



**SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL  
PROCESSING ZONES**

**DRAFT FINAL REPORT FOR IJAIYE AGRO-  
INDUSTRIAL HUB (AIH) RESETTLEMENT ACTION  
PLAN (RAP)  
AKINYELE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA,  
OYO STATE.**

**CLIENT:**



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP  
GROUPE DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE  
DE DEVELOPPEMENT



**PREPARED BY: AGRO4YOU LIMITED**



**Agro4you Limited**  
It is Possible

**Date: October 2025.**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Meaning</b>
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>ADP</b>	Agricultural Development Programme
<b>AIH</b>	Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub
<b>ATC</b>	Agricultural Transformation Centre
<b>CBOs</b>	Community-Based Organisations
<b>CDAs</b>	Community Development Associations
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CGRC</b>	Community Grievance Redress Committee
<b>CLOs</b>	Community Liaison Officers
<b>CRF</b>	Community Revolving Fund
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>ESF</b>	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social, and Governance
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>ESMPs</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plans
<b>ESS</b>	Environmental and Social Standard
<b>ESS5</b>	Environmental and Social Standard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement)
<b>ESSU</b>	Environmental and Social Safeguard Unit
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FGDs</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FMARD</b>	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>FMAFS</b>	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
<b>FMAFS–PCU</b>	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security – Project Coordination Unit
<b>FME<sub>env</sub></b>	Federal Ministry of Environment
<b>FPIP</b>	Free, Prior, and Informed Participation
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>Ha</b>	Hectares
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IMC</b>	Independent Monitoring Consultant
<b>IsDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank
<b>ISS</b>	AfDB’s Integrated Safeguards System
<b>KIIs</b>	Key Informant Interviews
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>LG</b>	Local Government
<b>LGCCC</b>	Local Government and Community Coordination Committee

<b>LRECSP</b>	Livelihood Restoration, Enhancement and Community Support Plan
<b>LRAP</b>	Livelihood Restoration Action Plan
<b>LRDP</b>	Livelihood Restoration and Development Plan
<b>LRIM</b>	Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Measures
<b>LRIP</b>	Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan
<b>LUA</b>	Land Use Act
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MENR</b>	Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
<b>MFB</b>	Microfinance Bank
<b>MLGCA</b>	Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs
<b>MLHUD</b>	Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development
<b>MoUs</b>	Memoranda of Understanding
<b>MWASI</b>	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Inclusion
<b>NCER</b>	National Council on Environment and Resettlement
<b>NESREA</b>	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
<b>NGO(s)</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
<b>OYSADA</b>	Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency
<b>OS5</b>	AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement
<b>PAP(s)</b>	Project-Affected Person(s)
<b>PCU</b>	Project Coordination Unit
<b>PIU</b>	Project Implementation Unit
<b>POPs</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants
<b>PS</b>	Performance Standards (IFC)
<b>RAP</b>	Resettlement Action Plan
<b>RAP/LRAP</b>	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Action Plan
<b>RIC</b>	RAP Implementation Committee
<b>SAPZ</b>	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones
<b>SECAP</b>	IFAD Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>VGGT</b>	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (FAO)

## GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	Any individual, group, community, or institution that has an interest in, influence over, or is likely to be affected—positively or negatively—by the project’s activities, outcomes, or impacts.
<b>Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)</b>	Individuals, households, or groups who are directly or indirectly impacted by project activities through loss of access, income, or livelihood, whether temporary or permanent, even in cases where no physical displacement occurs.
<b>Consultation</b>	A process of two-way communication between project proponents and stakeholders aimed at achieving mutual understanding, obtaining feedback, and supporting informed decision-making throughout the project lifecycle.
<b>Disclosure</b>	The public availability and dissemination of relevant project information in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner to promote transparency and participation.
<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</b>	A structured and accessible system established to receive, evaluate, and resolve project-related complaints, concerns, or disputes in a fair, timely, and transparent manner.
<b>Culturally Appropriate Engagement</b>	Consultation and participation approaches that are designed to respect, adapt to, and align with the cultural, social, and linguistic practices of the affected communities.
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	Individuals or social groups who are at greater risk of adverse project impacts or who may have limited ability to claim or benefit from project interventions, such as women, elderly persons, youth, persons with disabilities, and low-income households.
<b>Participatory Monitoring</b>	The active involvement of local stakeholders, including PAPs and community representatives, in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of project activities, mitigation measures, and livelihood programs.
<b>Disclosure Period</b>	The specific timeframe during which project-related documents, such as the RAP, are made publicly available for stakeholder review and feedback before implementation.
<b>Involuntary Displacement</b>	The forced physical relocation or economic disruption of individuals or groups resulting from project activities, land acquisition, or restrictions on access to resources.
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	The process of relocating or compensating affected persons as a result of involuntary land acquisition or access restriction.
<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	A set of measures designed to assist affected persons in maintaining or improving their income-earning capacity, production levels, and living standards following project implementation—particularly through skills training, enterprise support, or employment facilitation within the project.

<b>Catchment Area</b>	The surrounding communities and settlements that fall within the socio-economic and environmental influence or impact zone of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project.
<b>Economic Displacement</b>	The loss of income streams, livelihood activities, or access to economic resources (such as land, water, grazing areas, or markets) as a result of project implementation, without necessarily involving physical relocation. In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), economic displacement includes both permanent and temporary impacts on livelihoods and requires appropriate compensation, livelihood restoration measures, and transitional support to ensure that affected persons are not left worse off.
<b>Physical Displacement</b>	The involuntary relocation or loss of shelter and residential assets resulting from project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to land. Under AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), physical displacement involves the need for resettlement assistance, provision of adequate housing or shelter, compensation at full replacement cost, and support to restore or improve living conditions of displaced persons.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ❖ Background of the Project

The Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is a flagship intervention under the Oyo State Government's Agribusiness Development Programme, implemented through the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) within the framework of the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ). The project is supported by development partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS).

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared based on data and information collected through a comprehensive census and socio-economic survey conducted to identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs). A detailed survey of the project footprint and affected assets was also undertaken to provide adequate information for the development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures, as well as to establish eligibility criteria. A cut-off date of 14th October 2025 was set for the project.

This cut-off date was publicly disclosed and serves to prevent opportunistic encroachment while ensuring that only individuals and groups identified prior to this date are considered eligible for compensation and assistance under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Persons occupying, cultivating, or utilising the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

While the project is not expected to result in large-scale physical displacement of residential structures, it is anticipated to lead to economic displacement through temporary or permanent loss of access to land and associated livelihood activities for identified users within the project footprint. These impacts are considered localised and limited in scope; however, they require appropriate mitigation measures in line with international best practices.

In accordance with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System, particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, 2023), this RAP has been prepared to identify, assess, and manage the potential social and economic impacts associated with the project. The RAP outlines eligibility criteria, valuation and compensation principles, livelihood restoration measures, institutional responsibilities, and implementation arrangements to ensure that affected persons are assisted in restoring or improving their livelihoods and standards of living in a sustainable manner.

### ❖ Project Location

The project is located in Ijaiye, Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State on Land that was formerly a declassified Forest Reserve and subsequently gazetted as government-acquired land designated for Agricultural and Industrial Development. This provides the statutory and

Institutional basis for Land use and supports structured project implementation. Documentary evidence confirming the gazetted status of the land is provided in Annex 5.

The total project footprint covers approximately 300 hectares, to be developed in two phases: Phase 1 - 100 Hectares and Phase 2 - 200 Hectares. *See figure 1.1 – 1.3 below for site plan of the project area.* Planned project components include Agro-Processing Facilities, Logistics Infrastructure, Internal Road Networks, Utility services, and other supporting Industrial Infrastructure required to enable Agro-Industrial Transformation and Value Chain Development within the State.

Implementation activities such as land clearing, site preparation, and construction of infrastructure will necessitate the use of land currently supporting seasonal agricultural activities and other informal economic uses within portions of the project area. Although the land is government-owned and largely free from formal legal encumbrances, field assessments and stakeholder engagements identified the presence of informal users and lease holders without legally recognised ownership rights operating within and around parts of the project footprint.

### ❖ **Project Objectives**

The main objective of preparing this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not rendered worse off as a result of the implementation of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project. The RAP seeks to ensure that project activities are carried out in a manner that minimises adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs and the surrounding environment.

The plan establishes appropriate mitigation measures to reduce the severity of impacts associated with land acquisition and construction activities, while also ensuring that adequate compensation and livelihood restoration measures are implemented. It provides the framework for the fair, transparent, and timely resettlement and compensation of PAPs in line with applicable standards.

Overall, the RAP is grounded in an improvement-oriented approach aimed at preventing impoverishment and ensuring that PAPs are not disadvantaged as a result of the project. It incorporates gender-sensitive considerations, identifies and supports vulnerable groups, promotes meaningful community participation, and prioritises the restoration and enhancement of livelihoods within both the affected and host communities.

### ❖ **Objectives of the RAP and LRP**

The RAP, complemented by the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), is designed to manage and mitigate any potential or indirect social and economic impacts arising from project implementation.

The specific objectives are to:

- Identify and document any individuals or groups that may be affected by project activities, including informal or seasonal land users;
- Prevent or minimize adverse impacts associated with land use changes, access restrictions, or economic displacement
- Provide appropriate livelihood restoration and enhancement measures to support affected persons;
- Promote inclusive participation, with special attention to women, youth, and vulnerable groups;
- Ensure compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (2023) and national regulations;
- Establish effective institutional coordination, grievance redress, and monitoring systems to support transparent and accountable implementation.

### ❖ **Methodology and Approaches**

A combination of desk review, field visits, and stakeholder engagement formed the basis for the preparation of this RAP. The methodology adopted includes the following:

- Review of available secondary data and relevant project documents;
- Site verification and field assessment of the project area;
- Conduct of a census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and development of their socio-economic profiles;
- Valuation of affected assets and determination of appropriate compensation;
- Identification and assessment of potential project impacts;
- Disclosure and consultation on the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) with relevant stakeholders.

### ❖ **Socio-Economic Profile**

A socio-economic baseline assessment was conducted within Ijaiye Atan and surrounding communities, which constitute the project's area of influence. The assessment employed a combination of structured household surveys, key informant interviews, stakeholder consultations, census enumeration, and field verification exercises. The census and socio-economic survey were conducted using a purposive sampling approach, as Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) had been pre-identified by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) prior to the field survey. This approach ensured that the survey targeted relevant individuals and households whose livelihoods and economic activities were potentially impacted by the project. A total of 25 respondents were surveyed to generate representative data on demographic characteristics, livelihood patterns, gender distribution, age structure, and vulnerability status.

The findings indicate that the project-affected communities are predominantly agrarian, with approximately 92% of respondents engaged in agriculture, including crop farming and livestock rearing, while the remaining 8% are involved in trading, small-scale enterprises, and civil service activities. Household sizes generally range between 4–6 persons, and most respondents fall within the economically active population, although participation in income-generating activities varies across age groups and capacity levels.

Gender analysis shows a distribution of 60% male and 40% female respondents. Men are primarily engaged in land preparation, cultivation, and decision-making roles, while women play significant roles in agro-processing, marketing, and informal economic activities that contribute to household income. The age distribution reflects a relatively ageing population, with a significant proportion of respondents above 60 years of age, while adults between 31–60 years constitute the core workforce. The relatively low youth representation suggests possible out-migration and limited youth engagement in agricultural livelihoods.

Vulnerability analysis identified elderly persons, female-headed households, widows, and low-income households as the most vulnerable groups requiring targeted support. Approximately 40% of respondents fall within the elderly category, while 16% are female-headed households. These findings underscore the need for inclusive, gender-responsive, and socially sensitive interventions in livelihood restoration and stakeholder engagement under the RAP.

Census, verification, and field assessments confirm that the core project footprint is largely free of residential structures and formal land ownership claims, as the land is government-acquired and gazetted for development purposes. No physically displaced households or permanently occupied structures were identified within the main project area. However, informal and seasonal agricultural activities were observed, particularly at the periphery of the project site. These activities are undertaken by users without legally recognised tenure rights but were nonetheless assessed in accordance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023) to determine their eligibility as Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) where livelihoods may be impacted.

A total of 25 PAPs were identified through the purposively sampled census and socio-economic survey processes. These PAPs comprise informal agricultural users, lease holders without legally enforceable rights, and individuals deriving livelihoods from seasonal cultivation and related land-based activities within the project area. Although no formal landowners or permanently occupied assets were identified within the core footprint, these PAPs are considered eligible under OS5 due to the presence of economic activities that may be affected by project implementation.

The primary impact of the project is economic displacement rather than physical displacement. This arises from the conversion of land currently used for seasonal agricultural and informal economic activities into formal agro-industrial infrastructure. Key potential impacts include loss of access to land used for cultivation, disruption of income-generating activities, temporary disturbances during site preparation and construction, and adjustments to access routes within and around the project area. No loss of residential structures, formal businesses, or legally recognized assets is anticipated within the core project footprint.

In line with AfDB OS5 (2023) requirements, a cut-off date of 14th October 2025 was established during the census exercise to define eligibility and prevent opportunistic encroachment. Individuals occupying or utilizing the project area after this date are not eligible for compensation or assistance under this RAP. The RAP adopts an inclusive and precautionary approach by recognizing all categories of affected users, including informal and seasonal users, while ensuring that only those meeting OS5-defined impact criteria are considered eligible for assistance.

Overall, the socio-economic profile, purposively sampled census findings, PAP identification process, and impact assessment confirm that while the project will not result in significant physical displacement, it will lead to localized economic displacement affecting a limited number of identified users. These findings inform the design of appropriate livelihood restoration measures, stakeholder engagement strategies, and compensation frameworks to ensure compliance with AfDB OS5 and the sustainable restoration or improvement of livelihoods for all eligible Project-Affected Persons.

#### ❖ **Survey Findings, Entitlements, and Livelihood Restoration**

The census and field assessments confirm that the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) site is gazetted, government-owned land, with no residential or commercial structures affected; therefore, no physical displacement is anticipated.

However, twenty-five (25) Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified, comprising informal land users and lease holders engaged in seasonal agricultural activities within and around the project area. Although these users lack formal land rights, they are recognised under AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023) due to potential livelihood impacts.

The project will result in economic displacement, primarily through loss of access to land and associated income-generating activities. While these activities are small-scale and seasonal, they contribute to household livelihoods and require mitigation.

In response, this RAP establishes a comprehensive entitlement framework and integrated Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), aligned with AfDB OS5 (2023). Eligibility is based on the established cut-off date of 14th October 2025 and verified census data, including affected informal users.

Key provision include:

- In-kind, land-based compensation and support for land preparation where applicable;
- Livelihood restoration measures, including agricultural inputs, training, and integration into AIH value chains;
- Transitional support to mitigate short-term income disruptions;
- Skills development and income diversification opportunities;
- Targeted support for vulnerable groups, including women, elderly persons, and low-income households; and
- Accessible grievance redress mechanisms and continuous stakeholder engagement

Overall, the RAP adopts a livelihood-focused and inclusive approach, ensuring that PAPs are not worse off—and are supported to restore or improve their livelihoods—while maintaining full compliance with AfDB OS5 (2023). Provisions are also in place to address any unforeseen impacts during project implementation.

### ❖ **Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is guided by applicable national laws and regulations in Nigeria, as well as the African Development Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, 2023). These frameworks establish the legal and procedural foundation for land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration, ensuring that the project complies with both national requirements and international best practices.

The RAP is informed by the following key legal and policy instruments:

- The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended)
- The Land Use Act (1978)
- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (Cap E12 LFN 2004)
- The Public Lands Acquisition (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act
- Relevant Oyo State Land Use, Urban and Regional Planning Laws and Regulations
- African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, 2023)

The implementation of the RAP will be coordinated through a multi-level institutional framework to ensure effective supervision, accountability, and stakeholder engagement. Key institutions involved include:

#### **Key implementing institutions include:**

- Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA): Lead coordinating agency responsible for RAP implementation, monitoring, and reporting.
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU): Oversees safeguard compliance, stakeholder engagement, and day-to-day execution in collaboration with contractors and local authorities.
- Local Government Authorities and Traditional Institutions: Facilitate community mobilisation, grievance management, and social inclusion.
- External Consultant / Independent Monitor: Provides independent oversight, ensures adherence to AfDB safeguard requirements, and verifies implementation outcomes.

While Nigerian legal provisions provide the baseline framework for land acquisition and compensation, certain gaps exist when compared with the African Development Bank’s safeguard requirements. These gaps are primarily addressed in the RAP to ensure alignment with international standards. Key differences include:

- **Recognition of informal occupants/encroachers as eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs):** AfDB OS5 recognizes individuals without formal legal titles but who are economically or physically present within the project area, whereas national law places greater emphasis on formal ownership.
- **Entitlement of tenants and non-titleholders:** AfDB policies ensure that tenants and other users of land receive assistance or compensation, while national provisions may not explicitly guarantee such entitlements.
- **Attention to vulnerable groups:** AfDB requires special consideration for vulnerable persons (e.g., women, elderly, persons with disabilities), including tailored support measures, which are not always explicitly detailed in national frameworks.
- **Livelihood restoration and economic displacement monitoring:** AfDB emphasizes restoration or improvement of livelihoods and continuous monitoring of economic displacement impacts, beyond one-time compensation.
- **Stakeholder engagement and consultation:** AfDB mandates inclusive, continuous, and documented stakeholder consultation, including host communities, throughout the RAP process, whereas national requirements may not be as comprehensive in scope and continuity.

To bridge these gaps, the RAP for the Ijaiye AIH adopts AfDB safeguard standards as the overriding framework where differences exist. This ensures that all identified PAPs are adequately compensated at replacement cost, vulnerable groups are supported, stakeholder engagement is continuous and inclusive, and a structured monitoring and evaluation system is implemented to track RAP performance and outcomes effectively.

#### ❖ Stakeholder Consultations

Extensive stakeholder consultations were undertaken to ensure inclusive participation and collaboration throughout the project lifecycle. Engagements were held with a broad range of stakeholders, including community members, traditional leaders, farmers, women’s groups, and other relevant interest groups within the project area. These consultations provided a platform to inform stakeholders about the project, gather feedback, and address concerns related to its implementation.

Key issues raised during the consultations included access to employment opportunities, clarity on land use and ownership, equitable access to project benefits, and the level of community participation in project activities. The feedback obtained has been considered in the preparation of the RAP to ensure that stakeholder interests are adequately reflected and that the project is implemented in a socially inclusive and responsive manner.

These concerns were addressed through commitments to:

- Inclusive livelihood programmes,
- Transparent engagement processes,
- Employment and value chain opportunities within the AIH,
- Continuous stakeholder communication throughout project implementation.

#### ❖ **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

One of the key challenges in RAP implementation is the potential dissatisfaction of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), particularly in relation to compensation for economic displacement. In recognition of this, PAPs within the project area were informed of the available grievance redress procedures and their right to appeal any decisions or outcomes with which they are not satisfied. This information was communicated during the census, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultation processes, ensuring that affected individuals and groups are aware of the project's impacts, including limitations on land access and potential effects on crops and related livelihood activities.

A structured and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in accordance with African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, 2023). The GRM is designed to ensure the timely, transparent, and fair resolution of complaints arising from RAP implementation.

The mechanism provides multiple accessible channels through which PAPs and stakeholders can submit complaints, including verbal reports, written submissions, community representatives, designated focal persons, and, where applicable, digital platforms. All grievances are systematically recorded, tracked, and addressed within defined timelines, with acknowledgement of receipt typically provided within 24–48 hours. The GRM is intended to promote accountability, enhance stakeholder confidence, and ensure that concerns are effectively resolved in a manner that supports smooth project implementation.

The mechanism operates through a **multi-tier structure**:

- **Community Level:** Initial resolution by Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and local leaders;
- **Project Level (PIU):** Review and resolution of more complex grievances;
- **State/Oversight Level (OYSADA/PCU):** Escalation and oversight for unresolved cases;
- **Independent Level:** Referral to independent mediation or formal legal processes where necessary.

The GRM ensures transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness, with special consideration for vulnerable groups. It also serves as a feedback mechanism to strengthen RAP implementation and livelihood restoration outcomes.

Monitoring and reporting are conducted on a regular basis to ensure effectiveness and continuous improvement. A total budget of **₦59,950,000** has been allocated to support GRM operations, including staffing, training, communication, grievance management systems, and monitoring activities.

Overall, the GRM provides a participatory, responsive, and accountable framework that enhances stakeholder trust and ensures that all grievances are addressed efficiently in compliance with AfDB OS5 (2023).

### ❖ **RAP Total Budget Summary**

The total estimated budget for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is **₦269,362,500**. This budget provides comprehensive financial coverage for all RAP components, including compensation, livelihood restoration, implementation, and monitoring, in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023).

The budget adopts a phased, multi-year implementation approach, ensuring that adequate resources are available to fully implement all mitigation measures, restore livelihoods, and support affected persons throughout the project lifecycle.

### **RAP Budget Breakdown**

<b>Budget Component</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (NGN)</b>	<b>Responsible Entity</b>
In-Kind Compensation (Land Allocation)	85,900,000	OYSADA / PIU / Ministry of Lands
Livelihood Restoration Programmes (Multi-Year)	29,950,000	OYSADA / PIU / NGOs
Transitional Assistance	4,775,000	PIU / OYSADA
Vulnerable Group Support	9,300,000	PIU / Social Safeguards Unit
Administrative & Implementation Costs	16,500,000	PCU / PIU
Monitoring & Evaluation	18,700,000	PIU / External Monitor
Capacity Building	19,800,000	PCU / PIU
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Operations	59,950,000	PCU / PIU
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>244,875,000</b>	—
Contingency (10%)	24,487,500	PCU
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>₦269,362,500</b>	—

This budget ensures:

- Adequate provision for in-kind compensation and livelihood restoration;
- Sustained support for vulnerable groups and transitional needs;
- Effective implementation, monitoring, and capacity building; and

- A functional and well-resourced Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

Overall, the RAP budget is designed to guarantee that all commitments are fully financed and implemented effectively, ensuring that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are supported to restore or improve their livelihoods in full compliance with AfDB OS5 (2023).

### ❖ Implementation Timeline, Arrangements, and Monitoring

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) will be carried out through a multi-level institutional framework to ensure effective coordination, accountability, and compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023).

#### • Implementation Approach and Schedule

RAP implementation will follow a **phased and sequenced approach** aligned with the overall project development cycle, commencing from 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2025 and spanning a **12-month period**. The schedule is designed to ensure that all resettlement activities are completed or adequately advanced prior to the commencement of civil works, in compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023).

#### • Phased Implementation Timeline

Phase	Description	Key Activities	Timeline (Calendar Dates)	Responsible Institutions
<b>Phase 1: Disclosure and Sensitization</b>	Pre-implementation stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RAP disclosure to stakeholders and PAPs</li> <li>- Community sensitization and awareness campaigns</li> <li>- Establishment of GRM structures and community liaison mechanisms</li> </ul>	3 Nov. – 31 Dec. 2025	OYSADA / PIU / PCU / Local Governments
<b>Phase 2: Capacity Building and Verification</b>	Institutional setup and preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of RAP implementation teams and relevant stakeholders</li> <li>- Development of monitoring tools and GRM documentation systems</li> <li>- PAP verification and validation against census data</li> </ul>	2 Jan. – 28 Feb 2026	PCU / PIU / OYSADA / Social Safeguards Unit
<b>Phase 3: PAP Verification and Entitlement Finalization</b>	Pre-implementation validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confirmation of PAP eligibility and impact categories</li> <li>- Finalisation and disclosure of</li> </ul>	2 Mar – 31 Mar. 2026	PIU / OYSADA / Ministry of Lands

		compensation packages (including in-kind land allocation) - Verification of identity and entitlement agreements		
<b>Phase 4: Livelihood Restoration and Transitional Support</b>	Implementation phase	- Delivery of livelihood restoration programmes - Vocational and agribusiness training - Transitional assistance and vulnerable group support - Income restoration and enterprise support initiatives	1 April 2026 – 31 July 2026	PIU / OYSADA / NGOs / Social Development Units
<b>Phase 5: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting</b>	Continuous oversight	- Internal monitoring of RAP progress - External monitoring and independent verification - Data collection, grievance tracking, and performance assessment - Periodic reporting to AfDB and stakeholders	Throughout implementation, intensified: 1 Sept. – 2 Nov. 2026	PIU / PCU / Independent Monitor / AfDB
<b>Phase 6: Post-Implementation Audit and Closure</b>	Completion and validation	- RAP completion audit - Assessment of livelihood restoration outcomes - Final socio-economic evaluation - Documentation and close-out reporting	Nov. 2026	Independent Evaluator / PCU / AfDB

❖ **Implementation Milestones and Safeguard Condition**

In line with AfDB OS5 (2023), a critical safeguard requirement is that **no civil works shall commence** within any project phase until the following conditions are fully satisfied:

- All Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) have been identified, verified, and validated;
- Compensation, including in-kind land allocation where applicable, has been completed or formally agreed;
- Livelihood restoration and transitional support measures have been initiated; and
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is fully operational and accessible to all PAPs.

**Disclaimer on Implementation Timeline:** This implementation schedule is indicative and proposed. The actual duration of RAP implementation may not necessarily extend to the full

12-month period, as progress will depend on field conditions, stakeholder readiness, and administrative processes.

The timing, sequencing, and duration of RAP activities shall remain at the sole discretion of Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), in consultation with relevant stakeholders and in accordance with project requirements and AfDB safeguard standards. Adjustments may be made as necessary to ensure efficient delivery of RAP objectives, timely completion of obligations, and alignment with overall project implementation timelines.

### ❖ Conclusion

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) establishes a comprehensive, AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023)–compliant framework to guide the management of land acquisition and associated impacts. The project will be implemented on approximately 300 hectares of gazetted government-acquired land, developed in phases, with identified Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) consisting primarily of informal agricultural users and leaseholders without formal land ownership rights.

Although no significant physical displacement is anticipated within the core project footprint, the RAP recognizes the existence of economic displacement arising from the loss of access to land used for seasonal and livelihood activities. In response, the RAP adopts a precautionary, inclusive, and participatory approach, ensuring that all affected individuals are properly identified, engaged, and supported through appropriate entitlement provisions and livelihood restoration measures.

The RAP is underpinned by a clear institutional framework, effective stakeholder engagement processes, a functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM), and a robust implementation, monitoring, and reporting system. These elements collectively ensure transparency, accountability, and responsiveness throughout RAP execution.

Importantly, all RAP commitments—including compensation, livelihood restoration, transitional support, and vulnerability assistance—will be implemented prior to the commencement of civil works for each project phase, in strict adherence to AfDB OS5 requirements.

Overall, the RAP provides a safeguard-compliant and socially responsible pathway for project implementation, ensuring that affected persons are adequately supported, livelihoods are restored or enhanced, and the project contributes to inclusive agribusiness development and sustainable economic growth in Oyo State.

# SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE (SAPZ)

**GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY BY:**  
**HE OLUSEYI ABIODUN MAKINDE**  
**OYO STATE GOVERNOR,**  
**ON SATURDAY, 2 AUGUST, 2025**



AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

# CHAPTER ONE

*1.*

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme is an initiative of the Federal Government of Nigeria, supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). The Programme aims to promote inclusive and sustainable agricultural transformation by developing agro-industrial hubs across key states, including Oyo State.

The Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP/LRP) has been developed as part of the Environmental and Social Safeguard requirements under the SAPZ framework to ensure that project implementation complies with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP provides an evidence-based assessment of potential impacts on People, Land, and Livelihoods, while outlining appropriate mitigation and livelihood restoration measures.

Furthermore, this RAP/LRP serves as a mandatory safeguard instrument designed to ensure that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are treated in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner. It establishes measures for the identification of affected persons, socio-economic surveys, determination of compensation eligibility and cut-off dates, and the implementation of livelihood restoration and improvement programmes. The Plan also emphasizes continuous stakeholder engagement and consultation throughout the project lifecycle. For the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project site, field assessments conducted across the delineated 300Ha project footprint (comprising 100Ha for Phase 1 and 200Ha for Phase 2) indicate that physical displacement is not anticipated, as no permanent residential structures were identified within the core development area. *See Figure 1.1 Site plan of project footprint-Legend B&C.*

The broader project area, covering approximately 2,800Ha, has been formally gazetted for Agro-Industrial Hub development for over five years, and land users without formal or recognizable legal rights to the land have been previously informed of the intended land use. Within the assessed footprint, a total of 25 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified, primarily engaged in seasonal farming and grazing activities, suggesting limited economic displacement.

To mitigate potential impacts on livelihoods, affected persons will be relocated to a designated buffer zone of over 50Ha within the project area, thereby maintaining access to land-based livelihood activities. *See Figure 1.1-Legend A & D section (Buffer Zones)*

Accordingly, this RAP demonstrates alignment with African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement while confirming that displacement impacts are minimal and manageable within the core project footprint.

## **1.2 Purpose and Scope of the RAP**

The purpose of this Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP/LRP) is to identify, assess, verify, and manage potential risks of physical and economic displacement associated with the project, in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP also establishes the procedures and measures required to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and where necessary, compensate for any adverse impacts on affected persons, including those with formal, customary, or no recognizable legal rights to land.

The RAP is based on field assessments, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations conducted across the project footprint and its area of influence. While preliminary findings indicate that displacement impacts within the core project footprint are limited and manageable, the RAP recognizes that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including those engaged in seasonal or livelihood-based activities within the project area of influence, may experience varying degrees of impact on their land use and livelihoods.

Accordingly, this RAP provides a framework to ensure that all affected persons are appropriately identified, verified, and supported, and that livelihood restoration measures are implemented where necessary. It further institutionalizes monitoring, verification, and grievance redress mechanisms to ensure compliance with applicable safeguard requirements throughout project implementation.

### **1.2.1 Rationale for Developing a RAP**

The preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a core requirement under African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, particularly where project activities involve land acquisition, changes in land use, or restrictions on access to land and natural resources that may result in physical or economic displacement.

The RAP ensures that:

- All land required for the project is properly identified, verified, and documented in accordance with applicable legal and institutional frameworks;
- Project-affected persons (PAPs), including formal and informal users, occupants, and dependents on land and natural resources, are identified, consulted, and meaningfully engaged throughout the project cycle;
- Potential impacts arising not only from physical displacement but also from restrictions on access to land, communal resources, and livelihood assets are systematically assessed and addressed;
- Potential loss of income sources and livelihood activities, including those of informal users who may not hold formal legal rights but derive economic benefits from the land or resources, are recognized and mitigated;

- Where displacement is unavoidable, appropriate measures are developed to ensure compensation at full replacement cost and the implementation of livelihood restoration and improvement measures so that affected persons are not left worse off;
- In cases where physical displacement does not occur, the RAP confirms and documents the absence of displacement while still addressing any economic impacts resulting from access restrictions; and
- Preventive, mitigation, and monitoring measures, including grievance redress mechanisms, are established to manage and resolve any land-related disputes or livelihood impacts that may arise during project implementation.

In line with OS5, the RAP therefore serves as a planning and implementation instrument to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, while ensuring that both physical and economic displacement risks are adequately identified, mitigated, and managed in a manner that restores and, where possible, improves the living standards and livelihoods of all affected persons.

### **1.2.2 Objectives of the RAP**

The specific objectives of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are to:

- Establish a socio-economic baseline of project-affected persons (PAPs) and communities within and around the project area;
- Identify, assess, and document any physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restriction of access to land, assets, or natural resources;
- Confirm whether any persons, assets, or livelihoods—including those of formal, informal, seasonal, and vulnerable users—are affected by the project;
- Identify and assess economic displacement affecting informal or seasonal land users within and around the project area;
- Document the screening, eligibility determination, and stakeholder consultation processes undertaken in line with AfDB OS5 requirements;
- Define appropriate mitigation measures, including compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood restoration measures, where applicable;
- Establish measures to prevent future encroachment, minimize displacement risks, and manage access restrictions; and
- Provide an institutional framework for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement activities, including grievance redress and continuous community engagement mechanisms.

### **1.3 Project Description and Scope**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) under the Oyo State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme. This section provides an overview of the project location, its socio-environmental context, and the scope of land acquisition, access restrictions, and resettlement and livelihood considerations addressed in this RAP.

The RAP has been developed to ensure that all project activities involving Land Acquisition, Site Preparation, Infrastructure Development, and any restriction of access to land or natural resources are consistent with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as applicable national laws and regulations governing land administration, environmental protection, and social management.

In this regard, the RAP identifies and addresses potential physical displacement and economic displacement risks, including impacts on land users, informal occupants, and individuals or groups whose livelihoods may be affected by loss of access to land, assets, or resources within the project area.

### **1.3.1 Project Location and Context**

The Ijaiye AIH is strategically located within the Akinyele Local Government Area (LGA) of Oyo State, Nigeria. The project is one of the flagship developments under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme, designed to promote agribusiness-led industrialisation through the establishment of integrated hubs that support agricultural production, aggregation, processing, storage, and marketing within a coordinated and sustainable framework.

The selection of the site reflects its accessibility, proximity to agricultural production zones, and its suitability for supporting agro-industrial infrastructure. However, the development of the AIH involves land acquisition and associated activities that may lead to changes in land use patterns and potential restrictions on access to land and natural resources. These changes may give rise to both physical displacement and economic displacement, particularly affecting land users, including informal, seasonal, and vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on the project area and its surrounding environment.

This RAP therefore provides the framework for identifying, assessing, and mitigating any adverse impacts arising from the project in line with AfDB OS5 requirements, with the aim of ensuring that affected persons are appropriately compensated and their livelihoods are restored or improved where necessary. The proposed project location diagrams are presented below to further illustrate the aforementioned project area.

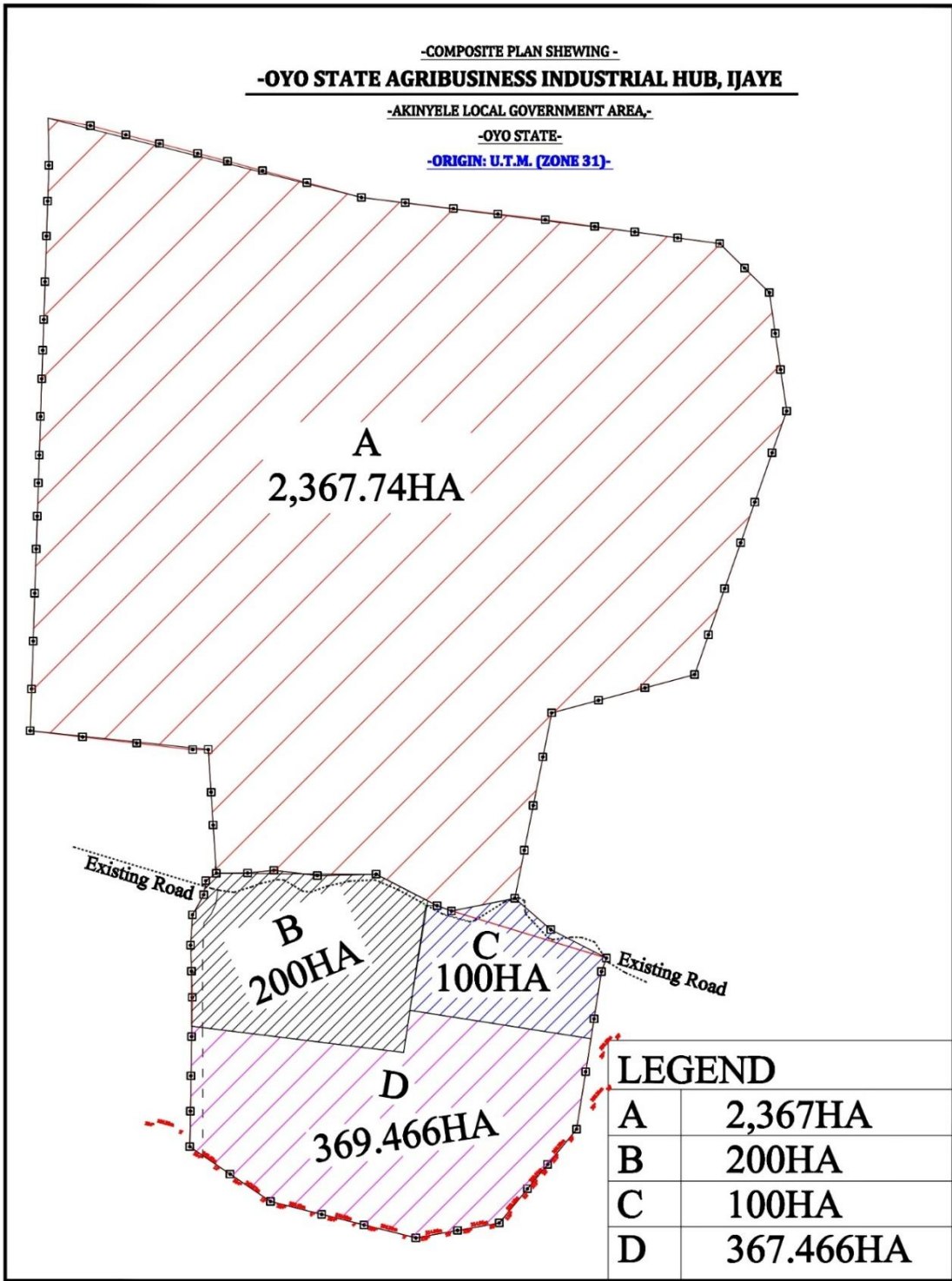
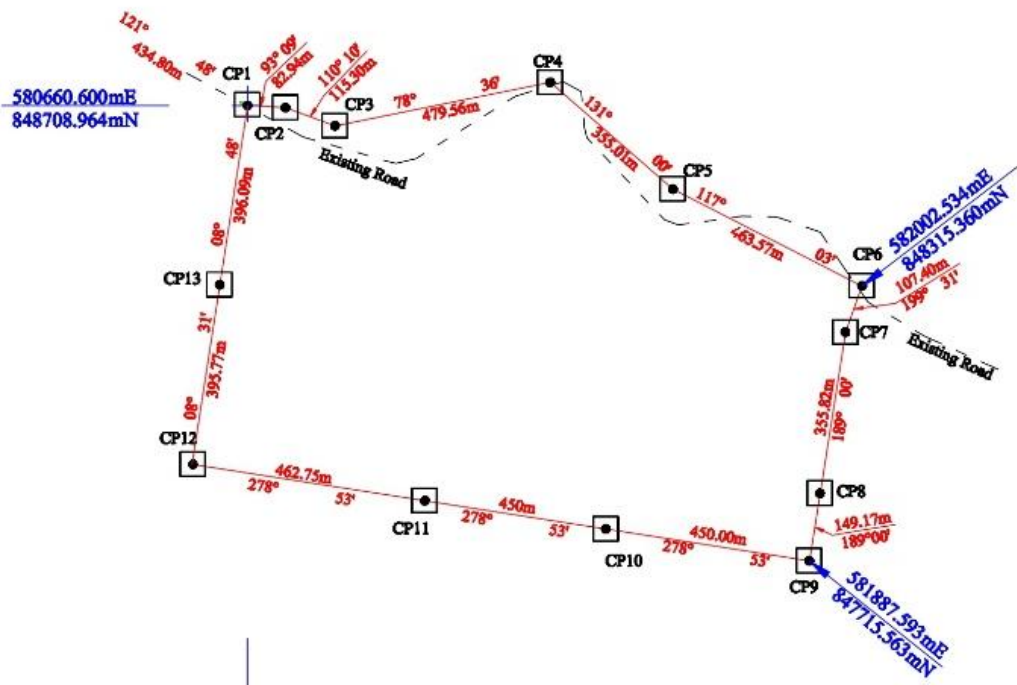


Figure 1.1: Site plan and Gazetted land site at Ijaiye, Akinyele Local Government Area, showing the project footprint and land use zones.



