies for the AIH SAPZ project are designed to ensure equity, livelihood restoration, and social sustainability, in full alignment with AfDB Operational Safeguard 2/5, IFC PS5, and national legal frameworks. The overarching objective is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) are not left worse off and that livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels or better.

6.4.1 Full Replacement Cost for Assets

Compensation under the AIH SAPZ project will follow the principle of full replacement cost, ensuring that all affected assets—land, crops, trees, structures, and other productive resources—are compensated at a value sufficient for PAPs to re-establish their livelihoods without economic loss. Key points include:

- **Land:** For statutory or customary holders, land compensation will reflect market value in accordance with professional appraisal, plus allowances for transfer and transaction costs.



- **Crops and Trees:** All seasonal and perennial crops, as well as economic trees, will be valued based on replacement cost and projected productive value.
- **Structures and Infrastructure:** Any permanent or semi-permanent improvements will be compensated at full reconstruction cost, including materials, labor, and relocation expenses.

This principle ensures that PAPs can restore their productive capacity and maintain continuity of economic activity.

6.4.2 Livelihood Restoration Support

Recognizing that many PAPs in Daki Takwas are heavily dependent on agriculture and related activities, the compensation framework extends beyond asset replacement to include livelihood restoration interventions:

- **Transitional Support:** Cash grants or in-kind assistance to cover income gaps during the period between displacement and restoration.
- **Income Diversification Programs:** Skills training, microenterprise grants, or support for off-farm income sources for affected households.
- **Agricultural Inputs and Extension Services:** Provision of improved seeds, fertilizers, tools, and technical support to restore or enhance farm productivity.
- **Market Access Facilitation:** Assistance in re-establishing supply chains, farm produce processing, and trading networks disrupted by project implementation.

These measures aim to stabilize household income and minimize the risk of negative coping strategies such as asset liquidation or indebtedness.

6.4.3 Gender and Vulnerability Considerations

To promote equity and inclusivity, compensation and livelihood restoration will explicitly integrate gender and vulnerability dimensions:

- **Women-headed households and female farmers:** Recognized for direct compensation and prioritized access to livelihood support programs.
- **Youth and vulnerable groups:** Targeted interventions such as vocational training, youth enterprise grants, or participation in project-linked employment opportunities.
- **Joint Household Recognition:** Compensation packages will consider spousal consent and **household decision-making**, preventing gender-based exclusion from benefits.
- **Elderly and PWDs:** Special assistance for mobility, access to resources, and livelihood continuity.



This ensures that socially marginalized groups are not further disadvantaged by project-induced displacement.

6.4.4 Resettlement Sequencing and Implementation Principles

Compensation and livelihood restoration will be sequenced strategically to minimize disruption and ensure continuity of livelihoods:

- 1. Census and Asset Enumeration:** Establish the population of PAPs/PAHs, verify land and asset ownership, and identify livelihood dependencies.
- 2. Cash Compensation and Asset Replacement:** Full payment or provision of equivalent assets before any displacement or commencement of construction activities.
- 3. Transitional Support Programs:** Bridge financial and income gaps until livelihood restoration interventions are fully implemented.
- 4. Post-Project Livelihood Programs:** Skills training, microenterprise grants, agricultural support, and market access facilitation to enhance or restore pre-project income levels.
- 5. Monitoring and Adaptive Management:** Regular tracking of PAP recovery, grievance resolution, and adjustments to compensation or livelihood programs based on observed outcomes.

6.4.5 Valuation Basis

Following completion of the valuation exercise, the valuation outcomes were disclosed to PAPs during the negotiation meetings. PAPs were presented with their individual valuation sheets, provided explanations on the valuation basis, and given the opportunity to request clarification or correction prior to agreement. The negotiation process therefore confirmed the valuation results and ensured that PAPs understood and accepted the replacement-cost valuation applied. Documentation of these interactions is provided in Annex 4, 7 and 8.

6.4.6 Negotiation Procedures

Negotiations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been completed as part of the RAP preparation process. The negotiation sessions followed a structured and transparent procedure consistent with AfDB OS5 and IFC PS5 requirements. During these sessions, PAPs were engaged individually and in groups to review valuation outcomes, discuss compensation options, and confirm their acceptance of proposed entitlements.

The negotiation process included the following steps:

- 1. Notification and Mobilization of PAPs:** PAPs were informed of the negotiation schedule through community leaders and direct communication one week prior to meetings.



2. **Disclosure of Individual Valuation Sheets:** PAPs were provided with their valuation breakdown including, crops, economic trees, and livelihood impacts—and were given time to review and verify accuracy.
3. **Clarification and Adjustment:** Concerns raised by PAPs were discussed and resolved on-site. Where discrepancies were identified, corrections were made in collaboration with the valuation team.
4. **Group and Individual Negotiation Meetings:** Negotiations were held with full participation of PAPs, traditional leaders, community representatives, SPIU officials, and observers from relevant agencies. PAPs were provided with multiple compensation options in line with RAP/LRP provisions.
5. **Documentation of Outcomes:** All sessions were documented through minutes, signed attendance sheets, signed negotiation outcome forms, and photographs. Summaries of agreed entitlements have been integrated into the entitlement matrix.
6. **Signing of Compensation Agreement Forms:** PAPs who accepted the negotiated terms signed the consent/acceptance forms attached in the Appendices. Copies were issued to PAPs for their personal records.
7. **Grievance Handling During Negotiation:** PAPs who did not immediately agree with the valuation were referred to the GRM for verification, additional review, and resolution.

Evidence of negotiations including attendance records, signed negotiation outcome forms, and photographic documentation is included in Annex 4, 7 and 8.

6.5 Strategy for Compensation Across Ownership/Use Rights

The AIH SAPZ Project recognizes the diversity of land tenure and livelihood arrangements within the project footprint. Compensation and livelihood restoration strategies are therefore tailored to tenure types, asset ownership, and livelihood dependency, ensuring equitable outcomes for all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Households (PAHs). This strategy integrates asset replacement, transitional support, and livelihood restoration measures, alongside monitoring and grievance mechanisms, in line with AfDB OS2/OS5, IFC PS5, and national legal frameworks.

6.5.1 Tenure-Based Entitlement Principles

The following principles guide the compensation strategy across different ownership and use rights:

1. **Statutory Right Holders (SROs):**
 - Eligible for compensation at full replacement cost for land, crops, trees, and structures.



- Transitional support and livelihood restoration measures are provided if income is derived from the affected land.
- Assistance includes guidance on relocation and integration into post-project livelihood programs.

2. Customary Right Holders (CROs):

- Compensation for land, crops, trees, and any permanent structures at full replacement cost.
- Livelihood restoration packages, including agricultural inputs, technical support, and access to extension services.
- Inclusion of community consultation to ensure recognition of customary rights and inheritance considerations.

3. Tenants and Sharecroppers:

- Compensation for crops, trees, and structures they have invested in.
- Transitional support for income lost during displacement.
- Priority access to livelihood restoration programs, vocational training, and alternative land arrangements where feasible.

4. Encroachers or Informal Users:

- Compensation for productive assets or improvements they established before the cut-off date.
- Access to livelihood restoration measures to offset lost income and promote recovery.
- May receive support for integration into alternative income-generating activities.

6.5.2 Asset Categories and Entitlements

The compensation framework covers both agricultural and non-agricultural assets, as well as livelihood dependencies:

Table 6.2: Asset categories and Entitlement

Asset / Livelihood Type	Entitlement by Tenure
Land	SRO/CRO: full replacement cost; Tenants/Encroachers: not compensated for land but eligible for livelihood support



Crops (annual & perennial)	All PAPs with ownership or tenancy recognized: compensated at replacement value or market rates
Economic trees	All PAPs with ownership or tenancy recognized: compensated at productive value
Structures / Buildings	All PAPs with legal or customary occupancy: full reconstruction cost
Livelihood Dependence	Transitional support (cash or in-kind), access to post-project income programs
Non-agricultural livelihoods	Support for petty trading, craftwork, food processing, and service provision disrupted by project works

6.5.3 Transitional Support and Livelihood Restoration

To address income disruption during the period between displacement and full restoration, the strategy provides:

- Cash grants or in-kind support proportional to the duration of income loss.
- Agricultural inputs and technical extension services to restore farm-based livelihoods.
- Alternative livelihood programs for non-agricultural income losses (e.g., microenterprise grants, skill acquisition, market linkages).
- Targeted measures for women, youth, and vulnerable groups, ensuring equitable access to restoration programs.

6.5.4 Monitoring and Grievance Mechanisms

To ensure transparent and equitable delivery, the following institutional mechanisms are integrated:

- **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** Accessible to all PAPs, allowing disputes over entitlements or delivery of compensation to be resolved promptly.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):** The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), in collaboration with traditional leaders and community representatives, will track compensation disbursement, livelihood restoration progress, and social inclusion.
- **Periodic Reporting:** Updates on the implementation of compensation and livelihood measures, highlighting challenges and corrective actions.



- **Gender and Vulnerability Tracking:** Special attention to ensure women-headed households, youth, and PWDs receive timely benefits.

6.5.5 Linkage to Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

Compensation is closely integrated with long-term livelihood restoration. Key principles include:

- **Asset Replacement:** Cash or in-kind compensation is sequenced to ensure PAPs have immediate means to restore livelihoods.
- **Income Restoration Programs:** Agricultural households receive inputs, extension services, and technical support to restore farm productivity. Non-agricultural PAPs benefit from vocational training, microenterprise support, or market access facilitation.
- **Monitoring and Feedback Loops:** Continuous assessment ensures compensation directly contributes to restoring pre-project income levels or better.
- **Targeted Support for Vulnerable Groups:** Women, youth, elderly, and landless PAPs are prioritized for inclusion in income restoration programs, ensuring equitable access to opportunities.