**-PLAN SHEWING 100HA-**  
**-OF-**  
**-PART OF-**  
**-OYO STATE AGRIBUSINESS INDUSTRIAL HUB, IJAYE**  
**-WITHIN IJAYE FOREST RESERVE-**  
**-AKINYELE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA,-**  
**-OYO STATE-**  
**-SCALE: 1:10000-**  
METRES 100 50 100 0 100 200 400 600 METRES  
**-ORIGIN: U.T.M. (ZONE 31)-**



18th April, 2025

Figure 1.2: Layout of Phase 1 construction zone (100 ha) at the Ijaiye AIH site

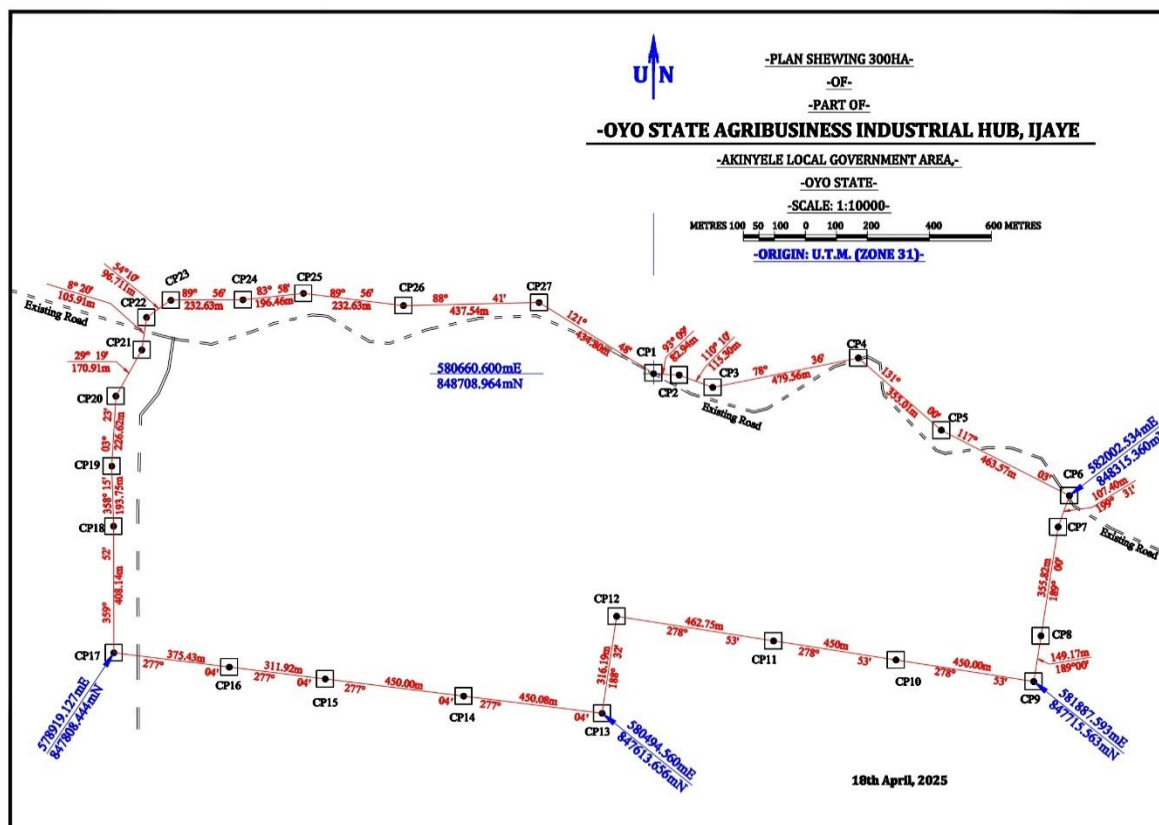


Figure 1.3: Layout of Phase 2 construction zone (200 ha) at the Ijaiye AIH site

Table 1.1: Summary of Project Location and Context for the Ijaiye AIH

Feature	Description
Geographic Location	Ijaiye, Akinyele Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria.
Coordinates	Approximately between Latitude 7°68'N and Longitude 3°75'E (approximate central point of project area).
Overall SAPZ Land Allocation	The SAPZ Programme in Oyo State is being implemented on an aggregate land area of approximately 300 hectares which will be developed across multiple agro-industrial hubs in phases.
Land Size	The designated site covers approximately 100 hectares of land forming one of the key components of the overall SAPZ development.
Phasing Development of	The project will be implemented in phases, including site preparation, infrastructure development (roads, drainage, utilities), and progressive establishment of agro-processing and industrial facilities. This phased approach allows for structured implementation and management of environmental and social impacts.
Previous Land Use	Declassified forest reserve and gazetted as government-acquired land for agricultural and industrial purposes.
Current Land Use and Livelihood Activities	The area currently supports informal and subsistence activities such as small-scale farming, charcoal production, firewood collection, grazing,

	and hunting. These activities are typically non-permanent and conducted without formal tenure rights, and are located outside the defined project footprint (at the periphery). As such, no physical or economic displacement is anticipated; however, affected users remain eligible for assistance if impacted, in line with AfDB OS5 requirements.
<b>Legal Status of the Land</b>	Verified through state documentation as government-owned, free of encumbrances, and formally designated for the SAPZ project. (See Annex 5)
<b>Accessibility and Connectivity</b>	The site is accessible via the Oyo–Ibadan expressway and connected by feeder roads, making it suitable for logistics, processing, and transportation activities within the agricultural value chain.
<b>Access Road</b>	The existing access road leading to the project site falls within the government-approved setback for road construction. It is currently motorable and provides direct connectivity to the Oyo–Ibadan Expressway. Improvement works are planned under the project to enhance surface conditions, drainage, and signage to ensure safe and efficient movement of goods, personnel, and construction equipment. No significant environmental or social impact is anticipated from road use or upgrading.





**Figure 1.3:** Cross Sectional Image of the Road and the site location

Field verification and community consultations indicate that no households or structures are located within the defined project footprint, and therefore no physical displacement is anticipated.

Informal or non-formalized land use activities identified in the wider project area are primarily situated at the periphery and outside the core project footprint. As such, no economic displacement is currently anticipated. However, in line with AfDB OS5 requirements, the potential for restriction of access to land or natural resources will be continuously monitored during project implementation, and any affected persons—including informal users—will be eligible for appropriate assistance and livelihood support where impacts arise.

Community consultations further indicate general awareness of the government’s ownership of the land and broad support for the SAPZ initiative, particularly in relation to its potential to stimulate local economic development and employment opportunities.

The project location offers significant development potential, including proximity to major agricultural production clusters, accessibility to urban markets, and the availability of supporting infrastructure and utilities. Notably, the site is strategically located near the Moniya Railway Station and the Ibadan Inland Dry Port, which enhances its logistics advantage for agro-produce aggregation, processing, and distribution within domestic and export markets.

### **1.3.2 Scope of the RAP**

The scope of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to assess, verify, and manage potential social impacts associated with land acquisition, land use, and access to natural resources within and around the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project area, in accordance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

Given the nature of the project, the RAP focuses on confirming the absence of physical displacement within the defined project footprint, while assessing potential risks of economic

displacement, particularly in relation to informal or non-formalized land use activities occurring at the project periphery.

Specifically, the RAP:

**(a) Assesses Resettlement and Livelihood Impacts**

- Verifies that no households or structures are located within the project footprint and confirms the absence of physical displacement;
- Identifies and assesses informal, seasonal, and peripheral land users, including those engaged in small-scale farming, grazing, and natural resource use;
- Evaluates potential economic displacement risks, including temporary or permanent restrictions of access to land, natural resources, or income-generating activities;
- Identifies vulnerable groups who may require targeted support in line with OS5 principles.

**(b) Establishes Legal and Institutional Frameworks**

- Aligns the RAP with applicable Nigerian laws and AfDB OS5 requirements;
- Defines institutional roles and responsibilities for RAP implementation, monitoring, and grievance redress.

**(c) Outlines Stakeholder Engagement Processes**

- Documents consultations with affected communities, including informal and peripheral land users;
- Ensures continuous, inclusive, and participatory engagement throughout project implementation.

**(d) Provides Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Framework**

- Establishes procedures for compensation at full replacement cost, where applicable;
- Defines livelihood restoration and assistance measures for affected persons, including informal users, in the event of access restrictions or income loss.

**(e) Details Implementation, Monitoring, and Adaptive Management**

- Provides an implementation schedule and monitoring framework to track social safeguard performance;
- Includes measures for ongoing verification of impacts, particularly related to access restrictions and seasonal livelihood activities;
- Establishes a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address any emerging issues during implementation.

**(f) Ensures Compliance with Applicable Safeguard Frameworks**

- Ensures alignment with the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), including OS5

### **1.3.3 Strategic Importance of the Ijaiye AIH RAP**

The RAP for the Ijaiye AIH site serves as both a preventive and corrective safeguard instrument, ensuring that:

- Project activities are carried out within legally secured government land;
- No individual or community suffers from involuntary displacement or loss of livelihood;
- Stakeholder confidence, especially among donors, investors, and host communities, is strengthened; and
- The SAPZ Programme in Oyo State adheres to international best practices in resettlement management and social sustainability.

Through these measures, the RAP not only safeguards affected populations but also enhances the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) credibility of the SAPZ Programme, supporting its long-term success and replicability across Nigeria.

## **1.4 Importance of the RAP for Environmental and Social Safeguards**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a critical safeguard instrument that ensures all land acquisition and development activities under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme are implemented in an environmentally responsible, socially inclusive, and economically sustainable manner.

By aligning with the African Development Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and relevant national environmental and social standards, the RAP functions as both a risk management and impact mitigation framework, ensuring that no individual or community is adversely affected by project activities and that project outcomes contribute to sustainable development goals.

### **1.4.1 Role of the RAP in Safeguard Implementation**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) serves as a critical instrument linking the project’s technical design with its social and environmental context. In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, the RAP functions not only as a preventive tool but also as a risk management framework for addressing both physical and economic displacement, including risks associated with restriction of access to land, natural resources, and livelihood sources.

Its key roles include:

- **Preventing and Mitigating Adverse Impacts:** Ensures that project activities such as land acquisition, site clearing, and construction are planned and implemented to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, while proactively managing risks related to economic displacement, access restrictions, and livelihood disruption, particularly for informal and peripheral land users.
- **Promoting Social Inclusion and Equity:** Ensures that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), including vulnerable and marginalized groups—such as women, youth, tenant farmers, and informal or non-title holders—are identified, consulted, and provided with equitable access to compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures, in accordance with OS5 principles.
- **Ensuring Legal and Policy Compliance:** Aligns project implementation with AfDB’s OS5, relevant national land and environmental regulations and applicable safeguard frameworks, thereby ensuring that land acquisition processes, compensation and livelihood support measure meet established standards and reduce the risk of legal or social conflict.
- **Enhancing Accountability, Transparency and Grievance Management:** Provides a structured and verifiable framework for stakeholder engagement, disclosure, grievance redress, and monitoring, ensuring that concerns related to land access, resource use, and livelihood impacts are addressed in a timely and transparent manner.
- **Supporting Livelihood Restoration and Sustainable Development:** Establishes measures to restore and, where possible, improve the livelihoods and living standards of affected persons, including those impacted by restricted access to land or natural resources, thereby promoting long-term social sustainability and resilience within host communities.

#### 1.4.2 Contribution of the RAP to Environmental and Social Safeguards

The RAP contributes directly to achieving environmental, social, and economic safeguard objectives, as summarized below:

**Table 1.2:** Contribution of the RAP to Environmental, Social, and Economic Safeguards

Safeguard Dimension	Objective	Key Contributions of the RAP	Expected Outcome
Environmental Safeguards	Prevent environmental degradation and maintain ecosystem integrity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verifies that land designated for development is legally acquired and suitable for intended use.</li> <li>• Ensures site development avoids sensitive ecosystems, protected habitats, and areas of high biodiversity.</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable land use and incorporates mitigation measures</li> </ul>	Sustainable land development that supports long-term ecosystem stability and compliance with AfDB’s environmental standards.

		against soil erosion, water contamination, and habitat loss.	
Social Safeguards	Protect the rights, assets, and well-being of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirms absence of physical displacement within the project footprint.</li> <li>• Identifies informal and peripheral land users and ensures inclusive and continuous stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>• Assesses potential risks of restriction of access to land and natural resources.</li> <li>• Establishes grievance redress mechanisms and ensures equitable treatment of vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• Provides for assistance measures where impacts are identified, in line with OS5.</li> </ul>	Enhanced social inclusion, transparency, and community acceptance, with safeguards in place to address any emerging impacts.
Economic Safeguards	Sustain and enhance local economic opportunities and livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assesses potential minor or seasonal livelihood impacts, particularly for informal users operating at the project periphery, subject to ongoing verification.</li> <li>• Establishes measures for livelihood restoration and support in the event of access restrictions or income loss.</li> <li>• Promotes local employment and procurement opportunities during project implementation.</li> <li>• Strengthens linkages between local community andd SAPZ-related economic activities.</li> </ul>	. Sustained and potentially improved livelihoods, with mechanisms in place to manage and mitigate any economic displacement risks.

### 1.4.3 Strategic Importance for Stakeholders and Financiers

The RAP's comprehensive safeguard framework enhances the credibility and sustainability of the SAPZ Programme by demonstrating:

- **Due diligence:** showing that all land-related and social risks have been identified and properly mitigated.
- **Transparency and accountability:** providing confidence to donor agencies, investors, and local stakeholders that project activities comply with both international and national safeguard standards.

- Institutional learning: establishing a replicable model for future infrastructure and agribusiness projects in Oyo State and across Nigeria.

Through these measures, the RAP ensures that the SAPZ Programme not only meets compliance obligations but also delivers inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development outcomes, thereby reinforcing donor confidence and stakeholder support.

## **1.5 Link to Donor-Funded Requirements**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) serves as a key safeguard instrument designed to ensure that the implementation of the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme aligns with the resettlement, land acquisition, and social safeguard standards of international development partners and donor agencies. Compliance with these frameworks is a prerequisite for securing and maintaining donor financing, promoting accountability, and ensuring that resettlement processes are equitable, transparent, and sustainable.

This RAP has therefore been developed to fully conform with the policies and standards of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank, and national legal frameworks on land acquisition, compensation, and community engagement.

### **1.5.1 African Development Bank (AfDB) Requirements**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed in compliance with the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) establishes the principles and requirements for managing risks associated with land acquisition, restriction of access to land and natural resources, and both physical and economic displacement. The safeguard applies to all project activities that may affect land rights, resource use, or livelihoods, including impacts on formal and informal land users.

In line with OS5, this RAP is guided by the following key principles:

- **Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement:** Project design and implementation shall seek to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible, and where avoidance is not possible, to minimize both physical and economic displacement, including impacts arising from restriction of access to land or natural resources;
- **Compensation at Full Replacement Cost:** Where impacts occur, affected persons shall be provided with prompt and fair compensation at full replacement cost for loss of land, assets, or access to resources, without depreciation;
- **Livelihood Restoration and Improvement:** The RAP ensures that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), including informal and non-title holders, are provided with livelihood

restoration and improvement measures to ensure that they are not worse off, and where possible, are better off following project implementation;

- **Recognition of Economic Displacement:** The RAP addresses not only physical displacement but also economic displacement, including loss of income sources or means of livelihood resulting from restricted access to land, communal resources, or economic activities;
- **Provision of Transitional Support:** Where applicable, affected persons will be provided with transitional assistance, including support during the period of livelihood disruption, to ensure continuity of income and well-being;
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Participation:** The RAP promotes meaningful consultation and participation of all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and informal land users, throughout the planning and implementation process;
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** A transparent and accessible grievance redress mechanism is established to receive and resolve complaints related to land acquisition, access restriction, and livelihood impacts in a timely manner;
- **Institutional Capacity and Monitoring:** The RAP defines institutional responsibilities and includes monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective implementation, compliance, and adaptive management of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.

### 1.5.2 World Bank Group Requirements

Although the SAPZ Programme is primarily financed by the AfDB, this RAP also maintains cross-alignment with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly:

- **Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5):** Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, which requires:
  - Avoidance and minimization of involuntary resettlement through design alternatives;
  - Provision of compensation and livelihood restoration measures that restore or enhance pre-project living conditions;
  - Ensuring that all affected persons, including those without formal legal rights, receive fair treatment;
  - Active participation of affected communities in decision-making processes; and
  - Integration of resettlement activities into the overall project implementation schedule.

This RAP's adherence to ESS5 enhances transparency, accountability, and alignment with global best practices in resettlement planning. It further guarantees that no affected persons will be left worse off due to project implementation and that community support for the project remains strong.

### **1.5.3 National and State Legal Frameworks**

The RAP also complies with Nigeria's national and sub-national regulations governing land administration and compensation.

Key legislative instruments include:

- The Land Use Act (1978): Establishes the authority of the state governor over all land within a state and prescribes procedures for land acquisition and compensation.
- The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) Guidelines: Provide direction on social safeguards within agricultural development projects.
- Oyo State Land Administration Policies: Define state-level mechanisms for land allocation, gazetting, and community consultations.

Together, these frameworks ensure that the RAP aligns with domestic legal procedures, guarantees fair compensation, and safeguards the rights of all stakeholders, including informal occupants or land users.

### **1.5.4 Alignment with Other Donor and Development Partner Frameworks**

The RAP is also consistent with the principles of other multilateral and bilateral donor institutions that may co-finance or support aspects of the SAPZ Programme. These include:

- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): Through its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), which emphasizes inclusive participation, livelihood resilience, and environmental sustainability.
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB): Which mandates compliance with equitable land acquisition principles and the protection of vulnerable groups in all funded interventions.

This alignment strengthens the credibility and eligibility of the SAPZ Programme for multi-donor support and ensures harmonization of safeguard implementation across all financing institutions.

### **1.5.5 Integration and Operational Relevance**

By synthesising these diverse regulatory and policy requirements, this RAP provides a coherent and actionable framework for managing land acquisition and resettlement within the SAPZ Programme. It translates abstract donor safeguard policies into operational steps, including:

- Legal verification of land tenure and status;
- Documentation of stakeholder engagement and consent;

- Establishment of transparent compensation and grievance mechanisms; and
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure compliance and sustainability.

Ultimately, this integrated approach ensures that the SAPZ Programme is not only financially compliant with donor expectations but also socially just and developmentally sound, reinforcing the programme’s credibility among stakeholders, financiers, and beneficiary communities alike.

## **1.6 Approach and Sources of Information**

To ensure that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is comprehensive, evidence-based, and aligned with both national regulatory frameworks and international safeguard standards (notably AfDB ISS, World Bank ESS5, and FMARD guidelines), a multi-method assessment approach was adopted. This approach combined primary field investigations, stakeholder consultations, and secondary data review, enabling a thorough understanding of the socio-economic, legal, and environmental context of the project area.

The integrated methodology ensured accuracy, inclusiveness, and compliance while also verifying that no project-affected persons (PAPs) would experience physical or economic displacement as a result of the proposed intervention.

### **1.6.1 Primary Data Collection: Field-Based Assessment**

Comprehensive field-based activities were carried out to collect first-hand information on the project site and its socio-economic context. It is important to note that prior to this assessment, a full census of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including informal land users within and around the project footprint, was conducted by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU).

The present study therefore relied on the SPIU census as the primary basis for identifying affected persons. Field activities undertaken under this RAP focused on verification, validation, and updating of the census data, as well as gathering additional socio-economic information through household-level assessments, community consultations, and spatial verification surveys.

A purposive sampling approach was adopted for detailed interviews and consultations, targeting identified PAPs, key stakeholders, and relevant community members to ensure that relevant livelihood and socio-economic information was adequately captured.

#### **Key activities undertaken included:**

- **Structured Socio-Economic Surveys:** Standardised questionnaires were administered to residents, land users, and community representatives to document:
  - Land ownership patterns and tenure arrangements.
  - Livelihood sources and economic activities.

- Demographic characteristics and household structures.
- Perceptions of the project’s potential benefits and risks.
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Interviews were conducted with traditional leaders, local government officials, and community-based organization representatives to gain insights into:
  - Historical land use and ownership disputes (if any).
  - Existing community development agreements or memoranda.
  - Institutional roles in land allocation and dispute resolution.
- Direct Site Observation and Transect Walks: The RAP team conducted on-ground verification of the land parcel to assess the physical characteristics of the site, confirm its boundaries, and identify any ongoing livelihood or residential activities. These visits confirmed that the land is government-owned and has been formally designated for the SAPZ project, with no active occupants requiring resettlement assistance.

### **1.6.2 Complementary Data Collection and Verification**

To strengthen the credibility of the findings and validate the primary data, several complementary information-gathering activities were undertaken:

- Stakeholder Consultations and Public Engagements: Meetings were held with community leaders, youth groups, women's groups, and local authorities to:
  - Confirm the legal status and transfer process of the project land.
  - Discuss potential socio-economic impacts and community expectations.
  - Ensure local endorsement and minimize risks of future grievances.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Targeted group discussions provided a participatory platform for understanding gender-differentiated perspectives on land access, resource use, and compensation principles. Participants reaffirmed community support for the project and acknowledged the absence of displacement or loss of income sources.
- Validation with Institutional Stakeholders: Consultations were held with officials from the Oyo State Government, OYSADA, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to confirm that the land allocation process complied with statutory procedures and that the site was duly gazetted for agricultural industrial development.

### **1.6.3 Secondary Data Analysis and Legal Review**

The field data were triangulated and supplemented with secondary information to ensure completeness, consistency, and compliance with policy requirements.

**Key sources reviewed included:**

- **Project and Institutional Documents:**

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report.
- **Legal and Policy Frameworks:**
  - Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and other relevant state laws.
  - AfDB’s Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and Operational Safeguard 5
  - World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

This robust and multi-sourced methodology ensures that the RAP is:

- Technically credible, with evidence-supported findings;
- Socially inclusive, reflecting the voices of all relevant stakeholders; and
- Legally compliant, in alignment with national and donor safeguard requirements.

### **1.7 Integration of the RAP with the ESIA**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is an essential companion document to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), ensuring that the project’s environmental and social dimensions are addressed in an integrated and complementary manner. While the ESIA primarily evaluates and mitigates the project’s potential impacts on the biophysical environment, including air, water, soil, biodiversity, and public health, the RAP focuses specifically on the social implications of land acquisition, economic displacement, and livelihood restoration.

Together, the ESIA and RAP form a unified framework that ensures the project aligns with both national regulations and the African Development Bank’s (AfDB) Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies. The RAP builds upon the findings of the ESIA by:

- Identifying project-affected persons (PAPs) and assessing the nature and magnitude of social and economic impacts;
- Providing concrete measures to prevent or minimize involuntary resettlement and ensure equitable compensation and livelihood restoration;
- Strengthening stakeholder engagement mechanisms to promote transparency, participation, and grievance redress; and
- Ensuring that resettlement-related activities are environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

By integrating with the ESIA, the RAP enhances the overall safeguard framework for the SAPZ Programme, ensuring comprehensive risk management, donor compliance, and sustainable project outcomes.

**Table 1.3: Relationship between ESIA and RAP in Safeguard Implementation**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)</b>	<b>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</b>	<b>Integration Outcome</b>
<b>Primary Focus</b>	Environmental, health, and ecological impacts of the project.	Social and economic impacts arising from land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and economic displacement	Ensures holistic management of environmental and social risks
<b>Key Objectives</b>	To identify, predict and mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts	mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts To avoid, minimize, and where unavoidable, compensate for involuntary resettlement and restore or improve livelihoods and living standards	Promotes environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive development
<b>Assessment Tools</b>	Environmental baseline studies, impact prediction, and Environmental Management Plan (ESMP)	Socio-economic surveys, census of affected persons asset inventories, and livelihood impact assessments.	Aligns methodologies for comprehensive impact identification and mitigation.
<b>Output Documents</b>	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or ESMP	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including Livelihood Restoration Plan and Entitlement Framework	Enables coordinated safeguard planning, implementation and monitoring
<b>Institutional Responsibility</b>	Environmental and Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU), OYSADA and relevant environmental agencies	Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC), SPIU OYSADA	Enhances clarity of roles and strengthens institutional coordination.
<b>Donor Alignment</b>	AfDB Operational Safeguard 1 (Environmental and Social Assessment)	AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Economic Displacement, and Involuntary Resettlement)	Ensures full AfDB safeguard compliance

This integrated approach ensures that environmental sustainability and social safeguards are addressed concurrently, in line with AfDB ISS requirements, thereby strengthening project

acceptability, minimizing risks, and promoting sustainable development outcomes under the SAPZ Programme.

## **1.8 Expected Outcomes of Implementing the RAP**

The successful implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is expected to deliver significant social, environmental, and governance outcomes that contribute to the sustainable and inclusive realization of the SAPZ Programme objectives. These outcomes will not only ensure compliance with AfDB safeguard requirements but also enhance community relations, institutional performance, and long-term project sustainability.

### **1.8.1 Social and Livelihood Outcomes**

Implementation of the RAP is expected to produce positive and measurable social and livelihood outcomes by promoting inclusivity, transparency, and livelihood security among project-affected persons (PAPs) and host communities. In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), the RAP recognizes that the project will involve both physical and economic displacement, and therefore provides appropriate measures to ensure affected persons are adequately supported and not worse off.

The key social and livelihood outcomes include:

- **Managed Physical and Economic Displacement with Relocation Support:** The project will result in the relocation of affected persons from the project footprint to alternative sites designated for continued occupation and economic activities. All PAPs will be assisted through a structured resettlement process to ensure continuity of shelter and livelihoods. Livelihood restoration and transitional support measures will be implemented to minimize disruption and ensure that affected persons are able to resume their activities in new locations without long-term adverse impacts.
- **Improved Livelihood Restoration and Continuity of Economic Activities:** The RAP provides for livelihood restoration measures to address the economic impacts associated with displacement. Affected persons will be supported to restore or improve their pre-project income levels through access to alternative land, assistance where applicable, and facilitation of continued engagement in their existing livelihood activities.
- **Improved Trust and Cooperation Between Implementing Agencies and Communities:** Continuous stakeholder consultations and participatory engagement throughout RAP implementation will foster transparency, mutual understanding, and cooperation between OYSADA, local authorities, PAPs, and surrounding communities. This aligns with OS5 requirements for meaningful consultation and inclusion of affected persons in the resettlement process.

- **Establishment of a Functional Grievance Redress and Monitoring Mechanism:** A structured grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive and resolve complaints in a timely, transparent, and accessible manner. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation framework will be implemented to track RAP execution, relocation activities, livelihood restoration outcomes, and overall compliance with AfDB OS5 requirements.

### 1.8.2 Environmental and Governance Outcomes

In addition to social and livelihood considerations, RAP implementation contributes to environmental stewardship and strengthened governance in line with integrated safeguard principles. The anticipated outcomes include:

- **Sustainable and Responsible Land Use Management:** The project will promote orderly land-use planning and management practices that prevent encroachment, uncontrolled land conversion, and environmental degradation, thereby supporting ecologically sustainable development.
- **Strengthened Institutional Accountability for Future Expansion:** Through the establishment of clear institutional roles and documentation procedures, OYSADA and relevant agencies will be better equipped to manage potential land-related issues and future project site expansions in a transparent and coordinated manner.
- **Enhanced Compliance with AfDB and National Safeguard Policies:** By implementing the RAP in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 and relevant national regulations, the project will ensure full compliance with donor and government standards strengthening its credibility, legitimacy, and eligibility for future development funding.

**Table 1.4: Summary of Expected Outcomes from RAP Implementation**

Outcome Category	Key Outcomes	Expected Impact
Social & Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical displacement of affected persons with relocation to designated alternative sites</li> <li>• Economic displacement arising from loss of access to land and/or livelihood activities within the project footprint</li> <li>• Livelihood restoration and transitional support measures to ensure continuity of income-generating activities</li> <li>• Improved community–agency trust through continuous stakeholder engagement and participatory consultations</li> </ul>	Strengthened social cohesion, orderly resettlement, restoration of livelihoods, improved stakeholder relationships, and enhanced project acceptability in line with AfDB OS5.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional grievance redress mechanism for timely resolution of complaints and disputes</li> </ul>	
Environmental & Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable and responsible land use and management practices</li> <li>• Strengthened institutional coordination, documentation, and accountability among implementing agencies</li> <li>• Enhanced compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and applicable national safeguard and legal requirements</li> </ul>	Promotes environmentally responsible development, improved governance structures, effective safeguard compliance, and long-term institutional sustainability.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

**2.**

## LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.0 Introduction

**T**his chapter outlines the legal and institutional framework governing land acquisition, land use, and resettlement processes relevant to the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) under the Oyo State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme. It establishes the legal and policy basis for the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), ensuring consistency with applicable national legislation and the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

Following consultations with the Oyo State Government Legal Team and the Consultant's Legal Advisers, it was established that the Ijaiye AIH project site is legally owned by the government and has been duly acquired for Public Development purposes. However, in line with AfDB OS5 requirements, the assessment further recognizes that land ownership status alone does not eliminate safeguard obligations. OS5 requires that all categories of land users—including formal and informal users—be identified, assessed, and appropriately managed where project activities result in physical displacement, economic displacement, or restrictions on land use.

In this regard, field investigations and prior census activities conducted by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) confirmed the presence of land use activities within and around the broader project area, including informal and seasonal economic activities. While the site is government-owned, the RAP acknowledges that the implementation of the project involves physical displacement (relocation of affected persons to alternative sites) and economic displacement (disruption of access to land and livelihood activities) for identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Accordingly, appropriate relocation arrangements, livelihood restoration measures, and transitional support will be implemented in line with OS5 to ensure that affected persons are not worse off as a result of the project.

Furthermore, although Nigerian statutory provisions recognize government ownership of acquired land, this project is financed by the African Development Bank. In cases where national legislation and AfDB safeguard requirements differ, AfDB Operational Safeguards take precedence. Under OS5, informal land users and other categories of affected persons are explicitly recognized and are entitled to appropriate consideration, including consultation, compensation where applicable, relocation assistance, and livelihood restoration measures.

The Ijaiye AIH represents a strategic investment within Oyo State's agribusiness and industrial development agenda. As a donor-supported project, its implementation must comply with both national legal frameworks and AfDB safeguard standards to ensure transparency, accountability, equity, and sustainability in land acquisition and resettlement processes.

Accordingly, this chapter identifies and discusses the relevant legal instruments, institutional arrangements, and AfDB safeguard requirements guiding RAP implementation, with particular emphasis on managing physical and economic displacement, supporting livelihood restoration,

and ensuring full compliance with AfDB OS5 within the context of a government-acquired and gazetted project site.

## 2.1 Background

The Ijaiye AIH is one of the designated development sites under the Oyo State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme, supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Federal Government of Nigeria. The site was formerly part of forest reserves and was subsequently declassified and gazetted as government-owned land for agricultural and industrial development through official legal procedures undertaken by the Oyo State Government. This reclassification establishes statutory ownership and administrative control of the land by the government, thereby reducing the risk of competing formal private tenure claims.

Field verification and associated assessments confirm that the site is government-owned and free from formal private or registered encumbrances. However, consistent with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), the assessment also recognises the presence of informal land use and livelihood activities within and around the project area. These include small-scale farming, grazing, firewood collection, and other seasonal or subsistence-based activities at the periphery.

While such activities do not confer legal ownership or formal occupancy rights under Nigerian law, they constitute recognised forms of economic use under AfDB OS5 and are therefore eligible for consideration within the RAP framework, particularly where project implementation results in physical displacement, economic displacement, or restrictions on access to livelihood resources. Accordingly, affected persons engaged in these activities are identified as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and are subject to appropriate measures, including relocation assistance, livelihood restoration support, and transitional arrangements, where applicable.

In this context, the Ijaiye AIH RAP serves as a safeguard instrument designed to ensure that project implementation complies not only with national legal provisions such as the Land Use Act of 1978, but also with AfDB safeguard requirements, particularly OS5. It reinforces the principles of transparency, inclusivity, and accountability in the management of land resources, while ensuring that all categories of affected persons—including informal land users—are appropriately identified, consulted, and supported in line with international best practices.

## 2.2 National Legal and Regulatory Framework

Land administration and resettlement planning in Nigeria are guided by a comprehensive set of legal instruments that regulate ownership, acquisition, and use of land, as well as the protection of affected persons' rights. For the Ijaiye AIH RAP, the following key national legal frameworks are applicable:

- **The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as Amended):** The Constitution vests the ownership of land and natural resources in the State, under the

trust of the government, to be managed for the collective benefit of the people. It guarantees the property right and stipulates that no property shall be compulsorily acquired without due process and prompt payment of compensation where applicable.

- **The Land Use Act of 1978 (as amended):** This is the principal legislation governing land ownership and administration in Nigeria. It vests all land within a State in the Governor, who holds it in trust for the people and has the authority to allocate land for public purposes. In the case of Ijaiye AIH, the land has already been acquired and gazetted by the Oyo State Government, confirming its legal status as government-owned land available for agricultural and industrial use. Thus, the project's implementation does not require additional acquisition or compensation for landowners, as the land is under statutory government control.
- **Public Lands Acquisition (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act:** This Act outlines the procedures for acquiring land for public purposes, including notification, valuation, and compensation for affected interests. Although not directly applicable to Ijaiye AIH (since the land is already government-owned), its principles guide the RAP in ensuring transparency and fairness in managing any residual livelihood or access-related issues.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act of 1992:** This Act mandates that any major development project must undergo an environmental assessment to evaluate potential social and ecological impacts. The RAP, as a complementary safeguard to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), fulfills this legal requirement by addressing the social dimensions of land access and community engagement.
- **National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act (2007):** This Act establishes NESREA as the regulatory body for enforcing environmental laws, standards, and regulations in Nigeria. The RAP implementation will be carried out in coordination with environmental compliance measures to ensure sustainable land use.
- **Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) Guidelines:** The FMEnv provides policy direction for environmental and social safeguard implementation in Nigeria. The RAP aligns with FMEnv's frameworks for stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, and social inclusion in project development.
- **Customary and Traditional Land Tenure Systems:** Although the Ijaiye site is government-owned, it is important to acknowledge the informal livelihood activities by nearby communities. Customary systems often govern the use of surrounding lands; hence, continued consultation with traditional authorities and local leaders remains essential to maintaining social harmony and ensuring inclusive project implementation.

### 2.3 Institutional Framework for Land Management and Resettlement

This outlines the institutional arrangement for managing land acquisition, economic and physical displacement, livelihood restoration and resettlement activities in Nigeria, with emphasis on the roles of federal, state, and local institutions, as well as the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) responsible for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). The framework ensures that all land-related processes and safeguard measures are implemented in

accordance with Nigerian legislation and the African Development Bank’s (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Economic Displacement, and Involuntary Resettlement.

The Ijaiye AIH site, being a gazetted and government-owned land, is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Oyo State Government. Consequently, the institutional arrangement emphasizes coordination between national and state entities, supported by local government and community structures to ensure transparency, legality, and compliance with donor safeguard requirements, particularly in managing physical displacement, economic displacement, and livelihood restoration where applicable.

### 2.3.1 Federal-Level Institutions and Mandates

At the federal level, several key institutions play regulatory, policy and oversight roles in environmental and social safeguard compliance, including resettlement and land-related governance. These include:

- **Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv):** Responsible for formulating national environmental policies and ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguard standards across all development projects. It provides oversight and technical guidance on the preparation and approval of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and related safeguard including Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) in line with national requirements and donor standards.
- **Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS):** Provides the policy direction for agricultural transformation programmes, including the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ). Through this ministry, the Federal Government ensures alignment of agricultural infrastructure projects like the Ijaiye AIH with national agribusiness, food security and rural development goals.
- **Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development:** Provides policy oversight on land administration and supports the implementation of the Land Use Act of 1978 across the federation. It ensures proper governance of land tenure systems and coordination with state authorities. **National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA):** Enforces compliance with environmental laws, regulations, and standards. It monitors environmental and social safeguards and ensures that development projects adhere to best practices, particularly where land and natural resources are concerned.
- **National Council on Environment and Resettlement (NCER):** Provides inter-agency coordination on resettlement policies, ensuring uniform implementation of environmental and social frameworks across the federation.

### 2.3.2 State-Level Institutions (Oyo State)

Land within Oyo State, including the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH), falls under the control and management of the Governor, as stipulated in the Land Use Act (1978). The following state institutions are directly responsible for implementing land management and resettlement activities:

- **Oyo State Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development:** This ministry manages land allocation, revocation, documentation, and land administration processes. It verifies land ownership and status, facilitates acquisition procedures, and ensures compliance with the provisions of the Land Use Act. In the case of the Ijaiye AIH, it confirms that the site is government-owned land and properly gazetted for public use.
- **Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources:** Responsible for environmental management, policy implementation, and compliance monitoring within the state. It ensures that the RAP aligns with state environmental standards and supports the mitigation of social and environmental impacts.
- **Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA):** The lead implementing agency for the SAPZ Programme in Oyo State. OYSADA is responsible for overall coordination of RAP implementation, including stakeholder engagement, supervision of resettlement processes, coordination of livelihood restoration measures, and ensuring compliance with AfDB OS5 and national requirements.
- **Oyo State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development:** Provides technical support in agricultural development, extension services, and livelihood enhancement programmes. It plays a role in supporting PAPs through livelihood restoration initiatives and integration into agricultural value chains.

### 2.3.3 Local Government Authorities and Traditional Councils

At the grassroots level, the **Akinyele Local Government Area (LGA)**, where the Ijaiye AIH is located, plays a vital role in community-level coordination and stakeholder engagement.

- **Local Government Authorities (LGA):** Serve as a primary interface between project implementers and local communities. They assist in community mobilization, validation of field data, participation in grievance redress processes, and support during RAP implementation to ensure alignment with local development priorities.
- **Traditional Councils and Community Leaders:** The traditional leadership of the Ijaiye community plays a critical role in stakeholder engagement, conflict mediation, and community representation. They facilitate consultations, support information dissemination, and contribute to maintaining social cohesion throughout project implementation.

Their cooperation is particularly significant given that the land for the AIH was allocated for public development purposes, reinforcing community participation, transparency, and local acceptance of the project. Their involvement also supports OS5 requirements for meaningful

consultation and inclusive stakeholder engagement, especially where informal land users and livelihood activities are affected.

#### **2.3.4 Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Coordinating Agencies**

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Oyo State SAPZ Programme serves as the operational nucleus for the RAP implementation. It ensures that all safeguard, legal, and institutional requirements are met during the establishment of the Ijaiye AIH.

Key roles and functions include:

- **Oyo State SAPZ Project Implementation Unit (PIU):**
  - Oversees the execution of the RAP, ensuring alignment with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5.
  - Coordinates with OYSADA, the Ministry of Lands, and the Ministry of Environment to manage land-related processes.
  - Supervises stakeholder engagement, grievance redress mechanisms, and compensation procedures (where applicable).
  - Prepares periodic monitoring reports on RAP implementation for submission to the AfDB and other stakeholders.
- **Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC):** Provides external oversight to ensure that RAP implementation complies with donor and national standards.
- **Community Grievance Redress Committee (CGRC):** Formed to address grievances at the community level in a transparent, timely, and participatory manner.

Together, these institutional arrangements create a multi-tiered governance structure that ensures efficient coordination, accountability, and compliance in the management of land and resettlement activities for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH).

#### **2.4 International and Donor Safeguard Policies**

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) aligns with a range of international safeguard policies and donor frameworks that guide environmental and social management in development projects. These safeguard instruments ensure that the project upholds global best practices in sustainability, equity, and human rights protection.

Since the Ijaiye AIH is being implemented under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme, which is co-financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), and adheres to frameworks consistent with the World Bank, IFC, and other international agencies, compliance with these policies is essential.

This section presents the key international and donor safeguard frameworks applicable to the RAP, highlighting their relevance and alignment with the project objectives.

#### 2.4.1 African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguards

The African Development Bank (AfDB) requires all its funded projects to comply with its Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which outlines five key Operational Safeguards (OSs) that guide environmental and social sustainability. For the Ijaiye AIH RAP, the most relevant is Operational Safeguard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation).

**Table 2.1: AfDB Operational Safeguards Overview**

Operational Safeguard (OS)	Title	Relevance to Ijaiye AIH
OS1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact	Provides the overall framework for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental and social risks associated with the project. It guides the preparation of the ESIA and supports integration of safeguard instruments such as the RAP.
OS2	Labour and Working Conditions	Ensures fair labour practices, decent working conditions, occupational health and safety, and protection of workers' rights during construction and operation phases of the project.
OS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Promotes efficient use of resources, pollution prevention, waste management, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions during project implementation.
OS4	Community Health, Safety and Security	Addresses risks and impacts to surrounding communities, including health, safety, security, traffic management, and emergency preparedness associated with project activities.
OS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	Governs land acquisition and resettlement impacts, including physical and economic displacement. It ensures affected persons are identified, consulted, and provided with compensation, relocation assistance, and livelihood restoration where applicable. This is the primary safeguard guiding RAP implementation.

<b>OS6</b>	Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation, and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Ensures that project activities avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems, and natural habitats within and around the project area.
<b>OS7</b>	Vulnerable Groups	Requires identification and protection of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, ensuring inclusive participation and equitable access to project benefits and mitigation measures.
<b>OS8</b>	Cultural Heritage	Protects tangible and intangible cultural heritage from potential impacts arising from project activities, including chance finds procedures during construction.
<b>OS9</b>	Financial Intermediaries	Applies where project financing involves intermediaries; ensures that sub-projects comply with AfDB safeguard requirements. <i>(Limited direct relevance to the Ijaiye AIH RAP unless financing structures involve intermediaries.)</i>
<b>OS10</b>	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Requires meaningful consultation, stakeholder engagement, and timely disclosure of project-related information throughout the project lifecycle.