This integration ensures that entitlement measures translate into sustainable socio-economic outcomes, avoiding short-term compensation without long-term recovery.

6.5.6 Institutional Responsibilities

Clear allocation of responsibilities guarantees efficient implementation and accountability:

Table 6.3: Institutional Responsibilities

Institution / Entity	Role in Compensation & LRP
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Overall coordination, planning, and oversight of compensation and LRP delivery
Traditional Leaders & Community Heads	Verification of PAP lists, guidance on customary rights, and dispute resolution
Local Government Authorities (LGAs)	Regulatory oversight, monitoring compliance with national frameworks
Independent Monitoring Consultant	Ensures adherence to AfDB OS5, evaluates livelihood restoration outcomes



Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Receives and resolves complaints related to entitlements and delivery of support
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This institutional clarity minimizes implementation gaps, strengthens social accountability, and builds trust with affected communities.

6.6. Timeline and Sequencing

To mitigate risks associated with displacement and livelihood disruption, compensation and restoration interventions are sequenced as follows:

1. Pre-Displacement Compensation:

- Full cash payments or in-kind replacement of affected assets prior to any physical relocation or project-related land use.
- Verification of PAP entitlements and formal acknowledgment of receipt.

2. Transitional Livelihood Support:

- Short-term cash or in-kind support for income loss during relocation or construction activities.
- Provision of agricultural inputs, technical guidance, and seed support where applicable.

3. Post-Project Livelihood Restoration:

- Medium- to long-term interventions such as vocational training, microenterprise grants, or alternative land allocation.
- Continuous monitoring of income restoration progress and adjustment of support measures as needed.

Sequencing ensures that no PAP is displaced or suffers income loss without prior compensation or immediate transitional support, fully complying with AfDB OS2/OS5, IFC PS5, and Nigerian safeguard policies.

Table 6.4: Consolidated Entitlement and Compensation Framework

PAP Category / Tenure Type	Affected Asset / Loss	Entitlement / Compensation	Livelihood Restoration Support Measures	Responsible Institution	Monitoring & GRM Indicators
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Statutory Right Holder	Land, crops, trees, structures	Full replacement cost for land, unexhausted improvements, relocation assistance	Agricultural inputs, extension services, training on modern farming techniques	PIU, LGA, Traditional Leaders	Payment verification, livelihood restoration tracking, grievance resolution within 30 days
Customary Right Holder	Land, crops, trees, minor structures	Full replacement cost for land and assets, relocation support	Same as above; additional community mediation for inheritance/lineage disputes	PIU, Traditional Leaders, GRC	Periodic field verification, community feedback, grievance log
Tenant / Sharecropper	Crops, leased land usage	Compensation for lost crops or share of produce, short-term income support	Alternative land allocation, transitional cash support, farming inputs	PIU, Traditional Leaders	Verification of tenancy, disbursement tracking, grievance resolution
Encroacher / Squatter / Informal User	Land improvements, crops, trees	Compensation for affected assets only, transitional livelihood support	Vocational training, microenterprise grants, cash support until livelihood restored	PIU, LGA, GRC	Census validation, livelihood restoration progress, grievance reporting
Women-headed Households / Female Farmers	All affected assets	Full asset compensation plus targeted livelihood support	Priority access to skills training, seed/input provision, micro-credit facilities	PIU, NGOs/CSOs, Traditional Leaders	Gender-sensitive monitoring, participation in planning, grievance feedback
Elderly / Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Land use, structures	Compensation for affected assets, relocation support	Social welfare support, targeted livelihood assistance, access to services	PIU, Social Welfare Dept., GRC	Verification of assistance delivery, adaptive livelihood program tracking



Non-resident PAPs	Crops, trees, leased land	Compensation for improvements / crops only	Cash transfers, guidance on reinvestment options	PIU, LGA	Payment receipt tracking, post-compensation follow-up
Youth / Seasonal Labourers	Temporary loss of employment / casual income	Transitional cash support, priority hiring in construction	Skills development, microenterprise training, livelihood diversification	PIU, Contractors, NGOs	Employment participation tracking, livelihood outcome monitoring

Notes on Implementation

- Cut-off Date Enforcement:** Only PAPs/PAHs present or using project land before July 5, 2025, are eligible for entitlements.
- Sequencing:** Compensation is provided before any physical displacement or project activity affecting PAPs. Transitional support and post-project livelihood restoration follow immediately.
- Grievance Redress:** The GRC ensures that all complaints are recorded, acknowledged within 7 days, and resolved within 30 days.
- Monitoring:** PIU, with support from traditional leaders and independent monitors, will track delivery of compensation, transitional support, and post-project livelihood outcomes. Indicators include payment confirmation, training participation, agricultural productivity, and household income recovery.
- Gender & Vulnerability Considerations:** Women, elderly, PWDs, and landless PAPs receive priority support and inclusion across all compensation and livelihood restoration interventions.



CHAPTER SEVEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT (LRP COMPONENT)

7.1 Livelihood Restoration Objectives

The primary objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) achieve living standards at pre-project levels or better, consistent with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and IFC PS5. Specific objectives include:

1. **Restore and enhance agricultural livelihoods** disrupted by land acquisition, crop/tree loss, or restricted access to farmland.
2. **Support non-agricultural livelihoods** such as petty trading, processing of farm produce, artisanal work, and small-scale enterprises.
3. **Prioritize vulnerable and marginalized groups**, including women-headed households, youth, elderly, landless farmers, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).
4. **Promote sustainable income generation**, linking PAPs to local markets, input supply chains, and microenterprise opportunities.
5. **Integrate capacity-building interventions** such as skills training, vocational programs, and agricultural extension services.
6. **Ensure gender equity and inclusivity**, so women and youth actively benefit from all livelihood support measures.

7.2 Agricultural Livelihood Support Initiatives

Given that 45% of PAPs are fully dependent on project land, restoring agricultural production is central. Key measures include:

1. **Cash Compensation for Crop and Tree Loss:** Payment at full replacement cost, including labor and input costs.
2. **Provision of Alternative Land or Plot Access:** For fully dependent farmers, the project will facilitate allocation of alternative government or community land.
3. **Input Support:** Provision of seeds, fertilizers, seedlings (e.g., mango, shea, guava), and farming equipment to restore productivity.
4. **Technical Assistance and Extension Services:** Training on improved cultivation techniques, crop diversification, and climate-resilient practices.
5. **Post-Resettlement Agricultural Monitoring:** Field visits to ensure crops are established, provide remedial support, and monitor yields.



Expected Outcomes: Full restoration of agricultural productivity, reduced transitional income gaps, and improved long-term resilience.

7.3 Non-Agricultural Livelihood Support Initiatives

To address secondary livelihoods affected by the project:

1. Petty Traders and Market Vendors:

- Temporary relocation of market spaces during construction.
- Microgrants or low-interest loans to re-establish businesses.

2. Processing of Agricultural Produce:

- Support women/youth engaged in shea butter, groundnut oil, or grain milling with equipment or working capital.

3. Casual Laborers:

- Priority access to construction-phase jobs, ensuring fair wages and safe working conditions.

4. Small-Scale Enterprises:

- Training and mentoring in tailoring, welding, motorcycle repair, or food vending.
- Linkage to local microfinance institutions and cooperative groups.

Expected Outcomes: Minimized income disruption, strengthened entrepreneurial capacity, and diversification of income sources.

7.4 Skills Training, Microenterprise Support, and Market Linkages

To enhance long-term livelihood resilience:

1. Vocational and Skills Training:

- Courses tailored to youth and women in high-demand skills (e.g., agro-processing, carpentry, tailoring, ICT-based enterprises).

2. Microenterprise Development Support:

- Grants or loans linked to training outcomes.
- Business development workshops covering bookkeeping, marketing, and client management.

3. Market Linkages:



- Connection of farmers and traders to cooperatives, input suppliers, and off-takers.
- Facilitate partnerships with agro-processing hubs in Kaduna State.

Expected Outcomes: Improved employability, entrepreneurial skills, and market access for PAPs and PAHs.

7.5 Gender Equity and Support for Vulnerable Groups

Recognizing that women, youth, elderly, and other vulnerable groups may be disproportionately affected:

1. Targeted Support for Women:

- Recognition of women farmers under customary arrangements, ensuring compensation and inclusion in LRP activities.
- Prioritized access to micro-grants and vocational training.

2. Youth Empowerment:

- Skills and apprenticeship programs in agriculture, trades, and digital skills.
- Preferential employment during construction and operations.

3. Support for Elderly and PWDs:

- Social support measures, including transportation assistance and priority access to replacement plots or livelihood packages.

4. Inclusion in Decision-Making:

- Representation in RAP/LRP committees, livelihood planning workshops, and monitoring activities.

Expected Outcomes: Equitable distribution of project benefits, increased social cohesion, and reduced vulnerability.

7.6 Institutional Roles and Implementation

Key implementing institutions include:



Table 7.1: Institutional Roles

Institution	Role
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Overall coordination, monitoring, and reporting of LRP implementation.
Local Government Authorities	Facilitate land allocation, community engagement, and verification of PAPs.
Traditional Leaders	Support identification of rightful beneficiaries and mediation of disputes.
Civil Society Organizations / NGOs	Facilitate community sensitization, capacity building, and support vulnerable groups.
Contractors / Private Sector Partners	Provide temporary employment and technical support for livelihood interventions.