### Application to the Ijaiye AIH RAP

The Ijaiye AIH RAP is primarily guided by AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), which addresses land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and both physical and economic displacement. In line with OS5:

- The project recognizes the presence of informal and seasonal land users within and around the project area.
- Although the site is government-owned and gazetted, OS5 requirements still apply, particularly in relation to:
  - Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
  - Consultation and stakeholder engagement
  - Management of economic displacement and physical relocation
  - Provision of livelihood restoration and transitional support where applicable
- The RAP ensures that affected persons are not worse off and that appropriate resettlement and livelihood measures are implemented where project impacts occur.

In addition, OS1 and OS10 are also highly relevant in guiding environmental and social assessment processes and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement and information disclosure throughout RAP implementation.

Compliance with the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS 2023) ensures that the Ijaiye AIH project adheres to international best practices in environmental and social risk management, promotes sustainability, and strengthens accountability to both communities and development partners.

## **2.4.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS5 & ESS3)**

Although the AfDB is the primary financier of the SAPZ Programme, the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) provides complementary International best practice standards that are widely adopted in donor-funded infrastructure and development projects. The two most relevant standards applicable to the Ijaiye Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are ESS5 and ESS3.

### **2.4.2.1 ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement**

ESS5 addresses risks and impacts associated with land acquisition and restrictions on land use that may lead to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods).

Key requirements include:

- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement where feasible by exploring alternative project designs
- Where resettlement is unavoidable, ensuring that affected persons are:
  - Compensated at full replacement cost
  - Assisted in their relocation (if physically displaced)
  - Supported to restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards
- Special attention to vulnerable or disadvantaged groups
- Meaningful consultation and informed participation of affected persons
- Establishment of a transparent and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

#### **Application to Ijaiye AIH:**

Even though the project land is government-owned, ESS5 remains relevant due to the presence of:

- Informal land users

- Seasonal users (e.g., farmers, grazers, charcoal producers)
- Economic activities within the project footprint

The RAP ensures that such affected persons are identified, consulted, and provided with appropriate compensation or livelihood restoration support in line with ESS5 requirements.

#### **2.4.2.2 ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

ESS3 promotes sustainable use of resources and the prevention and management of pollution throughout the project lifecycle.

Key requirements include:

- Efficient use of energy, water, and raw materials
- Minimization of pollution to air, water, and land
- Proper management of waste, including hazardous and non-hazardous materials
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions where feasible
- Adoption of cleaner production processes and resource-efficient technologies
- Implementation of measures to avoid, minimize, and control environmental pollution

Application to Ijaiye AIH:

This standard ensures that the design, construction, and operation of the Agricultural Industrial Hub:

- Incorporates sustainable infrastructure practices
- Implements proper waste management systems
- Controls emissions, effluents, and construction-related pollution
- Aligns with environmentally responsible industrial and agricultural operations

#### **2.4.3 Other International Standards (FAO, WHO, IFC, Global Conventions and Codes)**

In addition to the AfDB Operational Safeguards and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, the Ijaiye Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) aligns with a range of international best practice frameworks, guidelines, and conventions. These instruments provide supplementary guidance on responsible land governance, environmental sustainability, labour protection, and public health, thereby strengthening the overall environmental and social performance of the project. While not all are legally binding at the project level, they represent globally accepted benchmarks that inform good practice in project design and implementation.

##### **(a) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Guidelines**

- FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) promote equitable land access and tenure security, especially for vulnerable populations.
- Emphasizes community participation, gender inclusion, and transparency in land-based investment decisions.
- Provides guidance relevant to land acquisition processes in agricultural development projects, ensuring transparency, fairness, and protection of legitimate land tenure rights.

**(b) World Health Organization (WHO) Standards**

- Establishes safety and health standards relevant to agricultural and industrial projects, especially regarding waste management, water quality, and occupational safety.
- Ensures that workers and nearby communities are not exposed to health risks arising from project activities.
- Relevant to project activities such as water supply systems, sanitation, waste disposal, and occupational exposure during construction and operational phases of the industrial hub.

**(c) International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards**

- The IFC Performance Standards (PS) serve as a global benchmark for environmental and social risk management.
- Particularly, PS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts) and PS5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) provide frameworks for managing resettlement and livelihood restoration, consistent with AfDB's OS5 and World Bank's ESS5.
- PS2 (Labour and Working Conditions) is also relevant in ensuring fair treatment of workers, safe working environments, and compliance with international labour standards during project execution.

**(d) Global Environmental Conventions and Codes**

The project also aligns with key international environmental conventions ratified by Nigeria, including:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- ILO Core Labour Standards (promoting fair labour and non-discrimination).

Collectively, these international frameworks and conventions reinforce the principles adopted in this RAP, particularly in relation to fair compensation, protection of vulnerable groups, sustainable land governance, environmental stewardship, and responsible labour practices. They provide an additional layer of guidance that complements AfDB Operational Safeguards and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, ensuring that the Ijaiye AIH project is implemented in line with globally accepted environmental and social best practices.

#### 2.4.4 Alignment with Donor Safeguards (World Bank and AfDB)

The alignment between AfDB’s Operational Safeguards and World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards ensures harmonised safeguard compliance across the SAPZ Programme. This alignment promotes consistency in environmental and social risk management, reduces duplication of requirements, and strengthens overall project governance, accountability, and implementation efficiency.

Table 2.2: Alignment of AfDB Operational Safeguards and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

Safeguard Area	AfDB Operational Safeguard	World Bank Environmental & Social Standard (ESS)	Alignment for Ijaiye AIH RAP
Environmental & Social Assessment	OS1	ESS1	Both provide the overarching framework for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental and social risks through ESIA processes and RAP preparation.
Involuntary Resettlement	OS5	ESS5	Both require avoidance or minimisation of displacement, fair compensation at replacement cost, and livelihood restoration for affected persons.
Pollution Prevention & Resource Efficiency	OS4	ESS3	Both promote efficient resource use, pollution control, waste management, and sustainable environmental practices.
Labour Conditions, Health & Safety	OS2	ESS2	Both ensure fair labour practices, safe working conditions, and protection of workers’ rights and occupational health.
Biodiversity Conservation	OS6	ESS6	Both safeguard biodiversity, ecosystems, and natural habitats, ensuring that project activities avoid or minimise ecological impacts.

## **Key Implications for the Ijaiye AIH RAP**

- Ensures donor harmonisation and unified safeguard implementation across all project components.
- Promotes transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability in land and resettlement processes.
- Strengthens identification, consultation, and support for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including vulnerable groups
- Reinforces the RAP's compliance with both national and international safeguard obligations, guaranteeing legitimacy and donor confidence.
- Enhances project legitimacy, reduces implementation risks, and supports donor confidence and approval processes

## **2.5 Comparative Analysis between Nigerian Laws and AfDB Operational Safeguards**

This section provides a comparative assessment between the national legal framework governing land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria and the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The purpose of this analysis is to identify areas of alignment, gaps, and the necessary measures required to ensure full compliance of the Ijaiye AIH project with both national legislation and international safeguard standards.

Although the Ijaiye AIH project site is government-owned and gazetted, the project involves physical displacement (relocation of affected persons) and economic displacement (loss of access to land and livelihood activities). Therefore, compliance with OS5 is essential to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including informal land users, are appropriately identified, consulted, compensated where applicable, and supported through livelihood restoration and transitional assistance measures.

### **2.5.1 Methodology for Comparative Review**

The comparative analysis was undertaken through the following steps:

1. **Legal Review:** Examination of Nigerian laws and regulations governing land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement including the Land Use Act (1978), Nigerian Constitution (1999, as amended), and applicable environmental policies.
2. **Policy Benchmarking:** Review of AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), specifically Operational Safeguard 5(OS5), as well as relevant supporting safeguards

such as OS1 (Environmental and Social Assessment) and OS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure).

3. **Analytical Comparison:** Identification of areas of convergence (alignment) and divergence (gaps) between AfDB safeguard requirements
4. **Bridging Strategy Development:** Formulation of practical measures to address identified gaps and ensure that RAP implementation meets the AfDB OS5 requirements while remaining consistent with national legal frameworks.

This approach ensures that all land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood-related processes are implemented in accordance with both national regulations and international best practices.

### 2.5.2 Areas of Convergence

The review identified several areas of alignment between Nigerian laws and AfDB OS5, particularly in relation to land administration, public purpose acquisition, and environmental assessment processes.

**Table 2.3: Areas of Convergence between Nigerian Laws and AfDB OS5**

Thematic Area	Nigerian Legal Provision	AfDB Operational Safeguard Requirement 5	Implications for Ijaiye AIH RAP
<b>Ownership and Land Tenure</b>	Land Use Act (1978) vests all land in the Governor, who holds it in trust for the people. Land may be allocated for public purposes.	OS5 allows land acquisition for public interest projects subject to safeguard compliance.	The Ijaiye AIH land is government-owned and legally allocated for development under the SAPZ Programme.
<b>Public Purpose and Acquisition Process</b>	Land may be acquired for public interest with due process and notification.	OS5 requires that land acquisition be conducted transparently and with due consultation.	The declassification and gazettelement of the site followed due legal and administrative procedures.
<b>Compensation Principles</b>	Compensation provided for unexhausted improvements on land.	OS5 requires compensation at replacement cost and support for both physical and economic displacement.	Nigerian law provides a basic legal framework for compensation, while OS5 expands coverage to include livelihood restoration and non-title holders (addressed under RAP provisions).
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act mandates public consultation.	OS5 (with OS10) requires continuous, and meaningful stakeholder engagement.	Stakeholder consultations have been conducted and will continue throughout RAP implementation

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Nigerian Legal Provision</b>	<b>AfDB Operational Safeguard Requirement 5</b>	<b>Implications for Ijaiye AIH RAP</b>
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) mandates ESIA for major projects.	OS1 requires an environmental and social assessment prior to project implementation.	Both frameworks ensure that potential environmental and social risks are identified and mitigated.

### 2.5.3 Identified Gaps and Bridging Measures

Despite areas of alignment, notable gaps exist between Nigerian legislation and AfDB OS5, particularly in the treatment of informal land users, livelihood restoration, and monitoring requirements.

**Table 2.4: Gaps between Nigerian Laws and AfDB OS5 and Bridging Measures**

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Identified Gap in Nigerian Law</b>	<b>AfDB OS5 Requirement</b>	<b>Bridging Measures for Ijaiye AIH RAP</b>
<b>Eligibility for Compensation</b>	Nigerian law restricts compensation to individuals with formal legal title or recognized rights. Informal land users, seasonal users, and livelihood-dependent persons are not eligible for compensation under national law.	OS5 recognizes all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including informal users, seasonal occupants, and those economically displaced due to loss of access to land or resources.	The RAP applies AfDB OS5 principles to ensure that all affected persons, including informal and non-title holders, are identified, consulted, and provided with livelihood restoration, transitional support, and assistance for economic displacement.
<b>Compensation Valuation Method</b>	Compensation is based on the assessed value of physical assets only.	Requires compensation at full replacement cost and inclusion of transitional and livelihood restoration assistance.	The RAP adopts replacement cost methodology and provides additional livelihood support measures where applicable.
<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	Nigerian law does not mandate livelihood restoration after displacement.	OS5 emphasizes restoration or improvement of livelihoods for all affected persons.	The RAP incorporates livelihood restoration programs and support for affected persons.
<b>Consultation and Disclosure</b>	Nigerian law provides for limited consultation during acquisition.	Requires continuous and meaningful stakeholder engagement (OS10)	RAP integrates ongoing consultation and information disclosure processes.

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Identified Gap in Nigerian Law</b>	<b>AfDB OS5 Requirement</b>	<b>Bridging Measures for Ijaiye AIH RAP</b>
<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</b>	No structured mechanism outside courts.	Requires accessible and culturally appropriate GRM.	RAP establishes a multi-level community-based GRM.
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	No requirement for post-resettlement monitoring.	Requires monitoring of resettlement outcomes and livelihood restoration.	RAP includes monitoring framework with periodic reporting and evaluation.

#### **2.5.4 Summary of Bridging Approach**

For the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) RAP, the identified gaps will be addressed through a hybrid approach that integrates Nigerian legal procedures with AfDB safeguard principles, ensuring both legal compliance and adherence to international best practices. This approach will:

- Ensure compliance with AfDB OS5 requirements on physical and economic displacement, including relocation, compensation, and livelihood restoration;
- Recognize and include informal land users and vulnerable groups in all resettlement and livelihood support measures;
- Apply replacement cost principles and transitional support mechanisms where impacts occur;
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement, consultation, and grievance redress processes; and
- Establish robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track RAP implementation and outcomes.

The comparative analysis confirms that while Nigeria’s legal framework provides a strong legal basis for land acquisition and public interest projects, AfDB’s OS5 introduces enhanced requirements for inclusivity, equity, and sustainability.

By integrating both frameworks, the Ijaiye AIH RAP ensures that all Project Affected Persons—regardless of legal status—are adequately protected, and that project implementation meets the highest international standards.

#### **2.6 Institutional Responsibilities and Coordination Mechanisms**

Effective implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) requires strong coordination among federal, state, and local institutions, as well as alignment with the African Development Bank’s (AfDB) safeguard framework. Each institution involved has distinct roles and mandates that collectively ensure the RAP is implemented in a manner that upholds transparency, fairness, environmental sustainability, and compliance with both national and donor requirements.

This report defines the institutional responsibilities for RAP implementation, outlines coordination mechanisms among agencies, and presents strategies for institutional capacity enhancement to ensure effective management of social safeguards throughout the project lifecycle.

### 2.6.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Institutions

The successful delivery of the RAP depends on a collaborative network of institutions with complementary mandates across different governance levels. The primary institutions and their respective roles are summarised below:

**Table 2.5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation**

<b>Institution / Agency</b>	<b>Key Responsibilities in RAP Implementation</b>
<b>Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)</b>	Provides overall policy direction and technical oversight for the SAPZ Programme. Ensures national alignment with AfDB safeguard requirements. Coordinates with FMEnv and other MDAs to integrate environmental and social safeguards into project execution.
<b>Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)</b>	Oversees environmental and social compliance, including the review and clearance of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated safeguard instruments (such as the RAP). Guides resettlement and livelihood restoration procedures where applicable.
<b>African Development Bank (AfDB)</b>	Ensures the RAP complies with Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as other relevant safeguards. Reviews and approves safeguard instruments, supervises implementation, and supports capacity building.
<b>Oyo State Government (OYSG)</b>	Holds administrative ownership of the Ijaiye AIH site. Provides policy direction and ensures compliance with state-level land use, environmental, and social safeguard frameworks. Through the Governor’s Office, it validates land acquisition and project authorization processes.
<b>Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA)</b>	Ensures implementation of compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, and transitional support measures in accordance with AfDB OS5. Oversees identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including informal users, and ensures effective grievance redress and monitoring.
<b>Oyo State Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)</b>	Confirms the legal status of project land, including its gazettement, boundary delineation, and ownership verification. Provides cadastral information and ensures that land transactions comply with the Land Use Act.
<b>Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</b>	Supports environmental monitoring, ensures sustainable land use practices, and enforces environmental protection standards during construction and operation phases.

<b>Institution / Agency</b>	<b>Key Responsibilities in RAP Implementation</b>
<b>Local Government Authorities (Akinyele Local Government Area)</b>	Facilitate community mobilization, awareness campaigns, and local-level coordination of project activities. Support grievance redress processes and ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in consultations.
<b>Traditional Councils and Community Leaders</b>	Act as the bridge between implementing agencies and local communities. Facilitate cultural acceptance, ensure community concerns are heard, and support conflict resolution at the grassroots level.
<b>Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC)</b>	Monitors physical and economic displacement outcomes, livelihood restoration effectiveness, and compliance with OS5 requirements.
<b>Contractors and Project Developers</b>	Ensure that construction activities do not cause unmitigated economic displacement or restriction of access to land and resources, and comply with RAP provisions.
<b>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</b>	Support awareness creation, livelihood support programs, and social monitoring to ensure accountability and inclusivity during RAP implementation.

## **2.6.2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Oversight Structure**

The implementation of the RAP for the Ijaiye AIH follows a multi-tiered coordination structure designed to promote synergy, accountability, and effective communication among all stakeholders.

### **(a) Project Implementation Unit (PIU) – OYSADA/SAPZ PIU**

- Acts as the central coordinating body for RAP execution.
- Chairs the RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) composed of representatives from OYSADA, MLHUD, the Ministry of Environment, Local Government, and community representatives.
- Oversees planning, budgeting, stakeholder engagement, and reporting.
- Liaises directly with AfDB for safeguard compliance and technical supervision.
- Oversees implementation of resettlement, relocation, livelihood restoration, and transitional assistance measures in line with OS5.

### **(b) State-Level RAP Implementation Committee (RIC)**

- Provides inter-ministerial coordination across relevant state agencies.
- Reviews and validates RAP progress reports submitted by OYSADA.
- Facilitates grievance redress oversight, ensures timely response to emerging issues, and escalates unresolved matters to higher authorities.

- Provides oversight on compensation delivery, livelihood restoration programs, and grievance redress mechanisms (GRM).

**(c) Local Government and Community Coordination Committee (LGCCC)**

- Functions as the local-level implementation body under the supervision of OYSADA.
- Includes representatives of local councils, traditional leaders, youth/women’s groups, and vulnerable persons.
- Oversees on-the-ground RAP implementation, monitors livelihood restoration and transitional support programs for affected persons.

**(d) Donor and External Oversight**

- AfDB provides ongoing review, supervision, and safeguard auditing.
- Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC) provides unbiased evaluation reports to validate the compliance and performance of RAP activities.

**Table 2.6: RAP Oversight and Coordination Structure**

Level	Coordinating Entity	Core Responsibilities
<b>Donor Oversight</b>	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Safeguard supervision, compliance verification, technical support, and reporting.
<b>State Coordination</b>	OYSADA/SAPZ PIU/ RAP Implementation Committee	RAP coordination, supervision, monitoring, and reporting to AfDB and the State Government.
<b>Local-Level Coordination</b>	Local Government & Traditional Councils	Community engagement, grievance handling, and social inclusion monitoring.
<b>Independent Oversight</b>	Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC)	Periodic audits and compliance evaluation of RAP implementation.

**2.6.3 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Measures**

To ensure effective implementation of the RAP and long-term sustainability of safeguard management, capacity building and institutional strengthening are essential. Many local institutions, though experienced in land management, may require enhanced technical knowledge of AfDB safeguard policies, monitoring protocols, and social inclusion frameworks.

**Table 2.7: Capacity-Building Priorities**

Target Institution	Capacity Needs	Proposed Capacity-Building Measures
<b>OYSADA (PIU)</b>	Advanced understanding of AfDB Operational Safeguards	Training on OS5 implementation, livelihood restoration planning, economic

	and RAP implementation procedures.	displacement management, and RAP monitoring frameworks
<b>Local Government and Traditional Councils</b>	Knowledge of grievance redress, stakeholder communication, and livelihood restoration support.	Awareness sessions and practical orientation on community engagement and social accountability.
<b>Contractors and Developers</b>	Integration of RAP and ESMP provisions into project planning and site operations.	Training on RAP compliance, avoidance of access restriction impacts, and social risk management.
<b>Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)</b>	Strengthening community participation and monitoring capacity.	Training on social monitoring tools, grievance handling, and livelihood sustainability programs.
<b>Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC)</b>	Familiarity with AfDB compliance reporting requirements and national legal context.	Technical orientation and regular review sessions with OYSADA and AfDB safeguard units.

The integrated institutional framework for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) ensures that RAP is implemented not only as an administrative requirement but as a comprehensive social safeguard instrument that effectively manages risks associated with physical displacement, economic displacement, and restriction of access to land and resources. It further guarantees compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), promotes accountability, and enhances institutional capacity for sustainable project delivery.

## 2.7 Legal Procedures for Land Acquisition and Compensation

Land acquisition for development projects in Nigeria follows a structured legal and administrative framework governed primarily by the Land Use Act of 1978 (Cap L5 LFN 2004), supported by other relevant national laws and regulations. In the context of donor-funded projects such as the Ijaiye Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH), these national procedures are complemented by international safeguard requirements. Accordingly, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is aligned with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, which governs land acquisition processes, economic displacement, livelihood restoration, and resettlement.

The Ijaiye AIH project is located on government-acquired land that was formerly a declassified forest reserve and has since been formally gazetted for agricultural and industrial development under the SAPZ Programme. While the land is legally owned by the government, the RAP recognises the presence of informal and non-formalised land users engaged in subsistence and livelihood activities such as small-scale farming, grazing, and natural resource utilisation. In line with OS5 requirements, these users are considered eligible for assistance where project

activities result in restriction of access to land or loss of livelihood sources (economic displacement). Therefore, the RAP provides for appropriate measures including stakeholder engagement, livelihood restoration, and transitional support to ensure that affected persons are not worse off as a result of project implementation.

This section outlines the statutory procedures for land acquisition under Nigerian law, as well as the valuation, compensation, and assistance frameworks adopted for the project. It also establishes the processes for documentation, consultation, and monitoring to ensure that all land-related actions are conducted in a transparent, inclusive, and compliant manner consistent with both national legislation and AfDB safeguard requirements.

### **2.7.1 Statutory Process for Land Acquisition under Nigerian Law**

The Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978 vests all land in each state of the Federation to the Governor, who holds such land in trust for the people and has the authority to grant statutory or customary rights of occupancy for public and private purposes. The law provides a detailed process for land acquisition for public purposes, including notice issuance, consultation, compensation, and documentation.

#### **2.7.1.1 Key Legal Steps in Land Acquisition**

##### **(a) Public Purpose Declaration**

- Under Section 28 of the Land Use Act, the Governor may revoke rights of occupancy for “overriding public interest.”
- The establishment of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub qualifies as a public purpose under this provision, as it is designed to promote agricultural industrialization, employment, and rural economic development.

##### **(b) Issuance of Notice of Revocation**

- Formal notice is issued to all affected right holders, lessees, or occupants, indicating the intent to acquire the land.
- The notice must specify the parcel details and provide sufficient time for affected persons to vacate or raise claims.

##### **(c) Inspection and Enumeration of Affected Assets**

- A Valuation and Enumeration Committee, usually comprising officials from the Ministry of Lands, the SAPZ Project Implementation Unit/OYSADA, and local authorities, conducts field inspections to identify structures, crops, and other economic assets.
- This ensures transparency and proper documentation of the scope of impacts.

##### **(d) Valuation of Assets and Entitlements**

- Valuation is carried out by registered Estate Valuers using approved valuation standards.
- Both legal right holders and informal land users are identified and profiled. While legal right holders are eligible for compensation, informal users are recognized under OS5 and are eligible for livelihood restoration and transitional assistance where their access to land or income sources is affected.

**(e) Consultation and Disclosure**

- Public consultations are held at community and local government levels to disclose acquisition plans, compensation procedures, and grievance redress options.
- The process must be inclusive, participatory, and gender-sensitive, ensuring that vulnerable persons are not marginalized.

**(f) Approval and Payment of Compensation**

- Upon completion of valuation and verification, compensation packages are reviewed by the State Valuation Office and approved by the Governor's Office.
- Compensation is paid to eligible legal right holders where applicable, while informal users and economically displaced persons receive livelihood restoration support, transitional assistance, and other non-cash benefits in accordance with OS5.

**(g) Possession and Handover of Acquired Land**

- Once compensation is duly paid and recorded (if applicable), the government formally takes possession of the land for project use.
- A handover memorandum is signed between the Ministry of Lands, OYSADA, and the project contractor or developer.

**(h) Disclosure and Monitoring**

- Final disclosure of compensation and resettlement actions is made publicly at the local level, followed by third-party monitoring by the Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC) and AfDB representatives.

**2.7.1.2 Special Consideration for Ijaiye AIH**

In this specific case, the Ijaiye AIH site is government-owned land that has been legally gazetted for agricultural and industrial development; therefore, land acquisition does not involve the revocation of private land rights or statutory compensation for land ownership.

However, the RAP recognises the presence of informal and non-formalised land users who depend on the area for subsistence and livelihood activities such as small-scale farming, grazing, and collection of forest resources. Although these users do not possess formal legal title, they are considered eligible for support under AfDB safeguard requirements where project activities result in loss of access to land or livelihood sources.

Accordingly, the RAP provides for non-cash assistance measures, including:

- Transitional livelihood support for affected users;
- Skills acquisition and vocational training programmes;
- Access to employment opportunities under the SAPZ project; and
- Inclusion in community development and benefit-sharing initiatives.

These measures are implemented in accordance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements for managing economic displacement arising from restriction of access to land and natural resources.

### **2.7.2 Valuation, Approval, and Compensation Procedures**

The valuation and compensation process for land and affected assets must ensure fairness, equity, and consistency aligned with both national regulations and AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 principles including replacement cost valuation, livelihood restoration, and transitional support for affected persons, which require that affected persons are not worse off after project implementation.

(a) **Valuation Principles:** Valuation of affected assets follows established professional standards and considers:

- Market value of land and structures as at the date of valuation;
- Replacement cost approach for assets (without depreciation);
- Disturbance allowance, economic tree values, and livelihood restoration support;
- Transitional assistance for temporary or seasonal disruptions.

All valuations must be undertaken by registered Estate Surveyors and Valuers recognised under the Estate Surveyors and Valuers (Registration, etc.) Act CAP E13 LFN 2004.

#### **(b) Compensation Approval Process**

- i Submission of Valuation Report: The valuer's report is submitted to the Oyo State Ministry of Lands and Housing for review and concurrence.
- ii Verification by RAP Implementation Committee (RIC): The RIC cross-checks asset records, validates beneficiaries, and ensures there are no duplications or disputes.
- iii Approval by the Governor's Office: The final compensation schedule is approved by the Governor or delegated authority before disbursement.
- iv Payment Execution: Payments are made through verified bank transfers or official cheques to affected individuals or community groups, with receipts and acknowledgements documented.

- v **Livelihood Restoration Implementation:** Where cash compensation is not applicable (as in the Ijaiye AIH case with informal users), the RAP provides for non-cash benefits such as access to employment, agricultural input support, and vocational training.

### **(c) Compensation Matrix**

The RAP compensation matrix categorises affected persons into eligibility groups based on the nature of their land rights, asset ownership, and level of impact. These categories include:

- Legal landowners or leaseholders (where applicable),
- Informal occupants (without legal title but recognized for assistance under RAP),
- Vulnerable persons (including women-headed households, the elderly, and physically challenged individuals).

Each category of affected persons is entitled to compensation or assistance commensurate with the type and severity of impact experienced. Compensation is provided for legally recognised assets, while informal users and economically displaced persons are supported through livelihood restoration measures, transitional assistance, and other non-cash benefits in accordance with RAP provisions.

The matrix reflects AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements by clearly distinguishing between compensation for legally recognized assets and assistance for informal users experiencing economic displacement.

### **2.7.3 Transparency and Disclosure**

- Summary reports of all compensation and resettlement actions must be publicly disclosed if applicable at OYSADA offices, local government secretariats, and community notice boards.
- Records should be accessible to auditors, monitoring teams, and AfDB representatives upon request.

The legal and procedural framework for land acquisition and compensation at the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is grounded in Nigerian law while ensuring full alignment with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5.

Although the project site is located on gazetted government-owned land, the RAP recognises the presence of informal users and ensures that economic displacement resulting from restriction of access to land and resources is adequately addressed through livelihood restoration and transitional support measures.

The process, anchored on transparency, due process, and inclusive participation, ensures that all affected persons—regardless of legal status—are treated equitably and that their livelihoods are restored or improved in line with international best practices.

## **2.8 Grievance Redress Mechanism (Legal Alignment)**

### **2.8.1 Overview of Existing Legal Remedies**

In Nigeria, legal remedies for land acquisition, compensation disputes, and resettlement grievances are anchored in several statutory provisions, primarily the Land Use Act of 1978 (Cap L5 LFN 2004), the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999 as amended), and relevant state laws. These frameworks provide affected persons with access to administrative and judicial channels for redress.

#### **Key Legal Avenues for Redress Include:**

##### **(a) Administrative Remedies:**

- Aggrieved persons may submit petitions or complaints to the State Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, which oversees land acquisition and compensation.
- Complaints can also be directed to the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) as the coordinating entity for SAPZ projects.

##### **(b) Judicial Remedies:**

- Under Section 44(1) of the Constitution and Section 29(4) of the Land Use Act, individuals dissatisfied with compensation amounts or land revocation procedures may apply to the High Court for the determination of fair compensation or restoration of rights.

##### **(c) Community and Customary Remedies:**

- Traditional councils and community leaders often serve as the first point of grievance resolution, especially in rural settings.
- These mechanisms focus on dialogue, mediation, and consensus building, aligning with the RAP's principle of participatory conflict resolution.

While these statutory mechanisms provide formal legal recourse, they may be time-consuming, costly, and less accessible to vulnerable persons. Therefore, the RAP introduces a complementary, project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) designed to be faster, locally driven, and more inclusive, in line with AfDB's Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, and Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

### **2.8.2 RAP-Specific Grievance Redress Framework**

The RAP to be established will be a multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that allows affected persons to raise complaints at various levels, from community to project to state, without resorting immediately to courts. The mechanism will be designed to be transparent, accessible, culturally appropriate, and gender-sensitive, ensuring that all grievances are handled fairly and promptly.

### 2.8.2.1 Objectives of the RAP GRM:

- To provide a structured and timely process for addressing grievances related to land, compensation, or livelihood impacts;
- To promote mutual understanding and trust between project authorities and local communities;
- To minimise the risk of litigation or project delays resulting from unresolved conflicts;
- To ensure that affected persons’ voices are heard and documented.

### 2.8.2.2 Structure of the RAP Grievance Mechanism

**Table 2.8: RAP GRM Structure**

Level	Responsible Entity	Key Functions	Expected Resolution Timeline
<b>Level 1: Community Level</b>	Community Grievance Committee (CGC) comprising traditional leaders, women’s representatives, youth, and affected persons	Receive oral or written complaints; attempt mediation and amicable settlement	Within 7 working days
<b>Level 2: Project Level</b>	RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) and OYSADA/SAPZ PIU Safeguard Unit	Verify grievances unresolved at the community level; review evidence; propose compensation or corrective actions	Within 14 working days
<b>Level 3: State Level</b>	State Grievance Redress Committee (SGRC) under the Ministry of Lands and OYSADA	Handle escalated or complex cases; ensure decisions align with state laws and AfDB safeguards	Within 21 working days
<b>Level 4: Judicial Level</b>	Oyo State High Court	Final legal arbitration if administrative remedies fail	As determined by court procedures

### 2.8.2.3 Grievance Resolution Process

- (a) Submission of Complaint – Any affected person can file a grievance verbally or in writing through community representatives or directly to the PIU office.
- (b) Registration and Acknowledgment – Each complaint is logged into the RAP Grievance Register, assigned a reference number, and acknowledged in writing.

- (c) Screening and Investigation – The RIC conducts investigations through site visits, stakeholder consultations, and verification of affected persons (PAPs), including assessment of livelihood and access-related impacts.
- (d) Resolution and Feedback – Decisions are communicated to the complainant, with agreements recorded in signed resolution forms.
- (e) Appeal or Escalation – Dissatisfied parties may escalate to higher levels until the issue is resolved.

#### **2.8.2.4 Special Considerations**

- Confidentiality will be maintained for sensitive complaints, particularly those involving vulnerable groups or gender-based issues.
- The GRM will maintain a database of grievances and outcomes for reporting to AfDB and state oversight bodies.
- Periodic reviews of GRM effectiveness will be conducted, and the system adjusted as needed.
- The GRM will incorporate a monitoring and reporting framework, including tracking of key performance indicators such as number of grievances received, resolution rates, timelines for resolution, and outstanding cases. These will be compiled into periodic safeguard monitoring reports submitted to the African Development Bank (AfDB) in line with OS10. The GRM shall be designed to be accessible and inclusive to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including women, vulnerable groups, and persons with limited literacy. Multiple uptake channels will be provided, including verbal reporting, community representatives, and the use of local languages and culturally appropriate communication methods to ensure equitable access.
- Access to the GRM will be free of charge to all users.

#### **2.8.3 Linkages Between Community, Administrative, and Judicial Mechanisms**

The RAP's GRM does not replace statutory or judicial remedies but rather complements them. It acts as a first line of defence in managing conflicts, ensuring that most grievances are settled at the lowest level.

- Community mechanisms handle early-stage conflicts informally, promoting dialogue and local ownership.
- Administrative mechanisms (via OYSADA and state ministries) provide formal verification, institutional accountability, and documentation.
- Judicial mechanisms act as a final resort, ensuring due process and legal recourse where other channels fail.

This multi-layered approach ensures synergy and alignment with both Nigerian legal structures and AfDB safeguard requirements, promoting fairness, transparency, and the protection of affected persons' rights throughout project implementation.

## **2.9 Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement.**

### **2.9.1 National and State Oversight Functions**

Monitoring and enforcement of RAP compliance are the joint responsibility of national and state institutions with mandates in land administration, environmental management, and social safeguards.

At the national level, the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) provide overarching policy direction and compliance oversight for donor-funded agricultural projects.

At the state level, the following agencies play critical roles:

- **Oyo State Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD):** ensures land acquisition and compensation processes comply with the Land Use Act.
- **Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR):** monitors environmental safeguards and ecological protection.
- **Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA):** acts as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) responsible for overall RAP implementation, reporting, and coordination.
- **Local Government Authorities (Akinyele LGA):** ensure compliance at the community level, facilitate consultations, and maintain public records.

These institutions collaborate to ensure that land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement actions at the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) are conducted in accordance with Nigerian law and AfDB policies.

### **2.9.2 Donor Supervision and Reporting Requirements**

The African Development Bank (AfDB), as the principal donor under the SAPZ Programme, has defined supervision and compliance requirements to ensure adherence to Operational Safeguard 5 ensuring that all project-affected persons—including informal users and economically displaced persons—are identified, compensated at replacement cost, and supported through livelihood restoration and transitional assistance.

Key donor monitoring functions include:

- (a) **Periodic Supervision Missions:** AfDB conducts field visits to assess RAP implementation progress, verify compliance, and engage with affected communities.

- (b) **Review of Safeguard Reports:** OYSADA must submit quarterly and annual safeguard compliance reports detailing land acquisition, compensation, grievance management, and livelihood restoration outcomes.
- (c) **Independent Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):** Third-party consultants engaged by AfDB or OYSADA conduct independent assessments to ensure impartial verification of results.
- (d) **Corrective Action Plans:** Where non-compliance is identified, AfDB may require the implementation of a time-bound corrective plan to restore compliance with safeguard policies.

These monitoring mechanisms strengthen transparency and ensure that RAP objectives—especially those related to social protection and inclusiveness—are achieved effectively.

### 2.9.3 Monitoring Indicators and Legal Sanctions for Non-Compliance

#### Key Monitoring Indicators

The RAP monitoring framework is designed in accordance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), recognising the gap between Nigerian legal provisions on compensation—which are primarily based on formal land ownership under the Land Use Act—and AfDB requirements, which extend eligibility to all project-affected persons (PAPs), including informal land users and economically displaced persons.

Accordingly, the RAP adopts OS5 principles to ensure that all affected persons—whether with legal title or not—are identified, compensated at replacement cost where applicable, and provided with appropriate livelihood restoration and transitional support measures. Particular emphasis is placed on identifying economically affected persons, including informal users, tenants, and seasonal resource users.

Monitoring indicators are therefore structured to capture both physical and economic displacement impacts, as well as the inclusion of all categories of PAPs. To measure compliance and performance, the RAP adopts the following key monitoring indicators covering legal, institutional, and social dimensions:

**Table 2.9: RAP Key Monitoring Indicator**

<b>Monitoring Dimension</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Responsible Entity</b>
<b>Legal Compliance</b>	Existence of gazette notice, and land acquisition approvals, documentation of compliance with the Land Use Act records of compensation payments and agreement	Ministry of Lands, OYSADA

<b>Eligibility &amp; Coverage (OS5 Gap Bridging)</b>	Number and percentage of PAPs identified, and verified, disaggregated by category (title holders, squatters, tenants, seasonal users); evidence of inclusion of all PAP categories in RAP census documentation of cut-off date enforcement	OYSADA, RAP Implementation Committee
<b>Resettlement and Compensation</b>	Percentage of PAPs compensated at replacement cost; timeliness of compensation payments; adequacy and satisfaction levels of compensation packages; inclusion of economically displaced persons without legal title	OYSADA, RAP Implementation Committee
<b>Grievance Redress</b>	Number of grievances received, categorized (land access, compensation, livelihood issues); percentage of grievance resolved within stipulated timeframe; average resolution time; PAP satisfaction with grievance outcomes.	OYSADA, Community Grievance Committees
<b>Livelihood Restoration &amp; Improvement</b>	Number and percentage of PAPs (including informal users) receiving livelihood restoration support; number of livelihood support interventions implemented; type of support provided (e.g., skills training, financial assistance); effectiveness of livelihood restoration measured through income restoration levels	OYSADA, PIU
<b>Institutional Capacity</b>	Number of trainings conducted on OS5, RAP implementation, GRM, and livelihood restoration; number of staff and stakeholders trained; assessment of institutional capacity to implement RAP effectively	OYSADA, AfDB
<b>Encroachment Control &amp; Informal Land Use Monitoring</b>	Number of informal users/encroachers identified before cut-off date; number of new encroachment cases recorded after cut-off date; percentage of encroachers documented and verified; number of sensitization and enforcement activities conducted; number of affected informal users receiving livelihood support interventions; monitoring of livelihood outcomes for affected informal users	OYSADA, RAP Implementation Committee, Community Leaders

<b>Public Disclosure &amp; Stakeholder Engagement</b>	Number and frequency of stakeholder consultations; number of RAP disclosure events conducted; level of community participation; accessibility of RAP information to affected communities	OYSADA, MENR
<b>Monitoring of Economic Displacement</b>	Number of PAPs experiencing loss of income or access to land/resources; percentage receiving transitional or livelihood support; tracking of income restoration and economic recovery over time, including vulnerable and informal groups	OYSADA, IMC
<b>Compliance with OS5 Requirements</b>	Evidence of alignment with OS5 principles: avoidance/minimization of displacement; compensation at replacement cost; inclusion of all PAP categories (including informal users); effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures; documentation of monitoring and reporting compliance	AfDB, IMC, OYSADA

### **Legal Sanctions for Non-Compliance**

Failure to comply with RAP implementation and safeguard requirements may result in:

- Administrative sanctions under the Land Use Act or applicable state laws for improper land acquisition or non-payment of compensation;
- Suspension or withdrawal of funding by AfDB in cases of non-compliance with safeguard requirements;
- Civil litigation by affected persons seeking redress, which may delay project implementation or result in court-mandated compensation;
- Public disclosure sanctions, including reputational risk to implementing agencies and contractors.

To prevent such outcomes, the RAP emphasizes proactive compliance monitoring, periodic audits, and continuous stakeholder engagement to sustain legal and social accountability.

The combined Grievance Redress Mechanism and Compliance Monitoring Framework form the foundation for ensuring that the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) operates within the bounds of Nigerian law and AfDB safeguard policies.

By promoting early grievance resolution, institutional collaboration, donor supervision, and strong legal accountability, the RAP guarantees that project execution remains transparent,

inclusive, and sustainable, protecting both the community and the credibility of the SAPZ Programme.

## **2.10 Gaps in Enforcement and Policy Integration**

### **2.10.1 Regulatory and Oversight Deficiencies**

Despite the existence of relevant legal instruments such as the Land Use Act (1978), the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (1992), and the Urban and Regional Planning Act (1992), gaps remain in enforcement and institutional coordination. In practice, limited inter-agency collaboration, inadequate technical and financial capacity, and weak monitoring systems often result in inconsistent application of these laws, particularly in land acquisition and compensation processes.

At both state and local levels, enforcement mechanisms are frequently constrained by informal practices and limited data systems, which can lead to inconsistencies between statutory requirements and actual field implementation. In addition, the lack of integration between environmental regulations, land administration systems, and agricultural development policies contributes to fragmented planning and execution of resettlement and compensation activities.

In response to these limitations, the Project will apply AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) principles where national laws fall short, particularly in areas related to eligibility, compensation at replacement cost, and inclusion of all project-affected persons, including informal land users and economically displaced persons. This ensures that gaps in national frameworks do not undermine the equitable treatment of affected populations.

### **2.10.2 Farmer and Community Practice Gaps**

At the community level, land use practices are often governed by customary systems rather than formal statutory tenure arrangements. Many farmers, tenants, and informal land users operate without formal land titles due to limited awareness of registration procedures, cultural landholding practices, and restricted access to legal documentation.