Implementation Steps:

1. Verification of PAPs and PAHs post-census.
2. Payment of compensation and distribution of transitional support.
3. Sequenced rollout of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood interventions.
4. Continuous monitoring of income restoration and vulnerability mitigation.
5. Adjustment of LRP measures based on feedback and evaluation.

7.7 Sequencing and Timing

- **Pre-Construction:** Cut-off date enforcement, census, and disclosure of entitlements.
- **Construction Phase:** Cash compensation and transitional livelihood support; priority access to temporary jobs.
- **Post-Construction / Early Operation:** Agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood restoration programs; skills training and market linkages.

Expected Outcome: PAPs and PAHs regain or exceed pre-project income levels, with minimal disruption and enhanced livelihood resilience.

7.8 Monitoring and Evaluation

Key performance indicators (KPIs) include:

- Number and percentage of PAPs receiving full compensation.



- Agricultural productivity restored (hectares cultivated, yields per hectare).
- Non-agricultural income restored or enhanced.
- Number of women, youth, and vulnerable persons benefiting from LRP programs.
- Grievances resolved within established timelines.

Monitoring Frequency: Quarterly during implementation, annual post-project review for 3 years.

Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix and Compensation / Livelihood Package

Type of PAP / Asset Affected	Impact / Loss	Entitlement / Compensation	Livelihood Restoration / Support Measures	Implementation Notes / Monitoring
Statutory Landholders	Land acquisition, crops, trees	Full replacement cost for land and improvements (structures, crops, trees)	Access to alternative land plots; technical support for crop/tree re-establishment; agricultural extension services; priority access to project-related employment	PIU verification; traditional leader confirmation; compensation before displacement
Customary Landholders	Land acquisition, crops, trees	Full replacement cost for affected assets; negotiated land replacement if feasible	Alternative plots; inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizers); livelihood training; market linkage support	Community consultations; monitoring of restored productivity
Tenants / Sharecoppers	Loss of access to leased land, crops, trees	Compensation for unharvested crops and any physical improvements; transitional cash support	Assistance in securing alternative land; short-term income support; technical guidance for resuming cultivation	Validation of tenancy agreements; follow-up during cropping season



Encroachers / Informal Settlers	Loss of access to land or assets	Compensation for improvements and livelihood assistance (e.g., cash grants, tools, or inputs)	Transitional livelihood support; vocational or skills training; access to microenterprise grants	Cut-off date enforcement; grievance mechanism for disputes
Women-headed Households	Land, crop, tree, or secondary livelihood loss	Full replacement of productive assets; cash grants if secondary livelihoods affected	Targeted livelihood support (agro-processing, petty trade, vocational training); prioritized market access	Gender-sensitive monitoring; inclusion in planning committees
Youth (landless or dependent on casual work)	Loss of secondary income, casual labor	Transitional cash support; compensation for tools or equipment	Skills training; apprenticeship programs; inclusion in project labor opportunities	Monitor uptake of training and job placement
Elderly (≥ 65 years)	Loss of land access, crops, or small-scale income	Priority cash compensation; replacement of crops/trees	Assistance in re-establishing livelihoods; social support for agricultural activities	Field visits to confirm support adequacy; tailored assistance packages
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Loss of access to livelihood or assets	Cash grants or asset replacement; accessible transitional support	Specialized skills training; adaptive tools/equipment; priority access to markets or project jobs	Ensure physical accessibility and inclusion in all activities
Non-Agricultural / Secondary Livelihood PAPs	Petty trading, processing, artisan work	Compensation for lost assets (stalls, tools) and temporary cash support	Microenterprise grants; market linkages; vocational skills training; priority access to project jobs	Monitor recovery of income and client networks



All PAPs / PAHs	Transitional income disruption	Short-term cash assistance for food, transport, and basic needs	Integration into Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP); participation in training, market access, and post-project support	Quarterly monitoring of income levels, satisfaction, and LRP uptake
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Key Notes for Implementation

- Sequencing:** Compensation and transitional support must be provided before any displacement or construction begins.
- Verification:** All entitlements validated through field census, photographic evidence, and community/traditional leader confirmation.
- Gender and Vulnerability Integration:** Women, youth, elderly, and PWDs receive priority and tailored interventions.
- Monitoring:** Indicators include number of PAPs compensated, livelihoods restored, adoption of training, and income levels; monitoring is carried out by PIU in collaboration with local authorities and CSOs/NGOs.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Accessible at community and project level to ensure timely resolution of disputes regarding entitlements or LRP measures.

7.9 Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Costing Framework

The Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Costing Framework provides a comprehensive financial and implementation outline for the Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) under the Kaduna State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Project in Daki Takwas, Chikun LGA. It consolidates all compensation obligations and livelihood restoration measures into a unified, transparent framework to ensure adequacy, accountability, and timely delivery of all entitlements to Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

This framework has been developed in compliance with:

- The African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (Involuntary Resettlement);
- The IFC Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement; and
- The Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) and Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA) resettlement planning guidelines.

The costing approach is based on field data, market valuation, and economic analysis conducted in mid-2025. It reflects current market realities for agricultural inputs, construction materials, capacity-building logistics, and transitional livelihood support. All valuations follow the principle of full replacement cost,



ensuring that PAPs—especially customary landowners, farmers, and vulnerable households—are adequately compensated and supported to restore or improve their pre-project livelihoods.

To ensure financial realism and social equity:

- Each PAP has been assigned a personalized livelihood restoration package tailored to their livelihood type (e.g., farming, processing, trading, or microenterprise) and vulnerability category.
- Contingency provisions (10–15%) are included to address inflationary pressures, exchange rate variability, and implementation risks.

The total financial commitment for compensation and livelihood restoration is estimated at ₦310,910,816 (USD 194,316.26), covering 27 identified PAPs across Sabon Garin Kasarami, Unguwan Dawaki, and Unguwan Sunusi communities. This amount encompasses both asset compensation and livelihood restoration inputs, including seeds, tools, agro-processing kits, business support, and training.

A concise breakdown of PAP-level entitlements and costs is presented in Table 7.8: Simplified Livelihood Restoration and Compensation Summary. The financial framework also aligns with the AfDB's requirements for:

- Transparent disbursement and audit trails;
- Targeted support for vulnerable PAPs (elderly, women-headed households);
- Integration with monitoring and grievance redress mechanisms (GRM); and
- Annual financial review and adaptive adjustment.

Overall, this costing framework ensures that all affected persons receive fair, timely, and verifiable compensation, and that livelihood restoration measures are implemented sustainably, equitably, and in full compliance with both national and international safeguard standards.



Table 7.3: Economic Assumptions

Parameter	Basis	Reference
National headline inflation	29.80%	NBS, Sept 2025
Food inflation	33.20%	NBS, Sept 2025
Rural wage index	₦10,000–₦15,000/day skilled; ₦6,000–₦8,000/day unskilled	Kaduna LGA averages
Exchange rate	₦1,600/\$1	CBN, 2025 midrate
Inflation contingency	15%	To hedge Q1 2026 risk



Table 7.4: Costed LRP Table (27 PAPs)

PAP ID	Trees Lost (Qty & Species)	Tree Comp. (₦)	Crops Lost (ha & Types)	Crop Comp. (₦)	LRP Inputs (₦500,000)	Transitional Stipend (₦240,000)	TOTAL (₦)	TOTAL (USD)
SGK001	3 Mango, 3 Locust	180,000	11.39 ha (Maize, Rice, Beans, Potatoes)	18,935,872	500,000	240,000	19,855,872	12,409.92
SGK002	25 Mango, 30 Guava	1,650,000	17.44 ha (Maize, Rice, Sorghum, Beans)	17,265,600	500,000	240,000	19655600+J5	12,284.75
SGK003	300 Mango, 90 Locust, 110 Eucalyptus, 5 Orange, 40 Cashew	16350+E1000	30 ha (Maize, Soybeans, Groundnut)	42,225,008	500,000	240,000	58,575,968	36,609.98



SGK004	1 Locust	30,000	1.2979 ha (Maize, Sorghum, Beans)	1,226,416	500,000	240,000	1,996,416	1,247.76
SGK005	2 Teak, 1 Mango	90,000	1.61 ha (Maize, Beans)	1,630,128	500,000	240,000	2,460,128	1,537.58
SGK006	1 Cashew, 1 Guava	60,000	1.172 ha (Maize, Beans)	1,146,656	500,000	240,000	1,986,656	1,241.66
SGK007	1 Guava, 1 Locust, 2 Mango	120,000	4.06 ha (Sorghum, Soybeans, Groundnut)	5,215,308	500,000	240,000	6,147,808	3,842.38
SGK008	4 Mango, 30 Teak	1,020,000	4.12 ha (Maize, Rice, Beans)	4,191,808	500,000	240,000	2,642,928	1,651.83
SGK009	2 Mango, 2 Guava	120,000	1.61 ha (Maize, Soybeans, Beans)	1,782,008	500,000	240,000	15,965,008	9,978.13
SGK010	2 Guava, 18 Teak, 3 Locust	690,000	12 ha (Maize, Soybeans)	14,535,000	500,000	240,000	14,724,912	9,203.07



SGK011	1 Mango	30,000	3.99 ha (Maize, Rice, Beans)	7,687,504	500,000	240,000	8,457,504	5,285.94
SGK012	None	0	0.74 ha (Maize, Beans)	445,296	500,000	240,000	1,185,296	740.81
SGK013	None	0	1.03 ha (Maize, Rice, Beans)	1,139,888	500,000	240,000	1,879,888	1,174.93
SGK014	None	0	7.67 ha (Maize, Beans)	9,652,496	500,000	240,000	10,392,496	6,495.31
SGK015	1 Mango	30,000	2.06 ha (Maize, Rice, Beans)	3,075,008	500,000	240,000	3,845,008	2,403.13
SGK016	None	0	0.72 ha (Maize, Beans)	1,061,248	500,000	240,000	1,801,248	1,125.78
SGK017	None	0	1.03 ha (Maize, Beans)	1,162,496	500,000	240,000	1,902,496	1,189.06
SGK018	1 Mango	30,000	1.54 ha (Rice, Beans)	1,984,896	500,000	240,000	2,254,896	1,409.31
SGK019	1 Locust	30,000	2.08 ha (Maize, Beans)	2,220,112	500,000	240,000	2,990,112	1,868.82



SGK020	None	0	0.70 ha (Maize, Rice)	1,067,008	500,000	240,000	1,807,008	1,129.38
SGK021	30 Teak	900,000	17.62 ha (Maize, Sorghum, Rice)	27,757,696	500,000	240,000	29,397,696	18,373.56
SGK022	80 Mango, 80 Guava	4,800,000	25.325 ha (Maize, Soybeans, Groundnut)	40,280,000	500,000	240,000	45,320,000	28,325.00
UDW023	None	0	2.88 ha (Maize, Beans)	3,870,000	500,000	240,000	4,610,000	2,881.25
USU024	20 Mango, 15 Locust	1,050,000	18.64 ha (Maize, Rice, Beans)	32,999,504	500,000	240,000	34,289,504	21,430.94
SGK025	None	0	1.0063 ha (Maize, Beans)	870,112	500,000	240,000	1,610,112	1,006.32
SGK026	3 Mango	90,000	3.29 ha (Maize, Beans, Rice)	5,671,248	500,000	240,000	6,001,248	3,750.78
SGK027	1 Guava	30,000	1.66 ha (Maize, Rice)	8,385,008	500,000	240,000	9,155,008	5,721.88



KEY FOR TREE AND CROP COMPENSATION RATE

1. TREE COMPENSATION RATES (UNIT COSTS)

Tree compensation reflects maturity, productivity, and market value of standing trees.

Tree Species	Unit Rate (₦ per Tree)
Mango	₦30,000
Guava	₦30,000
Locust Bean (Dawadawa)	₦30,000
Cashew	₦30,000
Orange	₦30,000
Teak (Gmelina/Timber)	₦30,000
Eucalyptus	₦30,000

Explanation

Based on the attachment, all trees were compensated at a uniform benchmark **₦30,000 per tree**, irrespective of species, following:

- Market replacement value
- Age of trees (mostly young or mid-stage)
- RAP standardization to avoid inflationary claims

Formula:

Tree Compensation = Number of Trees × ₦30,000

2. CROP COMPENSATION RATES (UNIT COSTS PER HECTARE)

Crop compensation reflects productivity and market valuation per hectare.

The attachment provided the total computed crop values per PAP.

These values follow the standard:

Crop Type	Unit Rate (₦ per Hectare)
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Maize	₦790,000 / ha
Rice	₦830,000 / ha
Sorghum	₦690,000 / ha
Beans	₦620,000 / ha
Soybeans	₦780,000 / ha
Groundnut	₦740,000 / ha
Potatoes	₦660,000 / ha

Explanation

These rates were applied to the crop areas identified for each PAP.

Formula:

Crop Compensation = (Crop Area in ha × Unit Rate) summed across all crop types.

3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PACKAGE (STANDARDIZED FOR ALL PAPs)

LRP Component	Cost (₦)
LRP Inputs (seeds, fertilizer, tools, training)	₦500,000
Transitional Stipend (12 months)	₦240,000

Both amounts are applied uniformly to all PAPs as requested.

4. TOTAL COMPENSATION FORMULA USED FOR ALL PAPs

Total Compensation (₦) =

Tree Compensation + Crop Compensation + ₦500,000 (LRP Inputs) + ₦240,000 (Transitional Stipend)



Table 7.5: Summary Budget (₦)

Category	Total (₦)
Subtotal (27 PAPs)	₦ 310,910,816 (USD 194,316.26),
15% Contingency (Inflation/Logistics)	₦46,636,622.40(USD 29,147.89)
Grand Total Estimated LRP Budget	₦357,547,438 (USD223,464.15)



CHAPTER EIGHT: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

8.1 Introduction

An effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a vital component of the AIH SAPZ Project's Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), ensuring that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and stakeholders have access to a transparent, fair, and culturally appropriate platform to express and resolve grievances.

This mechanism aligns with the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), the AfDB GRM Concept Note, and the ESIA's reviewed recommendations. It also integrates the Kaduna State GRM and leverages existing community structures for effective, inclusive grievance resolution.

The GRM is designed to:

- Receive, assess, and resolve grievances promptly and fairly;
- Promote accountability, transparency, and trust between the SPIU and stakeholders;
- Provide equal access to redress for vulnerable groups including women, youth, elderly, and people with disabilities;
- Prevent escalation of disputes through proactive communication and mediation.

8.2 Objectives of the GRM

The primary objectives are to:

- Provide accessible channels for affected persons to express concerns or complaints.
- Resolve disputes early, fairly, and at the lowest possible level.
- Prevent potential project delays due to unresolved conflicts.
- Strengthen community trust and ensure social license to operate.
- Ensure compliance with AfDB's ISS, particularly OS1 (Environmental and Social Assessment) and OS5 (Involuntary Resettlement).

8.3 AfDB's Approach to Grievance Redress

In line with AfDB's GRM framework, the project-level mechanism shall:

- Be independent, accessible, inclusive, and transparent;
- Be operational throughout the project lifecycle;



- Record, track, and report all grievances received;
- Integrate gender-sensitive and GBV/SEA/SW complaint pathways consistent with the GBV Action Plan.

8.4 Anticipated Sources of Grievance

Potential grievances may arise from:

- Land acquisition and resettlement;
- Compensation valuation or payment delays;
- Disruption of livelihoods and income sources;
- Environmental nuisances (dust, noise, waste disposal, access blockage);
- Labour influx issues (GBV, SEA, SH, or local hiring grievances);
- Contractor-community relations;
- Lack of adequate information or consultation.

8.5 GRM Structure and Levels

The AIH SAPZ Project adopts a four-tier grievance redress structure, ensuring escalation from local to federal oversight:

Level 1: Community-Based Grievance Redress Committee (CB-GRC)

- **Chair:** Traditional/Community Leader
- **Secretary:** PIU Social Safeguards Officer
- **Members:** Representatives of CBOs, FBOs, Women's Groups, Youth, Elderly, Local Authorities, and Focal NGO.

Functions:

- Receive, register, and acknowledge grievances.
- Facilitate early resolution through dialogue and mediation.
- Maintain grievance records and forward unresolved cases to the PIU-GRC.

Expected resolution timeframe: Within **14 days** of receipt.

Level 2: Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Grievance Redress Committee (PIU-GRC)

- **Chair:** State Project Coordinator



- **Secretary:** Social Safeguards Specialist
- **Members:** Environmental Safeguards Officer, Gender/GBV Officer, Accountant, and Communication Specialist.

Functions:

- Review unresolved cases from community level.
- Ensure fair decision-making through impartial hearings.
- Document outcomes in the Grievance Register and communicate feedback to complainants.
- Conduct semi-annual reviews of the GRM performance.

Expected resolution timeframe: Within 21 days.

Level 3: State Steering Committee Grievance Redress Committee (SC-GRC)

- **Chair:** Commissioner, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture
- **Secretary:** State Project Coordinator
- **Members:** DG KADGIS, DG KADA, Director of Environment (KSMEEnv), and PAP Representatives.

Functions:

- Serve as appellate body for unresolved PIU-level complaints.
- Review complex or policy-related grievances.
- Recommend corrective measures and ensure compliance with state-level procedures.

Expected resolution timeframe: Within 30 days.

Level 4: Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) GRC / AfDB IRM

- **Chair:** National Project Coordinator
- **Members:** FPMU Safeguard Officers, Technical Consultants, and AfDB Representative (as observer).

Functions:

- Review escalated and unresolved grievances from the state level.
- Monitor compliance with AfDB's ISS and Independent Review Mechanism (IRM).
- Recommend final corrective actions or refer to the Court of Law when necessary.



Expected resolution timeframe: Within 45 days.

8.6 Grievance Redress Process and Procedure

Table 8.1: Grievance Redress Process and Procedure

Step	Stage	Activities	Timeline
1	Reception & Registration	Complaint received orally, in writing, or electronically (via hotline, WhatsApp, SMS, email, or grievance box). Logged with unique ID and acknowledged within 48 hours.	Within 2 days
2	Assessment & Resolution	GRC investigates complaint, consults stakeholders, and proposes resolution.	Within 14–21 days
3	Appeal & Escalation	If unsatisfied, complainant may escalate to next level GRC.	Within 30–45 days
4	Monitoring & Reporting	Monthly and quarterly reports by PIU Social Safeguards Officer summarizing grievances received, resolved, and pending.	Continuous
5	Disclosure & Feedback	Complainants receive written feedback on decisions taken, including corrective actions.	As applicable

8.7 Accessibility and Inclusivity

The GRM will ensure unrestricted access for all affected persons, including:

- Free-of-charge grievance submission (no administrative fees);
- Multiple entry points (community, LGA, PIU, digital platforms);
- Gender-sensitive and child-safe complaint channels;
- Dedicated GBV/SEA/SH reporting pathway with confidentiality protection and survivor-centered referral.

Awareness campaigns will be conducted through:

- Community meetings, radio jingles, posters, and flyers;
- Display of GRC contact information in local languages;
- Continuous sensitization of PAPs during RAP implementation.