As a result, these groups are at risk of being excluded from compensation and livelihood restoration processes under a strictly title-based legal framework. Informal agreements, verbal arrangements, and undocumented land use further complicate the verification of land ownership and usage rights during resettlement planning.

In alignment with OS5, the RAP adopts an inclusive approach that recognizes both formal and informal land users. The Project will ensure that all economically and physically displaced persons are identified through detailed census and socio-economic surveys, and are eligible for appropriate compensation, livelihood restoration, and transitional support measures, regardless of formal land ownership status.

### **2.10.3 Policy Integration and Data Deficiencies**

Effective land administration and resettlement planning are hindered by limited availability of accurate and up-to-date spatial and socio-economic data. Challenges include inadequate land records, weak GIS-based land information systems, and fragmented databases across relevant ministries and agencies.

Furthermore, institutional fragmentation among agencies responsible for land administration, environmental management, agriculture, and urban planning limits policy coherence and coordination. This often results in duplication of efforts, delays in decision-making, and inconsistencies in implementation of land acquisition and compensation procedures.

To address these challenges, the Project will promote integrated data management systems, strengthen inter-agency coordination, and support harmonisation of policies and procedures across sectors. Importantly, the RAP will ensure that all planning, implementation, and monitoring activities are aligned with AfDB OS5 requirements, particularly in relation to inclusive identification of PAPs, compensation at replacement cost, livelihood restoration, and transparent stakeholder engagement.

## **2.11 Alignment Strategy for the Project**

### **2.11.1 Core Principles and Policy Compliance**

The RAP is designed to ensure that land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement measures under the project comply fully with Nigerian legal provisions and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5.

Where national laws and procedures fall short of OS5 requirements, the project will apply AfDB OS5 principles to bridge such gaps. This ensures that all project-affected persons (PAPs)—including formal landowners, informal users, tenants, seasonal resource users, and vulnerable groups—are adequately identified, compensated, and supported in accordance with international best practice.

The core alignment strategy is based on the following principles:

- **Avoidance and Minimisation of Displacement:** Project design and implementation will prioritise alternatives that minimise both physical and economic displacement in line with OS5 requirements.
- **Equity and Inclusion:** All categories of PAPs, including those without legal land titles (informal occupants, tenants, and users of communal or seasonal resources), will be recognised and included in eligibility for compensation and assistance.
- **Replacement Cost Compensation:** Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost without depreciation, ensuring that affected persons are not financially disadvantaged by land acquisition or asset loss

- **Livelihood Restoration and Improvement:** The project will implement livelihood restoration and transitional support measures to ensure that PAPs are not worse off and, where possible, achieve improved living standards after resettlement.
- **Consultation and Participation:** Meaningful, inclusive, and continuous stakeholder engagement will be undertaken throughout planning, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring that PAPs are informed and able to participate in decision-making processes.
- **Vulnerability Considerations:** Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups in line with OS5 requirements to ensure equitable access to compensation, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration programs.
- **Legal and Policy Harmonisation:** The RAP integrates Nigerian legal frameworks with AfDB OS5 requirements through supplementary measures, including expanded eligibility criteria, structured grievance redress mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation systems, and independent compliance audits.
- **Monitoring and Compliance Assurance:** Implementation will be subject to continuous monitoring, including internal oversight by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), external validation by independent monitoring consultants, and supervision by AfDB to ensure full compliance with OS5.

### **2.11.2 Institutional Strengthening and Implementation Strategy**

To ensure smooth and compliant implementation of the RAP, institutional strengthening measures will include:

- **Capacity Building:** Training programs for Oyo State and Local Government staff, PIU personnel, traditional leaders, and community members on safeguard policies, land valuation, and participatory resettlement planning.
- **Technical Support:** Deployment of experienced consultants to guide compliance with AfDB safeguards and national laws.
- **Inter-Agency Coordination:** Establishment of a Resettlement Steering Committee comprising representatives from OYSADA, the Ministry of Lands, the Ministry of Environment, and local councils to oversee RAP activities.
- **Data Management Systems:** Development of a central database for PAP registration, compensation tracking, and grievance resolution.
- **Sustainability Measures:** Embedding safeguard practices into the long-term operations of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) to ensure post-project continuity.

## 2.12 Summary of Institutional Responsibilities

**Table 2.10: Institutional Responsibilities Summary**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Key Responsibilities in RAP Implementation</b>
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	Provides policy direction and oversight for compliance with national agricultural and resettlement frameworks.
Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)	Reviews and approves environmental and social safeguard instruments, ensuring alignment with national EIA and ESMP regulations.
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Provides safeguard supervision, periodic review missions, and ensures compliance with Operational Safeguard 5.
Oyo State Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development	Leads land acquisition, valuation, and compensation approval processes under the Land Use Act.
Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA)	Serves as the primary implementing body; coordinates resettlement planning, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring.
Local Government Councils	Facilitate local-level consultations, identify PAPs, and support grievance resolution mechanisms.
Traditional Councils and Community Leaders	Support land verification, community sensitization, and equitable compensation distribution.
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Coordinates field implementation, monitors RAP compliance, and manages reporting to AfDB.
External Auditors and Independent Monitors	Conduct external evaluations of RAP implementation and verify compliance outcomes.

## 2.13 Conclusion

The legal and institutional framework governing land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria—anchored by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended) and the Land Use Act (1978)—provides the statutory basis for land administration and development of projects such as the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). This framework is supported by relevant institutional arrangements at federal, state, and local levels, which guide land allocation, acquisition, and environmental management processes.

However, as identified in this RAP, there are inherent gaps in enforcement, coordination, data management, and policy integration across institutions, as well as limitations in the national framework with respect to the recognition and inclusion of informal land users and economically affected persons. These gaps necessitate the application of supplementary safeguard measures to ensure inclusive and equitable outcomes.

In this regard, the RAP is aligned with the African Development Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System (ISS 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. Where national legal provisions fall short of OS5 requirements, the project will apply AfDB OS5 principles to ensure that all project-affected persons (PAPs)—including formal landholders, informal users, tenants,

and individuals engaged in farming, grazing, or other livelihood activities within the project area or its periphery—are appropriately identified, assessed, and supported.

Although consultations and available land records indicate that the core project footprint is largely government-owned and legally acquired, the RAP adopts a precautionary OS5-compliant approach that recognises the potential for economic displacement arising from restrictions on access to land and natural resources, including livelihood activities within the broader project influence area. Accordingly, livelihood impacts, if any, will be further verified during implementation through detailed census, asset inventory, and stakeholder engagement processes.

The RAP therefore prioritises:

- Identification and inclusion of all categories of PAPs, including informal and economically affected persons;
- Assessment of potential livelihood impacts associated with land use restrictions within the project footprint and surrounding areas;
- Application of replacement cost principles where compensation is required;
- Implementation of livelihood restoration and transitional support measures where economic displacement is identified; and
- Continuous stakeholder engagement and grievance redress to ensure transparency and accountability.

In summary, the Ijaiye AIH RAP is grounded in Nigerian legal frameworks while fully aligned with AfDB OS5 requirements. It adopts an inclusive, precautionary, and process-driven approach that ensures compliance with international safeguard standards, promotes social equity, and safeguards livelihoods. This integrated approach strengthens institutional accountability, enhances stakeholder confidence, and supports the sustainable and inclusive development objectives of the SAPZ Programme in Oyo State.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

**3.**

## METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology adopted for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH). The methodology is designed to generate reliable, verifiable, and field-based data required to identify project-affected persons (PAPs), their assets, and their livelihood dependencies within the project footprint and its area of influence.

In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: 2023), the methodology places emphasis on identifying and assessing both physical and economic displacement impacts arising from land acquisition and restrictions on land use. Particular attention is given to formal and informal land users, including seasonal users, encroachers, tenants, and peripheral users whose livelihoods may be affected even without legal land ownership.

The methodology integrates census enumeration, asset inventory, socio-economic surveys, stakeholder consultations, data validation procedures, and cut-off date establishment to ensure a comprehensive and defensible RAP database.

A key feature of the methodology is its focus on identifying both physical and economic displacement impacts associated with the project. To this end, the approach includes:

- A comprehensive census of all affected persons, covering all land users such as tenants, occupants without legal title, farmers, grazers, and seasonal resource users;
- An inventory of affected assets and livelihoods, including land use activities within the project footprint and its area of influence;
- Assessment of economic displacement risks, particularly where access to land, resources, or livelihood opportunities may be restricted even in the absence of physical relocation; and
- Structured stakeholder consultations, ensuring that all categories of PAPs, including vulnerable and hard-to-reach groups, are meaningfully engaged and their concerns documented.

The methodology emphasises participatory engagement, transparency, and accuracy in documenting project-induced impacts. It ensures that affected persons are properly identified, their socio-economic conditions understood, and potential impacts assessed in a manner consistent with OS5 requirements for inclusion, equity, and livelihood protection.

### 3.1 Study Rationale and Reference Frameworks

The RAP study employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques to ensure that the findings are comprehensive, evidence-based, and socially inclusive. This approach ensured that both the social realities and

institutional contexts surrounding land use, livelihoods, and community engagement were fully captured.

The methodological design was guided by the principles of accuracy, participation, verification, and accountability, ensuring that all data collected could withstand independent validation and meet the safeguard requirements of both the AfDB and the Government of Nigeria.

### **3.1.1 Purpose and Justification of the RAP Methodology**

The primary purpose of the RAP methodology was to provide a structured and evidence-driven process for assessing, documenting, and managing all potential resettlement and livelihood impacts associated with the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). The methodology was designed to capture both physical displacement and economic displacement, particularly those arising from land use restrictions, access limitations, and changes in land-based livelihood activities.

Specifically, the methodology sought to:

- **Identify and Validate Land Tenure Arrangements:** Confirm the legal status of land ownership, verify government acquisition records, and ascertain the absence of legitimate private claims or contested boundaries within the project area.
- **Census of Affected Persons (Formal and Informal):** Conduct a comprehensive census to identify all project-affected persons (PAPs), including formal landowners, tenants, informal users, encroachers, seasonal users, and individuals or groups deriving livelihoods from the project area or its periphery.
- **Assess Existing Social and Livelihood Activities:** Determine the nature and scale of economic activities currently taking place on or around the site, including informal land uses such as farming, charcoal production, grazing, and firewood collection which may be seasonally or intermittently practiced.
- **Assess Economic Displacement Risks:** Evaluate potential risks of loss of income, livelihood disruption, or restricted access to natural and economic resources resulting from project implementation, even in the absence of physical relocation.
- **Identify and Analyse Project-Induced Risks:** Evaluate potential risks of displacement, loss of income, or access restrictions arising from project implementation, particularly for vulnerable or marginalized groups.
- **Establish Baseline Socio-Economic Conditions:** Collect quantitative and qualitative data on demographics, livelihoods, income levels, access to social infrastructure, and land use patterns to guide equitable compensation and livelihood restoration planning.
- **Develop a Mitigation and Livelihood Restoration Framework:** Formulate fair, transparent, and context-sensitive measures to prevent, minimize, or compensate for negative impacts, while ensuring that affected persons' living standards are restored or improved.

The justification for this methodological approach lies in its compliance with international and national safeguard requirements, particularly the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), which recognises that economic displacement may occur even without formal land ownership or physical relocation. This necessitates the inclusion of informal users, encroachers, seasonal resource users, and peripheral land users who may be affected by land acquisition, access restrictions, or changes in land use.

Accordingly, the methodology ensures that all categories of affected persons are systematically identified, their livelihood dependencies understood, and appropriate mitigation measures developed. This approach promotes social equity, minimizes the risk of overlooked impacts, and ensures that no affected person is worse off as a result of the project. It also strengthens transparency and institutional accountability by providing clear documentation of stakeholder inputs, community feedback, and the evidential basis for compensation and livelihood restoration decisions.

*For additional information on alignment with the African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), as well as the guiding principles and ethical considerations, please refer to Appendix 1, Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.*

## **3.2 Objectives of the Methodological Approach**

The methodological approach for the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been designed in accordance with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement), as well as applicable national legislation and internationally accepted good practice. The approach provides a structured framework for the systematic collection, verification, and analysis of social, economic, and institutional data required to identify, assess, and manage risks associated with land acquisition, restriction of access to land and natural resources, and both physical and economic displacement.

### **3.2.1 General Objectives**

The overarching objectives of the RAP methodology are to:

- Provide a comprehensive assessment of potential physical and economic displacement arising from land acquisition and restrictions on access to land, assets, and natural resources associated with development of the Ijaiye AIH.
- Ensure that resettlement planning and implementation are transparent, equitable, and inclusive manner consistent with AfDB OS5.
- Establish a robust socio-economic and land-use baseline of the project affected area to inform impact assessment, monitoring, reporting, and adaptive management throughout the project lifecycle;

- Facilitate meaningful participation of stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, and other relevant stakeholders in line with OS5 consultation and participation principles;
- Identify all persons whose livelihoods may be affected, including formal, informal, and seasonal land users, as well as vulnerable groups dependent on land or natural resources within the project area;
- Assess risks and opportunities associated with project implementation, with particular attention to loss of land, loss of access to resources, and loss of income sources, and their implications for livelihoods and community well-being;
- Ensure that appropriate measures are developed to avoid or minimize displacement where feasible, and where displacement is unavoidable, to provide compensation at full replacement cost and implement effective livelihood restoration and improvement measures so that affected persons are not left worse off; and
- Provide evidence-based recommendations to support the design and implementation of mitigation, compensation, and livelihood restoration interventions that contribute to sustainable project outcomes and local development in line with AfDB OS5 principles.

### **3.2.2 Specific Objectives for Resettlement and Livelihood Assessment**

To achieve the general objectives, the RAP methodology focused on the following specific objectives:

#### **1. Land Tenure and Ownership Verification**

- Confirm that the Ijaiye AIH site is legally government-owned, gazetted, and free of encumbrances.
- Validate records of land acquisition and registration to ensure compliance with Nigerian law and donor safeguard requirements.

#### **2. Project Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement**

- Assess the level of community awareness regarding the AIH project.
- Capture perceptions, concerns, and expectations from residents, local leaders, and other stakeholders.

#### **3. Census and Asset Inventory**

- Conduct a comprehensive census of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the project footprint and area of influence, including households, individuals, and informal users.
- Undertake a detailed asset inventory of all structures, crops, economic trees, land uses, and other physical and non-physical assets that may be affected by the project.

- Document ownership, usage rights, and dependency relationships associated with identified assets to support eligibility determination and compensation planning.

#### **4. Asset and Land Use Inventory**

- Document existing physical structures, agricultural plots, and other assets within the project footprint.
- Map land use patterns, including farming, grazing, and other informal livelihood activities.

#### **5. Socio-Economic Profiling**

- Collect demographic data such as household composition, education levels, age, gender, and income sources.
- Understand the socio-economic dynamics of communities surrounding the AIH project site.

#### **6. Livelihood Dependency Assessment**

- Identify groups or individuals who depend on the land for subsistence or income-generating activities.
- Determine potential project-induced disruptions to economic activities and access to resources.

#### **7. Baseline Data Generation**

- Establish quantitative and qualitative baselines for livelihood, income, and land use.
- Provide reference points to monitor changes over time and measure the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

#### **8. Project Impact Identification**

- Assess the potential direct and indirect impacts of the AIH development on social structures, livelihoods, and land access.
- Identify risks of displacement or restricted access, even where no formal resettlement is required.

#### **9. Resettlement Eligibility, Compensation Preferences, and Cut-off Date Establishment**

- Establish a clearly defined cut-off date for eligibility in accordance with AfDB OS5 requirements, to determine which persons and assets are eligible for compensation and assistance.
- Communicate the cut-off date to all stakeholders, including affected communities and local authorities, through appropriate and documented consultation processes.

- Capture affected persons’ preferred modes of compensation or livelihood restoration in line with AfDB safeguard principles.
- Ensure that mitigation measures are responsive to community needs and socially acceptable.

## 10. Grievance Redress and Institutional Arrangements

- Evaluate existing mechanisms for grievance handling and recommend a RAP-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Clarify institutional roles and coordination structures for RAP implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

This structured set of objectives ensures that the RAP for Ijaiye AIH is evidence-based, participatory, and fully aligned with national legislation, AfDB safeguards, and international best practices, providing a robust foundation for sustainable project implementation and community engagement.

### 3.3 Survey Design and Structure

The survey for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) RAP was carefully designed to capture reliable, context-specific data on land use, social and economic activities, and potential impacts on local communities. A structured, mixed-methods approach was adopted to ensure both quantitative and qualitative information was collected, validated, and analysed.

*For additional information on Questionnaire Structure - Section 3.3.1, Survey Scope and Coverage – Section 3.3.2, and Sampling Framework and Respondent Selection – Section 3.3.3, please refer to Appendix 1, Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.*

#### 3.3.2 Survey Scope and Coverage

The survey covered the entire Ijaiye AIH project area, including the surrounding community members. This ensured representation of all stakeholder groups potentially impacted by the project and captured spatial variations in land use, livelihood activities, and community perceptions.

#### 3.3.3 Sampling Framework and Respondent Selection

The survey employed a purposive sampling approach to capture key stakeholders while ensuring diversity in demographic, socio-economic, and livelihood characteristics. The main respondent groups included:

- Community Leaders and Traditional Authorities: Village heads, elders, and community representatives, providing insights into land tenure, customary practices, and historical land use.

- **Households and Farmers:** Smallholder and medium-scale farmers, providing detailed information on land use, agricultural practices, and economic dependence.
- **Laborers and Farm Workers:** Individuals employed in agricultural activities within the project area, to understand occupational risks and livelihoods.
- **Traders and Storage Handlers:** Engaged in local market activities, providing input on commercial and post-harvest practices.
- **Government and Extension Officers:** Representatives from Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) and other relevant agencies, to capture technical perspectives and institutional knowledge.

This sampling ensured that the RAP survey results are representative, reliable, and sufficient to inform resettlement, livelihood, and compensation planning for the Ijaiye AIH project.

*Cross sectional Images of Questionnaire been administered to farmers and stakeholders during the field assessment for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Ijaiye AIH is available in Annex 2 (Figure 3.1 to 3.16)*

### 3.4 Field Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

Effective stakeholder engagement is a cornerstone of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). The consultation process ensured that community perspectives, concerns, and expectations were captured and integrated into the planning and mitigation strategies. This participatory approach was designed to validate preliminary findings, collect socio-economic data, and foster transparency and trust between the project team and local communities.

#### 3.4.1 Meeting Overview

A structured community consultation session was convened at Atan Village, located near the Ijaiye AIH site, to facilitate direct engagement with key stakeholders. The objectives of this session were to:

- Share information about the project scope, objectives, and potential impacts.
- Validate land ownership, tenure arrangements, and informal land use patterns.
- Gather qualitative data on livelihoods, social dynamics, and community priorities.
- Provide a forum for stakeholders to raise concerns or suggestions regarding project implementation.

**Table 3.1: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation Session**

Detail	Description
Date	Monday, 13 October 2025

<b>Time</b>	10:15 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
<b>Location</b>	Atan Village, Akinyele Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State
<b>Participants</b>	Village Head (Baale Atan), community elders, farmers, traders, youth representatives, women groups, OYSADA officials, and Environment and Social Safeguard Consultants

During the session, participants actively discussed land access, livelihood activities, and potential project benefits. Their contributions were documented and used to refine the RAP, ensuring that project interventions are socially inclusive and aligned with both national regulations and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 requirements.

### 3.4.2 Administration of Questionnaires and Interviews

Structured questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews across multiple stakeholder categories. This method allowed for detailed, site-specific data collection while ensuring clarity and inclusivity. To address literacy and language barriers, facilitators explained technical terms in Yoruba and provided additional guidance as needed. *See pictures of survey section in Annex 2 (Figure 3.10 – 3.16 in the annex)*

### 3.4.3 Stakeholder Identification and Target Groups

The consultation and survey targeted a wide range of stakeholders to capture diverse perspectives on land use, social dynamics, and livelihood dependencies. Key groups included:

- **Community Leaders (Baale and Elders):** Provided historical context on land governance, community decision-making structures, and insights into past disputes or land claims.
- **Farmers and Land Users:** Offered information on current land utilization, cropping systems, grazing practices, and dependence on the project site for livelihoods.
- **Women and Youth Representatives:** Highlighted gender-specific and age-specific livelihood roles, social vulnerabilities, and opportunities for inclusive benefits from the project.
- **Traders and Artisans:** Shared perspectives on indirect economic linkages, potential business opportunities, and expectations regarding market access or infrastructure support.
- **Government Officials (OYSADA, Oyo State Land Bureau):** Confirmed land ownership, legal status, institutional roles, and mechanisms for coordination in support of the RAP implementation.

### 3.4.4 Key Issues, Feedback, and Integration into the RAP

The consultation process revealed several key themes that were integrated into the RAP design:

- **Land Tenure Confirmation:** Stakeholders confirmed that the Ijaiye AIH site is legally government-owned and free of claims by private individuals.
- **Livelihood Considerations:** No households were identified as having primary dependency on the project land; however, informal activities such as small-scale farming and firewood collection were noted.
- **Community Expectations:** Participants expressed interest in employment opportunities, capacity-building initiatives, and infrastructure development linked to the project.
- **Grievance Redress:** The community highlighted the need for a clear, accessible grievance mechanism, which was subsequently embedded in the RAP framework.

Overall, the field consultation reinforced the participatory approach of the RAP, provided a robust socio-economic baseline, and ensured that both community voices and institutional requirements were systematically captured and addressed in project planning.

### **3.5 Socio-Economic Data Collection and Analysis**

The socio-economic data collection and analysis process for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) RAP was designed to provide an accurate, evidence-based understanding of demographic composition, land use patterns, and livelihood systems within the project area and its zone of influence.

The process was undertaken in line with the requirements of African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as applicable national regulations and international best practices. It specifically aimed to identify, assess, and document potential impacts arising from land acquisition, changes in land use, and restriction of access to land and natural resources, which may result in both physical and economic displacement of project-affected persons (PAPs).

Accordingly, the data collection and analysis focused on capturing baseline socio-economic conditions, identifying vulnerable groups, and assessing livelihood dependencies, including those of informal, seasonal, and resource-dependent users, to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures, compensation, and livelihood restoration strategies are developed in line with OS5 requirements.

*For additional information on Data Collection Tools and Techniques - Section 3.5.1, Data Handling, Validation, and Analysis Methods – Section 3.5.2, Socio-Economic and Livelihood Indicators Assessed – Section 3.5.3 and Ethical Considerations & Methodological Limitations - Section 3.6, please refer to Appendix 1, Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.*

### 3.7 Summary

The methodology adopted for the RAP integrates census enumeration, asset inventory, socio-economic surveys, stakeholder consultations, data validation, and cut-off date establishment into a unified and systematic process.

This approach ensures that:

- All categories of PAPs, including formal, informal, seasonal, and peripheral users, are identified
- All compensable assets are accurately documented
- Socio-economic baseline conditions are established
- Data is verified and reliable for decision-making
- Eligibility is clearly defined through a communicated cut-off date

The methodology aligns with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: 2023) by addressing both physical and economic displacement risks associated with land acquisition and restrictions on land use, thereby supporting the development of appropriate compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration measures.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

**4.**

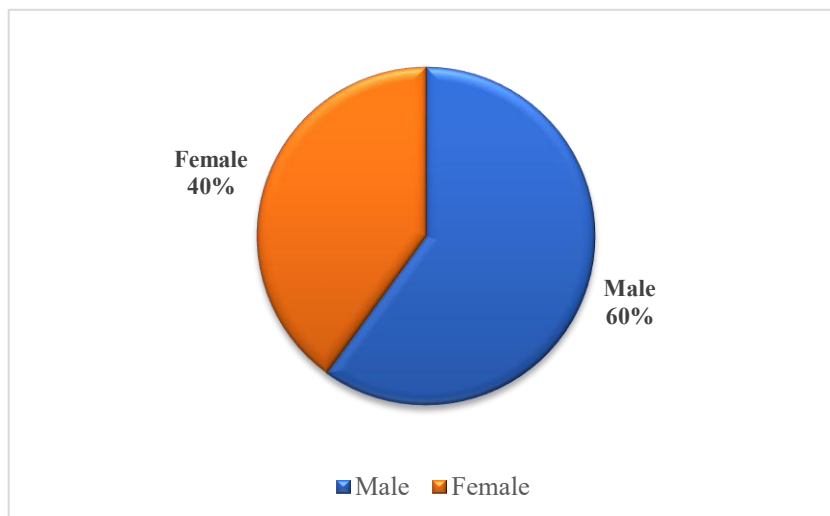
## SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND COMMUNITY PROFILE

### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of respondents surveyed provide a clear understanding of the population profile of communities within the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project area. A total of **25 respondents** participated in the survey. This analysis establishes the social baseline necessary for project planning, stakeholder engagement, and the design of community support initiatives.

#### 4.1.1 Gender Composition

The survey indicates that the community population in the project area is predominantly male, reflecting prevailing local socio-cultural practices in agricultural engagement and community leadership. Out of the 25 respondents, 60% were male and 40% female. While men constitute the majority of respondents and are primarily involved in farming, decision-making, and land management, women play significant roles in household-level agriculture, food processing and informal economic activities that contribute to household livelihoods. This underscores the importance of ensuring that both genders are considered in project engagement, capacity building, and livelihood interventions.



**Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents**

#### ❖ Implication for the RAP:

The observed gender distribution (60% male and 40% female) indicates that while men are more represented in land-related and decision-making roles, women remain actively involved in household agriculture and related livelihood activities. This has important implications for RAP implementation, as both groups are affected, albeit potentially in different ways.

Hence, the RAP must ensure that:

- Both male and female PAPs are fully captured in the census and considered eligible for compensation and assistance;

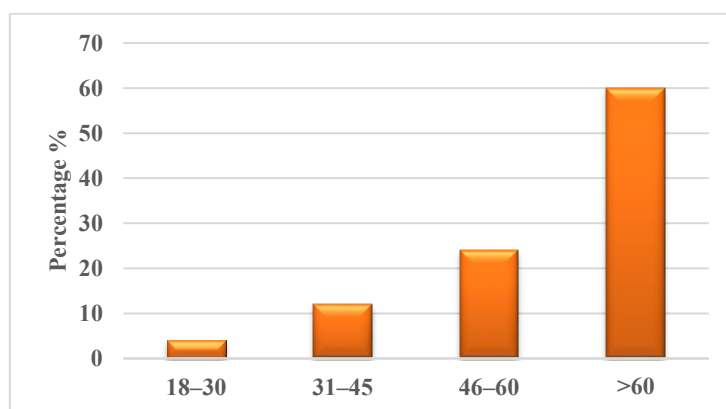
- Consultation processes actively include women to ensure their perspectives and needs are adequately represented;
- Livelihood restoration measures reflect the differing roles of men and women, particularly in agriculture and informal economic activities;
- Compensation and support mechanisms are accessible to women, including those who may not be primary landholders but contribute to household livelihoods;
- Gender considerations are integrated into implementation, monitoring, and benefit distribution to avoid unintended exclusion.

In summary, the gender analysis of the RAP survey highlights the importance of adopting an inclusive and gender-responsive approach to project implementation. The disaggregated data collected—covering gender, age, marital status, household structure, and vulnerability—provides a basis for identifying and addressing the specific needs of different groups. The findings further reveal disparities in land ownership and decision-making roles, particularly affecting women, despite their active involvement in agricultural and livelihood activities.

Accordingly, the RAP incorporates gender-sensitive measures in compensation, livelihood restoration, and stakeholder engagement processes to ensure equitable access to project benefits. Particular emphasis is placed on the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups in consultation, decision-making, and benefit distribution, in line with AfDB OS5 requirements.

#### 4.1.2 Age Structure

The age distribution of the surveyed population highlights a predominantly elderly demographic, with implications for livelihood engagement, labour participation, and training programs. The majority of respondents (60%) are above 60 years of age, while only 16% are under 45 years. This distribution indicates limited participation of youth in farming activities, potentially reflecting seasonal migration, urban employment, or generational shifts in labour preferences. Adults aged 31–60 years constitute the primary workforce responsible for day-to-day agricultural production and household management.



**Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents**

### ❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

The predominance of elderly respondents suggests that a significant proportion of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) may be more vulnerable to disruption of livelihoods due to reduced physical capacity, limited adaptability to new livelihood options, and possible dependence on established income sources. This has direct relevance for RAP design and implementation, as special consideration must be given to vulnerable groups, particularly the elderly.

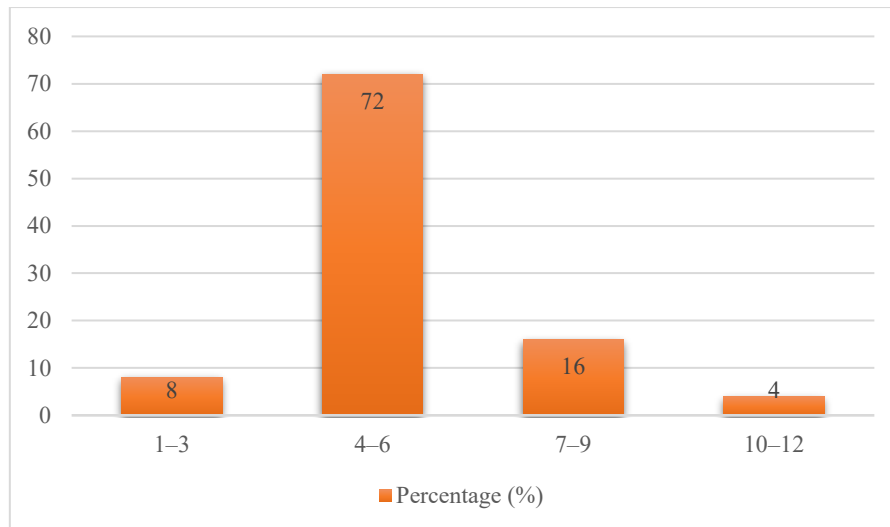
Therefore, the RAP should:

- Prioritize identification and support of elderly PAPs as a vulnerable category requiring targeted assistance;
- Ensure that compensation processes and livelihood restoration measures are accessible, simplified, and inclusive of individuals with limited mobility or literacy;
- Provide tailored livelihood restoration programs that do not rely heavily on physically demanding activities, but instead offer sustainable and age-appropriate alternatives;
- Incorporate support mechanisms such as priority access to assistance, possible caregiver considerations, and facilitation during consultations and compensation processes;
- Engage younger and economically active PAPs (where present) in capacity-building programs to strengthen household resilience and continuity of livelihoods.

Overall, the age structure underscores the need for the RAP to integrate vulnerability-sensitive planning, ensuring that resettlement and livelihood restoration interventions are equitable, inclusive, and responsive to the demographic realities of the project-affected population. This includes the identification of vulnerable groups, particularly elderly and high-dependency households, and the design of targeted livelihood rehabilitation and support measures tailored to their specific needs.

#### **4.1.3 Household Size**

Household size influences labour availability, resource allocation, and engagement in community development initiatives. The survey shows that most households in the project area are moderately sized, with 72% comprising 4–6 members. Smaller households (1–3 members) and larger households (7–12 members) represent a smaller proportion of the population, suggesting a predominance of nuclear and small extended family structures.



**Figure 4.3: Household Size Distribution of Respondents**

❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

The predominance of medium-sized households indicates that livelihoods and income sources are likely shared among multiple household members, with intra-household dependency on land-based and informal economic activities. This has direct implications for how impacts are assessed and how compensation and livelihood restoration measures are structured.

Thus, the RAP should:

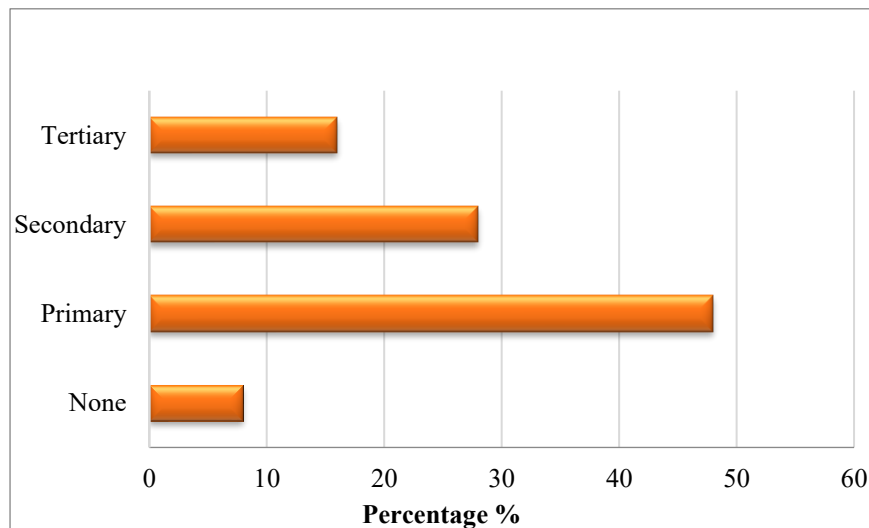
- Ensure that household-level data collected during the census accurately reflects household composition and dependency ratios, to inform eligibility and assistance planning;
- Design compensation and livelihood restoration measures that consider household size and the number of dependents, rather than applying a one-size-fits-all approach;
- Recognize that loss of access to land or resources may affect multiple members within a household, particularly where livelihoods are shared;
- Provide livelihood restoration options that can support household-level income generation, including opportunities that engage more than one household member where feasible;
- Pay particular attention to smaller households (which may have limited labour capacity) and larger households (which may have higher dependency burdens), as these may face different levels of vulnerability.

Overall, the household size distribution highlights the need for the RAP to adopt a household-centred approach to impact assessment, compensation, and livelihood restoration. This approach should take into account household composition and dependency ratios to ensure equitable support for all affected persons. Particular attention should be given to households with high dependency burdens or limited labour capacity, as these may be more vulnerable to project-related impacts. In addition, household size should inform resettlement planning and

data validation processes to ensure fairness, accuracy, and the minimization of impoverishment risks.

#### 4.1.4 Educational Attainment

Education is a key factor influencing the adoption of best practices, awareness of environmental and social safeguards, and participation in project-related activities. Survey findings indicate moderate literacy levels among respondents. Nearly half of the respondents (48%) have completed primary education, 28% attained secondary education, and 16% have tertiary education while only 8% reported having no formal education. These findings highlight the need for tailored awareness, training programs, and project communication strategies to accommodate varying levels of literacy.



**Figure 4.4: Educational Attainment of Respondents**

#### ❖ Implication for the RAP:

The observed education profile suggests that while a majority of PAPs possess basic literacy, there are varying levels of understanding that may affect participation in consultations, comprehension of compensation processes, and uptake of livelihood restoration programs.

#### As a result, the RAP should:

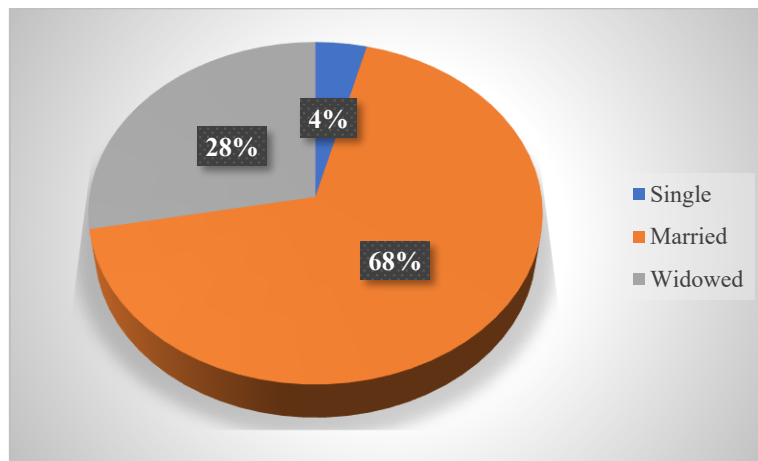
- Design communication and consultation materials using simple, clear language, supported by local language translation and visual aids where necessary;
- Ensure that all PAPs, including those with limited or no formal education, fully understand their rights, entitlements, and available grievance mechanisms;
- Structure training and livelihood restoration programs in a practical and accessible manner, emphasizing hands-on approaches rather than highly technical content;
- Provide additional support during census verification, compensation processes, and documentation for less-educated or non-literate PAPs;

- Promote inclusive participation by adapting engagement methods to accommodate different literacy levels and learning capacities.

In summary, the educational profile of the surveyed population underscores the need for a communication and implementation approach that is inclusive, accessible, and responsive to varying literacy levels. The RAP must ensure that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), regardless of educational background, are able to effectively understand and participate in consultation processes, compensation procedures, and livelihood restoration programmes. This requires the use of simplified communication tools, targeted capacity-building initiatives, and additional support for less-educated and non-literate individuals. Such an approach will enhance informed participation, reduce the risk of exclusion, and support equitable access to project benefits in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements.

#### 4.1.5 Marital Status

The marital status of respondents provides insights into household structure, dependency patterns and potential engagement strategies for livelihood interventions. The majority of respondents (68%) are married, followed by widowed individuals (28%). Single respondents make up only 4% of the population. The predominance of married households indicates strong family units, which can be leveraged for community consultation, participatory planning, and collective livelihood support initiatives. Relatively high proportion of widowed individuals indicates the presence of potentially vulnerable households within the project area.



**Figure. 4.5: Marital Status of Respondents**

#### ❖ Implication for the RAP:

The marital status distribution has direct relevance for identifying vulnerability, determining entitlement structures, and designing inclusive livelihood restoration measures. Married households are likely to have shared livelihood responsibilities, while widowed individuals—particularly female-headed households—may face increased vulnerability due to limited access to resources, labour, and decision-making structures.

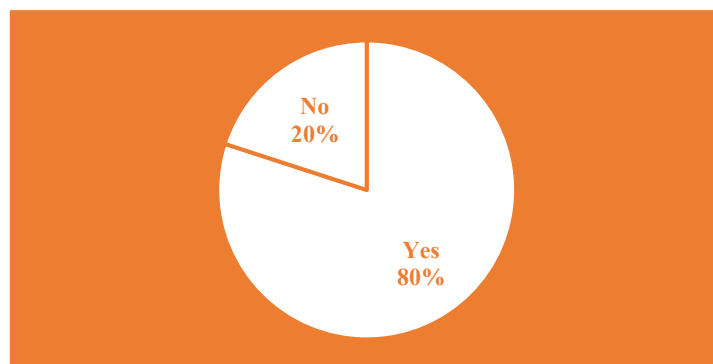
Accordingly, the RAP should:

- Ensure that both spouses within married households are appropriately recognized in the census and consultation processes, particularly in relation to livelihood activities and benefit sharing;
- Identify widowed individuals as a potentially vulnerable group requiring targeted support during compensation and livelihood restoration;
- Design livelihood restoration programs that consider household dynamics, including shared income sources and dependency structures;
- Ensure that compensation and assistance mechanisms are accessible to widowed and female-headed households, who may face barriers in land access or decision-making;
- Strengthen consultation strategies to engage both household heads and other adult members, ensuring inclusive participation in RAP processes.

In conclusion, the marital status profile underscores the importance of adopting a household-sensitive and vulnerability-informed approach to RAP implementation. The findings highlight the need to recognize diverse household structures, including married and widowed individuals, in the design of compensation, consultation, and livelihood restoration measures. Particular attention should be given to widowed and female-headed households, who may face increased vulnerability due to limited access to resources and decision-making structures. Accordingly, the RAP integrates targeted support mechanisms, equitable entitlement considerations, and inclusive engagement strategies to ensure that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) benefit fairly from project interventions in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

#### 4.1.6 Head of Household

The analysis of household leadership shows that the majority of respondents (80%) are heads of their households, while 20% are not. This indicates that most respondents hold decision-making authority within their homes, which is important for effectively engaging households in project activities, consultations, and livelihood interventions.



**Figure. 4.6: Chart showing Head of Household for Respondents.**

#### ❖ Implication for the RAP (Concise)

The high proportion of household heads (80%) suggests that most respondents have decision-making authority, which supports effective engagement during consultations and implementation.