8.8 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 8.2: Roles and Responsibilities

Entity	Key Responsibilities
Community GRC	Receive, acknowledge, and resolve local grievances; refer complex cases to PIU.
PIU-GRC	Coordinate grievance tracking, documentation, and reporting; ensure impartial resolutions.
State Steering Committee	Review escalated or policy-level disputes; provide final decision at state level.
FPMU-GRC / AfDB IRM	National oversight, quality assurance, and final recourse.
Social Safeguards Officer	Maintain GRM register, monitor trends, prepare quarterly reports.
Communication Specialist	Lead awareness campaigns and ensure stakeholder feedback.

8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

- The PIU Safeguard Unit shall prepare monthly GRM reports summarizing number, nature, and resolution of grievances.
- Reports will feed into the Project Monitoring Framework and be shared with AfDB during supervision missions.
- Lessons learned will inform future stakeholder engagement and corrective actions.

8.10 AfDB Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)

PAPs unsatisfied with local or national resolution processes may directly submit complaints to the AfDB's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM), provided that:

- They are two or more individuals directly affected by the project;
- The issue pertains to AfDB's non-compliance with its safeguards.

IRM complaints can be filed via: IRM Coordinator, AfDB Headquarters, Abidjan
www.afdb.org/irm



CHAPTER NINE: RAP IMPLEMENTATION, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

9.1 Overview

A well-defined and functional institutional arrangement is essential for the effective and transparent implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project in Daki Takwas, Chikun LGA, Kaduna State.

The purpose of this framework is to ensure that all activities—from compensation and livelihood restoration to grievance redress and monitoring—are implemented in line with the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), the IFC Performance Standard 5, and national regulatory frameworks (FMEv, KEPA, and KADGIS).

To facilitate seamless execution, a two-tier institutional management structure has been established to coordinate, supervise, and report on all RAP and LRP activities.

This chapter details:

- The institutional framework and defined roles/responsibilities of key actors.
- The two-tier management structure (Resettlement Steering Committee and Community Resettlement Committee).
- Institutional responsibilities, including capacity-building provisions.
- Implementation schedule, accountability, and coordination mechanisms.

9.2 The Two-Tier Management Structure

The RAP will be implemented through a Two-Tier Management Structure that ensures strategic oversight, operational coordination, and accountability.

(i) Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC)

The RSC serves as the apex policy, oversight, and advisory body responsible for ensuring that all RAP and LRP activities are executed in compliance with AfDB and Nigerian requirements.

Composition:

Representatives from:

- Kaduna State Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Justice, Housing & Urban Planning, Finance.
- KADGIS (for land administration and valuation).



- KEPA (for environmental oversight).
- SPIU (Safeguards and Social Performance Unit).
- Chikun LGA representative.
- Traditional leadership (Osu of Gbagyi Chiefdom or delegate).
- Women's representative and PAP representative.
- NGO implementing partner (for livelihood restoration).

Core Responsibilities:

- Ensure alignment with AfDB safeguards and KDSG policies.
- Oversee compensation disbursement, asset verification, and LRP implementation.
- Resolve high-level disputes escalated from the CRC.
- Review and approve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports.
- Provide policy guidance to ensure transparency and equity.
- Facilitate inter-agency coordination and timely decision-making.
- Endorse RAP and LRP progress reports before AfDB submission.

(ii) Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)

The CRC functions as the operational and community-level coordination platform. It is the interface between the Project Implementation Unit and the affected communities.

Composition:

- Community leaders from Daki Takwas and adjoining settlements.
- Women and youth representatives.
- PAP representatives (including vulnerable group members).
- Community Liaison Officer (CLO).
- Representatives of traditional institutions and NGOs.
- SPIU field safeguard staff.

Key Responsibilities:

- Support the identification, verification, and documentation of PAPs.
- Facilitate consultations, disclosures, and information-sharing.



- Monitor compensation delivery and provide feedback.
- Support local grievance resolution before escalation.
- Coordinate with technical experts on livelihood restoration.
- Track vulnerable group assistance and gender-inclusive activities.
- Submit periodic progress reports to the RSC.

9.3 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Table 9.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Institution/Body	Key Responsibilities
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Oversight and supervision of RAP compliance with ISS 2023; approval of RAP and monitoring reports; ensure funding availability for mitigation and restoration.
Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)	Ensure compliance with federal environmental and resettlement policies; coordinate with AfDB on safeguard compliance.
Kaduna State Government (KDSG)	Overall responsibility for RAP oversight and budget allocation; ensure land is free of encumbrances; monitor RAP disclosure and compensation.
Kaduna State Ministry of Environment	Supervise environmental safeguards implementation; review monitoring reports and support grievance resolution.
Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Implement agricultural livelihood restoration and extension support; monitor farming-based income recovery.
KADGIS	Lead on land valuation, boundary verification, and compensation rate validation; participate in disbursement monitoring.
KEPA	Ensure environmental compliance and supervise monitoring of restoration activities.
Ministry of Justice	Provide legal oversight; ensure compliance with national and state resettlement laws; assist in grievance arbitration.
Chikun LGA	Support local implementation through its agricultural and community development units; coordinate with CRC and SPIU.
SPIU (Safeguards Unit)	Coordinate daily RAP implementation; oversee livelihood restoration, compensation, M&E, and reporting; maintain grievance log.



NGO Implementing Partner	Lead livelihood restoration program delivery, including skills training, enterprise development, and monitoring vulnerable PAPs.
Traditional Institutions	Mobilize communities, resolve local disputes, and ensure social cohesion during RAP implementation.

9.4 Capacity Building and Sensitization

To ensure successful implementation, targeted capacity building will be provided to institutional stakeholders, CRC members, and PAPs.

Table 9.2: Capacity building and Trainings

Training Topic	Description	Target Group	Estimated Cost (₦)	Equivalent (USD)
Involuntary Resettlement & Safeguard Compliance	Orientation on AfDB ISS (2023), IFC PS5, compensation documentation, entitlement delivery, and monitoring standards.	SPIU, RSC, CRC, KEPA, FMAFS	₦4,500,000	\$3,000
Monitoring, Evaluation & Adaptive Management	Training on M&E frameworks, progress reporting, data collection tools, and adaptive management techniques.	SPIU M&E Unit, NGOs, Independent Monitors	₦3,500,000	\$2,333
Conflict Resolution & Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Community-based grievance handling, mediation skills, gender-sensitive resolution, and reporting procedures.	CRC, CLOs, Traditional Leaders, LGAs	₦2,800,000	\$1,867
Livelihood Restoration Enterprise Development	Practical training on agribusiness, record keeping, cooperative management, input use, and post-harvest handling.	PAPs, especially women, youth, and vulnerable households	₦4,200,000	\$2,800



Gender, GBV/SEA Prevention & Inclusion	Awareness on gender equality, GBV prevention, inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in livelihood programs.	SPIU, CLOs, NGOs, PAP Representatives	₦3,000,000	\$2,000
Awareness & Sensitization on RAP/GRM Implementation	Continuous sensitization and disclosure activities across host communities.	All Stakeholders	₦2,500,000	\$1,667
Occupational Health, Safety, and Environmental Compliance (OHSE)	Training on field safety, pesticide handling, waste management, and emergency response.	SPIU, Contractors, CLOs, Community Reps	₦2,500,000	\$1,667
Total Estimated Cost	—	—	₦23,000,000	≈\$15,334

9.5 Implementation Schedule

Implementation will follow a phased approach to ensure compliance with AfDB and national safeguards, emphasizing that all compensation and livelihood restoration activities occur before displacement or project commencement.

Table 9.3: Implementation schedule

Phase	Activity	Timeline	Lead Responsibility
Pre-Implementation	RAP disclosure, stakeholder engagement, and validation	Month 1	SPIU & RSC
Implementation	Compensation disbursement and livelihood restoration initiation	Months 2–4	SPIU & CRC
Monitoring	Ongoing supervision and reporting	Months 4–12	SPIU & AfDB
Evaluation	Completion audit and post-implementation review	Month 12+	Independent Auditor

9.6 Accountability and Reporting

- Monthly progress reports by the SPIU will document compensation, livelihood restoration progress, and grievance handling.



- Quarterly supervision missions by AfDB and FMEnv will validate compliance.
- Annual RAP completion audits will confirm livelihood restoration outcomes.
- Reports will be disclosed in English and Hausa, ensuring transparency and accessibility.

9.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Objective

To ensure PAPs and other stakeholders can lodge complaints freely, have them resolved promptly, and receive feedback transparently.

Key Features

- Accessible through verbal, written, phone, or drop-box submissions.
- Three-tier escalation: CRC → RSC → Independent Mediation/Judiciary.
- All grievances must be acknowledged within 24 hours and resolved within 7–25 working days, depending on complexity.
- Monthly reporting and quarterly trend reviews.

Grievance Log Template

Grievance Date	Complainant Nature	of Action	Responsible Status	(Open/In Date
ID	Received Category	Complaint Taken	Unit	Progress/Closed)

9.8 Budget Summary

The total indicative budget for RAP and LRP implementation, inclusive of compensation, livelihood restoration, training, and grievance management, is ₦380,547,438.00 (equivalent to approximately \$238,798.15USD at ₦1,600/USD).



CHAPTER 10: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

10.1 Overview

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is central to ensuring that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the AIH SAPZ Project, Daki Takwas, Chikun LGA, achieve their intended objectives in a timely, transparent, and inclusive manner.

The M&E framework is designed as a participatory and adaptive system to track the progress, quality, and sustainability of RAP/LRP implementation, while ensuring that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) have a meaningful voice throughout the process.

Continuous feedback from PAPs will guide decision-making, correct deviations, and strengthen livelihood outcomes — ensuring that no affected household is worse off, but preferably better off than pre-project conditions.

10.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

The objectives of M&E for the RAP/LRP are to:

- Ensure timely and effective implementation of compensation and livelihood restoration measures.
- Track whether funds for RAP/LRP activities are disbursed, used efficiently, and reach intended beneficiaries.
- Assess improvements in PAP livelihoods, income levels, and well-being.
- Identify and resolve grievances promptly and transparently.
- Strengthen accountability among implementing institutions and ensure compliance with AfDB and national standards.
- Provide early warnings to enable corrective actions during implementation.

10.3 Monitoring Framework

10.3.1 Types of Monitoring

Monitoring will operate on three levels:

Monitoring Level	Focus	Conducted By
Input Monitoring	Ensures that resources (funds, staff, materials, equipment) are available and used as planned.	SPIU and RAP Implementation Team



Output Monitoring	Tracks delivery of RAP/LRP activities (compensation paid, trainings delivered, livelihood inputs distributed).	SPIU M&E Officer / CLO / Consultants
Impact Monitoring	Evaluates socio-economic improvements among PAPs and communities.	External Independent Evaluator

10.4 Monitoring Outcomes

Monitoring will verify that:

- Compensation is delivered fully and on time.
- Entitled persons receive all benefits defined in the RAP/LRP.
- Vulnerable households are receiving targeted support.
- Livelihood restoration programs are achieving expected results.
- Grievances are resolved efficiently, and feedback informs project improvement.
- Implementation aligns with AfDB OS 5 and national resettlement policy frameworks.

10.5 Monitoring Activities and Indicators

Monitoring will include field visits, stakeholder meetings, participatory review sessions, and quarterly progress reports. Indicators will be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound).

Table 10.1: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Objective	Indicator	Measurement / Data Source	Responsible Entity
Timely delivery of compensation	% of PAPs compensated before displacement	RAP Financial Records	SPIU / Safeguards Team
Livelihood restoration	% of PAPs reporting restored or improved income	LRP Monitoring Survey	External Evaluator
Vulnerable group support	# of vulnerable PAPs receiving targeted aid	Beneficiary Register	SPIU / CLO
Skills development	# of PAPs completing skills or enterprise training	Training Attendance Logs	SPIU / Consultants



Women's empowerment	% of women PAPs with access to livelihood packages	Gender-disaggregated data	M&E Officer
Grievance resolution	% of grievances resolved within 30 days	Grievance Log	GRC / CLO
Communication and engagement	# of community consultations held	Consultation Reports	SPIU / CLO
Health and welfare	PAP satisfaction with living standards	End-line Socioeconomic Survey	External Evaluator

10.2: Internal and External Monitoring Responsibilities

Monitoring Type	Responsible Institution(s)	Key Deliverables
Internal Monitoring	SPIU Environmental & Social Safeguards Team	Monthly field reports, monitoring database, quarterly RAP/LRP progress updates
External Monitoring	Independent Evaluator (AfDB-accredited)	Annual audit reports, external verification of livelihood outcomes, compliance assessment
Community-Based Monitoring	PAP Committees / Maiunguwa / CSO Observers	Feedback from PAPs, validation of implementation, and grievance oversight

10.7 Grievance Redress Monitoring and Feedback

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operates under continuous monitoring to ensure transparency, equity, and timely resolution. Data from the Grievance Log will be reviewed monthly and summarized in quarterly reports.

10.3: Grievance Log Template

S / N	Grievance ID	Date Received	Gender	Community	Nature of Complaint	Category	Date Acknowledged	Action Taken	Date Resolved	Satisfied (Y/N)	Remarks
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1	AIH-GR-001	DD/MM/YY	F	Daki Takwas	Delay in livelihood input delivery	Livelihood	DD/MM/YY	Inputs delivered on 12/07/25	DD/MM/YY	Y	Resolved/Not Resolved
2	AIH-GR-002	DD/MM/YY	M	Daki Takwas	Error in compensation amount	Compensation	DD/MM/YY	Corrected payment made	DD/MM/YY	Y/N	Closed

Regular analysis of grievance trends will help improve RAP/LRP responsiveness, reduce recurrence of issues, and strengthen PAP confidence in the process.

10.8 Evaluation Framework

10.4; Evaluation will occur at three key stages:

Evaluation Phase	Timing	Purpose
Mid-Term Evaluation	12 months after RAP/LRP commencement	Assess effectiveness, identify gaps, and adjust livelihood programs
End-Line Evaluation	After full implementation	Determine whether PAP livelihoods are restored or improved
Completion Audit	Conducted by independent AfDB-approved consultant	Certify that all RAP commitments have been met and standards of living restored

The evaluation will use baseline data to compare pre- and post-project conditions, focusing on income, employment, food security, and vulnerability reduction.

10.9 Reporting

- Monthly Internal Reports:** Prepared by the RAP Implementation Team, summarizing activities, grievances, and progress.
- Quarterly Progress Reports:** Consolidated by SPIU and submitted to the AfDB and FMEnv.



- **Annual Evaluation Report:** Prepared by the external monitor, detailing compliance with RAP objectives and AfDB requirements.
- **Completion Audit Report:** Final verification of RAP/LRP outcomes and recommendations for sustainability.

10.10 Information Management and Disclosure

A secure, digital RAP/LRP Management Information System (MIS) will store PAP data, payment records, livelihood packages, grievance logs, and M&E results. Summarized information (non-personal) will be disclosed publicly to promote accountability and transparency.

Table 10.5: Example Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Outcome	Indicator	Measurement	Responsible Stakeholders
Improved PAP livelihoods	Increase in household income	Comparison with baseline socio-economic data	PAPs / SPIU
Enhanced economic resilience	Number of PAPs engaged in new or diversified income activities	Household survey and livelihood tracking	SPIU / AfDB
Strengthened skills base	Number of PAPs trained in sustainable enterprises	Training attendance and completion records	SPIU / Consultant
Enhanced gender equity	Percentage of female PAPs benefiting from livelihood support initiatives	LRP progress reports	SPIU / GRC
Timely grievance resolution	Percentage of registered grievance cases resolved within agreed timeframe	Grievance logbook and GRM database	GRC / CLO
Social stability	Number of community engagement or consultation meetings held	Consultation records and minutes	SPIU / CLO
Improved access to markets	Number of farmers linked to buyers or cooperatives	LRP database and beneficiary records	SPIU / MoA



CHAPTER ELEVEN: CONCLUSION

The preparation and implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA, under the Kaduna State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project, represent a critical step toward ensuring that project development achieves its economic objectives without compromising social equity, livelihood security, or environmental integrity.

The RAP/LRP provides a clear framework for addressing the economic displacement resulting from land acquisition and ensures that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are identified, consulted, compensated, and supported to restore or improve their livelihoods in line with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023) — particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) — and relevant Nigerian legal provisions, including the Land Use Act (1978) and the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended).

The socio-economic assessment identified 27 PAPs whose livelihoods are affected by the project. Detailed baseline data, asset inventories, and consultations provided the foundation for designing fair, inclusive, and sustainable livelihood restoration measures. The RAP's implementation strategy ensures that no PAP will be worse off as a result of the project; instead, most are expected to benefit from improved agricultural productivity, enterprise development, and enhanced income stability.

Key features of the RAP/LRP include:

- Compensation at full replacement cost for all affected assets (crops, trees, and land-based livelihoods).
- Livelihood restoration programs tailored to PAP needs, including crop intensification, agro-processing, irrigation support, and micro-enterprise development.
- Targeted support to vulnerable PAPs (elderly, women, and low-income households) to ensure social inclusion.
- Capacity building and training programs for SPIU, CRC, and community stakeholders to strengthen safeguards compliance and implementation capacity.
- Establishment of a multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure prompt, transparent, and culturally sensitive resolution of complaints.
- Robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress, verify outcomes, and ensure continuous improvement throughout implementation.

The total indicative budget for implementing this RAP/LRP is ₦380,547,438.00 (equivalent to approximately USD 238,798.15 at ₦1,600/USD). This amount covers compensation, livelihood restoration, training and capacity building, grievance management, monitoring, and the RAP completion audit. Funding will be provided through the Kaduna State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) under the SAPZ Program, with technical and safeguard oversight from the AfDB and the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv).



Effective implementation of this RAP/LRP will require strong institutional collaboration among the SPIU, FMEnv, KEPA, Local Government Authorities, the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC), and the Community Resettlement Committee (CRC). Their coordinated roles will ensure that compensation and livelihood activities are delivered promptly, community concerns are addressed transparently, and AfDB safeguard principles are consistently upheld.

The successful execution of this RAP/LRP will:

- Restore livelihoods and economic activities of all PAPs to pre-project levels or better;
- Enhance community participation, transparency, and ownership of the SAPZ project;
- Contribute to the broader objectives of poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and food system resilience in Kaduna State; and
- Demonstrate the Kaduna State Government's commitment to socially responsible and sustainable infrastructure development.

In conclusion, this RAP/LRP establishes a socially equitable, transparent, and sustainable framework for managing economic displacement associated with the SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub. Its diligent implementation will ensure that affected persons are fairly treated, livelihoods are improved, and the Kaduna SAPZ initiative achieves its overarching goals of agricultural transformation, job creation, and community prosperity in Northern Nigeria.