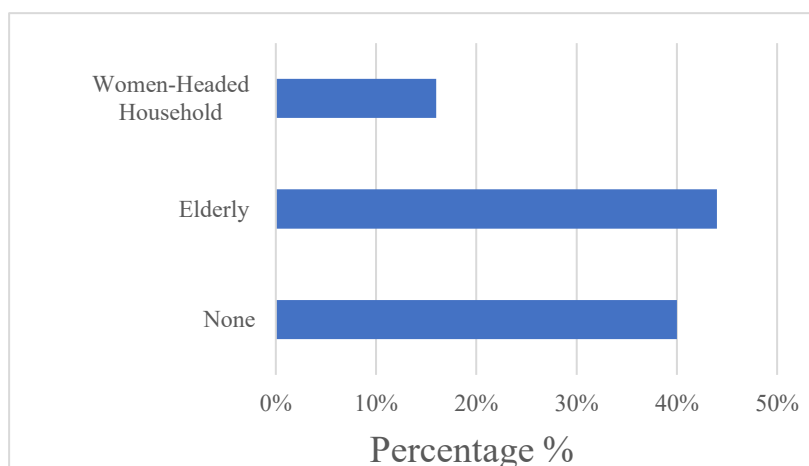
Accordingly, the RAP should:

- Engage household heads in consultations and decision-making processes;
- Ensure that non-household heads (20%), including dependents and vulnerable members, are not excluded from census, compensation, and livelihood support;

Promote inclusive participation within households to ensure equitable access to RAP benefits. In conclusion, the household headship profile indicates that while the majority of respondents possess decision-making authority within their households, an inclusive RAP approach is required to ensure that all household members are adequately captured and considered. The findings highlight the need to engage household heads as primary entry points for consultations and implementation, while also safeguarding the inclusion of non-household heads, dependents, and vulnerable individuals in census, compensation, and livelihood restoration processes. This approach supports equitable participation, accurate eligibility determination, and effective benefit distribution in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

#### 4.1.7 Vulnerability Category

Regarding vulnerability, 44% of respondents are elderly, 16% are women-headed households, and 40% do not fall into a defined vulnerability category. The significant proportion of elderly and female-headed households highlights the need for tailored project interventions and support mechanisms that address the specific needs of these groups, ensuring inclusivity and equitable access to project benefits.



**Figure. 4.7: Vulnerability Category of Respondents**

#### ❖ **Implication for the RAP (Concise)**

The presence of elderly (40%) and female-headed households (16%) indicates a notable proportion of vulnerable PAPs who may face greater risks from economic displacement and reduced access to resources.

Accordingly, the RAP should:

- Recognize elderly and female-headed households as priority vulnerable groups;
- Provide targeted assistance, including simplified access to compensation and tailored livelihood restoration support;
- Ensure inclusive consultation and participation of vulnerable groups;
- Incorporate additional support measures to prevent disproportionate impacts and ensure equitable benefit distribution.

In summary, the vulnerability analysis highlights a significant presence of elderly and female-headed households within the project-affected population, indicating the need for a vulnerability-responsive RAP implementation approach. The findings emphasize the importance of identifying and prioritizing vulnerable Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), and providing targeted support through tailored compensation processes, accessible livelihood restoration programmes, and inclusive consultation mechanisms. Special provisions should be incorporated to mitigate disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups and to promote equitable access to project benefits. This approach aligns with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements and supports effective monitoring, evaluation, and protection of the most at-risk populations throughout RAP implementation.

#### **4.1.8 Summary of Demographic Characteristics**

The Ijaiye AIH community is predominantly male and elderly, with most households comprising 4–6 members and having primary-level education. Married households dominate, and the majority of respondents (80%) are heads of their households, reflecting strong family structures and decision-making roles. Notably, 40% of respondents are elderly and 16% are women-headed households, highlighting the presence of vulnerable groups. These characteristics emphasize the need for inclusive, gender-sensitive, and age-responsive project strategies to ensure equitable participation and effective delivery of livelihood and support interventions across the community.

#### ❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

These demographic characteristics indicate the need for a household-centred, gender-inclusive, and vulnerability-sensitive RAP approach. Implementation should ensure inclusive participation, targeted support for elderly and female-headed households, and livelihood restoration measures that are accessible, practical, and responsive to the community's demographic profile.

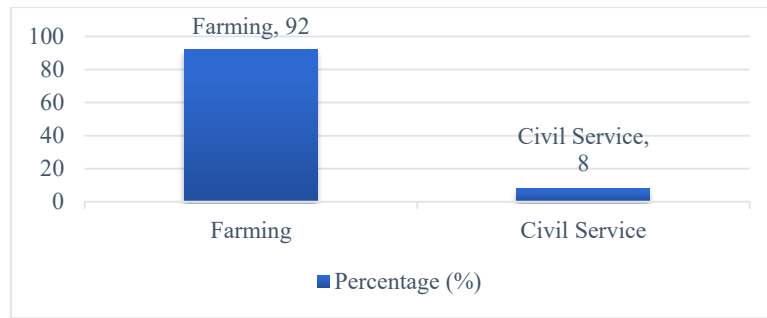
In conclusion, the demographic characteristics of the Ijaiye AIH community provide a critical baseline for guiding RAP planning and implementation. The findings highlight the presence of vulnerable groups, including elderly persons and female-headed households, and underscore the need for a household-centred, gender-inclusive, and vulnerability-responsive approach. These demographic insights inform impact assessment, vulnerability identification, and the design of appropriate mitigation and livelihood restoration measures. They also support the establishment of a reliable baseline for monitoring and evaluation, ensure the inclusion of all affected groups, and reinforce compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements for equitable and effective RAP implementation.

## **4.2 Economic and Livelihood Activities**

Based on the survey conducted among the 25 respondents within the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) 300Ha project footprint area, it was observed that the local economy is predominantly agrarian, with farming serving as the primary source of livelihood for the vast majority of households. The analysis presented below provides insight into the major and secondary occupations, income levels, livelihood challenges, and the forms of support that community members consider most beneficial for improving their livelihoods. Overall, the key considerations arising from the economic and livelihood survey include income restoration, fair compensation for affected assets, support for vulnerable groups, and the development of effective Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs). The findings also highlight the need to address potential impacts such as disruption to income-generating activities and to provide appropriate compensation and transitional support where business or livelihood activities are affected. These considerations are essential for ensuring that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately supported and their livelihoods are sustained or improved in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements.

### **4.2.1 Major Occupation(s)**

The survey findings reveal that farming is the dominant occupation in the project area, accounting for 92% of respondents, while only 8% are engaged in civil service-related activities. This confirms that the local economy is largely agrarian, with households generally dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. However, the survey and field assessment primarily captured occupational profiles rather than the exact spatial location of current farming activities, and no significant active cultivation was documented within the immediate project footprint during the survey period. This suggests that livelihood activities may not be fully concentrated within the defined project area at the time of assessment.



**Figure. 4.8: Primary Occupation of Respondents**

❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

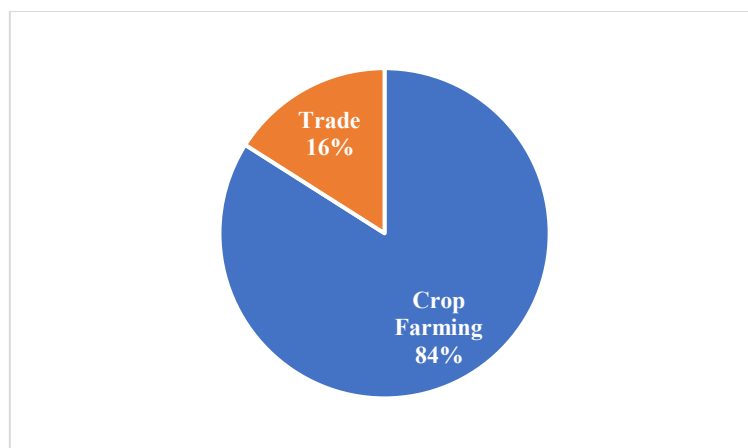
While farming remains the primary livelihood of respondents, the RAP should ensure that:

- Any potential economic displacement, including from restricted access to land or resources, should be carefully verified;
- All PAPs, including farmers and informal users, should be considered eligible for inclusion in livelihood restoration planning where impacts are identified;
- Livelihood support measures should be designed to strengthen existing agricultural livelihoods and enhance income resilience.

The findings on major occupation highlight the predominance of agriculture as the primary source of livelihood within the project area. This underscores the need for the RAP to adopt a land-based and livelihood-sensitive approach that prioritizes the protection and restoration of agricultural incomes. The RAP should therefore emphasize vulnerability considerations, ensure appropriate compensation for any land or resource-related impacts, and implement targeted livelihood restoration measures for farmers, as well as other affected groups such as informal workers and small-scale traders. Collectively, these measures will help safeguard the economic base of the community and align RAP implementation with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements, ensuring that the project does not lead to impoverishment but instead supports sustainable livelihood outcomes.

#### **4.2.2 Secondary Occupations**

In addition to their main occupations, several respondents engage in secondary income-generating activities to supplement their earnings. Crop farming was identified as the most common secondary activity, accounting for 84% of respondents, followed by trading (16%). This indicates that most individuals diversify their income sources within the agricultural value chain either by cultivating additional crops or engaging in small-scale produce trading. Such diversification reflects resilience strategies to mitigate income risks associated with seasonal fluctuations and market instability.



**Figure 4.9: Showing the % of Secondary Occupation of respondents**

❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

While farming remains the primary livelihood of respondents, the RAP should ensure that:

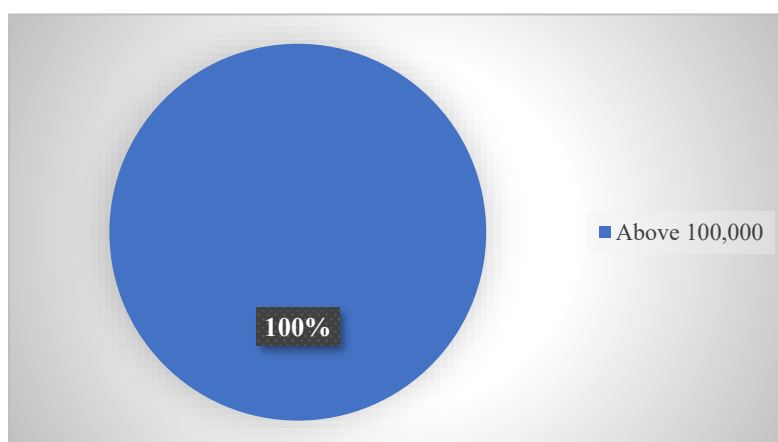
- Any potential economic displacement, including impacts on secondary income-generating activities, should be carefully verified;
- All PAPs, including those engaged in both primary and secondary livelihood activities, should be considered in eligibility and livelihood restoration planning where impacts are identified;
- Livelihood support measures should be designed to accommodate multiple income sources and strengthen overall household income resilience.

In summary, the analysis of secondary occupations highlights the role of income diversification within the project-affected community, particularly through engagement in agriculture and small-scale trading activities. This underscores the need for the RAP to adopt a comprehensive approach that recognizes and protects both primary and secondary livelihood sources. The RAP should therefore ensure accurate identification of all affected persons, including those with multiple income streams, and provide appropriate livelihood restoration and compensation measures that address impacts on both land-based and non-land-based economic activities. Such an approach will enhance household income resilience, support sustainable livelihood outcomes, and ensure alignment with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements.

### **4.2.3 Income Levels**

All respondents reported an average monthly income above ₦100,000, suggesting that the community maintains modest but stable earnings relative to rural agricultural settings. However, since most respondents rely heavily on seasonal crop production, income levels may fluctuate depending on rainfall patterns, pest outbreaks, and market accessibility.

Interventions that stabilize income such as value addition, access to agro-processing facilities, and cooperative marketing systems would help strengthen household economic resilience.



**Figure 4.10 – Average Monthly Income of Respondents**

❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

- Where access to land, agricultural resources, or related income-generating activities is affected, there is potential for disruption to primary and secondary income streams derived from farming and related activities;
- All PAPs whose livelihoods may be linked to land-based or seasonal activities should be considered in livelihood restoration planning, with appropriate measures to safeguard income levels;
- The RAP should incorporate livelihood restoration interventions aimed at maintaining or improving pre-project income levels, particularly for households dependent on seasonal agriculture;

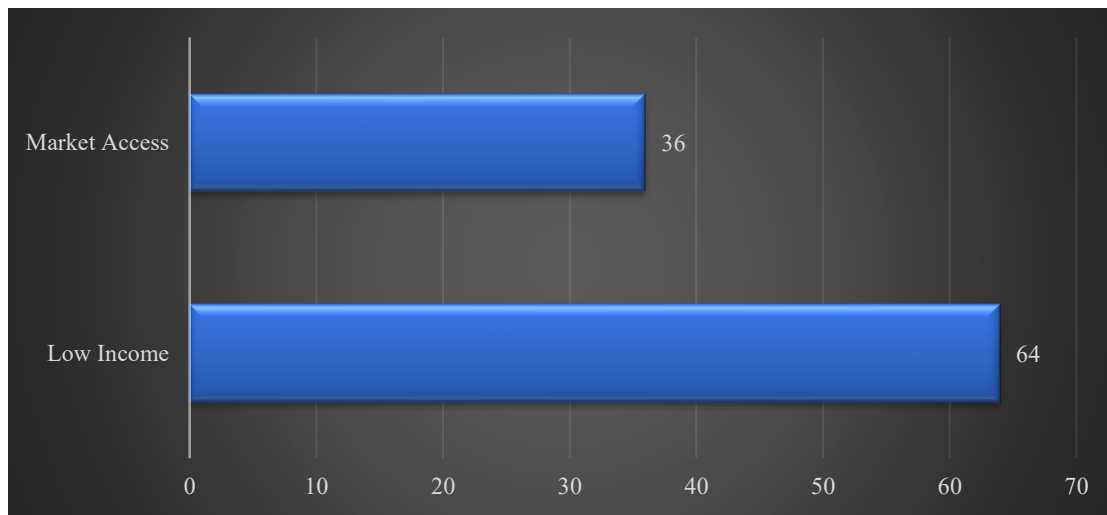
Income stabilization measures, including support for alternative income sources, value addition, and improved market access, should be considered to enhance resilience where livelihood impacts are identified. In summary, the income level analysis indicates that while respondents report relatively stable average earnings, their reliance on seasonal agricultural activities exposes them to income variability and potential economic risks. This underscores the need for the RAP to prioritize income restoration measures, support diversified and sustainable livelihood options, and implement interventions that enhance income stability. Accordingly, the RAP should incorporate targeted livelihood support, vulnerability-sensitive planning, and effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) maintain or improve their pre-project income levels in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements.

#### **4.2.4 Major Livelihood Challenges**

The two most prominent livelihood challenges identified through the survey are low-income levels (64%) and poor market access (36%). These findings highlight the structural limitations

faced by farmers in the Ijaiye AIH area, including inadequate road infrastructure, limited access to buyers, and insufficient post-harvest storage facilities.

Such challenges restrict income growth and discourage expansion into commercial-scale agriculture. Addressing these issues through targeted project interventions such as improved feeder roads, aggregation centres, and market linkages will be vital to ensuring sustainable livelihood outcomes.



**Figure 4.11: Showing Major Livelihood challenges of respondent(s)**

❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

- Given that a significant proportion of PAPs intend to continue engaging in farming, any restriction of access to land or livelihood resources associated with the project may exacerbate existing livelihood challenges, particularly low income and limited market access;
- PAPs who rely on farming as their primary or secondary livelihood should be recognized as a distinct livelihood group for consideration in impact assessment and livelihood restoration planning;
- Where project activities affect access to agricultural land or related resources, there is potential risk of further limiting income generation capacity for affected households;
- The RAP should ensure that livelihood restoration measures are designed to support PAPs who wish to continue farming, including facilitating access to alternative farmland, improved productivity support, or complementary income opportunities where impacts are identified;

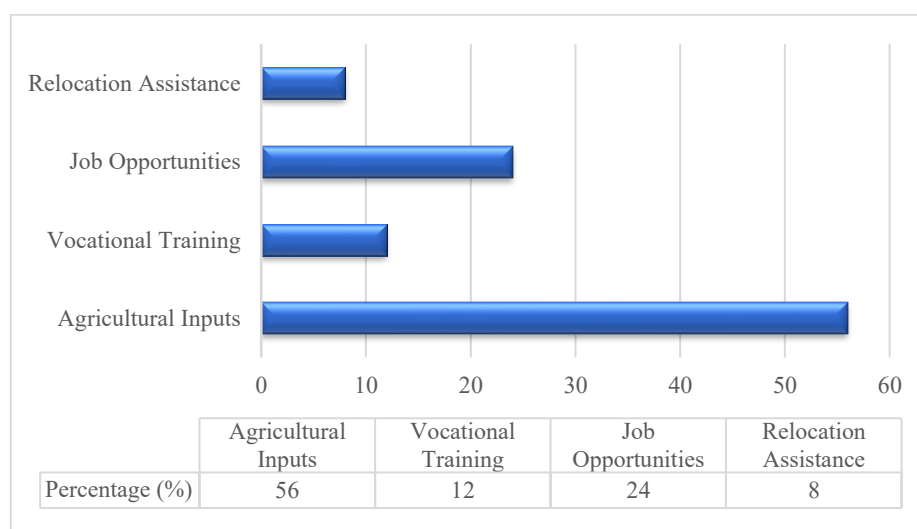
Broader livelihood support interventions should also consider addressing existing structural challenges to enhance resilience and sustainability of affected livelihoods.

**In summary**, the identified livelihood challenges—particularly low income and poor market access—reflect structural constraints affecting agricultural productivity and income generation in the project area. The RAP must therefore adopt a comprehensive approach that not only mitigates potential adverse impacts but also improves existing livelihood conditions through alternative livelihood support, enhanced income-generating capacity, and strengthened market linkages. Overall, the survey confirms that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) should not be left worse off as a result of project implementation, in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). Accordingly, the RAP should ensure restoration of livelihoods and income, compensation for asset loss, support for vulnerable groups, mitigation of economic displacement, and consideration of relevant infrastructure improvements to promote sustainable and resilient livelihood outcomes.

#### 4.2.5 Preferred Livelihood Support Measures

Respondents identified several livelihood support measures that would enhance their income and improve their living conditions. The majority (56%) requested agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, improved seeds, and farm equipment. Others prioritized job opportunities (24%), vocational training (12%), and relocation assistance (8%).

These preferences indicate that the community favours practical, production-based interventions over purely compensatory measures. Integrating these forms of support into the project’s livelihood restoration strategy will help sustain economic activity and promote long-term resilience for affected households.



**Figure 4.12: Showing the Major Livelihood Support Measures of respondents**

❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

- The expressed preferences provide a clear indication of the types of livelihood restoration support that PAPs consider most relevant to maintaining or improving their income levels in the context of the project;
- Where project activities result in any livelihood impacts, PAPs—particularly those engaged in farming and related activities—should be provided with livelihood restoration options aligned with their preferred support measures;
- Agricultural support interventions, including access to inputs and equipment, should be prioritized for PAPs whose livelihoods are linked to farming, to help sustain productivity and income generation;
- Vocational training and job opportunity support should be considered as complementary measures for PAPs seeking to diversify their livelihoods or reduce dependence on agriculture;
- The RAP should ensure that livelihood restoration measures are responsive to PAPs’ expressed needs, while remaining inclusive of vulnerable groups and adaptable to different livelihood profiles.

In conclusion, the relevance of AfDB RAP to preferred livelihood support measures is reflected in key requirements such as mandatory livelihood restoration, targeted support for vulnerable groups, a clearly defined entitlement matrix, a development-oriented approach that prioritizes sustainable livelihood improvement over mere cash compensation, as well as community-based planning and continuous monitoring and evaluation. These elements are embedded in the survey conducted to inform the design of appropriate and responsive livelihood restoration strategies for the project.

#### **4.2.6 Summary of Economic and Livelihood Findings**

The socio-economic analysis of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project area indicates that:

- Farming is the dominant economic activity, forming the primary source of livelihood for most household.
- Most residents diversify their livelihoods through crop farming and small-scale trade to supplement household income.
- Average monthly incomes exceed ₦100,000 but remain susceptible to seasonal variations and market-related constraints.
- Major livelihood constraints include low-income levels and limited access to markets, which constrain productivity and income growth.
- Respondents also expressed clear preferences for livelihood support measures focused on agricultural inputs, employment opportunities, vocational training, and relocation-

related assistance, reflecting a strong inclination toward practical, income-enhancing interventions.

#### ❖ **Implication for the RAP:**

These findings provide a basis for designing targeted and responsive livelihood restoration measures. The RAP should prioritize interventions that align with PAPs' predominant agricultural livelihoods, while also supporting income diversification and resilience. In particular, livelihood restoration planning should address potential impacts on farming and related income-generating activities, ensure that PAPs' expressed support needs are considered, and incorporate measures that enhance productivity, market access, and alternative livelihood opportunities where impacts are identified.

In conclusion, the findings provide a solid basis for the design of targeted and responsive livelihood restoration measures under the RAP. The RAP should prioritize interventions that align with the predominantly agricultural livelihoods of PAPs, while also promoting income diversification and strengthening household resilience. It should adequately address potential impacts on farming and related income-generating activities, incorporate PAPs' expressed support needs, and include measures that enhance productivity, improve market access, and create alternative livelihood opportunities where necessary. Overall, the survey aligns with AfDB RAP policy by ensuring that involuntary displacement does not lead to long-term impoverishment, with key considerations including targeted compensation, livelihood restoration planning, vulnerability assessment, and effective impact mitigation.

### **4.3 Land Tenure and Ownership Systems**

Understanding the land tenure system within the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project area is essential for assessing ownership patterns, identifying rights of use, and determining potential implications for land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood restoration.

Based on the household survey and stakeholder consultations conducted across the Ijaiye AIH catchment communities, the findings indicate that the project site and surrounding areas are government-owned lands, which have been formally designated for agro-industrial development under the Oyo State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme.

Although the land belongs to the government, various individuals and households currently utilize portions of it for agricultural and residential purposes without formal titles or lease agreements. These occupants are considered informal users or squatters, operating under customary and informal arrangements rather than any legally recognised tenure system.

#### **4.3.1 Nature of Land Ownership**

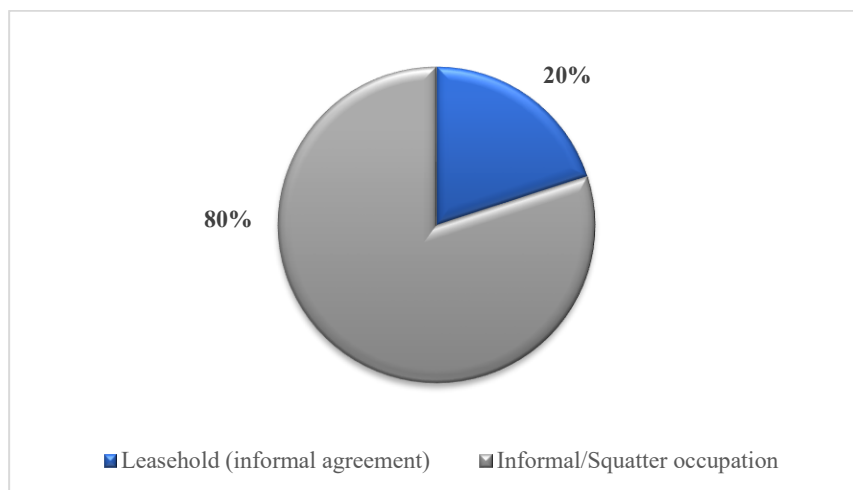
The survey revealed that all respondents acknowledged that the land within the project area is government-owned. There are no private or community ownership claims over the identified parcels of land. The respondents further confirmed that they are aware of the site's designation for agro-industrial development and understand that their use of the land is subject to government directives.

This awareness minimizes the likelihood of conflict or misunderstanding regarding the project's legitimacy and land acquisition process.

#### 4.3.2 Land Tenure Types and Use Rights

The analysis of tenure types shows that all respondents within the project footprint (100%) do not possess formal legal land titles. The survey indicates that 80% of respondents are informal land users who engage in agricultural and livelihood activities without formal documentation or registered ownership, while 20% operate under informal arrangements with other community members, typically based on verbal or customary understandings rather than legally recognized lease agreements.

This distribution highlights that, although informal arrangements may exist among users, none of the respondents hold formal tenure rights under statutory land administration systems. Instead, land use within the project area is predominantly informal and livelihood-based, reflecting reliance on customary or community-recognized access rather than legally documented ownership or leases.



**Figure 4.13: Informal/squatter and leasehold land acquisition**

#### ❖ Implication for the RAP (Concise):

- All land users within the project footprint (100%) should be recognized as PAPs based on actual land use rather than legal ownership;

- Informal users should be categorized based on their use patterns (e.g., agricultural users and users with informal arrangements) for the purpose of census, impact assessment, and entitlement determination;
- Eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration should be based on documented use and associated impacts, consistent with involuntary resettlement principles;
- The RAP should ensure that all categories of users, including those without formal or documented tenure, are adequately captured, consulted, and supported in line with safeguard requirements.

In summary, the survey was designed and conducted in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and RAP policy requirements, with particular attention to land tenure systems and use rights. It ensures that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)—including those with formal legal titles, customary rights, or informal use rights—are identified and considered eligible for appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration. The RAP framework explicitly recognizes both formal and customary land tenure arrangements, thereby safeguarding individuals and households without formal documentation and preventing their exclusion or impoverishment as a result of the project.

### **4.3.3 Land Allocation Practices**

In the Ijaiye AIH area, land access and allocation occur largely through informal arrangements. Individuals or households gain use rights through local recognition, previous occupation, or simple verbal agreements with local leaders or custodians. There are no established systems of inheritance, community allocation, or tenancy agreements governing land use within the project site.

Most respondents confirmed that they began farming or occupying the land independently, without formal approval or documented permission, but were aware of its government ownership status.

### **4.3.4 Land Disputes and Boundary Issues**

The survey and key informant discussions did not reveal any land disputes, encumbrances, or boundary conflicts within the Ijaiye AIH project site. The boundaries of the project area have been clearly demarcated and recognized by local users, and there are no reported overlapping claims or contestations among neighbouring communities.

The absence of disputes provides a favourable context for smooth project implementation and minimizes potential delays associated with grievance redress or land conflict resolution.

### **4.3.5 Awareness of Government Acquisition and Project Designation**

All respondents interviewed were aware that the land within the Ijaiye AIH area has been formally acquired and designated by the government for agro-industrial development purposes. During consultations, community members expressed understanding that their current use of the land is on a temporary basis and subject to government directives for the project's implementation.

Further discussions during the survey indicated that respondents also recognise that the designation of the land for the project implies restrictions on continued access and use of the land within the project footprint. This understanding reflects awareness that ongoing or future access to the land for livelihood activities may not be sustained once project implementation advances.

This high level of awareness and recognition of access implications reduces the risk of resistance or misunderstanding during the compensation and resettlement phases. However, continued engagement through transparent communication and community sensitisation is recommended to ensure sustained understanding and cooperation throughout the project lifecycle.

In summary, it is on record that the Oyo State Government has, since 2021, consistently engaged informal land users regarding its intention to develop the project area. This has been carried out through a series of stakeholder engagements, including meetings, workshops, and direct consultations with community members and land users. These engagements have resulted in a high level of awareness and positive reception within the host community, indicating broad understanding and acceptance of the project's objectives and implications for land use within the area.

## **4.4 Cultural and Social Institutions**

### **4.4.1 Traditional Leadership and Governance Structure**

The Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project area operates under a customary leadership structure typical of rural Yoruba communities in Oyo State. The Baale (village head) serves as the principal authority within the community, functioning as the custodian of local customs, traditions, and communal decision-making. The Baale's leadership is supported by a council of community elders who advise on social, cultural, and land-related matters.

This traditional system plays a critical role in maintaining social harmony and order, ensuring that community decisions are made collectively and that disputes are settled amicably. The Baale represents the community in interactions with government officials, project proponents, and development agencies, including the current engagement under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme. His endorsement of activities within the area often signifies local consent and legitimacy.

While there are no formally constituted community development associations (CDAs) or registered organizations in the area, the Baale's household and the council of elders perform similar coordinating roles mobilizing residents for communal labour, public meetings, and

information dissemination. The governance structure, though informal, remains highly respected and functional, with the Baale serving as a bridge between the local population and external stakeholders.

#### **4.4.2 Community-Based Organisations and Associations**

Field investigations and consultations revealed that no structured community-based organisations (CBOs), cooperative groups, or farmers' associations exist within the immediate AIH catchment area. Most residents operate independently, particularly in farming and trading, with limited evidence of collective economic or social groups.

The absence of CBOs implies that project engagement, livelihood restoration initiatives, and grievance redress mechanisms will need to rely primarily on the traditional governance system, particularly through the Baale and the council of elders, to ensure effective communication, mobilization, and participation during implementation.

#### **4.4.3 Cultural Practices and Social Norms Related to Land, Labour, and Livelihoods**

No significant cultural practices, taboos, or social norms were identified during consultations that directly influence land ownership, access, or agricultural activities in the Ijaiye AIH area. Land use is predominantly customary and governed by lineage-based inheritance or informal agreements facilitated by the Baale.

Labour arrangements are largely individual or family-based, without formalized communal labour systems. Seasonal agricultural labour is sourced through informal networks within the community or from neighbouring settlements. There are no observed gender-based or cultural restrictions on land cultivation or livelihood practices.

This cultural openness provides a favourable environment for project-related livelihood interventions, as no traditional barriers exist that could hinder participation or equitable access to opportunities.

#### **4.4.4 Festivals, Beliefs, and Taboos**

Consultations with residents and key informants indicated that no specific festivals, rituals, or taboos directly related to land, farming, or seasonal cycles are actively observed in the community. While general Yoruba cultural practices such as respect for elders and communal solidarity are upheld, no religious or customary ceremonies influence land use or resource management.

The absence of restrictive cultural practices minimizes potential project-induced cultural sensitivities and provides flexibility for construction, resettlement, and livelihood restoration activities without the need for cultural adjustments or timing restrictions.

#### 4.4.5 Implications for RAP Implementation

The simplicity of the cultural and social structure within the Ijaiye AIH catchment area presents both opportunities and considerations for effective RAP implementation. Key implications include:

- **Direct engagement through the Baale:** All consultations, compensations, and livelihood restoration activities should be routed through the Baale to ensure transparency, legitimacy, and local acceptance.
- **Need for institutional strengthening:** In the absence of organised community groups, project implementation partners may consider supporting the formation of cooperative or livelihood-based groups to enhance participation and project ownership.
- **Minimal cultural constraints:** The absence of land-related taboos, festivals, or prohibitions facilitates smooth project scheduling and construction without cultural disruptions.
- **Inclusive participation:** As community cohesion revolves around traditional leadership, it is essential that women, youth, and vulnerable persons are deliberately included in consultations and livelihood restoration planning to avoid marginalization under the predominantly patriarchal system.

### 4.5 Community Infrastructure and Social Services

#### 4.5.1 Overview

The assessment of community infrastructure and social services within the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project area reveals significant infrastructural deficits typical of semi-rural communities in Oyo State. Basic amenities such as roads, markets, healthcare, and drainage facilities are limited or in poor condition, posing challenges to mobility, economic activities, and general well-being.

The absence of critical public utilities and reliable social services has historically constrained the community's productivity and access to opportunities. However, the development of the AIH is expected to catalyse positive transformation by stimulating infrastructure development and improving access to social amenities.

#### 4.5.2 Road Network and Accessibility

The road infrastructure within the Ijaiye AIH catchment area is largely unpaved, narrow, and poorly drained, resulting in difficult access, especially during the rainy season. Field observations and stakeholder consultations confirmed that many sections of the access roads become muddy, slippery, and partially impassable due to inadequate drainage and a lack of maintenance.

During the dry season, vehicular movement improves but remains limited to small cars, motorcycles, and light trucks. The poor condition of internal and connecting roads directly affects the transportation of goods and produce to the nearest urban centres, increasing travel time and logistics costs for farmers and traders.

Accessibility challenges intensify during peak rainfall, with some areas experiencing temporary isolation or restricted mobility. The construction of access and internal roads under the AIH project will therefore significantly improve connectivity, ease of movement, and linkages between the community and regional markets.

### **4.5.3 Transportation and Communication Services**

Transportation within the community is predominantly informal, relying on motorcycles (Okada), tricycles, and small vehicles for both passenger and goods movement. Despite the poor road network, movement between households, farms, and nearby towns such as Akinyele, Moniya, and Ibadan city centre remains relatively easy due to proximity and the adaptive transport culture of local residents.

However, the absence of organized public transport services and the poor condition of feeder roads limit large-scale logistics and commercial operations.

Communication services are generally available through major mobile network providers, with moderate signal strength across most parts of the community. Internet connectivity remains inconsistent and mostly dependent on mobile data subscriptions. The introduction of industrial infrastructure under the AIH project is anticipated to improve telecommunication and digital access through private and public sector investments.

### **4.5.4 Water Supply and Sanitation**

There are no centralized water supply systems within the Ijaiye AIH area. Residents rely mainly on hand-dug wells, boreholes, and rainwater collection for domestic use. Some wells become contaminated during the rainy season due to poor drainage and surface runoff.

Sanitation infrastructure is also underdeveloped, with the majority of households using pit latrines or open defecation in nearby bush areas. This situation raises potential public health risks, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall when waste can contaminate surface water sources.

The proposed industrial hub presents an opportunity for improved water and sanitation systems, including boreholes, drainage channels, and waste management structures to support both community and industrial activities.

### **4.5.5 Electricity and Energy Access**

Electricity supply to the Ijaiye community is intermittent and unreliable, with frequent outages and voltage fluctuations. Many households depend on small generators and lamps for lighting and power. The absence of stable electricity limits small-scale processing, cold storage, and evening economic activities.

The Ijaiye AIH project is expected to incorporate renewable energy systems, such as solar-powered street lighting and off-grid energy solutions, which will improve safety, enhance productivity, and stimulate local business growth.

#### **4.5.6 Market and Economic Infrastructure**

The existing community market structure is informal and scattered, with traders displaying goods in open spaces or along roadside areas without designated stalls. The lack of organised market facilities and storage infrastructure limits product preservation and increases post-harvest losses for perishable goods.

The proposed AIH will introduce structured market facilities, aggregation centres, and storage units that will enhance trade efficiency and provide a central hub for agricultural processing, input supply, and distribution. This will not only formalize trade but also create employment and value chain opportunities for residents.

#### **4.5.7 Seasonal Accessibility and Maintenance Challenges**

During the rainy season, road conditions deteriorate significantly, and movement becomes slow and difficult due to waterlogging and erosion. Residents reported that vehicles often get stuck in muddy sections, discouraging traders from transporting produce. In contrast, the dry season offers improved access, albeit with dusty and uneven road surfaces.

Public utilities and infrastructure were present receive little or no maintenance, largely due to limited government presence and resource constraints. Community members occasionally engage in self-help initiatives, such as clearing blocked paths or repairing small bridges, but these efforts are insufficient for lasting improvement.

#### **4.5.8 Project Implications**

The development of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub is anticipated to significantly improve the community's infrastructural landscape. Through integrated road construction, drainage systems, renewable energy installations, and improved water and sanitation services, the project will enhance the quality of life and promote sustainable livelihoods.

The initial design of the project considered alignment options that could have interacted with existing community access routes; however, the final design has been revised to ensure that the proposed road network does not obstruct or restrict access routes used by the surrounding community. Similarly, the project is not expected to adversely affect access to local markets,

as the infrastructure layout has been planned to maintain connectivity and continuity of movement within and around the project area.

Nonetheless, careful planning will be maintained during construction to avoid temporary disruptions, manage traffic flow, and ensure that access is preserved throughout implementation. Local labour participation in these works will provide short-term income and skill acquisition opportunities, complementing long-term infrastructural and economic benefits.

#### **4.6 Summary of Socio-Economic Findings and Data Analysis**

The socio-economic assessment of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) catchment area was based on a comprehensive socio-economic survey and 100% enumeration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and land users within the defined project footprint, supplemented by consultations with peripheral community members and stakeholders. This approach ensured that all individuals directly interacting with the project land were identified and documented for planning purposes.

The project area and its surrounding catchment are predominantly rural, characterized by a low-income, agriculture-dependent population. Demographic analysis indicates a community structure that is largely male-dominated, with a significant proportion of elderly residents. Households typically consist of 4–6 members, and the population exhibits relatively low educational attainment, with most respondents having primary-level education. The social structure is stable and organized around traditional leadership headed by the Baale, with limited presence of formal community-based organizations.

Economically, the assessment confirms that multiple livelihood activities are actively practiced within the project footprint and its environs, with farming being the dominant occupation (approximately 92%). Other activities include small-scale trading, crop cultivation, and limited ancillary livelihoods. These activities are largely informal and seasonal in nature, with income levels fluctuating due to dependence on agricultural cycles, limited access to structured markets, and post-harvest constraints. Identified livelihood challenges include low and unstable income (64%) and inadequate market access (36%), which constrain economic productivity and growth.

From a land tenure perspective, the project site is government-owned, and land users within the footprint largely operate under informal or customary arrangements without formal titles or documented ownership disputes. These users can be broadly categorized into: (i) farmers actively cultivating within the footprint, (ii) occasional or seasonal users (including grazing or intermittent agricultural use), and (iii) adjacent/peripheral users whose activities extend near but not within the core project boundary. This classification is important for eligibility determination and subsequent livelihood restoration planning.

In terms of spatial delineation, the project footprint refers to the defined land area directly required for AIH infrastructure development, while the surrounding peripheral area comprises communities and users whose activities are not directly displaced but may experience indirect

socio-economic linkages. The socio-economic baseline therefore captures both directly affected PAPs within the footprint and the broader catchment population to inform inclusive planning.

The community demonstrates a high level of awareness regarding the designation of the land for the AIH project, indicating general acceptance of the intervention. The initial design considerations for infrastructure, particularly road alignments, have been revised to ensure that existing access routes and local market access points are not obstructed or adversely affected, thereby minimizing disruption to ongoing economic activities and maintaining continuity of livelihoods during and after project implementation.

Infrastructure within the area remains underdeveloped, with poor road networks, inadequate drainage systems, and limited access to reliable utilities. These constraints have historically limited market integration and economic expansion. The AIH project is therefore expected to improve infrastructural access, strengthen market connectivity, and enhance overall socio-economic conditions.

Overall, the socio-economic findings highlight a rural, agriculture-based community with clearly identifiable land users, defined livelihood patterns, and varying degrees of dependence on the project area. The baseline data confirms the presence of economically active individuals within the footprint, underscores the distinction between directly affected users and peripheral populations, and provides the necessary foundation for identifying eligible PAPs and designing appropriate livelihood restoration and compensation measures under the RAP/LRDP framework.

Moreso, on final analysis, the AIH project—based on the socio-economic data—transforms the physical requirement of land acquisition into a human-centred development approach that addresses social and livelihood impacts while aligning with AfDB’s commitment to poverty reduction and inclusive growth. This RAP document has been prepared in accordance with African Development Bank (AfDB) standards, drawing on the Summary of Socio-Economic Findings and Data Analysis as the foundational evidence base. It ensures that involuntary displacement is properly mitigated through structured planning, such that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not left worse off, in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

Accordingly, the RAP framework emphasizes key principles including fair and transparent compensation, livelihood restoration, vulnerability support, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and continuous monitoring and evaluation. These measures collectively ensure that affected households are adequately supported, their livelihoods are sustained or improved, and the project contributes to sustainable, equitable, and socially responsible development outcomes.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

**5.**

## PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

### 5. Project Impacts and Affected Persons

**T**his chapter presents the assessment of potential social and economic impacts associated with the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Project. The analysis is based on findings from household socio-economic surveys, stakeholder consultations, and field observations conducted within the defined 300-hectare project footprint and its immediate periphery.

In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), the assessment recognises that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) include all individuals who experience loss of assets, access to assets, or livelihood sources, regardless of land ownership status. Accordingly, the identification of PAPs in this project includes formal, informal, seasonal, and customary land users operating within the project footprint.

The analysis identifies project activities likely to affect individuals, households, and community assets, highlighting both positive and adverse impacts, and outlines mitigation measures designed to minimise negative effects and support livelihood restoration

#### 5.1 Screening of Project Activities for Potential Impacts

The Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Project comprises several major components, including site clearing and grading, construction of access and internal roads, installation of drainage and utility infrastructure, and the establishment of agro-processing and storage facilities. These activities were systematically screened to identify potential social and economic impacts, particularly those relating to land use, access restrictions, and livelihood disruption.

The project is being implemented on land formally acquired and gazetted by the Oyo State Government for agricultural and industrial development under the coordination of the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA).

Field assessments confirmed that while no permanent residential structures are located within the core project footprint, the land is actively used by individuals and groups for economic purposes including farming, grazing, and other informal livelihood activities.

These users include:

- Informal farmers cultivating within the footprint
- Seasonal users (e.g., dry season farmers and periodic cultivators)
- Grazers utilizing portions of the land intermittently
- Informal occupants/squatters engaged in livelihood activities
- Peripheral users whose activities occur adjacent to the project boundary

. Approximately 20% of respondents reported direct engagement in small-scale farming or related livelihood activities within portions of the project footprint.

Based on this, the screening confirms that while no physical displacement of residential structures will occur, the project will result in economic displacement due to loss of access to land and livelihood sources within the footprint.

The initial infrastructure design considered alignments that could have intersected existing community access routes. However, the final design has been revised to ensure that existing access routes and nearby market access points are not obstructed, thereby minimizing disruption to mobility and economic activity.

Based on consultation with the stakeholders, to address these identified impacts, the Government of Oyo State, through the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, will be implementing targeted measures to address economic displacement through livelihood restoration, compensation where applicable, and provision of alternative access to land resources for eligible PAPs.

In line with national resettlement regulations and international safeguard requirements, the Government is also developing a transparent land reallocation framework to ensure that all eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are provided with alternative land within the designated buffer zones (approximately 50Ha) to support the sustainability of their livelihoods. Such reallocation will be accompanied by appropriate legal documentation, including official allocation certificates to guarantee secure tenure and promote sustainable land use. Through these interventions, the Government reaffirms its commitment to equitable treatment of PAPs, livelihood restoration, and long-term community resilience within the Ijaiye AIH project area.

**Table 5.1: Summary of Potential Project Impacts**

Potential Project Activities	Potential Impact Identified	Level of Impact	Remarks
Site clearing and grading	Temporary access restriction	Low	To be managed through early notification and community coordination.
Road construction and drainage work	Temporary disruption of access routes, noise, dust	Low	Temporary and manageable with mitigation.
Development of agro-processing and storage facilities	Employment generation and improved trade	Positive	Long-term socioeconomic benefits.
Land occupation within footprint	Loss of access to farmland, grazing areas, and livelihood sources	Moderate	Affects informal users, squatters, and seasonal farmers
Community engagement and resettlement support	Enhanced livelihood opportunities	Positive	To be strengthened through OYSADA-led programs

## 5.2 Summary of Survey Findings

Socio-economic survey findings conducted within the Ijaiye AIH project footprint confirm the presence of individuals actively utilizing the land for economic purposes. These include farming, grazing, and other informal livelihood activities, as identified in Chapter 4.

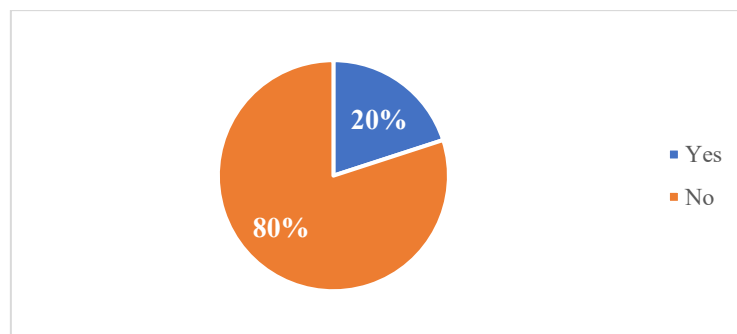
Contrary to earlier interpretations, the assessment confirms that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) exist within the project footprint, comprising individuals whose livelihoods or access to land will be affected by project implementation.

The PAPs identified can be broadly categorized as follows:

- **Category 1: Direct Livelihood Users (Farmers and Cultivators)** – Individuals engaged in crop production within the footprint
- **Category 2: Seasonal Users** – Individuals who utilize the land periodically (e.g., dry season farming, grazing cycles)
- **Category 3: Informal Occupants/Squatters** – Individuals residing temporarily or using the land without formal tenure but deriving livelihood benefits
- **Category 4: Peripheral Users** – Individuals whose activities occur near the boundary but may experience indirect or temporary impacts

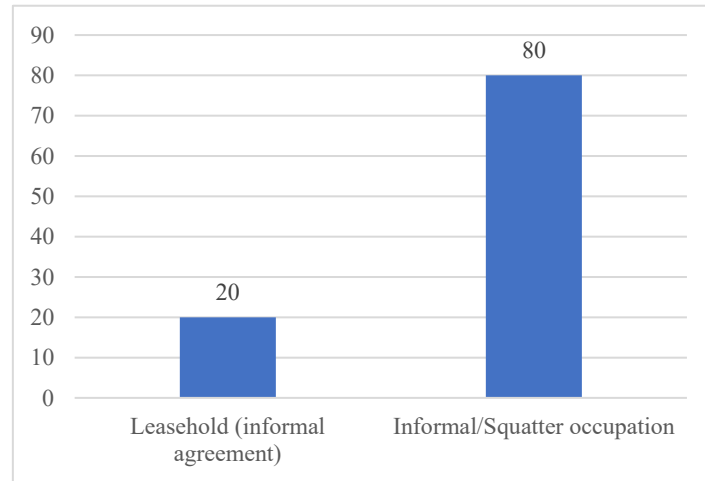
The assessment also considered temporal (seasonal) land use patterns within the project footprint. Findings indicate that land use is not continuous throughout the year but varies according to agricultural cycles. Some users engage in dry season farming, while others utilize portions of the land intermittently for cultivation and grazing during specific periods. These seasonal and cyclical activities confirm that land use within the footprint is dynamic, with certain PAPs accessing the land during particular times of the year. Consequently, these temporal patterns were taken into account in identifying Project Affected Persons (PAPs), as interruption of such cycles may result in economic displacement, even where land use is not permanent.

Survey results indicate that while a portion of respondents (approximately 80%) are located outside the direct footprint or will not experience direct impact, the remaining 20% constitute PAPs due to partial or direct economic impacts, including loss of farmland, restricted access, or disruption of livelihood activities.



**Figure 5.1a: Respondents Affected by the Project**

Land tenure analysis confirms that 80% of land users operate under informal arrangements without formal documentation, while a smaller proportion of 20% have informal leasehold or customary agreements. Regardless of tenure status, all individuals experiencing impact within the footprint are recognised as PAPs in accordance with OS5.



**Figure 5.1b: Chart showing the type of landholding/acquisition of respondent.**

Stakeholder consultations further revealed that the community is aware of the government ownership of the land and has expressed general support for the project. The Government of Oyo State, through OYSADA, has commenced processes for identification, registration, and documentation of PAPs to ensure transparency and eligibility determination for livelihood support and compensation measures.

Overall, the survey findings confirm that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) exist within the Ijaiye AIH project footprint, comprising individuals engaged in farming, grazing, seasonal land use, and other informal livelihood activities. While no physical displacement of residential structures is anticipated, the project will result in economic displacement arising from loss of access to land and temporary or permanent disruption of livelihood activities within the footprint. All identified PAPs, including informal users, squatters, and seasonal users, have been duly recognized and will be subject to appropriate eligibility determination, documentation, and support measures. The Government of Oyo State, through OYSADA, remains committed to ensuring transparent identification, equitable treatment, and the implementation of livelihood restoration and compensation measures in line with applicable national regulations and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

### 5.3 Potential Indirect or Temporary Impacts

In addition to direct economic displacement, the project is expected to generate temporary and indirect impacts, particularly during the construction phase. These include:

- Temporary restriction of access routes within and around the project footprint
- Interruption of farming cycles due to land clearing and construction activities
- Temporary reduction in access to grazing areas

- Localised dust, noise, and traffic congestion
- Disruption of informal economic activities within active construction zones

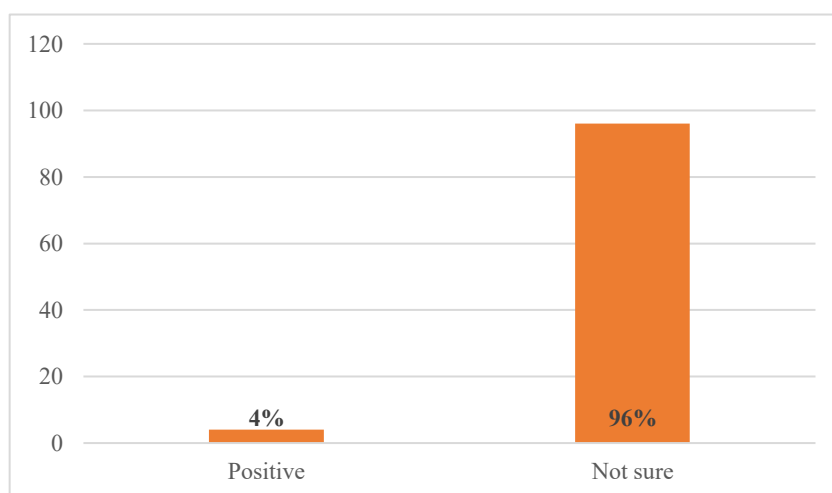
These impacts are site-specific, temporary, and reversible, but may affect PAPs whose livelihoods depend on continuous land access.

**Furthermore**, the Government of Oyo State, through the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA), affirms its commitment not to overlook any temporary or indirect impacts arising within or beyond the project footprint, in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). The Government recognises that both temporary and permanent loss of land or livelihood sources must be treated with equal seriousness to prevent impoverishment of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

The RAP survey has already identified and assessed these potential indirect and temporary impacts through a detailed socio-economic study of the project’s area of influence. Accordingly, the AfDB-compliant RAP for the Ijaiye AIH project will address not only direct land acquisition but also secondary effects such as temporary loss of access, disruption of income-generating activities, and reduced access to assets. These impacts, which may arise during construction or site preparation phases, will be appropriately mitigated through targeted measures to ensure that PAPs are not adversely affected or pushed into economic vulnerability.

These considerations reinforce the commitment to proactive impact management, ensuring that all categories of PAPs are adequately safeguarded in accordance with the principles and requirements outlined in Section 5.2 and the broader RAP framework.

Findings from the socio-economic survey show that community perception of these potential impacts is generally neutral to positive. As presented below, 96% of respondents indicated uncertainty about experiencing any negative effects, while 4% anticipated that the project would have a positive influence on their households.



**Figure 5.2: Chart showing the overall perception of respondents regarding project impact.**

These findings suggest that the majority of respondents do not foresee any significant adverse impacts from project construction activities. Instead, they expressed optimism that the project would enhance road connectivity, improve access to markets, and stimulate local trade and employment opportunities upon completion.

Overall, the potential indirect or temporary impacts are expected to be minimal, site-specific, and reversible. They can be effectively mitigated through standard environmental and social management measures, such as dust suppression, noise control, signage for temporary diversions, and ongoing community engagement throughout the construction phase.

#### **5.4 Preventive and Mitigation Measures**

Based on the observations from socio-economic surveys, field assessments, and stakeholder consultations, several preventive and mitigation measures have been identified to minimise potential social, economic, and environmental disruptions during the construction and operational phases of the Ijaiye AIH project. These recommended measures are designed to align with national resettlement policies and international safeguard standards, ensuring that community concerns are effectively addressed while promoting equitable and sustainable development outcomes.

##### **Recommended Preventive and Mitigation Measures:**

- 1. Advance Notification and Communication:** Ensure timely dissemination of construction schedules, site access restrictions, and other relevant project information to community members through the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) and the Baale. This will foster transparency, minimise confusion, and reduce the likelihood of grievances or misunderstandings.
- 2. Stakeholder Engagement and Participation:** Maintain continuous and inclusive stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation. Regular dialogue with traditional leaders, affected persons, and community representatives will strengthen cooperation, support grievance resolution, and promote community ownership of the project.
- 3. Dust, Noise, and Environmental Control:** Implement standard environmental management practices such as regular water sprinkling to control dust, installation of noise barriers, enforcement of regulated working hours near residential areas, and safe waste disposal to minimise construction-related disturbances.
- 4. Traffic and Access Management:** Develop and implement a traffic management plan to ensure safe and efficient movement around construction zones. This should include clear signage, alternative access routes, and designated pedestrian crossings to minimise disruption to transportation and daily community activities.
- 5. Compensation for Economic Losses:** Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who experience loss of income, crops, business activities, or access to livelihood resources as a result of the project will be entitled to fair and prompt compensation in accordance

with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and applicable national guidelines. Compensation will not be limited to physical assets alone but will also cover economic disruptions to ensure that affected individuals are not financially disadvantaged due to project activities. The objective is to restore, and where possible improve, the income-earning capacity of PAPs.

6. **Valuation at Replacement Cost:** All compensation for lost assets, including land, structures, crops, and other improvements, shall be determined based on the principle of full replacement cost. This means that valuation will reflect the current market value of equivalent assets without deductions for depreciation, transaction costs, or salvage value. The replacement cost approach ensures that PAPs are able to restore their assets to a condition equivalent to or better than pre-project status without incurring financial loss.
7. **Income Loss Allowance:** In addition to compensation for physical assets, PAPs will be provided with income loss allowances to address disruptions to business activities, farming cycles, and other sources of livelihood. This includes compensation for lost profits, seasonal income variations, and temporary cessation of economic activities caused by project implementation. The allowance will be calculated to reflect the duration and extent of the disruption, ensuring that affected persons maintain their income levels during the transition period.
8. **Transitional Support Measures:** Transitional support measures will be provided to PAPs who are temporarily affected by construction activities, relocation, or restricted access to livelihood resources. Such support may include relocation assistance, moving allowances, temporary subsistence support, and assistance for vulnerable groups. These measures are designed to bridge the gap between displacement and full livelihood restoration, ensuring that PAPs can sustain their living standards during the interim period.
9. **Livelihood Restoration and Development Plan (LRDP):** The LRDP will ensure that all identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are properly registered and provided with appropriate livelihood restoration support to sustain or improve their living standards. The plan will include targeted interventions such as agricultural input assistance, farm mechanisation support, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities within the project (particularly during construction), vocational training, and facilitation of access to alternative legally allocated farmland or suitable livelihood spaces where necessary. Furthermore, the LRDP will address economic displacement through structured and context-specific measures, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. These livelihood restoration programmes will be tailored to local livelihood patterns, such as farming and related activities, and are essential to ensuring sustainable project outcomes and long-term livelihood resilience.
10. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** Establish a transparent, accessible, and community-based grievance redress mechanism to enable affected persons to report

concerns. The GRM should provide fair, timely, and well-documented resolutions, coordinated through OYSADA with oversight from community representatives.

11. **Monitoring and Feedback Mechanism:** Form a community-based monitoring team in collaboration with OYSADA to oversee the implementation of mitigation measures, ensure compliance with safeguard standards, and provide continuous feedback to project management.

When effectively implemented, these measures will prevent or minimise potential adverse effects, enhance community trust, and ensure that the Ijaiye AIH project delivers equitable and sustainable benefits to all stakeholders.

**In conclusion**, the preventive and mitigation measures outlined are designed to ensure that adverse social, economic, and environmental impacts associated with the Ijaiye AIH project are effectively managed in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and relevant national standards. Through fair compensation at replacement cost, adequate income loss allowances, transitional support, and comprehensive livelihood restoration interventions, the project aims to safeguard the well-being of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Collectively, these measures will ensure that PAPs are not left worse off, while promoting sustainable livelihood outcomes, minimizing disruptions, and enhancing community resilience throughout the project lifecycle

## 5.5 Summary of Impact Assessment

The overall project impact assessment indicates that while the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub will generate significant positive socio-economic benefits, including improved livelihoods, increased employment, and enhanced infrastructure, it will also result in economic displacement affecting a defined group of PAPs within the project footprint.

No physical displacement the presence of farming, grazing, and informal livelihood activities within the footprint confirms that land use will be altered, resulting in loss of access to economic resources for certain users.

All PAPs identified have been classified based on the nature and degree of impact, and appropriate mitigation measures—including compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration—will be implemented in accordance with AfDB OS5 requirements.

Overall, the project is assessed to have moderate social risks due to economic displacement, but high positive developmental benefits in the long term, particularly in terms of infrastructure development, employment generation, and improved market access. The project remains aligned with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and relevant international resettlement standards.

## CHAPTER SIX

*6.*

## ELIGIBILITY, CUT-OFF DATE, AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 Census and Verification Process

**A**s part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) preparation for the Ijaiye AIH, a comprehensive socio-economic census and asset verification exercise was conducted covering the defined project footprint of approximately 300 hectares and its immediate. The census was designed as a complete enumeration of all identifiable land users and livelihood actors within the project footprint, in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements.

The census methodology combined field surveys, household interviews, participatory stakeholder consultations, and verification with community leadership. The exercise was jointly facilitated by the Consultant, SAPZ PIU and Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA).

Enumeration focused specifically on:

- Individuals engaged in farming activities within the footprint
- Informal land users and seasonal cultivators
- Grazers and other livelihood-dependent users
- Informal occupants/squatters utilizing portions of the land

A total of twenty-five (25) individuals and households were identified and enumerated within the project footprint and its immediate area of influence. This represents a full coverage of all known land users at the time of the census, as validated through community consultation and verification with the Baale and local stakeholders.

The census captured detailed demographic, livelihood, and vulnerability data to support identification of PAPs and to inform eligibility and entitlement frameworks. Information was further validated through field observation, photographic documentation, and community-level confirmation to ensure accuracy and completeness.

### 6.2 Cut-Off Date Declaration

In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), a cut-off date was formally established to define eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration support, and to prevent opportunistic occupation or speculative claims or encroachment following the completion of the census and asset verification exercise.

For the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project, the official cut-off date was declared as **14th October 2025**, marking the last day of the socio-economic census and field verification exercise conducted within the project footprint. This date marks the point at which the enumeration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), assets, and livelihood activities was concluded, and it serves as the reference date for determining eligibility under the RAP.

The cut-off date was formally communicated and publicly disclosed to all relevant stakeholders during community sensitisation and consultation meetings facilitated by the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) in collaboration with the traditional leadership, including the Baale of the community. Additional awareness was further reinforced through verbal announcements, stakeholder engagements and community-level information dissemination to ensure that all land users within and around the project area were adequately informed.

In accordance with OS5 requirements, only individuals, households, or groups who were identified, enumerated and verified as of or before the cut-off date are eligible for consideration for compensation(in-kind) and livelihood restoration support under the RAP. This includes formal and informal land users, seasonal cultivators, and any persons whose livelihoods are dependent on access to land within the project footprint.

Any persons who occupy, commence new activities, or establish claims to land within the project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or assistance under this RAP. This provision is intended to safeguard the integrity of the resettlement process and ensure that project-affected entitlements are limited to those who were demonstrably present and engaged in livelihood activities prior to the cut-off date.

The establishment and enforcement of the cut-off date ensure transparency, equity, and consistency in the application of eligibility criteria, while aligning the RAP implementation with AfDB OS5 principles of avoiding influx, preventing opportunistic claims, and maintaining fairness in the treatment of Project Affected Persons.

### 6.3 Statement Confirming Absence of Identified PAPs

Field verification, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations conducted for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) confirm that no physical displacement of residential structures or relocation of households will occur as a result of the project.

However, the assessment identifies the presence of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the project footprint, comprising individuals engaged in farming, grazing, and other informal livelihood activities. These PAPs are affected primarily through economic displacement, including temporary or permanent loss of access to land and associated livelihood resources.

The majority of respondents (80%) reported no adverse impacts on their land, livelihoods, or activities arising from project implementation. However, a small group (20%) of leaseholders indicated that their farming activities could be temporarily restricted within portions of the government-owned land designated for the AIH.

**Table 6.1 – Summary of Identified PAP(s)**

Category of Affected Persons	Percentage (%)	Remarks
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Non-affected residents/users	80	Fully aware of and supportive of the project but not directly impacted by project footprint.
Informal users/leaseholders (potentially affected)	20	Eligible for livelihood restoration and transitional support due to economic displacement

Accordingly, while the RAP confirms that no physical displacement will occur, it acknowledges the presence of a economically affected persons who will be supported through livelihood restoration and transitional assistance.

The Government of Oyo State, through the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA), is committed to ensuring that all PAPs are appropriately supported through in-kind compensation, transitional assistance and livelihood restoration measures to mitigate economic impacts arising from the project.

#### 6.4 Preventive Land Use and Encroachment Measures

To ensure the long-term protection of government-acquired land and prevent future encroachment or unauthorized use within the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project area, several preventive measures have been established. These actions will be coordinated by the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, and local traditional authorities.

1. **Boundary Demarcation and Fencing:** The AIH project site will be clearly delineated through the installation of permanent boundary beacons and perimeter fencing to mark government property and discourage unauthorised occupation or expansion into the project area.
2. **Formal Land Allocation and Legal Documentation:** All Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) will be formally registered through OYSADA and the Ministry of Lands to ensure proper documentation, relocation assistance, and, where applicable, allocation of alternative farmland. Any future land allocations within or around the AIH will be conducted transparently and supported by legal documentation to guarantee tenure security.
3. **Community Awareness and Sensitization:** OYSADA will continue to conduct awareness campaigns and sensitization programmes through the Baale and other community structures to educate residents on the official land ownership status, project boundaries, and penalties for unauthorised land use.
4. **Monitoring, Enforcement, and Grievance Reporting:** A system for regular field monitoring will be established to promptly detect and address any emerging encroachments. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will enable community members and PAPs to report land-related disputes or encroachment concerns through designated community representatives and project liaison officers.

These measures are consistent with AfDB’s principles of sustainable land management, good governance, and social inclusion, ensuring that the AIH project area remains secure for its intended agro-industrial development and community benefits.

## 6.5 Entitlement Framework and Eligibility Criteria

In line with the African Development Bank’s Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), a contingency entitlement framework has been developed to guide compensation and livelihood restoration in the event that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are identified during implementation. Although the RAP concludes that no physical displacement is anticipated, this framework provides a structured approach to address potential economic displacement, including impacts on informal and seasonal users.

Eligibility for entitlements shall be determined based on verified impacts arising from project activities, including loss of assets, access restrictions, or livelihood disruption. All affected persons, whether formal or informal land users, shall be eligible for assistance provided their losses are directly linked to the project.

Particular attention shall be given to vulnerable groups, including but not limited to women-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, low-income households, and individuals with limited access to livelihood resources. Such groups shall receive additional support measures to ensure that they are not disproportionately affected and are able to restore or improve their pre-project living conditions.

**Table 6.2 - Entitlement Matrix (Contingency Framework)**

<b>Category of PAPs</b>	<b>Type of Loss/Impact</b>	<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	<b>Entitlement/Compensation</b>	<b>Vulnerable Group Consideration</b>
Land users (formal/informal)	Temporary or permanent loss of access to land	Verified use of land within project footprint	In-kind compensation through alternative land of equivalent value/quality	Priority allocation of replacement land; assistance in land preparation
Farmers (including seasonal users)	Loss of crops or agricultural livelihood	Evidence of cultivation at time of impact or prior seasonal use	Livelihood restoration support	Additional livelihood assistance, inputs, and extension support

Traders / informal business operators	Loss of income due to restricted access	Verified economic activity within affected area	Transitional financial assistance and/or livelihood restoration support	Enhanced support for women/youth entrepreneur
Grazers / herders	Loss of grazing access or routes	Demonstrated use of grazing corridors/routes	Provision of alternative grazing routes or access points + consultation-based mitigation	Priority inclusion in route reallocation planning
Vulnerable households	Disproportionate impact due to socio-economic status	Identified through socio-economic survey and vulnerability criteria	Additional assistance including priority in compensation, livelihood programs, and social support	Tailored support packages (training, inputs, access facilitation, monitoring)

### Notes on Implementation

- All entitlements shall be:
  - Verified through field assessments and socio-economic surveys
  - Reviewed and approved by the implementing agency
  - Documented and recorded for transparency and audit purposes
- Compensation shall prioritize:
  - In-kind replacement where feasible (especially land-based losses)
  - Compensation at full replacement value where in-kind is not possible
  - Livelihood restoration measures to ensure income recovery
- Vulnerable PAPs shall be:
  - Identified early through disaggregated data
  - Provided with additional assistance measures
  - Monitored throughout implementation to ensure outcomes are equitable

## 6.6 Disclosure and Communication Arrangements

In compliance with the AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and the safeguard disclosure requirements of the World Bank and FMARD, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) will be implemented through a transparent, inclusive, and participatory disclosure and communication process. This is to ensure that all stakeholders, particularly Project Affected Persons (PAPs), are adequately informed of their rights, entitlements, and responsibilities throughout the RAP implementation cycle.

Key RAP information to be disclosed includes:

- Results of the socio-economic census and PAP identification
- Eligibility criteria and entitlement framework
- Cut-off date and its implications
- Livelihood restoration and support measures
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) procedures

This information will be communicated using multiple, locally appropriate channels to ensure accessibility and understanding across all stakeholder groups, including vulnerable and non-literate populations.

All relevant information on eligibility criteria, the cut-off date, and livelihood restoration

Key disclosure and communication measures include:

1. **Community Meetings and Consultations:** Regular community sensitisation meetings will be organised by OYSADA in collaboration with the Baale and local leaders to present RAP findings, entitlement frameworks, and implementation timelines.
2. **Public Notices and Information Display:** RAP summaries, cut-off date declarations, and entitlement information will be posted at strategic locations, including Ijaiye community centres, OYSADA offices, local government secretariats, and project information boards.
3. **Distribution of RAP Summaries:** Simplified RAP leaflets will be produced in English and Yoruba to enhance accessibility and ensure that information is understood across all literacy levels.
4. **Targeted Awareness for PAPs Campaigns:** Specific engagement will be conducted with identified PAPs, including informal users and seasonal land users, to ensure clarity on eligibility, livelihood restoration measures, and available support.
5. **Continuous Stakeholder Engagement and GRM:** OYSADA will maintain open communication channels, through community liaison officers and a functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to provide updates, receive feedback, and resolve concerns in a timely and transparent manner.

All communication and disclosure processes will be culturally appropriate, inclusive, and continuous ensuring that both affected and non-affected stakeholders remain informed throughout the RAP implementation cycle.

In summary, the project will not result in physical displacement of households or structures; however, it will give rise to economic displacement affecting identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the defined project footprint. These PAPs include informal users, seasonal land users, and other livelihood-dependent individuals whose activities fall within the project impact zone. The assessment confirms that, irrespective of land ownership status, such users are eligible for consideration under the RAP in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). Accordingly, the disclosure and communication framework are designed to ensure that all PAPs are fully informed of their rights, eligibility, and available livelihood restoration measures, consistent with OS5 principles of transparency, participation, and equitable treatment.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

**7.**

## LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PLAN (LRECSP).

### 7.1 Objectives (Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement)

**I**n alignment with the African Development Bank’s Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement and the broader objectives of the Oyo State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme, the Livelihood Enhancement and Community Support Plan (LECSP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is designed to address both livelihood restoration and livelihood enhancement.

Findings from the socio-economic assessment (Chapter 4), impact analysis (Chapter 5), and census and verification process (Chapter 6) confirm that while no physical displacement occurs, there is economic displacement of respondents, primarily informal land users whose farming activities and access to land within the 300Ha project footprint may be restricted or disrupted. In line with OS5 requirements, this plan therefore prioritises:

- Restoration of livelihoods for economically affected persons (PAPs), ensuring that no individual is worse off as a result of the project; and
- Enhancement of livelihoods for both affected persons and the wider community, leveraging the economic opportunities created by the AIH.

The core objectives of the LECSP are to:

1. **Restore livelihoods of economically affected persons (PAPs):** Provide targeted support to identified PAPs (including informal users, seasonal users, and leaseholders) to restore income levels and access to productive resources affected by project activities.
2. **Provide transitional support during impact periods:** Ensure that PAPs experiencing temporary loss of access to land or income receive appropriate short-term assistance to stabilise their livelihoods.
3. **Strengthen income-generating opportunities:** Support informal land users, farmers, and traders, through agricultural inputs, skills development and access to alternative or improved livelihood options.
4. **Promote local participation in agro-industrial value chain:** Facilitate integration of local communities into AIH-related activities, including processing, logistics, storage, and market systems.
5. **Facilitate employment and entrepreneurship development:** Create opportunities for local employment during construction and operation phases, and support small business development linked to the project.
6. **Build capacity for sustainable livelihoods:** Deliver training in agribusiness, cooperative development, financial literacy, and value addition to enhance long-term economic resilience.

7. **Promote inclusion of vulnerable groups:** Ensure targeted support for elderly persons, women-headed households, and other vulnerable groups identified in the socio-economic survey.
8. **Enhance access to markets and infrastructure:** Leverage project investments to improve market linkages, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase income stability.
9. **Monitor livelihood restoration outcomes:** Establish a monitoring framework to track whether affected persons have successfully restored or improved their pre-project livelihood levels, in line with OS5 performance requirements.

**In summary,** these objectives reflect the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) commitment to ensuring that project benefits are equitably shared, promote inclusive rural economic growth, and leave affected communities better off than before project implementation. Where economic displacement occurs, the Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement objectives are designed to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have their income streams and livelihoods restored to at least pre-project levels, or improved. This includes the provision of alternative income-generating opportunities, enhancement of living standards, and the promotion of sustainable economic outcomes, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. Accordingly, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) serves as a key instrument in preventing impoverishment and ensuring that the project is implemented in line with AfDB environmental and social safeguard policies.

### **7.1.1 Transitional Support Fund Allocation and Disbursement Framework**

In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements, a total sum of **₦4,775,000** (*see Table 12.3 below for detailed breakdown on fund disbursement*) has been proposed as transitional support to mitigate temporary livelihood disruptions and ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not adversely affected during the transition period.

This fund provides short-term assistance to PAPs whose access to land and income sources may be temporarily restricted during project implementation. The allocation covers temporary livelihood support, labour assistance for vulnerable PAPs, and input bridging support to sustain agricultural activities.

The distribution of this fund is structured to ensure fairness, inclusiveness, and responsiveness to varying levels of vulnerability among the 25 identified PAPs.

To ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with AfDB requirements:

- All payments will be made in the presence of community representatives and relevant stakeholders;
- Disbursement will be documented through a signed payment register, including beneficiary acknowledgment (signature or thumbprint);
- A clear audit trail will be maintained, including payment records and monitoring documentation.

Detailed beneficiary-level disbursement records, including signed acknowledgment of payments by all 25 PAPs, will be provided in *Annex 3.3* by SPIU/OYSADA to ensure transparency, accountability, and full compliance with AfDB requirements.

The Oyo State Government, through OYSADA, remains committed to ensuring that all eligible PAPs receive their entitlements in a transparent, equitable, and verifiable manner, in line with AfDB safeguard standards.

## 7.2 Community Support Initiatives (Training, Skills Development, Awareness)

In line with the socio-economic survey findings where 56% of respondents requested agricultural inputs, 24% sought job opportunities, and 12% requested vocational training, the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) will implement structured livelihood restoration and community support initiatives. Consistent with AfDB OS5, these interventions are designed to:

- Restore livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) affected by restricted access to land and economic activities; and
- Enhance economic opportunities for the wider community, including youth, women, and vulnerable groups.

Accordingly, livelihood restoration measures will be prioritised for identified PAPs within the 300Ha project footprint;

**Table 7.1: Community Support and Livelihood Restoration Initiative**

Focus Area	Description	Responsible Institutions	Expected Outcome
<b>Agricultural Input Support</b>	Provision of improved seeds, fertilizers, farm tools, and technical support to enhance productivity for affected farmers.	OYSADA, Ministry of Agriculture	Increased crop yield, reduced production costs, and improved income stability.
<b>Vocational and Skills Development</b>	Training in agribusiness management, post-harvest processing, packaging, value addition, and operation of farm machinery with technical institutions for structured modules.	OYSADA, SMEDAN, Technical Institutions (e.g., Tech-U)	Diversified livelihoods, increased employability, and reduced dependence on land-based income.
<b>Transitional Livelihood Support</b>	Short-term assistance (e.g., input grants, stipends, or access to alternative plots) to PAPs during periods of restricted land access.	OYSADA, PIU	Stabilised income during transition period
<b>Financial Literacy and Cooperative Strengthening</b>	Formation of local cooperatives; training on savings, credit access, financial management, and small enterprise growth.	OYSADA, Cooperative Department, NGO partners	Improved financial resilience, access to credit, and sustainable cooperative operations.

<b>Employment Linkages and Local Implementation</b>	Prioritisation of PAPs and local residents for construction and operational phase employment.	Contractor, OYSADA	Immediate income opportunities and skills acquisition
<b>Health, Safety &amp; Environmental (HSE) Awareness</b>	Training on occupational safety, environmental protection, and climate-smart agriculture.	PIU, Ministry of Environment	Reduced occupational risks, enhanced environmental awareness, and adoption of sustainable farming practices.
<b>Stakeholder Engagement &amp; Awareness Campaigns</b>	Continuous sensitization about project benefits, employment opportunities, social inclusion, and available support measures. Engagement with community-based organizations, women's groups, and youth associations to foster local participation.	OYSADA, Baale, Local Leaders	Strengthened community trust, participation, and equitable access to project benefits.

These initiatives ensure that identified economic displacement is adequately addressed through targeted livelihood restoration measures, while also promoting broader socio-economic enhancement within the host communities. This approach is fully aligned with AfDB OS5, which requires that affected persons are supported to restore, and where possible improve, their livelihoods and living standards.

### 7.3 Employment and Entrepreneurship Opportunities within the Hub

The Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is expected to generate substantial employment and entrepreneurship opportunities across its value chains, from primary production to processing, logistics, and support services. In line with AfDB OS5, these opportunities will be strategically harnessed to:

- Support livelihood restoration for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), particularly those experiencing economic displacement due to restricted access to land; and
- Promote inclusive economic development for the wider community.

Hence, priority access to employment and enterprise opportunities will be given to identified PAPs, alongside youth, women, and vulnerable groups within the host communities.

These opportunities are categorised into two phases:

#### 1. Short-Term Opportunities (Construction Phase)

During construction, the project will prioritise local labour engagement, with preference given to PAPs:

- **Direct Employment:** Recruitment of local labourers, particularly PAPs, for site clearing, road works, drainage construction, and facility installation.
- **Skilled Artisans and Subcontractors:** Engagement of local youth and PAPs with technical skills as artisans, suppliers, and subcontractors.
- **Temporary Vendor Spaces:** Allocation of space for local vendors, including PAP households, to provide goods and services to construction workers.

## 2. Long-Term Opportunities (Operational Phase)

Once operational, the AIH will provide permanent and semi-permanent employment across processing, logistics, maintenance, and administrative functions. Key strategies include:

- **Local Employment Quotas:** A defined minimum percentage of unskilled and semi-skilled positions will be reserved for residents of Ijaiye and nearby communities with priority considerations for PAPs.
- **Entrepreneurship Development Support:** The Hub will promote SME development, offering incubation spaces, mentorship, and collaboration with financial institutions and development partners to facilitate access to start-up grants and revolving funds, especially for youth and women entrepreneurs.
- **Value Chain Integration:** Inclusion of PAPs and local farmers in raw material supply chains and distribution networks.
- **Apprenticeship and Internship Programs:** Structured training opportunities to build technical capacity, especially for PAP households and vulnerable groups.
- **SME Clusters:** Development of agro-processing and service clusters to strengthen local enterprise participation.

### 7.3.1 Indicative Employment Projection

**Table 7.2: Proposed Employment Projection**

Employment Category	Expected Opportunities	Duration	Target Beneficiaries
Construction labour and artisans	30–50	Short-term	PAPs (Priority), Youth and Unskilled workers
Security and facility maintenance	30–40	Long-term	PAPs, Local residents
Processing and logistics jobs	50–60	Long-term	Skilled labour and Technicians (including PAPs)
SMEs (trading, input supply, packaging)	20–30	Long-term	Women, Youth and PAP entrepreneurs

These measures are designed not only to maximise local participation, improve income generation, but also to serve as a key component of livelihood restoration for economically affected persons, in line with AfDB OS5. By prioritising PAPs in employment and enterprise opportunities, the project ensures that affected individuals are supported to restore and improve their livelihoods, while fostering inclusive growth, long-term industrial growth and sustainable rural transformation.

#### **7.4 Support for Local Agribusiness Participation**

To ensure that surrounding communities particularly PAPs actively benefit from the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) and its value chains, OYSADA will implement a Local Agribusiness Participation Framework that promotes inclusive, community-driven enterprise development in alignment with AfDB's gender, youth, and inclusive growth principles which also supports both livelihood restoration and long-term economic integration.

In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), these measures are specifically designed to:

- Restore access to productive resources and income streams for PAPs affected by land use restrictions; and
- Facilitate sustainable participation of local farmers and enterprises in the AIH value chain.

Therefore, priority will be given to identified PAPs, particularly informal land users and smallholder farmers within the 300Ha project footprint.

#### **Key Support Measures:**

1. **Linkage Programs and Contract Farming (Restoration of Income Sources):** PAPs and local farmers will be engaged as out growers to supply raw materials to processing firms within the Hub. Formal partnership agreements will ensure stable off-take and predictable income streams, replacing disrupted farming access.
2. **Capacity Building (Livelihood Strengthening):** Targeted training will be provided to PAPs and community members on quality standards, post-harvest handling, value addition, and agro-processing techniques to enhance competitiveness and income-generating potential.
3. **Access to Land and Inputs (Restoration of Productive Assets):** Economically affected PAPs will be supported through allocation of alternative farmland within designated buffer zones, accompanied by legal documentation to ensure tenure security. Access to inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools) and extension services will be provided to re-establish agricultural production.
4. **Market Access Facilitation (Income Stabilisation):** Improved feeder roads, aggregation systems, and market linkages will support PAPs and local producers in accessing buyers, reducing post-harvest losses, and stabilising income.

5. **Women and Youth Inclusion (Targeted Restoration Support):** At least 30% of beneficiaries will be women and youth, with targeted support for vulnerable PAP households through entrepreneurship grants, agri-tech programs, and mentorship to enhance participation in agribusiness activities.

By combining land access, input support, market integration, and value chain participation, these measures ensure that economically displaced persons are supported to restore and improve their livelihoods, in line with AfDB OS5 requirements. At the same time, the framework promotes inclusive agribusiness development, enabling both affected and non-affected community members to benefit sustainably from the AIH project.

## 7.5 Monitoring of Livelihood Enhancement Outcomes

A participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be implemented to track the effectiveness of the Livelihood Enhancement and Community Support Plan (LECSP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH).

In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), the monitoring framework is designed to:

- Verify that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) have restored their pre-project livelihood levels; and
- Assess the extent to which broader livelihood enhancement interventions improve income and economic resilience within the host communities.

This framework ensures transparency, accountability, and adaptive management, enabling interventions to remain responsive to the needs of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and surrounding communities.

### 7.5.1 Key Monitoring Indicators

**Table 7.3: Key Monitoring Indicator for RAP implementation**

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Unit
Number of PAPs whose livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels	0	100% of PAPs	Quarterly	OYSADA/PIU
Number of PAPs receiving livelihood restoration support	0	100% of PAPs	Quarterly	OYSADA/PIU
Number of PAPs trained in agribusiness and vocational skills	0	25	Quarterly	OYSADA / PIU
Number of local jobs created through the AIH project	0	≥100	Bi-annually	OYSADA / Contractor
Increase in average household income within the catchment area	₦100,000	≥₦150,000	Annually	OYSADA / M&E Team

Percentage of women and youth beneficiaries	0	≥30%	Annually	OYSADA / Gender Desk
Formation of local cooperatives and access to microcredit	0	≥3 functional cooperatives	Bi-annually	Cooperative Dept. / NGO Partners

### 7.5.2 Monitoring Approach

- **Periodic Assessments:** OYSADA, through its SAPZ PIU, will coordinate monitoring in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, local authorities, and community representatives.
- **PAP Tracking System:** A dedicated register will be maintained to track each PAP's livelihood status, income levels, and participation in restoration programs over time.
- **Community Feedback Integration:** Stakeholder inputs, grievance redress submissions, and community satisfaction surveys will be integrated to ensure interventions are adaptive and context-sensitive.
- **Reporting and Disclosure:** Quarterly monitoring reports will be prepared and made publicly accessible, while independent audits will be conducted at mid-term and project completion to evaluate sustainability and draw lessons for improvement.

### 7.5.3 Focus Areas for Monitoring

- Restoration of livelihoods for PAPs, including income recovery and access to productive resources
- Participation of PAPs in training, employment, and agribusiness value chains
- Effectiveness of transitional support measures
- Gender and youth inclusion, particularly among vulnerable PAP households
- Sustainability of cooperative systems, access to finance, and input supply
- Community satisfaction and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanisms

Through this M&E framework, the LECSP ensures that all economically affected persons are supported to restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels and, where possible, improve them, in full compliance with AfDB OS5. The framework also promotes inclusive growth, socio-economic empowerment, and long-term community resilience, ensuring that both affected persons and host communities remain key beneficiaries of the AIH project.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

8.

## VULNERABLE GROUPS AND GENDER INCLUSION

This chapter is guided by the requirements of African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as Operational Safeguard 1 (OS1) on Environmental and Social Assessment. These safeguards require that:

- Vulnerable groups are identified, consulted, and supported;
- Gender equality and inclusion are mainstreamed across RAP implementation;
- All Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), including informal and seasonal users, are protected from economic displacement risks;
- Livelihood restoration measures are differentiated to address vulnerability.