Annexes

Annex 1: People Affected by the Project (PAP) Register Template

No.	PAP Code	NIN	Full Name	Age	Sex	HH Size	Community	LGA	GPS Coordinates	Type of Loss	Description of Asset	Ownership Type	Vulnerability Status	Primary Livelihood
1	SGK001	5.82E+10	S. D. Sodangi	64	M	5	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1841N, 7.3584E	Land, Trees, Crops	Mango plantation & crops	Owner	Elderly	Farming (Mango & Crops)
2	SGK002	2.49E+10	Engr. Bayo Okediran	65	M	6	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1858N, 7.3664E	Land, Trees, Crops	Mixed cropping area	Owner	Elderly	Crop Diversification
3	SGK003	1.98E+10	Garba Galadima	85	M	6	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1784N, 7.3559E	Land, Trees, Crops	Mixed farming & processing	Owner	Elderly	Mixed Farming & Processing
4	SGK004	3.11E+10	Yanga Bitrus	54	M	7	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1855N, 7.3647E	Land, Crops	Farmland and food vending	Owner	—	Farming / Food Vendor
5	SGK005	8.49E+10	Luka Yashim	78	M	8	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1854N, 7.3656E	Land, Trees, Crops	Tree and crop farm	Owner	Elderly	Farming (Tree & Crop)
6	SGK006	1.5E+10	Iliya Markus	49	M	6	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1872N, 7.3651E	Land, Crops	Crop cultivation area	Owner	—	Farming (Crop Cultivation)
7	SGK007	1.83E+10	Sylvester Samaila Yaro	39	M	14	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1846N, 7.3627E	Land, Crops	Farmland with craftwork	Owner	—	Farmer / Craftwork
8	SGK008	4.56E+10	Mrs. Catherine Duniya	67	F	8	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1852N, 7.3638E	Land, Crops	Food processing and cropping	Owner	Elderly	Farmer / Food Processor
9	SGK009	3.39E+10	Yashim Abin Zwang	68	M	8	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1800N, 7.3600E	Land, Crops	Crop production farm	Owner	Elderly	Farmer (Crop Production)



10	SGK010	5.95E+10	Isah Dogara	57	M	8	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1845N, 7.3625E	Land, Crops	General farmland	Owner	—	Farmer
11	SGK011	2.84E+10	Sunday Habilा	37	M	5	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1842N, 7.3579E	Land, Crops	Crop and petty trade	Owner	—	Farmer / Petty Trader
12	SGK012	7.54E+10	Dr. (Mrs.) Ruth Asheazi Nesla	60	F	7	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1840N, 7.3575E	Land, Crops	Farmland	Owner	Elderly	Farmer
13	SGK013	4.48E+10	Mr. Adelana Oladariade Aina	70	M	6	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1778N, 7.3557E	Land, Crops	Crop plot	Owner	Elderly	Farmer (Crop Production)
14	SGK014	3.87E+10	Dikko Bawa Gajere	50	M	7	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1859N, 7.3663E	Land, Crops	Farm plot	Owner	—	Farmer
15	SGK015	3.87E+10	Christopher Habilा	31	M	6	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1868N, 7.3669E	Land, Crops	Microenterprise farm	Owner	—	Farmer / Microenterprise
16	SGK016	7.36E+10	Ladi Musa Dung	51	F	7	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1884N, 7.3641E	Land, Crops	Food processing and crop farm	Owner	—	Farmer / Food Processor
17	SGK017	7.2E+10	Elisha Bawa	33	M	6	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1884N, 7.3648E	Land, Crops	Artisan farm area	Owner	—	Farmer / Artisan
18	SGK018	9.67E+10	Sunday Sauri	60	M	7	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1885N, 7.3656E	Land, Crops	Trader's farmland	Owner	—	Farmer / Trader
19	SGK019	7.29E+10	Ayuba Ishaya	36	M	5	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1884N, 7.3665E	Land, Crops	Farmland	Owner	—	Farmer
20	SGK020	7.96E+10	Ishaya Habilा	48	M	5	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1847N, 7.3536E	Land, Crops	Farmland	Owner	—	Farmer



21	SGK021	—	School	—	F	—	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1847N, 7.3561E	Land	Community farmland	Owner	—	Institution
22	SGK022	5E+10	Samuel Maisango	35	M	5	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1888N, 7.3507E	Land, Crops	Large-scale farmland	Owner	—	Large-Scale Farmer / Processor
23	UDW023	1.52E+09	Simon Umar	28	M	6	Unguwan Dawaki	Chikun	10.1972N, 7.3549E	Land, Crops	Cropland	Owner	—	Farmer
24	USU024	9.68E+10	Alhaji Abdul'aziz Mohammed	74	M	30	Unguwan Sunusi	Kaduna South	10.1918N, 7.3545E	Land, Crops	Farmland	Owner	Elderly	Farmer
25	SGK025	4.84E+10	Musa Henry Adamu	66	M	6	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1764N, 7.3559E	Land, Crops	Farm plot	Owner	Elderly	Farmer
26	SGK026	1.44E+10	Emmanuel Sarki Habila	47	M	18	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1899N, 7.3659E	Land, Crops	Farmland	Owner	—	Farmer
27	SGK027	3.72E+10	Ana Hannatu Sarki	72	F	7	Sabon Garin Kasarami	Chikun	10.1838N, 7.3614E	Land, Crops	Farmland	Owner	Elderly	Elderly Farmer

**Annex 2: Template: Compensation Summary Sheet**

#	Variable s	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Chikun LGA
2	Municipality/District...	Kaduna
3	Village/Suburb ...	Daki Takwas
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	AIH SAPZ Kaduna
5	Project overall cost	
6	Overall resettlement cost	194,319.26 US Dollars
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	5/07/2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	18/07/2025, 15/08/2025,
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	18/10/2025
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	27
11	Number of Physically displaced	-
12	Number of economically displaced	27
13	Number of affected households	27
14	Number of females affected	5
15	Number of vulnerable affected	5
16	Number of major PAP	27
17	Number of minor PAP	-
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	-



19	Number of households losing their shelters	-
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	250
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	27
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	250ha
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	-
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	-
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	-
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	-
27	Number of tree-crops lost	985
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	-
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	-
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	-
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	-
...		





Annex 3; RAP mandatory annex – Recap of PAPs

Code (PAP*)	First and Last Names of the PAP	Age	Sex (M/F)	ID Number	Profession / Principal Activity of PAP	Tel. of PAP and/or Representative	PAP's Picture	Image of Affected Property/ies	GPS Coordinates of Affected Property/ies	Real Compensation Cost (₦)	Real Compensation Cost (\$ USD)	Witness / Neighbor of PAP (Names and Tel.)
SGK001	S. D. Sodangi	64	M	58242221846	Farmer (Mango & Crops)	8033143645			10.1841 N, 7.3584 E	19,855,872.00	12,409.92	Peter Aboi/08032470188
SGK002	Engr. Bayo Okediran	65	M	24919909663	Crop Diversification Farmer	8030435411		—	10.1858 N, 7.3664 E	19,655,600.00	12,284.75	Habila Sunday/08030616893
SGK003	Garba Galadima	85	M	19800657974	Mixed Farming & Processing	8032470188		—	10.1784 N, 7.3559 E	58,575,968.00	36,609.98	Solomon Sodangi/08033143645
SGK004	Yanga Bitrus	54	M	31113558158	Farmer / Food Vendor	8022322855		—	10.1855 N, 7.3647 E	1,996,416.00	1,247.76	Ruth Nesla/070667653849



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SGK005	Luka Yashim	78	M	84924294529	Farmer (Tree & Crop)	8067651667		—	10.1854 N, 7.3656 E	2,460,128.00	1537.58	Ishaya Habila Sarki/08051078488
SGK006	Iliya Markus	49	M	14963262229	Farmer (Crop Cultivation)	7035818181		—	10.1872 N, 7.3651 E	1,986,656.00	1241.66	Isa Dogara/08029641990
SGK007	Sylvester Samaila Yaro	39	M	18327422543	Farmer / Craftwork	8130315246		—	10.1846 N, 7.3627 E	6,147,808.00	3842.38	Habila Sunday/08030616893
SGK008	Mrs Catherine Duniya	67	F	45635050797	Farmer / Food Processor	8034973433		—	10.1852 N, 7.3638 E	2,642,928.00	1651.83	Iliya Markus/07035818181
SGK009	Yashim Abin Zwang	68	M	33866996513	Farmer (Crop Production)	8067651667		—	10.1800 N, 7.3600 E	15,965,008.00	9978.13	Habila Sunday/08030616893
SGK010	Isah Dogara	57	M	59456306481	Farmer	8029641990		—	10.1845 N, 7.3625 E	14,724,912.00	9203.07	Iliya Markus/07035818181

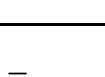


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SGK01 1	Sunday Habila	37	M	28449858 268	Farmer / Petty Trader	803061689 3		—	10.1842 N, 7.3579 E	8,457,504.0 0	5285.94	Samuel Maisango/0907070 7072
SGK01 2	Dr. (Mrs) Ruth Asheazi Nesla	60	F	75398087 647	Farmer	706765384 9		—	10.1840 N, 7.3575 E	1,185,296.0 0	740.81	Bitrus Yanga/0802232286 5
SGK01 3	Mrs. Adelana Oladaria e Aina	70	F	44836271 175	Farmer (Crop Production)	806567891 0		—	10.1778 N, 7.3557 E	1,879,888.0 0	1174.93	Habila Sunday/080306168 93
SGK01 4	Dikko Bawa Gajere	50	M	38712613 314	Farmer	818755771 5	—	—	10.1859 N, 7.3663 E	10,392,496. 00	6495.31	—
SGK01 5	Christoph er Habila	31	M	38712613 314	Farmer / Microenterp rise	905605022 2		—	10.1868 N, 7.3669 E	3,845,008.0 0	2403.13	Emmanuel Sarki/8072996787
SGK01 6	Ladi Musa Dung	51	F	73582091 873	Farmer / Food Processor	803443247 7		—	10.1884 N, 7.3641 E	1,801,248.0 0	1125.78	Abdulaziz Mohammed /08069299416