Within the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH), vulnerability is closely linked to economic displacement, as affected persons are primarily informal land users whose livelihoods depend on access to land and related resources within the 300Ha project footprint.

### 8.1 Identification of Vulnerable Persons/Groups

For the purpose of this RAP, vulnerable groups within the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project footprint are defined as individuals or households among the identified PAPs who are at greater risk of adverse impacts due to limited capacity to cope with livelihood disruptions.

#### 8.1.1 Categories of Vulnerable Groups

Based on the socio-economic survey and census (25 respondents), the following vulnerable groups were identified within the PAP population:

- (a) Economically Displaced Informal Land Users (Primary PAP Category): This category includes informal land users, subsistence farmers, and small-scale traders whose livelihoods are dependent on access to land and related resources within the project footprint, and who are at risk of economic displacement due to project activities, including restricted access to land and potential loss of income sources.
- (b) Women and Female-Headed Households (16%): This group includes women, particularly those managing households independently, who often face constraints in access to land, finance, and participation in formal economic systems. As a result, they are more vulnerable to economic displacement, especially income shocks arising from restricted access to land and livelihood resources within the project footprint.
- (c) Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities (44%): This group includes older adults and individuals with disabilities who have limited adaptive capacity and reduced ability to participate in alternative livelihood opportunities. They are highly dependent on land-based livelihoods and are therefore more vulnerable to economic displacement, particularly where restricted access to land affects their primary source of income.

- (d) **Youth with Limited Economic Opportunities:** Young adults who face barriers to employment, skills development, and access to capital, limiting their ability to participate in project-related opportunities. Without targeted support, they are at risk of exclusion from the economic benefits of the AIH and may experience indirect livelihood impacts associated with economic displacement.
- (e) **Indirectly Affected Household Dependents:** This includes children and other dependents whose welfare is tied to the livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). Any disruption to household income due to restricted access to land or resources may indirectly affect their well-being, nutrition, and access to basic needs.

### **8.1.2 Identification Process**

The identification of vulnerable persons was conducted through a structured and verifiable approach consistent with AfDB OS5 requirements:

- A census and socio-economic survey were conducted to profile all 25 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) within the defined 300Ha project footprint was undertaken to capture detailed demographic characteristics information on gender, age, household status, livelihood dependence and income levels.
- Respondents were assessed based on dependency on land-based livelihoods, income sources, and socio-economic conditions, to determine exposure to economic displacement risks.
- The assessment incorporated seasonal and cyclical land use patterns, including intermittent farming activities, to ensure that non-permanent and seasonal users were not excluded from vulnerability classification.
- Findings were validated through consultations with the Baale and community representatives to confirm the status of identified vulnerable individuals and households.
- All data were disaggregated by gender, age, and vulnerability status during analysis, enabling the identification of specific vulnerable categories within the PAP population, including elderly persons (44%) and female-headed households (16%), and ensuring that at-risk groups were systematically captured and assessed in relation to potential economic displacement impacts.

The analysis confirms that vulnerability within the Ijaiye AIH project is embedded within the identified PAP population, particularly among informal land users whose livelihoods depend on access to land within the project footprint. A significant proportion of PAPs fall into vulnerable categories, requiring targeted livelihood restoration and support measures in line with AfDB OS5.

## **8.2 Inclusion and Support Measures**

In line with the requirements of African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023), the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) RAP adopts an inclusive approach that combines in-kind compensation, livelihood restoration, and targeted support measures to address the needs of vulnerable Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

The distribution of vulnerable groups within the project area, as presented in *Figure. 4.7: Vulnerability Category of Respondents.*, indicates the presence of elderly persons, female-headed households, and other at-risk populations whose livelihoods are dependent on land-based activities within the project footprint.

Although no physical displacement or loss of fixed assets was identified, the RAP recognises that economic displacement arising from restricted access to land and livelihood resources requires appropriate compensation and support, particularly for vulnerable groups. Accordingly, the measures outlined below ensure that vulnerable PAPs are not disadvantaged and are supported to restore and improve their livelihoods.

### **8.2.1 Priority in Assistance and In-Kind Compensation**

- Vulnerable PAPs, including elderly individuals, women-headed households, and persons with disabilities, will receive priority access to targeted livelihood support programs.
- In line with OS5 provisions for economic displacement, compensation will be provided in-kind through allocation of alternative farmland within designated buffer zones (over 50Ha), coordinated by Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency. The allocated land will be supported with secure tenure documentation and access to productive resources.

This approach ensures continuity of land-based livelihoods and directly addresses loss of access to farmland, rather than relying solely on cash compensation.

### **8.2.2 Livelihood Restoration and Agricultural Support**

- Livelihood restoration programs will be implemented to support PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups, in re-establishing income-generating activities.
- Support will include:
  - Provision of agricultural inputs (fertilisers, improved seeds, farm tools)
  - Access to extension services and climate-smart farming practices
  - Facilitation of participation in agricultural schemes and support programs, including initiatives implemented by Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency such as the N-CARES programme

- These interventions are designed to ensure that PAPs are able to restore productivity and income levels in a sustainable manner.
- Access to microfinance schemes, cooperative support, start-up resources, and technical guidance will enable sustainable income generation.

### **8.2.3 Priority Access to Employment and Enterprise Opportunities**

- Vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, will be prioritised for:
  - Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases
  - Apprenticeships and enterprise development initiatives within the AIH value chain
- Support mechanisms will include mentorship, technical assistance, and integration into agro-industrial and SME activities.

### **8.2.4 Social Support and Inclusion Measures**

- Additional targeted support will be provided to address specific vulnerabilities:
  - Facilitation of access to healthcare services for elderly and vulnerable persons
  - Support for education of dependents in affected households
  - Linkages to government social protection programs and NGO interventions
- These measures ensure that vulnerable households are supported beyond livelihood restoration alone.

### **8.2.5 Community Awareness and Capacity Building**

- Regular information dissemination, sensitization, and training sessions will be conducted to ensure vulnerable groups understand their entitlements, available support measures, project benefits, eligibility criteria, and pathways for participation while also ensuring their active inclusion in decision-making processes and project activities.
- Community-based monitoring committees will include representation from vulnerable populations to ensure that their concerns are effectively raised, addressed in a timely manner and incorporated into project implementation thereby promoting inclusive governance and continuous feedback.

### **8.2.6 Monitoring and Feedback Mechanisms**

- Grievance redress mechanisms will be tailored to vulnerable groups, enabling women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to report issues safely.
- Ongoing monitoring of socio-economic outcomes will assess the effectiveness of inclusion measures and guide adaptive interventions.
- A vulnerability-sensitive monitoring framework will be implemented to track outcomes for vulnerable PAPs.
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be:
  - Accessible and responsive to vulnerable groups
  - Structured to ensure timely resolution of complaints
- Monitoring will focus on:
  - Effectiveness of land allocation
  - Restoration of livelihoods and transitional support
  - Inclusion of vulnerable groups in project benefits

### **8.2.7 Capacity Building and Skills Development**

- Targeted capacity-building programmes will be implemented to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable PAPs, including:
  - Training in agribusiness, value addition, and post-harvest management
  - Vocational skills development for non-farm income diversification
  - Financial literacy and cooperative management training
- These programmes will be tailored to the needs and capacities of vulnerable groups to ensure effective participation and long-term sustainability.

Through the integration of in-kind compensation (land allocation), livelihood restoration measures, agricultural support schemes, and capacity-building programmes, the RAP ensures that vulnerable PAPs are not only protected from economic displacement but are also positioned to restore and improve their livelihoods in line with AfDB OS5 requirements.

## **8.3 Gender Mainstreaming Strategy**

Gender equality and women's empowerment are cross-cutting principles of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project, fully aligned with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and OS 1 and OS3 principles on inclusion and gender responsiveness.

Given that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are informal land users within the project footprint and are exposed to economic displacement risks, the gender strategy ensures that women—particularly female-headed households and other vulnerable groups—are equitably

included in in-kind compensation measures, livelihood restoration programs, and capacity-building initiatives.

#### **a. Gender-Responsive Participation**

- Women, including female-headed households identified among PAPs, will be actively engaged throughout RAP implementation, including consultation, planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- Female PAPs will have equal opportunity to participate in decisions relating to land allocation (in-kind compensation), livelihood restoration options, and access to project support schemes.

Community engagement platforms, including stakeholder forums and monitoring structures, will ensure adequate female representation to reflect gender perspectives in project decision-making.

#### **b. Inclusion in In-Kind Compensation and Livelihood Restoration**

While in-kind compensation (land allocation within designated buffer zones facilitated through Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency) and livelihood restoration measures apply to all eligible Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) as outlined in Section 8.2, this RAP ensures that women among the PAPs are equitably represented and have unhindered access to these benefits.

Gender-responsive implementation mechanisms will be adopted to ensure that women, particularly female-headed households, are able to effectively participate in and benefit from:

- Agricultural input support programmes
- Government-backed schemes such as N-CARES
- Cooperative societies and agribusiness value chains

These measures focus not on duplicating the compensation framework, but on ensuring that gender-based barriers do not limit women's access to in-kind compensation and livelihood restoration opportunities, thereby promoting equitable and inclusive outcomes in line with OS5.

#### **c. Economic Empowerment of Women**

- Targeted support will be provided to women-headed households particularly those in vulnerable categories to enhance their participation in small and medium enterprise (SME) development, cooperative-based farming and processing initiatives
- Women-led groups and cooperatives will be supported with technical assistance, market linkages, mentorship and business development support service provision.

Priority access will be given to women in employment opportunities, training programs, and enterprise development initiatives associated with the Hub.

#### **d. Capacity Building and Awareness**

- Tailored capacity-building programmes will be implemented to address barriers faced by women in accessing compensation, land allocation, and livelihood opportunities. These include:
  - Training in agribusiness management, vocational skills, and financial literacy
  - Awareness on entitlements under the RAP, including in-kind compensation and livelihood restoration support
- Gender sensitivity training will be provided to project staff, contractors, and implementing partners to ensure inclusive engagement and non-discriminatory practices.

#### **e. Protection Against Gender-Based Discrimination**

- Mechanisms will be established to prevent exclusion, discrimination, or inequitable access to RAP benefits, particularly in relation to land allocation and livelihood support
- Monitoring systems will incorporate gender-disaggregated indicators to track access to in-kind compensation, participation in livelihood restoration programs, employment and enterprise outcomes
- Any identified gender gaps will trigger corrective actions during RAP implementation.

#### **f. Integration in Project Monitoring and Implementation**

- Gender considerations will be mainstreamed across all RAP activities including community engagement, livelihood restoration programs, in-kind compensation and grievance redress mechanisms.
- Monitoring and evaluation will ensure that women and other vulnerable PAPs benefit equitably from project interventions, with continuous feedback loops to improve inclusion outcomes.

In conclusion, the gender mainstreaming and vulnerability strategy for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) RAP ensures that all identified vulnerable and affected persons are fully and equitably integrated into in-kind compensation processes, livelihood restoration programs, and capacity-building initiatives. The RAP adopts a proactive and inclusive approach that promotes gender-sensitive participation, equitable access to project resources, and targeted support for vulnerable groups, including informal land users, women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities who are exposed to economic displacement.

By aligning with African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023), the strategy ensures that gender considerations are embedded throughout project implementation, barriers to participation are addressed, and vulnerable PAPs are not left worse off but are supported to restore and improve their livelihoods. Overall, the approach strengthens socio-economic resilience, fosters inclusive participation, and promotes equitable sharing of project benefits in line with international safeguard standards and best practices.

## CHAPTER NINE

*9.*

## **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING.**

**E**ffective implementation of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) requires clearly defined institutional responsibilities, functional coordination mechanisms, and targeted capacity-building strategies. These ensures adherence to African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), alongside other applicable safeguard policies, to ensure compliance, accountability, and successful livelihood restoration outcomes for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

### **9.1 Recommended Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

#### **a. Federal Government**

- To provide overarching policy guidance, regulatory oversight, and ensure compliance with national and international resettlement and social safeguard standards.
- Offer technical support, and monitoring, in line with AfDB OS requirements.
- Support coordination on programs targeting vulnerable groups and livelihood restoration initiatives where applicable.

#### **b. State Government (Oyo State)**

- Lead RAP implementation through designated agencies, particularly Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA), the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, and the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Inclusion.
- Coordinate RAP activities across local governments to ensure alignment with state development plans and RAP objectives.
- Ensure implementation of in-kind compensation (replacement land allocation) and livelihood restoration programs in line with OS5 requirements.
- Oversee integration of PAPs into livelihood enhancement initiatives such as agricultural support schemes and related state programs.

#### **c. Local Government and Community Level**

- Serve as primary interface with affected communities through Baale, ward leaders, and local community committees.
- Support PAP identification and community-level verification processes.
- Facilitate participatory consultations, PAP identification, verification, and engagement in livelihood programs.
- Support local logistics, grievance reporting, and follow-up on community-based RAP activities.

#### **d. Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

##### **(i) Project Coordination Unit (PCU):**

- Provide overall coordination, strategic oversight, and safeguard compliance assurance.
- Approve RAP implementation plans, budgets, and reports.
- Monitor compliance with AfDB safeguard requirements and RAP performance indicators.

(ii) **Project Implementation Unit (PIU):**

- Act as the operational arm responsible for day-to-day RAP implementation.
- Lead field-level RAP activities including:
  - PAP census validation and verification
  - Stakeholder consultations
  - Implementation of livelihood restoration programs
  - Management of grievance redress mechanisms
  - Monitoring and reporting

e. **Recommendation:** Establish formal Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between federal, state, and local entities to define clear roles, responsibilities, reporting lines and accountability measures for RAP implementation.

## 9.2 RAP Implementation Responsibilities (Task-Based Clarification)

To address implementation clarity in line with OS5 requirements, the following roles are explicitly assigned:

- **PAP Verification and Eligibility Determination:** Led by the PIU, supported by local government authorities and community representatives to validate census data and confirm eligibility.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Led by OYSADA and PIU, including:
  - Implementation of in-kind compensation (replacement land)
  - Provision of agricultural inputs and training

Support for livelihood diversification and integration into agribusiness value chains

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): Managed by the PIU, with oversight from the PCU and participation of community representatives. The GRM will handle complaints related to:

- Eligibility and compensation
- Livelihood restoration
- Consultation processes
- Land allocation issues

### **9.3 Institutional Coordination Mechanisms**

#### **a. Inter-Agency Coordination**

- Establish a RAP Steering Committee including representatives from federal, state, and local governments, PCU, PIU, and community representatives.
- Quarterly meetings to review progress, resolve implementation challenges, and ensure alignment with AfDB OS5 and related safeguards.

#### **b. Community Liaison and Feedback**

- Designate community liaison officers within the PIU to facilitate continuous engagement with PAPs.
- Accessible grievance and feedback channels will be established ensuring inclusivity especially for vulnerable groups.

#### **c. Digital Monitoring Tools**

- Implement a centralized RAP coordination dashboard to track PAP records, land allocation status, monitor livelihood support interventions, and document grievance resolution in real time.

### **9.4 Capacity Gaps and Strengthening Plan**

#### **a. Identified Capacity Gaps**

- Limited technical expertise in social safeguards, livelihood restoration, and gender mainstreaming at state and local levels.
- Weak experience in data management, monitoring, and reporting, potentially affecting compliance with AfDB standards.
- Insufficient staffing for vulnerable group support and grievance management.
- Inadequate experience in livelihood restoration programming.

#### **b. Recommended Capacity-Building Measures**

##### **i Training and Technical Assistance**

- Conduct workshops on AfDB safeguard policies (especially OS5), FPIP procedures, and livelihood restoration programs for PCU, PIU, and local government staff.
- Training of the PIU on GRM operations, restoration planning and monitoring and gender and vulnerability inclusion.
- Train community committees and local leaders on participatory resettlement planning, grievance redress, and inclusive livelihood support.

##### **ii Staffing Enhancements**

- Recruitment of dedicated personnel within the PIU Social Safeguard Specialists, Gender and Vulnerable Groups Officers, and M&E Officer, Livelihood Restoration Specialist, GRM Officer within the PIU.
- Ensure gender-balanced staffing to promote women’s active participation in RAP activities.

### iii Institutional Support Tools

- Develop RAP implementation manuals, reporting templates, and standard operating procedures.
- Introduce digital record-keeping systems to track PAPs, livelihood interventions, and grievances.

### iv Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct periodic institutional performance reviews to assess the effectiveness of capacity-building initiatives.
- Engage external experts for technical oversight to ensure compliance with AfDB safeguards and international best practices.

## 9.5 RAP Implementation Responsibility Matrix

RAP Activity	Lead Institution	Supporting Institutions	Remarks
PAP Census and Verification	PIU	Local Government, Community Leaders	Community validation required
Eligibility Determination	PIU	PCU Oversight	Based on census and cut-off date
In-kind Compensation (Land Allocation)	OYSADA	Ministry of Lands, PIU	Land provision within designated areas
Livelihood Restoration Programs	OYSADA / PIU	PCU, Agricultural Agencies	Includes training, inputs, cooperatives
Vulnerable Group Support	PIU	Ministry of Women Affairs	Targeted assistance programs
Stakeholder Consultations	PIU	Community Leaders, Local Govt	Continuous engagement
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	PIU	Community Committees, PCU	Multi-tier grievance system
Monitoring & Reporting	PCU / PIU	All Stakeholders	Periodic reporting and supervision

In summary, the institutional arrangements for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub RAP establish a clearly defined and coordinated implementation framework, with explicit allocation of responsibilities across all relevant institutions. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will lead day-to-day RAP execution, including PAP verification, grievance redress management, stakeholder engagement, and coordination of livelihood restoration activities, while Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) will oversee compensation delivery, including in-kind land allocation, and implement livelihood support programs. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will provide overall oversight and ensure compliance with AfDB safeguard requirements.

Through strengthened coordination mechanisms, clearly assigned implementation responsibilities, and targeted capacity-building measures, the RAP will be implemented in line with African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). This framework ensures accountability, transparency, and effective delivery of livelihood restoration and resettlement outcomes, thereby securing equitable and sustainable benefits for all Project-Affected Persons and host communities.

## CHAPTER TEN

*10.*

## **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).**

**A**n effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is central to ensuring transparency, accountability, and social sustainability in the implementation of the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The GRM serves as a structured platform for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and community members to express concerns, seek clarification, and resolve disputes arising from project activities.

This chapter presents the objectives, structure, and operational procedures of the GRM, in full alignment with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 and best international practices.

The GRM ensures that grievances related to compensation, in-kind resettlement, livelihood restoration, transitional assistance, and access to land/resources are addressed in a timely, fair, and transparent manner.

### **10.1 Objectives and Structure**

#### **10.1.1 Objectives**

The GRM is designed to:

- Provide accessible and transparent channels for PAPs to lodge complaints or concerns related to project impacts, livelihood restoration, or compensation (cash and in-kind);
- Ensure fair, timely, and participatory resolution of grievances at the lowest possible level;
- Protect the rights and dignity of vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities;
- Prevent and mitigate conflicts between the project and affected communities;
- Facilitate continuous learning and adaptive management in RAP implementation.
- Facilitate continuous feedback into RAP implementation and livelihood restoration outcomes;
- Ensure grievances are tracked, categorized, and used to improve RAP performance in line with OS5 requirements.

#### **10.1.2 Structure of the GRM**

The GRM will operate through a three-tier structure, ensuring that grievances are addressed efficiently and escalated only when necessary:

**Table 10.1: Structure of the GRM**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Actor/Institution</b>	<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Key Responsibilities</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Community Level</b>	Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and Baale-led Community Liaison Committees	Receive and document complaints, conduct initial screening, facilitate informal resolutions (eg., access disputes, minor livelihood concerns), and guide PAPs through the process and refer complex cases	5 -7 days
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Project Implementation Level</b>	PIU Social Safeguards and Livelihood Officers (under OYSADA)	Review, verify, categorise grievances (including livelihood-related), mediate disputes, and provide resolutions for issues related to compensation, in-kind land allocation and livelihood restoration.	10 – 14 days
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>State/Oversight Level</b>	OYSADA/PCU	Support compensation-related grievances, livelihood programs, monitor compliance with AfDB safeguards and GRM effectiveness.	14 – 30 days
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>Independent/External Level</b>	PCU GRM Coordinator, Independent Mediator, or Regulatory Authority	Handle escalated or unresolved grievances, ensure impartiality, and provide final administrative resolution before judicial escalation.	As required

## **10.2 Procedure for Lodging and Resolving Grievances**

The grievance handling process will be simple, inclusive, and culturally appropriate, ensuring full participation of PAPs and community members:

### **Step 1: Lodging a Grievance**

- PAPs may lodge complaints verbally or in writing to the CLO or Community Liaison Committee.
- Alternative channels such as hotlines, suggestion boxes, SMS, or email will be provided to ensure accessibility.
- Vulnerable individuals may seek assistance from CLOs to document and file their grievances.

### **Step 2: Acknowledgment and Registration**

- Every grievance will be recorded in the Grievance Register with a unique tracking reference number.
- Grievances will be categorised including:
  - Compensation-related
  - Land access/use disputes
  - Livelihood restoration issues
  - Transitional assistance
  - Vulnerable group concerns
- A formal acknowledgment will be issued to the complainant within 3–5 working days.

### **Step 3: Assessment, Categorisation and Resolution**

- The PIU, in collaboration with OYSADA and community representatives, will verify grievance, categorise the grievance, consult relevant stakeholders, and propose resolutions timelines such as:
  - Community level issues: 7-10 working days,
  - PIU-level issues: 14 working days
  - Complex cases (requiring escalation): up to 30 working days
- Where appropriate, mediation meetings will be organised at the community level to seek mutual understanding and agreement.
- Livelihood-related grievances will be specifically tracked and monitored to ensure restoration outcomes align with OS5 requirements.
- Timelines for Resolution
  - Acknowledgement of grievance: Within 24–48 hours
  - Community-level resolution: 5–7 days
  - PIU-level resolution: 10–14 days
  - Escalation to GRC: As needed
  - External/legal escalation: At complainant’s discretion

### **Step 4: Communication and Follow-up**

- The decision and resolution will be communicated clearly to the complainant in the local language, ensuring comprehension.
- The CLO and PIU will monitor the implementation of agreed corrective measures and confirm closure of the grievance after the complainant acknowledges satisfaction.

## **10.3 Escalation and Appeal Mechanisms**

If a grievance is not resolved at the community or PIU level, the following escalation pathway applies:

1. **First Appeal:** PIU → Project Coordination Unit (PCU) GRM Coordinator for intervention and review.
2. **Second Appeal:** PCU → Independent Mediator or relevant State regulatory authority (e.g., Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development).
3. **Final Appeal:** If unresolved, PAPs retain the right to seek judicial redress in accordance with Nigerian law and AfDB safeguard policies.

**Recommendation:** Each escalation step must be clearly documented with information of prior decision, defined timelines not exceeding 30 working days at each level where feasible, responsible officers, and decisions taken to ensure transparency and accountability.

#### 10.4 GRM Documentation, Monitoring, and Reporting

To maintain accountability and ensure compliance with OS5:

- A Grievance Register shall be maintained at all levels to record the complainant's details, date, nature of grievance, assigned unique IDs for traceability, response, resolution timeline, and follow-up actions.
- Monthly GRM reviews will be conducted by the PIU to track resolution progress, identify recurring issues, and assess effectiveness of livelihood restoration and compensation processes.
- Quarterly consolidated reports will be submitted to OYSADA, PCU, and the AfDB as part of RAP progress reporting.
- Lessons learned and feedback from vulnerable groups will be integrated into RAP updates and future project phases.
- **Grievance Recording and Tracking**

A grievance log/register will be maintained to record:

- Date of complaint
- Name and contact of complainant (or anonymous ID where applicable)
- Nature of grievance
- Category (compensation, livelihood, access restriction, etc.)
- Actions taken
- Status of resolution
- Date of resolution

This log will be regularly reviewed and reported as part of monitoring and evaluation.

**Recommendation:** Deploy a digital grievance tracking platform for real-time case management, data security, and transparent reporting.

**Table 10.2: GRM Functional Matrix (By OS Category)**

This shows how the GRM responds across AfDB safeguards (OS1–OS10):

Safeguard (OS)	Type of Issues	GRM Focus Area	Responsible Party
OS1	Environmental & social impacts	Complaints on E&S risks, mitigation failure	PIU / PCU
OS2	Labour & working conditions	Worker complaints, contractor issues	PIU / Contractors
OS3	Pollution & resource efficiency	Dust, waste, environmental nuisance	PIU / Contractors
OS4	Community health & safety	Safety risks, construction impacts	PIU / Contractors
OS5	Land acquisition & resettlement	Compensation, displacement, access restrictions	PIU / OYSADA
OS6	Biodiversity	Environmental disturbance complaints	PIU
OS7	Vulnerable groups	Inclusion, exclusion, access barriers	PIU / Community Structures
OS8	Cultural heritage	Chance finds, heritage concerns	PIU / Relevant Authorities
OS9	Financial intermediaries	(If applicable) financial-related concerns	PCU
OS10	Stakeholder engagement	Information gaps, participation concerns	PIU / PCU

### 10.5 Budget for GRM Operations

To ensure full functionality of the GRM throughout RAP implementation, the following budget provisions are recommended:

**Table 10.3: GRM Operations Budget**

Budget Component	Estimated Cost (NGN)	Description
Staffing (CLOs, Social Safeguard Officers)	8,000,000	Allowances and logistics for field grievance management.
Training & Capacity Building	15,000,000	Training workshops for Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) on grievance handling, mediation, and

		AfDB safeguard compliance at local and state level
GRM Awareness Campaigns	8,500,000	This cost covers activities related to community engagement and awareness, including stakeholder consultations, production and distribution of flyers and posters, radio announcements, establishment of communication hotlines, organization of community meetings, sensitization campaigns, and dissemination of information materials.
Documentation & Data Management Systems	9,000,000	Grievance registers, digital tracking systems, data entry, reporting tool.
Meetings & Grievance Committee Operations	2,500,000	Logistics, venue, transport, and meeting costs for GRM committees
Maintenance & Operation	4,500,000	Logistics, venue, transport, and meeting costs for GRM committees Expenses for grievance desks, meetings, investigations, and reporting.
Independent Mediation & Escalation Support	3,000,000	Third-party mediators and external dispute resolution support.
Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting	4,000,000	Periodic GRM performance reviews and reporting
Contingency (10%)	5,450,000	Unforeseen operational costs and corrective actions
<b>Total Estimated Budget</b>	<b>₦59,950,000</b>	

**Recommendation:** It is recommended that funds for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) be allocated and disbursed early in the RAP implementation phase to ensure timely responsiveness to community concerns. The proposed GRM budget adopts a need-based (as-needed) approach, allowing for flexible and adaptive utilization of funds based on actual grievances and issues as they arise, rather than relying on a fixed upfront allocation.

Furthermore, the GRM should be implemented over a three-year period, spanning the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. This ensures continuous availability of the mechanism to effectively address community and stakeholder concerns throughout the entire project lifecycle.

In conclusion, the proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism establishes a structured, accessible, and responsive framework tailored to RAP-specific risks, including land access disputes,

livelihood loss complaints, in-kind compensation issues, and transitional assistance concerns. By incorporating clear categorization of grievances, defined resolution timelines (7–14–30 days), livelihood-related tracking, and a well-resourced budget with explicit cost breakdowns, the GRM aligns with AfDB OS5 requirements.

This system ensures that grievances are resolved efficiently at the lowest possible level, while providing escalation pathways where necessary. Ultimately, the GRM reinforces transparency, accountability, and stakeholder trust, ensuring that the RAP implementation process delivers equitable livelihood restoration outcomes for all Project-Affected Persons and host communities.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

*11.*

## IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND MONITORING

### 11.1 RAP Implementation Phases

**I**n accordance with the African Development Bank Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on *Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement*, the implementation of this RAP shall be completed prior to the commencement of any civil works that may result in economic or physical displacement. This implementation framework follows the overall RAP timeline spanning November 2025 to November 2026, as outlined in the RAP summary, and is structured into sequential and interrelated phases to ensure orderly delivery of all resettlement activities.

Specifically, no construction activities will begin until:

- All Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) have been identified and verified;
- Compensation (including in-kind land allocation where applicable) has been provided;
- Livelihood restoration and transitional support measures have been initiated; and
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is fully operational.

This condition is mandatory to ensure compliance with AfDB safeguard requirements and to prevent adverse impacts on affected persons' livelihoods and access to land and resources.

**Table 11.1: Implementation Phases**

Phase	Description	Key Activities	Responsible Institutions
<b>Phase 1: Planning and Disclosure</b>	Pre-implementation stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disclosure of approved RAP to stakeholders and PAPs- Community sensitization and information dissemination</li> <li>- Establishment of the PIU, GRM structures, and Community Liaison Committees</li> <li>- This phase corresponds to the initial stage of RAP implementation commencing in November 2025, during which RAP disclosure, stakeholder sensitization, and establishment of grievance and coordination structures will be completed. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall become fully operational during this phase and remain active throughout the RAP lifecycle.</li> </ul>	PCU / PIU / OYSADA / Local Governments

<p><b>Phase 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Setup</b></p>	<p>Prior to Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of relevant officers on RAP execution, documentation, and safeguards</li> <li>- Development of monitoring templates and grievance documentation tools</li> <li>- Activities under this phase align with preparatory implementation tasks scheduled for early 2026 and are critical to ensuring institutional readiness prior to PAP verification and entitlement finalisation.</li> </ul>	<p>PCU / PIU / OYSADA / Social Safeguards Unit</p>
<p><b>Phase 3: PAP Verification, Eligibility Confirmation, and Entitlement Finalisation</b></p>	<p>Before livelihood restoration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Validation of PAPs and assets against census data and cut-off date and identity verification</li> <li>- Confirmation of livelihood impact categories</li> <li>- Finalisation of compensation and in-kind allocation</li> <li>- Disclosure of entitlements to PAPs</li> <li>- This phase shall be implemented in strict adherence to the established cut-off date of 14th October 2025. Only individuals and assets identified prior to this date shall be considered eligible for compensation and assistance under this RAP.</li> </ul>	<p>PIU / OYSADA / Ministry of Lands</p>
<p><b>Phase 4: Livelihood Restoration and Community Support</b></p>	<p>During implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of vocational and agribusiness training</li> <li>- Employment facilitation within project operations</li> <li>- Monitoring of income recovery and enterprise growth</li> <li>- This phase represents the core livelihood restoration period as outlined in the RAP summary timeline (April to July 2026), during which affected persons will receive transitional support, vocational training, and income restoration assistance in line with AfDB OS5 requirements.</li> </ul>	<p>PIU / NGOs / Social Development Office</p>
<p><b>Phase 5: Monitoring,</b></p>	<p>Throughout implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal and external monitoring of RAP progress</li> </ul>	<p>PIU / PCU / Independent</p>

<b>Evaluation, and Reporting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data collection, grievance tracking, and compliance assessment</li> <li>- Monitoring activities under this phase will commence from the onset of RAP implementation and continue throughout the project lifecycle (2025–2026), with intensified monitoring during mid and late implementation stages as indicated in the RAP summary timeline.</li> </ul>	Monitor / AfDB
<b>Phase 6: Post-Implementation Audit and Closure</b>	Post-resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verification of achievement of RAP objectives</li> <li>- Final socio-economic survey and impact assessment</li> <li>- Documentation and project close-out reporting</li> <li>- This phase corresponds to the final stage of RAP implementation scheduled for November 2026, during which completion audits and socio-economic evaluations will be conducted to confirm that RAP objectives have been fully achieved.</li> </ul>	Independent Evaluator / PCU / AfDB

## 11.2 Coordination with Project Construction Timelines

The coordination framework outlined in this section is aligned with the RAP implementation schedule covering November 2025 to November 2026. RAP activities will be completed or sufficiently advanced prior to the commencement of any civil works in accordance with AfDB OS5 requirements. In order to avoid disruption and ensure compliance with AfDB safeguards, RAP implementation will be synchronised with project construction activities through joint planning between the PIU, PCU, and construction supervision teams.

### Key Coordination Measures:

- **Livelihood Restoration Programme:** Targeted livelihood enhancement initiatives will be implemented to sustain income continuity and support community resilience throughout project implementation.
- **Joint RAP–Construction Coordination Calendar:** A harmonised schedule will be developed and reviewed monthly to align RAP activities with construction work plans, ensuring smooth integration and minimal disruption to community routines.

- **Designation of No-Work Zones:** Specific areas within the project site will be designated as “No-Work Zones” to allow community members to continue certain livelihood activities safely without interference from construction operations.
- **Regular Coordination Meetings:** Periodic meetings will be held among RAP, engineering, and environmental teams to ensure effective communication, manage interface risks, and maintain consistency in progress reporting and compliance monitoring.
- **Conditionality of Civil Works:** Civil works within the project footprint shall not commence until formal confirmation has been issued by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Project Coordination Unit (PCU) that all RAP pre-implementation requirements have been fully satisfied in line with AfDB OS5. These requirements include the completion of compensation payments, initiation of livelihood restoration measures, and provision of necessary support to Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This condition ensures that all potential social and economic impacts of construction—such as loss of land, assets, or income—are properly identified, addressed, and mitigated throughout the project lifecycle.

### 11.3 Monitoring Indicators and Baselines

Monitoring will assess the efficiency, effectiveness, and social impact of RAP implementation. Indicators will draw from baseline data collected during the socio-economic survey and will be tracked throughout project implementation.

**Table 11.2: Key Monitoring Indicators**

Category	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity
<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	% of affected persons trained or supported in alternative livelihoods	0%	≥ 90%	Quarterly	PIU / M&E Unit
<b>Vulnerability Support</b>	% of vulnerable individuals receiving tailored livelihood assistance	0%	100%	Quarterly	PIU / Social Safeguards Unit
<b>Grievance Redress</b>	% of grievances resolved within 30 days	0%	≥ 90%	Monthly	PIU / GRM Desk
<b>Community Engagement</b>	Number of consultations and awareness meetings held	Baseline from disclosure	Minimum 1 per quarter	Quarterly	PCU / Community Liaison Officer

<b>Income Recovery</b>	Average household income compared to baseline	Baseline income data	$\geq$ pre-project income level	Semi-Annual	External Monitor
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**Recommendation:**

All indicators will be disaggregated by gender and vulnerability status. A monitoring database and dashboard will be developed for data visualization, trend analysis, and AfDB reporting.

#### 11.4 Internal and External Monitoring

**(a) Internal Monitoring:** Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PIU Team, supported by OYSADA and Local Government Desk Officers.

Focus areas include:

- Assistance delivery;
- Livelihood and training program progress;
- Functionality of the GRM;
- Gender inclusion and participation levels;
- Community feedback and social stability.

Monthly reports will be submitted to the PCU and shared quarterly with the AfDB.

**(b) External Monitoring:** An independent consultant or civil society organisation will be engaged to carry out semi-annual reviews. The external monitor will:

- Validate internal monitoring data;
- Assess PAP satisfaction and socio-economic well-being;
- Review the efficiency of grievance resolution and inclusion measures;
- Recommend corrective actions for continuous improvement.

**(c) Post-Implementation Audit:** Upon completion, a RAP Completion Audit will be undertaken to:

- Verify fulfilment of commitments and entitlements;
- Evaluate long-term livelihood outcomes;
- Confirm compliance with AfDB safeguard standards;
- Document best practices and lessons for future resettlement programs.

**Recommendation:** Joint internal–external review sessions will be conducted every six months, with participatory inputs from community representatives to strengthen transparency and trust.

## 11.5 Reporting Protocols and Frequency

Effective reporting ensures accountability, transparency, and alignment with AfDB and government safeguard frameworks. Reporting activities will follow the RAP implementation timeline and will be aligned with monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual milestones as defined in the RAP implementation schedule.

**Table 11.3: RAP Reporting Framework**

<b>Report Type</b>	<b>Content Focus</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Responsible Unit</b>	<b>Recipients</b>
<b>Internal Progress Report</b>	Livelihood restoration activities, community engagement, vulnerability support, and GRM updates	Monthly	PIU Social Safeguards Unit	PCU / OYSADA
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Report</b>	Key livelihood indicators, data trends, gaps, and corrective actions	Quarterly	PIU / M&E Officer	PCU / AfDB
<b>External Monitoring Report</b>	Independent verification of livelihood restoration progress and PAP satisfaction	Semi-Annual	External Consultant	PCU / AfDB
<b>RAP Completion Audit Report</b>	Final evaluation of livelihood outcomes and sustainability assessment	Once (post-implementation)	Independent Evaluator	AfDB / State & Federal Governments

All reports will include gender- and vulnerability-disaggregated data and will be publicly disclosed through community meetings and notice boards.

The implementation schedule and monitoring framework for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub RAP ensure that resettlement and livelihood activities are strategically sequenced, well-coordinated, and rigorously monitored. In accordance with AfDB Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, no civil works within the project footprint shall commence until all RAP requirements—including PAP verification, compensation (including in-kind land allocation), livelihood restoration measures, and transitional support—have been fully implemented or initiated.

Through strong institutional collaboration, defined performance indicators, and transparent reporting mechanisms, the RAP will achieve its core objectives sustainable livelihood

restoration, social inclusion, and compliance with AfDB safeguard standards while minimising project-induced displacement impacts. The implementation of this RAP will follow the phased timeline spanning November 2025 to November 2026, ensuring that all resettlement activities, livelihood restoration measures, monitoring processes, and compliance requirements are completed in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) prior to and during project execution.

## CHAPTER TWELVE

*12.*

## BUDGET AND FINANCING

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) requires adequate, timely, and fully committed financial resources to address economic displacement, livelihood restoration, and institutional implementation in accordance with the African Development Bank's Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): *Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (2023)*.

Although no physical displacement has been identified, the RAP confirms economic displacement affecting informal land users, including smallholder farmers and individuals engaged in land-based livelihoods within the project footprint. In addition, field observations and stakeholder engagement indicate the presence of intermittent grazing activities, which may be affected by restricted access to land.

Accordingly, this RAP adopts a comprehensive financing approach that includes:

- In-kind compensation through allocation of alternative land within the 50Ha buffer zone;
- Livelihood restoration measures to ensure income recovery to pre-project levels or better;
- Transitional assistance to support PAPs during the adjustment period; and
- Targeted support for vulnerable groups.

Mitigation measures for grazing activities include:

- Identification of alternative grazing routes and access corridors in consultation with local herders and community leaders (*See Figure 12.1 below for consultation with Herdsmen about alternative grazing routes*);
- Engagement with pastoral groups to ensure continued access to viable grazing areas outside the project footprint; and
- Documentation of consultations (including photographic evidence) as part of RAP implementation records.



**Figure 12.1:** Image showing consultation with Herdsmen about alternative grazing routes.

## 12.1 Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Costs

In line with OS5 requirements, the RAP budget includes full costing of in-kind compensation and livelihood restoration measures for all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

Although compensation is land-based, the provision of alternative land involves significant costs related to:

- Land preparation, survey, and demarcation;
- Allocation and documentation of land rights;
- Development of access routes to allocated plots.

Livelihood restoration costs include:

- Agricultural input support (fertilizers, seeds, tools);
- Skills training and agribusiness capacity development;
- Cooperative formation and enterprise support;
- Access to government-supported programmes such as OYSADA-led agricultural schemes (e.g., N-CARES).

Special consideration is given to PAPs who rely exclusively on land-based livelihoods, ensuring that they are supported to resume agricultural production on allocated land and restore income levels.

**Table 12.1: In-Kind Compensation (Land Allocation) — ₱85,900,000**

Sub-Component	Unit Cost (₱)	Quantity	Total (₱)
Land Survey & Mapping	240,000 / Ha	50 Ha	12,000,000
Land Clearing & Preparation	400,000 / Ha	50 Ha	20,000,000
Soil Testing & Assessment	160,000 / Ha	50 Ha	8,000,000
Parcel Demarcation	138,000 / Ha	50 Ha	6,900,000
Land Documentation & Titling	240,000 / PAP	25 PAPs	6,000,000
Access Road / Farm Tracks Development	Lump Sum	—	16,000,000
Basic Land Improvement (Irrigation / Drainage Support)	Lump Sum	—	17,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>₱85,900,000</b>

## 12.2 Transitional Assistance and Vulnerable Group Support

To mitigate short-term livelihood disruptions resulting from restricted access to land, transitional assistance will be provided to PAPs.

This includes:

- Temporary livelihood support during the transition period;

- Labour and input support to facilitate re-establishment of farming activities;
- Additional targeted assistance for vulnerable groups, including women, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities.

These measures ensure that vulnerable PAPs are not disproportionately affected and are able to fully benefit from livelihood restoration programmes, in line with OS5 and OS7 (Vulnerable Groups).