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SGK01 7	Elisha Bawa	33	M	71962225 233	Farmer / Artisan	905891232 3		—	10.1884 N, 7.3648 E	1,902,496.0 0	1189.06	Ayuba Ishaya/091642424 82
SGK01 8	Sunday Sauri	60	M	96740613 053	Farmer / Trader	805265825 0		—	10.1885 N, 7.3656 E	2,254,896.0 0	1409.31	Elisha Bawa/0905891232 3
SGK01 9	Ayuba Ishaya	36	M	72940717 329	Farmer	916424248 2		—	10.1884 N, 7.3665 E	2,990,112.0 0	1868.82	Sunday Sauri/0805265825 0
SGK02 0	Ishaya Habila	48	M	79566376 609	Farmer	902535457 0		—	10.1847 N, 7.3536 E	1,807,008.0 0	1129.38	Samuel Maisango/0907070 7072
SGK02 1	School	—	F	38712613 314	Community Farm	905605022 2		—	10.1847 N, 7.3561 E	29,397,696. 00	18373.56	Habila Sunday/080306168 93
SGK02 2	Samuel Maisango	35	M	50001015 123	Large-Scale Farmer / Processor	907070707 2		—	10.1888 N, 7.3507 E	45,320,000. 00	28325	Abdulaziz Mohammed /08069299416
UDW0 23	Simon Umar	28	M	15244469 49	Farmer	808883309 1		—	10.1972 N, 7.3549 E	4,610,000.0 0	2881.25	Habila Sunday/080306168 93



Livelihood Restoration Plan/Resettlement Action Plan for the Proposed AIH Kaduna State

USU024	Alhaji Abdul'azi z Mohamm ed	74	M	96797982 034	Farmer	806929941 6		—	10.1918 N, 7.3545 E	34,289,504. 00	21430.94	samuel Maisango/0907070 7072
SGK025	Musa Henry Adamu	66	M	48419876 501	Farmer	803152529 6		—	10.1764 N, 7.3559 E	1,610,112.0 0	1006.32	
SGK026	Emmanuel Sarki Habil a	47	M	14361100 531	Farmer	807299678 7		—	10.1899 N, 7.3659 E	6,001,248.0 0	3750.78	Christopher Habil a/090560502 22
SGK027	Ana Hannatu Sarki	72	M	37207729 420	Elderly Farmer	803570264 4			10.1838 N, 7.3614 E	9,155,008.0 0	5721.88	Solomon Sodangi/08033143 645



Annex 4: Individual Negotiation / Consent Form

INDIVIDUAL NEGOTIATION / CONSENT FORM

<Removed for confidentiality>



Annex 5: Grievance Registration and Tracking Log

Grievance Log Template

S / N	Grievance ID	Date Received	Complainant Category (PAP, Community Member, Work, Other)	Gender / Vulnerability (M/F, Elderly, PWD, Widower, Youth)	Contact / Reference Info	Description of Grievance	Category of Issue (e.g., Land, Compensation, GBV/SEA, Livelihood, Environment)	Received By / Entry Point	Location (Community / GPS)	Action Taken / Investigation Proposed	Resolution Status (Open / Pending Resolution / Escalated)	Date Resolved	Remarks / Follow-up Requested	Signature of Complainant	Signature of GRCS Secretary	
1																

Instructions for Use

1. Registration & Acknowledgment:

- All grievances (verbal or written) must be logged by the receiving officer within **48 hours**.
- Each case is assigned a **unique ID** in the format: *AIH/GRM/YYYY/Serial No.*

2. Categorization:

- Classify the complaint under appropriate **category** (Land, Compensation, GBV, Employment, etc.) for easier analysis.

3. Investigation & Action:

- Each grievance must be **investigated** and **documented** with actions taken, in collaboration with the Social Safeguards Officer and GRC.



4. Resolution & Feedback:

- Complainants must receive written or verbal feedback on the outcome.
- The **status column** should be updated to reflect whether the issue is **Open**, **Resolved**, or **Escalated**.

5. Reporting:

- GRM reports should be **compiled monthly and quarterly** by the PIU Social Safeguards Officer for submission to the **State Steering Committee** and **AfDB**.

6. Confidential Cases:

- **GBV/SEA/SH-related complaints** must be handled **confidentially** using a survivor-centered approach, recorded anonymously with referral to specialized service providers.
- Proportion of grievances from vulnerable groups;

PAP satisfaction with resolution outcomes

Grievance Handling Procedure

Step	Activity	Responsible Entity	Timeline	Output / Record
1	Receipt of complaint (oral, written, or through local leader)	Community Liaison Officer / Maiunguwa	Day 1	Grievance Form filled and logged
2	Acknowledgment of receipt to complainant	GRC Secretary	Within 3 working days	Acknowledgment Letter
3	Screening and registration of grievance	GRC / SPIU Safeguards Officer	Within 5 working days	Entry in Grievance Log
4	Investigation and resolution proposal	GRC with Technical/Legal Support	Within 15 working days	Investigation Report
5	Communication of resolution to complainant	GRC / CLO	Within 3 working days post-resolution	Written Resolution Record



Step	Activity	Responsible Entity	Timeline	Output / Record
6	Escalation (if unresolved) to SPIU / AfDB Safeguards	SPIU Coordinator	Within 30 working days	Escalation Record
7	Closure documentation and	GRC Secretary	Within 5 days of acceptance	Updated Grievance Log & Closure Form

Institutional Arrangements

The **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** for the AIH SAPZ Project shall include:

- Chairperson:** SPIU Social Safeguards Officer
- Secretary:** Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- Members:** Village Head / Maiunguwa, Women Representative, Youth Representative, PAP Representative, and an independent CSO observer

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Tracking Sheet

Indicator	Baseline (Pre-RAP)	Mid-Term	Final	Data Source	Responsible
% PAPs compensated before displacement					
% PAPs reporting improved livelihood	-				
# Grievances resolved within timeframe	-				



Annex 6: Attendance of Engagement with PAPs at Daki Takwas

**VILLAGE HEAD OFFICE, S/GARI KASARAMI
GWAGWADA DISTRICT**
Gbagyi Chiefdom, Kaduna State

SL/N	NAME	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Christopher Habila Galadima	09056050222	
2.	OO Garba	08052658250	
3.	Sunday	08029998170	
4.	Ademu	08057200267	
5.	Eliesha	09058912323	
6.	Donalad	09043972534	
7.	Ishaya	09025354570	
8.	Eliesha	09025354570	
9.	Lucas's ALAPTU	080591750931	
10.	Godfrey Attah	08138199055	
12.	Sunday Habila Sarki	08030616893	
13.	Ali. Garba Galadima	08032470188	
14.	Thierry	07035818181	
15.	Sylvester Samalla Yaro	08130315246	
16.	ENGR. BATO OKEDIRAN	08030435411	
17.	YANGA BITRUS (Rtd)	08022322855	
18.	YASHIM LUKA (Rtd. Atubatuka)	08067651667	
19.	Isah Dogara Agwai	08029641990	
20.	Samuel Muisango	09070707072	
21.	Solomon Dabu Sodangi	08033143645	



Annex 7; Engagement with PAPs at Daki Takwas

ATTENDANCE 19/07/2025
Stakeholders Engagement

Sl/n	Name	Phone no.	Signature
①	Chief Solomon Dabbo Sackngu	08033143645	
(2)	Yashim Luka	08067651667	
3.	Isah Dogara Agwau	08029641990	
4	Eng. Bayo OKEDIRAN	08030435411	
5	Ah. Garba Gelaclimia (cp Rtd)	08032470188	
6	YANGA BIBIUS (Chair)	08022322855	
7	Godfrey Attah	08138199055	
8.	LUCAS SARAKI ALAPHU	08059450931	
9.	EMMANUEL SARAKI HABILA	08072996787	
10	Sunday Habila Saraki	08030616893	
11	Uliyo Memphis	07035818181	
12	Samuel Maisango	09070707072	



Annex 8: Attendance for negotiation meeting

VILLAGE HEAD OFFICE, S/GARI KASARAMI
GWAGWADA DISTRICT
Gbagyi Chiefdom, Kaduna State

Engagement on Individual Negotiation
Our Ref: _____ Date: 19/07/2023

S/N	NAME	PHONE	SIGN
1	SARIKI CHRISTOPHER HABILA	09056050222	
2	Solomon Sabo Sidengi	08033143645	
3	Gabba Gabaehina	08032470188	
4	BARC ADEBAYO OKEBIRAN	08036435411	
5	ANA HANNAH TAUNA	08035702644	
6	Abdulaziz Mohammed	08069299416	
7	Isah Dogara	08050604530	
8	Bilrus YAMCA	08022322851	
9	SAMUEL MUUSA NGO	08080808072	
10	LUCAS SARAKI ALA.	08182013995	
11	LAJI MUSA DUNI	08034432477	
12	Illeg Markus	07035818181	
13	Cathrine B. DUNI	08034973433	
14	SAMSON SAMARLA YALLO	08130315246	
15	HABILA SUNDAY SARFI	08038616893	
16	Elasha Bawa	09052912323	
17	Sunday Saun	08052658250	
18	Emmanuel Habila	08072996787	
19	ISHAYA Sarhi	09025354570	



Annex 9: Photos during the negotiation process





Annex 10: Photos showing engagement with the host community