Table 12.2: Livelihood Restoration Programmes — ₦29,950,000

A. Agricultural Inputs

Sub-Component	Unit Cost (₦)	Quantity	Total (₦)
Improved Seeds	150,000 / PAP	25	3,750,000
Fertilizers	200,000 / PAP	25	5,000,000
Farm Tools	80,000 / PAP	25	2,000,000
Agrochemicals	90,000 / PAP	25	2,250,000
Subtotal A			₦13,000,000

B. Training & Capacity Building

Sub-Component	Unit Cost (₦)	Quantity	Total (₦)
Agribusiness Training Sessions	450,000	5 sessions	2,250,000
Vocational Training Programs	400,000	5 sessions	2,000,000
Facilitators/Trainers Fees	Lump Sum	-	2,200,000
Training Materials & Kits	400,000 / PAP	25	1,000,000
Subtotal B			₦7,450,000

C. Cooperative & Enterprise Support

Sub-Component	Total (₦)
Cooperative Registration & Structuring	2,000,000
SME / Seed Grants / Revolving Support	4,500,000
Market Linkage & Value Chain Support	3,000,000
Subtotal C	₦9,500,000

Total Livelihood Restoration: ₦29,950,000

Table 12.3: Transitional Assistance — ₦4,775,000

Sub-Component	Unit Cost (₦)	Quantity	Total (₦)
Temporary Livelihood Support	120,000 / PAP	25	3,000,000
Labour Support for Vulnerable PAPs	60,000 / PAP	15	900,000
Input Bridging Support	35,000 / PAP	25	875,000
Subtotal			₦4,775,000

- Note for clarity and transparency (in line with AfDB OS5 requirements):

The proposed transitional assistance distribution is structured using an entitlement-based and activity-linked costing approach, in accordance with African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) requirements on economic displacement and livelihood restoration.

- Each of the 25 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will receive a base transitional support of ₦155,000, derived from the combined allocation for Temporary Livelihood Support and Input Bridging Support.
- In addition, 15 vulnerable PAPs (comprising elderly persons, women-headed households, widows, and widowers) will receive an additional ₦60,000 each as targeted labour support. This results in total transitional assistance of ₦215,000 per eligible vulnerable PAP.

This approach ensures transparency, equity, and vulnerability-sensitive targeting, and is aligned with OS5 principles of fair compensation, livelihood restoration, and the provision of additional support to vulnerable groups to safeguard against disproportionate impacts of project-induced economic displacement.

Table 12.4: Vulnerable Group Support — ₦9,300,000

Sub-Component	Total (₦)
Additional Agricultural Support Packages	4,000,000
Tailored Skills & Empowerment Training	2,800,000
Social Support Linkages (health, welfare, etc.)	2,500,000
Subtotal	₦9,300,000

### 12.3 Administrative, Capacity Building, and Implementation Costs

Effective implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) requires sustained institutional support, coordination, and resource allocation over the project lifecycle. Based on consultations with OYSADA and implementing stakeholders, RAP-related support is expected to extend over a period of up to five (5) years to ensure full realization of livelihood restoration objectives, continuous stakeholder engagement, and long-term safeguard compliance. *See Annex 7 – Request letter to Oyo SAPZ /OYSADA to back up the statement in section 12.3*

Hence, provisions have been made under the RAP budget to cover administrative and implementation activities on a phased basis, aligned with key stages of RAP execution, monitoring, and post-implementation support.

Key administrative and implementation cost components include:

- RAP Coordination and Supervision: Provision for allowances, operational support, and logistics for PCU and PIU personnel responsible for overseeing RAP implementation,

coordination with OYSADA, and ensuring compliance with AfDB safeguard requirements throughout the project lifecycle.

- **Field Logistics and Operational Support:** Costs associated with transportation, field visits, site inspections, stakeholder engagement missions, and coordination meetings required for effective RAP execution and monitoring.
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations:** Resources allocated for continuous community engagement, periodic consultations, disclosure of RAP information, translation of materials into local languages, and inclusive participation of affected persons, including vulnerable groups.
- **Administrative Support:** Office supplies, communication, documentation, reporting, and general administrative expenses required to sustain RAP implementation activities.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Support:** Data collection, socio-economic tracking, preparation of periodic progress reports, and support for internal monitoring activities to assess RAP performance and livelihood restoration outcomes.
- **Independent Monitoring and Safeguard Compliance:** Facilitation of external monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and adherence to AfDB Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards (OS1 and OS10), particularly in relation to risk management and stakeholder engagement.

Table 12.5: Administrative & Implementation Costs — ₦16,500,000

Sub-Component	Total (₦)
PIU / PCU RAP Staff Allowances	8,000,000
Field Logistics & Transportation	4,000,000
Stakeholder Engagement & Meetings	4,500,000
Subtotal	₦16,500,000

Table 12.6: Capacity Building — ₦19,800,000

Sub-Component	Total (₦)
AfDB Safeguards Training (OS1–OS10)	15,000,000
Community Sensitization & RAP Awareness	4,800,000
Subtotal	₦19,800,000

Implementation Note: Although presented as a consolidated allocation, these administrative and implementation costs are expected to support RAP activities on a multi-year basis (up to five years), ensuring sustained coordination, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement throughout the RAP lifecycle. To ensure effectiveness, funds will be disbursed in phases aligned with RAP implementation milestones, annual work plans, and monitoring requirements. *See Appendix 6 as support document from OYSG /OYSADA*

Recommendation: Administrative and implementation funds should be ring-fenced within the RAP financial framework and managed under the oversight of the PCU. This will ensure continuity of RAP activities even in the event of project delays and will guarantee uninterrupted safeguard monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and reporting in line with AfDB requirements.

#### 12.4 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Compliance

In line with OS5 requirements, the RAP includes a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track livelihood restoration outcomes and ensure compliance.

Budget provisions cover:

- Baseline verification and follow-up socio-economic surveys;
- Monitoring of income restoration and livelihood outcomes;
- Independent external monitoring;
- RAP completion audit.

All monitoring activities will include gender- and vulnerability-disaggregated data, ensuring that outcomes for vulnerable groups are adequately tracked and addressed.

Importantly, no civil works shall commence in areas affecting PAPs until in-kind compensation (land allocation), livelihood restoration measures, and transitional assistance have been fully implemented.

Table 12.7: M & E Cost - ₦18,700,000

Item	Description	Total (₦)
Baseline Verification Survey	PAP confirmation	4,700,000
Follow-up Income Surveys	Livelihood tracking	2,500,000
External Monitoring	Independent consultant	6,500,000
RAP Completion Audit	Final evaluation	5,000,000
Subtotal		₦18,700,000

#### 12.5 Contingency Provision

A contingency allocation (10%) should be included to address any unforeseen administrative or social safeguard requirements that may arise during implementation. This ensures flexibility and responsiveness without compromising compliance or financial discipline.

Contingency funds may be used for:

- Additional community engagement or consultation sessions;
- Unexpected monitoring or verification needs;
- Strengthening GRM operations in case of increased community interactions.

**Recommendation:** The contingency fund should remain under PCU oversight and be released only upon justification and approval to maintain accountability.

## 12.8 Summary of RAP Budget

**Table 12.8: RAP Budget Summary**

<b>Budget Component</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (NGN)</b>	<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
In-Kind Compensation (Land Allocation)	85,900,000	OYSADA / PIU / Ministry of Lands	Land preparation, survey, demarcation, documentation
Livelihood Restoration Programmes (Multi-Year)	29,950,000	OYSADA / PIU / NGOs	Agricultural inputs, training, cooperative support (Yearly support 3-5 years)
Transitional Assistance	4,775,000	PIU / OYSADA	Temporary livelihood and input support
Vulnerable Group Support	9,300,000	PIU / Social Safeguards Unit	Targeted assistance for at-risk PAPs
Administrative & Implementation Costs	16,500,000	PCU / PIU	Coordination, logistics, stakeholder engagement
Monitoring & Evaluation	18,700,000	PIU / External Monitor	Surveys, reporting, RAP audit
Capacity Building	19,800,000	PCU / PIU	Training on safeguards and RAP implementation
GRM Operational Cost	59,950,000	PCU/PIU	Staffing, logistics, mediation, grievance management
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>244,875,000</b>	—	—
Contingency (10%)	24,487,500	PCU	Unforeseen costs
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>₦269,362,500</b>	—	Fully OS5-compliant RAP budget

The total RAP budget of **₦269,362,500** reflects a comprehensive and realistic financial framework designed to address economic displacement associated with the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project. In line with the requirements of the African Development Bank Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023), the budget adopts a multi-year approach that integrates in-kind compensation through land allocation, livelihood restoration, transitional assistance, and targeted support for vulnerable groups.

The allocation prioritizes land-based compensation and productivity enhancement measures, ensuring that replacement land is both accessible and viable for sustained livelihood activities. In addition, dedicated provisions for livelihood restoration programmes, institutional support,

monitoring and evaluation, and grievance redress mechanisms ensure that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately supported to restore and improve their socio-economic conditions.

Furthermore, the inclusion of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks, alongside an adequately resourced Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), provides assurance of transparency, accountability, and effective implementation throughout the RAP process. All RAP commitments, including compensation, livelihood restoration, and transitional support, will be fully implemented and verified prior to the commencement of civil works.

**Disclaimer:** The RAP budget presented herein is indicative and has been prepared based on current project information, prevailing market conditions, and implementation assumptions at the time of preparation. Actual costs may vary during implementation due to factors such as changes in project scope, inflation, market price fluctuations, and site-specific conditions encountered at the time of execution. Notwithstanding these potential variations, the project proponent remains committed to providing adequate financial resources to ensure full and effective implementation of all RAP obligations in accordance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (2023).

## **12.6 Compensation Implementation and Payment (In-kind) Mechanism**

In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5, 2023), the implementation of compensation under the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will follow a structured, transparent, and documented process. Since the RAP adopts an in-kind compensation approach through land allocation rather than cash payments, the mechanism focuses on verification, entitlement validation, allocation procedures, and institutional oversight.

The compensation implementation process will be carried out as follows:

- a. **Verification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs):** All identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall be verified against the socio-economic census and asset inventory conducted during RAP preparation. Verification will confirm identity, eligibility status, type of impact (economic displacement), and livelihood dependence. This process will be jointly undertaken by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA), and relevant stakeholders.
- b. **Approval of Entitlements:** Following verification, entitlements for each PAP will be determined in accordance with the RAP entitlement matrix and AfDB OS5 guidelines. Proposed entitlements, including land allocation size and livelihood restoration support, will be reviewed and approved by the relevant authorities within OYSADA and the PIU, ensuring consistency, fairness, and transparency.
- c. **Execution of In-Kind Compensation:** Upon approval, in-kind compensation will be implemented through the allocation of alternative land within the designated buffer zone. This will include:
  - Surveying and demarcation of allocated plots

- Preparation and clearing of land
- Formal documentation and issuance of land rights/title documents
- Provision of access infrastructure where necessary

Each PAP will be formally handed over their allocated land in the presence of relevant authorities and community representatives.

d. **Documentation and Record-Keeping:** All stages of the compensation process will be properly documented. Records to be maintained include:

- PAP identification and verification records
- Entitlement approval documents
- Land allocation registers
- Signed handover and acceptance forms
- Photographic and geospatial records of allocated plots

These records will be securely maintained by the PIU/OYSADA and made available for audit, monitoring, and reporting purposes.

e. **Institutional Oversight and Accountability:** The implementation of compensation will be coordinated by the PIU in collaboration with OYSADA and supervised by the relevant government ministries. Oversight will ensure compliance with RAP provisions and AfDB OS5 requirements. Independent monitoring may also be undertaken to verify that compensation has been fully delivered prior to commencement of civil works in affected areas.

f. **Commencement Condition:** No civil works shall commence in areas affecting PAPs until:

- Verification of PAPs is completed,
- Entitlements are approved,
- In-kind compensation (land allocation) is fully executed, and
- Livelihood restoration and transitional assistance measures are initiated or implemented.

Overall, this financial framework demonstrates a strong institutional commitment to social safeguards and provides a solid basis for achieving equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development outcomes for all Project-Affected Persons and host communities.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

*13.*

## CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

### 13.1 Consultation Process and Stages

Stakeholder consultation formed a central component of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) preparation process for the Ijaiye AIH. The process was conducted in line with the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement) and Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The consultation process was guided by the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Participation (FPIC) to ensure inclusiveness, transparency, and meaningful engagement of all stakeholders, including informal land users and vulnerable groups.

In line with OS5 requirements, consultations specifically addressed economic displacement risks, including:

- Restrictions on access to farmland
- Livelihood impacts on informal land users
- Grazing activities and access routes used by pastoralists

#### Objectives of Consultation

The consultations process aimed to:

- Provide accurate and timely information on project scope, impacts, and mitigation measures;
- Identify Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), including informal land users and herders;
- Assess potential impacts related to land access restrictions and livelihood disruption;
- Develop appropriate mitigation measures, including in-kind compensation (land allocation) and livelihood restoration;
- Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups; and
- Build trust and promote transparency throughout RAP preparation and implementation.

The consultation process was implemented in **four key stages**:

- a. Preliminary Consultations (Screening and Planning Stage):** Engagements were held with OYSADA, local authorities, and traditional leaders to introduce the project, confirm land status, and identify potential land use conflicts, including farming and grazing activities.
- b. Socio-Economic and Census Survey Stage:** Household surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews were conducted with farmers, informal land users, and community members.

Special attention was given to:

- Land-based livelihood dependence
- Seasonal land use patterns

- Presence of grazing activities within and around the project footprint
- **Targeted Consultations with Herders (Grazing Stakeholders):** In compliance with OS5 requirements on restrictions on land use, specific consultations were conducted with herders operating within the project area to:
  - Identify grazing patterns and routes;
  - Assess potential impacts of restricted access;
  - Agree on alternative grazing routes and access arrangements; and
  - Develop mitigation measures to prevent livelihood disruption and conflict.

Evidence of these consultations, including photographic documentation, is provided in: Figure 12.1: Image showing consultation with Herdsmen about alternative grazing routes (see Chapter 12).

### **c. Validation and Feedback Stage**

Findings from surveys and consultations were presented to stakeholders for validation. This stage confirmed:

- Presence of economic displacement risks (land access restriction)
- Need for in-kind compensation (land allocation)
- Agreement on livelihood restoration measures

The consultation and engagement process provided an opportunity for stakeholders, including community leaders, farmers, informal land users, and herders, to review and validate the findings of the RAP. Through structured engagements and feedback sessions, stakeholders confirmed the existing land use patterns within the project footprint, including farming and grazing activities, and acknowledged the absence of physical displacement. Stakeholders further validated the identification of economic displacement risks associated with restricted land access and expressed agreement with the RAP's proposed mitigation measures, including in-kind compensation through alternative land allocation, livelihood restoration programmes, and the establishment of alternative grazing routes. This validation reinforces the credibility of the RAP findings and confirms that stakeholder inputs were effectively incorporated into the final RAP conclusions.

### **d. Disclosure and Continuous Engagement Stage**

Draft RAP findings were shared with stakeholders for feedback prior to finalisation. Comments received were incorporated into:

- Livelihood restoration design
- GRM structure
- Vulnerable group support measures

## **13.2 Key Stakeholders Engaged**

A wide range of stakeholders were consulted at various levels to ensure the RAP reflected diverse interests and expectations. These stakeholders include both primary and secondary groups.

**Table 13.1: Key Stakeholder Engagement**

<b>Stakeholder Group</b>	<b>Institutions / Representatives</b>	<b>Engagement Focus</b>
<b>State-Level Institutions</b>	OYSADA	Project scope clarification, safeguard compliance, confirmation of land status, environmental and social oversight
<b>Local Government</b>	Akinyele Local Government Council	Community mobilization, local feedback coordination, and support for grievance management
<b>Traditional Authorities</b>	Baale of Ijaiye and Council of Chiefs	Land use validation, conflict prevention, and mobilization for community meetings
<b>Community Members</b>	Farmers, traders, women's cooperatives, youth groups, and vulnerable persons	Socio-economic survey participation, livelihood expectations, and validation of findings
<b>Project Management Units</b>	OYSADA / PIU /	RAP implementation oversight, grievance handling, safeguard monitoring, and stakeholder engagement
<b>Herders / Pastoralists</b>	Grazing groups operating within project area	Grazing routes, access restrictions, alternative routes, conflict prevention

Engagement outcomes reflected broad community support for the project, with stakeholders acknowledging its potential to create employment opportunities, promote agribusiness development, and improve local infrastructure. Concerns raised mainly relating to employment access and grievance redress were addressed through capacity building, community liaison structures, and continuous monitoring commitments.

### 13.3 Consultation Outcomes and Agreements

**Table 13.2: Consultation Issues, Responses, and Agreements Matrix**

<b>Stakeholder Group</b>	<b>Key Concerns Raised</b>	<b>Project Response</b>	<b>Agreed Actions / Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>Farmers / Informal Land Users</b>	Loss of access to farmland	Recognition of economic displacement under OS5	Allocation of alternative land (in-kind compensation) within buffer zone
<b>Herders</b>	Potential restriction of grazing routes	Engagement to understand grazing patterns	Identification and agreement on alternative grazing routes (see Figure 12.1)

<b>Women Groups</b>	Access to livelihood support	Inclusion in RAP programs	Priority access to livelihood restoration and training
<b>Youth</b>	Employment opportunities	Integration into project planning	Inclusion in skills training and employment schemes
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	Risk of exclusion	Targeted inclusion measures	Dedicated livelihood support and assistance programs
<b>Community Leaders</b>	Conflict risks	Continuous engagement structures	Strengthened GRM and community liaison committees

### 13.4 Disclosure of Draft and Final RAP

In compliance with AfDB's Disclosure Policy and Nigerian safeguard procedures, the RAP will be made publicly accessible at multiple stages to ensure accountability and transparency. Disclosure will ensure that all stakeholders, including PAPs, farmers, and herders affected by land access restrictions, are fully informed of their entitlements, including in-kind compensation, livelihood restoration measures, and agreed mitigation actions.

#### 13.4.1 Draft RAP Disclosure

The draft RAP will be presented to key stakeholders, including AfDB, government officials, and representatives of women and youth groups. Comments and suggestions that will be raised will be documented and integrated before finalisation.

#### 13.4.2 Final RAP Disclosure

Upon AfDB's review and approval, the final RAP will be disclosed through the following channels:

- OYSADA Headquarters and PIU Office (Ibadan);
- Akinyele Local Government Secretariat;
- Baale's Palace and Ijaiye Community Information Centre;
- Ministry of Lands and Ministry of Environment offices;
- Ministry of Public Works & Transport;
- AfDB's official disclosure platform and OYSADA's website.

The RAP and its summary will be made available in both English, and distributed in print and electronic formats to ensure wide accessibility.

### **13.5 Public Access to RAP Information**

To sustain transparency and community awareness throughout the project cycle, the PIU will maintain a dedicated communication desk responsible for managing RAP-related information. Key functions include:

- Providing regular updates on RAP implementation, grievance handling, and community programs;
- Disseminating information through local broadcasts, posters, notice boards, and community meetings;
- Ensuring prompt responses to public inquiries via the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and
- Maintaining copies of the RAP, progress reports, and monitoring data at designated public offices and digital platforms.
- Specific provisions to ensure herders and mobile populations are reached through:
  - Community leaders
  - Local networks
  - Verbal communication channels

This ensures unrestricted access to project information and reinforces community confidence in the project's social accountability framework.

### **13.6 Continuous Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholder consultation will continue throughout RAP implementation, monitoring, and post-implementation evaluation to ensure sustained participation, feedback, and adaptive management. Continuous engagement will include follow-up consultations with farmers and herders to monitor the effectiveness of alternative land allocation and grazing routes, ensuring that livelihood restoration objectives under OS5 are achieved.

Key elements of ongoing engagement include:

- Regular community meetings during implementation and monitoring stages;
- Quarterly progress briefings to traditional councils, women, and youth groups;
- Inclusion of community representatives in RAP monitoring and grievance committees;
- Continuous awareness campaigns on the GRM, livelihood support measures, and safeguard principles; and
- Documentation of engagement activities in a Stakeholder Engagement Log maintained by the PIU and OYSADA.

This approach promotes continuous dialogue, ensures transparency, and strengthens local ownership of the project's social and environmental performance.

The consultation and disclosure process for the Ijaiye AIH RAP was inclusive, participatory, and aligned with AfDB Operational Safeguards OS5 and OS10. The process went beyond general stakeholder engagement to specifically address land use, access restrictions, and livelihood impacts affecting informal land users and herders.

Through structured consultations, key risks related to farming and grazing activities were identified and mitigated through agreed measures, including in-kind land allocation and the establishment of alternative grazing routes (as documented in Figure 12.1).

The inclusion of a consultation outcomes matrix, continuous engagement strategy, and documented stakeholder agreements ensures transparency, accountability, and full compliance with OS5 requirements, while strengthening community trust and supporting sustainable livelihood restoration.

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

*14.*

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 14.1 Summary of Findings

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) has been prepared in accordance with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), with particular reference to:

- Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement
- As well as cross-cutting provisions under OS1 (Risk Management), OS7 (Vulnerable Groups), and OS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure)

Findings from the socio-economic survey, census, field verification, and stakeholder consultations confirm that:

- No physical displacement or relocation of households or structures is required;
- The project site is located on government-owned land designated for agro-industrial development;
- However, economic displacement has been identified, arising from:
  - Restricted access to land within the 300Ha project footprint;
  - Presence of informal land users (PAPs) engaged in seasonal farming and related livelihood activities;
  - Grazing activities within and around the project area.

In line with OS5, economic displacement applies irrespective of legal land ownership, and therefore all affected informal land users have been recognised as Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

Hence:

- In-kind compensation will be provided through allocation of alternative land within the designated 50Ha buffer zone;
- Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented to ensure PAPs are supported to restore and improve their income levels;
- Additional mitigation measures, including alternative grazing routes for herders, have been identified through consultations (*refer to Chapter 13 and Figure 12.1*).

This RAP therefore transitions from a preventive framework to a comprehensive livelihood restoration and inclusion strategy, consistent with OS5 requirements.

## 14.2 Recommended Livelihood Restoration and Mitigation Measures

In accordance with OS5 and other applicable safeguards, the following measures are required to address economic displacement and ensure sustainable outcomes:

### 1. In-Kind Compensation (Land-Based Restoration)

- Allocation of alternative land within the buffer zone to affected informal land users;
- Land preparation, demarcation, and documentation to ensure usability and tenure clarity;
- Ensuring that replacement land is accessible, productive, and suitable for continued agricultural use.

2. **Livelihood Restoration Measures:** Livelihood Restoration and Mitigation Measures (LRMM) are critical in addressing the socio-economic impacts of the project on affected communities. These measures are designed to restore, and where possible improve, the livelihoods and living standards of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to at least pre-project levels.

The LRMM framework will be implemented across three key phases:

#### a. Pre-Construction Phase (Preparation & Planning)

This phase focuses on impact identification and establishing the foundation for effective restoration:

- Conduct of census and socio-economic surveys;
- Establishment of a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- Identification, allocation, and preparation of replacement land.

#### b. Construction Phase (Mitigation & Implementation)

During this phase, efforts will focus on minimising disruptions and providing immediate support:

- Provision of alternative income-generating opportunities;
- Implementation of livelihood restoration programmes;
- Targeted support for vulnerable persons;
- Compensation for business losses;
- Support for livestock and agricultural activities.

#### c. Post-Construction Phase (Sustainability & Closure)

This phase ensures long-term stability and sustainability of livelihoods:

- Post-implementation monitoring and evaluation;
- Social empowerment and resilience-building initiatives;

- Maintenance of provided infrastructure;
- Continued support where necessary, including business loss compensation;
- Preparation and submission of a comprehensive closure report.

Overall, the LRMM will be implemented over a **three-year period**, spanning pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases, ensuring continuous support and sustainable livelihood outcomes for affected communities.

### **3. Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement**

Measures include:

- Provision of agricultural inputs (fertilisers, seeds, tools);
- Capacity building in agribusiness, value addition, and enterprise development;
- Integration of PAPs into OYSADA-supported programmes (e.g., agricultural schemes and cooperative systems);
- Facilitation of access to markets, finance, and value chains.

Expected Outcomes

- Restoration of income levels and productive assets;
- Improved participation and economic empowerment of PAPs;
- Long-term sustainability of livelihoods.

These measures ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are restored to at least pre-project income levels, or preferably improved, in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). Overall, livelihood restoration and enhancement constitute critical processes aimed at restoring, improving, and diversifying income sources and living standards for communities affected by development-induced resettlement.

### **4. Transitional Assistance**

- Temporary support to PAPs during the transition period, including input support and livelihood assistance;
- Support mechanisms to ensure continuity of income while new livelihood systems are being established.

### **5. Grazing and Land Access Mitigation**

- Implementation of agreed alternative grazing routes for herders;
- Continuous engagement with pastoralist groups to prevent conflict;
- Monitoring of access arrangements to ensure effectiveness.

### **6. Stakeholder Engagement and Inclusion (OS10 & OS7)**

- Continuous consultations with PAPs, including farmers, herders, women, and vulnerable groups;
- Inclusive participation in livelihood programmes and decision-making processes;
- Strengthening of community liaison structures.

### **7. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

- Maintenance of a functional GRM to address:
  - Land access disputes
  - Livelihood restoration concerns
  - Compensation-related issues
- Ensuring accessibility, transparency, and timely resolution in line with OS5.

In conclusion, the GRM will be a structured and formalized system that enables Project Affected Persons (PAPs), stakeholders, and community members to lodge complaints, express concerns, and seek appropriate resolution regarding project-related issues. As a critical tool for risk management and accountability, the GRM will facilitate timely, fair, and transparent resolution of grievances, including those related to environmental impacts, social risks, and service delivery, thereby enhancing trust and ensuring effective project implementation.

## **8. Monitoring and Evaluation (OS1)**

- Continuous monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes;
- Tracking of income recovery, land use, and participation levels;
- Independent audits and RAP completion evaluation.

The implementation of M&E will assist in systematic and continuous tracking the progress, performance and impact of projects, programmes or policies for the Ijaiye AIH.

### **14.3 Expected Outcomes and Sustainability Measures**

Effective implementation of this RAP is expected to achieve:

- Restoration and Improvement of Livelihoods: PAPs regain or exceed pre-project income levels through land access and support programmes.
- Sustainable Land Use and Reduced Conflict: Clear land allocation and grazing arrangements reduce encroachment and disputes.
- Inclusive Economic Participation: Women, youth, and vulnerable groups actively participate in agribusiness and employment opportunities.
- Strengthened Social Cohesion: Continuous engagement fosters trust between communities, OYSADA, and project stakeholders.
- Full Safeguard Compliance: Alignment with AfDB OS1–OS10 ensures environmentally and socially sustainable project implementation.

To sustain these outcomes, OYSADA will implement a multi-year livelihood support and monitoring framework of up to five (5) years, aimed at ensuring long-term impact, resilience, and continuous improvement in the living standards of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Overall, the expected outcomes and sustainability measures form critical components of the AIH Ijaiye project's planning and strategic framework, focusing not only on immediate results but also on achieving long-term, self-sustaining socio-economic benefits.

#### **14.4 Institutional Commitment**

The successful delivery of this RAP depends on coordinated institutional roles:

- Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA): Will provide overall oversight, lead agency for in-kind compensation (land allocation), livelihood programmes and ensure compliance with AfDB and national social safeguard compliance.
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU): Will be responsible for PAP verification, implementation of livelihood restoration, GRM operation, and monitoring.
- Local Government Authorities and Traditional Institutions: Will facilitate communication between project teams and the community, support conflict resolution, encourage inclusive participation and local coordination
- Contractors and Operators: Will comply strictly with social safeguard requirements, health and safety standards, and environmental management measures during construction and operation.
- Development Partners (AfDB and Others): Will continue to provide technical guidance, supervision, and ensure that all safeguard obligations are documented and fulfilled in line with AfDB Operational Safeguards.

#### **14.5 Conclusion**

The Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project represents a strategic investment under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme, aimed at accelerating agro-industrial development and inclusive economic growth in Oyo State.

In line with the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) establishes that no physical displacement will occur within the project footprint. However, the project will result in economic displacement, arising from restrictions on access to land and livelihood resources, particularly affecting informal land users and seasonal agricultural activities.

To address these impacts in compliance with OS5 requirements, the RAP provides a comprehensive and integrated mitigation framework comprising:

- In-kind compensation through structured land allocation to ensure continued access to productive resources;

- Livelihood restoration and enhancement measures including agricultural support schemes, input provision and capacity building programmes;
- Targeted assistance to bridge short-term livelihood disruptions;
- Targeted support for vulnerable groups to ensure equitable access to project benefits: and
- A functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and robust monitoring system to ensure accountability and adaptive management.

The implementation of these measures is designed to ensure that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are not worse off and are, where possible, better off, consistent with the core objectives of AfDB safeguards.

Accordingly, and in strict adherence to OS5 and related safeguards (OS1 and OS10), it is hereby established that:

“No civil works shall commence until all RAP requirements — including in-kind compensation (land allocation), livelihood restoration support, and transitional assistance — have been fully implemented and independently verified.”

With full implementation of the RAP, the project is expected to deliver sustainable livelihood outcomes, strengthened social inclusion, and improved economic opportunities for affected communities. It will also reinforce institutional accountability, stakeholder trust, and long-term social sustainability.

This RAP therefore serves not only as a compliance instrument but as a commitment to equitable development, ensuring that the Ijaiye AIH project is implemented in a manner that upholds the principles of fairness, transparency, inclusion, and social justice under the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (2023).

## Appendix 1 – Continuation of Chapter Three

### 3.1.2 Alignment with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 and National Regulations

The methodology and processes adopted for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) RAP are firmly aligned with AfDB’s Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement, as well as with the relevant Nigerian legal and institutional frameworks governing land acquisition and resettlement.

#### a. African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5

AfDB OS5 provides the framework for managing both **physical displacement** and **economic displacement** resulting from land acquisition, land use restrictions, or changes in access to resources. The RAP aligns with OS5 by ensuring that:

- Displacement is avoided or minimized through project design and planning;
- All categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including formal and informal land users, seasonal users, encroachers, and livelihood-dependent individuals, are identified;
- Both physical and economic displacement impacts are recognized and addressed;
- Eligible PAPs receive compensation at full replacement cost;
- Livelihood restoration measures are provided to restore or improve pre-project income levels;
- Stakeholder consultations are conducted throughout the RAP process;
- A functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established;
- Transitional and vulnerability-based support is provided where required.

The RAP also complies with relevant provisions of Nigerian land laws, including procedures under the Land Use Act, as well as institutional requirements governing land acquisition and resettlement.

#### b. National Regulatory Frameworks

The RAP methodology also complies with the following key national and state-level frameworks:

- **Land Use Act, 1978 (Cap L5, LFN 2004):** This Act vests all land within a state in the Governor, who holds it in trust for the people. It governs land acquisition procedures, compensation processes, and the issuance of statutory rights of occupancy.
- **Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEEnv) EIA Act (Cap E12, LFN 2004):** Provides for the integration of social and environmental considerations into project development and implementation.
- **Oyo State Land Bureau Regulations:** These govern procedures for state land acquisition, community consultation, compensation (where applicable), and the verification of government-owned lands.

- **Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA) Framework:** Provides local guidance on stakeholder engagement, grievance handling, and institutional coordination in agribusiness development projects.

By aligning with both AfDB OS5 and Nigerian national frameworks, the RAP methodology ensures that the resettlement process is legally sound, socially acceptable, and institutionally enforceable, while also providing a strong foundation for sustainable livelihood restoration and community support throughout project implementation.

### 3.1.3 Guiding Principles and Ethical Considerations

The preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) were guided by a set of ethical and operational principles designed to ensure fairness, transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability. These principles form the foundation upon which all resettlement activities from data collection to livelihood restoration are based.

The overarching objective is to safeguard the rights and welfare of affected persons, uphold social equity, and ensure that the project contributes to sustainable development outcomes without causing harm to the people or environment.

#### a. Key Guiding Principles

1. **Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement:** The project design prioritised the avoidance of physical and economic displacement wherever feasible. During the site selection and layout planning stages, the project team conducted detailed screening to identify occupied areas and livelihood zones. Adjustments were made to the infrastructure footprint to minimize adverse social impacts including restrictions on access to land-based resources.
2. **Meaningful Consultation and Participation:** Continuous and inclusive stakeholder engagement was undertaken throughout the RAP process. This ensured that community members, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, youths, tenant farmers, and the elderly, were actively involved in decision-making. Consultations were conducted in both English and Yoruba to promote full understanding and participation.
3. **Equity, Fairness, and Inclusiveness in Compensation and Eligibility::** Compensation and eligibility for assistance are not limited to formal landowners alone. The RAP adopts an inclusive approach consistent with AfDB OS5, ensuring that **all categories of project-affected persons (PAPs)**—including formal landholders, tenants, informal land users, encroachers, seasonal users, and individuals or groups dependent on land-based resources—are identified and considered. Where losses occur, affected persons are entitled to compensation at replacement cost where applicable, in line with the principle of fairness and proportionality.
4. **Compensation and Livelihood Restoration for All Categories of Users:** The RAP explicitly ensures that both **physical and economically displaced persons**, including informal and non-title holders, receive appropriate support. This includes compensation

(where eligible), livelihood restoration interventions, and transitional assistance. The guiding principle is that no affected person should be worse off as a result of the project, and where possible, livelihoods should be improved through targeted support measures.

5. **Livelihood Restoration and Improvement:** Beyond asset compensation, the RAP emphasises structured livelihood restoration programs aimed at restoring and improving income levels. These include capacity building, access to inputs, facilitation of alternative livelihood opportunities, and integration into project-related economic activities.
6. **Transparency and Accountability:** Transparency in data collection, valuation, and compensation processes was ensured through community meetings, and verification exercises. The RAP establishes institutional mechanisms for oversight and independent monitoring, ensuring that all activities are implemented in a manner that builds trust between the project and the affected communities.
7. **Grievance Redress and Conflict Resolution:** We propose a multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) be established to allow affected persons to raise complaints or concerns related to resettlement or compensation. The mechanism is designed to be culturally appropriate, easily accessible, and efficient in providing fair resolutions without recourse to lengthy legal processes.
8. **Vulnerability Sensitivity:** Special attention was given to the needs of vulnerable individuals and households, including female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and extremely poor households. The RAP provides measures for targeted assistance, priority access to livelihood restoration programs, and social protection mechanisms to prevent marginalisation.
9. **Compliance with Legal and Institutional Requirements:** The RAP process adhered strictly to national legislation, AfDB safeguard requirements, and international human rights standards. Documentation, disclosure, and institutional collaboration were carried out in accordance with Oyo State and Federal Government guidelines.
10. **Sustainability and Monitoring:** The RAP incorporates a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track implementation progress, assess the effectiveness of compensation and livelihood restoration measures, and ensure corrective actions are taken where necessary to achieve intended outcomes.

#### **b. Ethical Considerations**

To uphold the integrity of the RAP process, the following ethical considerations were strictly observed:

- **Informed Consent:** All participants in surveys and consultations were fully informed about the purpose, scope, and use of the information collected before providing their consent.
- **Confidentiality:** Personal data collected during the socio-economic survey were treated as confidential and used solely for RAP preparation and monitoring purposes.

- **Non-Discrimination:** No participant or affected person was excluded from participation based on gender, age, social status, ethnicity, or religion.
- **Cultural Sensitivity:** All engagement activities were conducted in culturally appropriate ways that respected local customs, leadership structures, and communication norms.
- **Voluntariness:** Participation in the consultation and data collection processes was entirely voluntary, with respondents free to withdraw at any stage without consequence.
- **Accuracy and Integrity:** Data were verified and cross-checked to avoid manipulation or bias, ensuring that the findings genuinely reflect community realities and project impacts.

### **3.3.1 Questionnaire Structure**

The primary data collection tool was a structured questionnaire, designed to elicit detailed information across multiple thematic areas. To maximise comprehension and inclusivity, the questionnaire was prepared in English and translated into Yoruba for administration to local stakeholders, including non-literate respondents.

The questionnaire was organised into the following sections:

1. **General Information and Demographics:** Collecting data on household composition, age, gender, occupation, and socio-economic status.
2. **Land Use and Asset Inventory:** Recording current land use patterns, existing structures, agricultural plots, and informal economic activities within the project footprint.
3. **Livelihood Activities:** Documenting income sources, farming practices, grazing, and other resource-dependent activities to understand community reliance on project lands.
4. **Project Awareness and Perception:** Assessing community knowledge of the Ijaiye AIH project, attitudes toward development, and expectations.
5. **Potential Impact and Mitigation Preferences:** Gathering stakeholders' perspectives on resettlement, compensation, and livelihood restoration preferences.
6. **Grievance and Institutional Feedback:** Understanding existing mechanisms for complaints, dispute resolution, and perceptions of institutional support.

The questionnaire employed a combination of multiple-choice, Likert scale, and open-ended questions, allowing the collection of both quantitative metrics and qualitative insights for comprehensive analysis.

### **3.3.2 Survey Scope and Coverage**

The survey covered the entire Ijaiye AIH project site and the surrounding areas that could potentially be affected by the development. The scope included:

- **Physical footprint assessment:** Identifying all areas under government ownership and potential encroachments.

- Community engagement: Capturing the perspectives of individuals and households residing near or utilising the land.
- Livelihood assessment: Documenting economic activities, dependence on land resources, and social networks that could be indirectly affected.

The survey ensured representativeness across demographics and spatial distribution, providing an accurate baseline for planning and monitoring RAP implementation.

### **3.3.3 Sampling Framework and Respondent Selection**

Based on OYSADA’s prior groundwork and earlier communications with the community, key respondents were pre-identified to ensure relevance to the RAP objectives. A purposive sampling approach was applied to select individuals who could provide relevant insights, including:

- Community Leaders (e.g., Baale Atan and other traditional authorities): Offering insights into community organization, land use norms, and historical land access.
- Households within and adjacent to the project site: Representing direct or indirect dependence on the land for farming, grazing, or other economic activities.
- Smallholder and medium-scale farmers: Providing detailed information on agricultural practices, informal land use, and livelihood strategies.
- Other stakeholders (e.g., hired labourers, traders, extension officers): Capturing occupational, economic, and institutional perspectives.

This approach ensured that all relevant social groups were covered, enabling an inclusive and evidence-based assessment of potential impacts and mitigation needs.

### **3.3 Survey Design and Structure**

The RAP survey for the Ijaiye AIH employed a structured, mixed-methods approach to collect accurate, context-specific socio-economic data. The data collection instrument was a structured questionnaire, developed in English and verbally interpreted in Yoruba to ensure full participation and comprehension among respondents, including non-literate individuals. This design facilitated reliable data gathering while respecting local language preferences and cultural norms.

The survey aimed to capture the demographic, social, economic, and livelihood characteristics of communities surrounding the project site, as well as their perceptions and expectations regarding the Ijaiye AIH project. It was structured to enable both quantitative analysis for measurable indicators and qualitative insights for community perspectives, risks, and vulnerabilities.

#### **3.3.1 Questionnaire Structure<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> *Sample of the Structured Questionnaire administered to farmers and stakeholders during the field assessment for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Ijaiye AIH is available in Annex 1*

The questionnaire consisted of different sections:

1. **Demographic Profile:** Age, gender, household size, occupation, and education level.
2. **Land Ownership and Use:** Details of land access, tenure type (formal/informal), and agricultural or economic use.
3. **Livelihood Sources:** Income-generating activities such as farming, trading, or services.
4. **Perceived Impacts:** Community perceptions of potential benefits or risks associated with the project.
5. **Vulnerability Assessment:** Identification of women, youth, or other vulnerable groups potentially affected.
6. **Grievance and Consultation:** Existing community structures for conflict resolution and expectations for engagement.

### **3.5.1 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

A mixed-methods approach was employed to capture both quantitative and qualitative information:

- **Structured Questionnaires:** Administered through face-to-face interviews with community members, farmers, traders, women and youth representatives, and other stakeholders. The questionnaires were designed in English and explained in Yoruba to ensure comprehension. Key sections included: demographic profile, land tenure and use, livelihood sources, perceived project impacts, vulnerability assessment, and grievance mechanisms.
- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** Conducted with community leaders, government officials, and institutional representatives to obtain in-depth information on governance structures, land administration, and institutional support mechanisms.
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** Organized with specific groups such as women, youth, and smallholder farmers to gather diverse perspectives on livelihood risks, social dynamics, and community expectations.
- **Observational Field Visits:** Direct inspections of land use, informal economic activities, and communal infrastructure were undertaken to validate survey responses and document baseline conditions.

These tools ensured triangulation of data, improving reliability and accuracy in capturing socio-economic conditions around the project site.

### **3.5.2 Data Handling, Validation, and Analysis Methods**

Collected data were systematically handled and analysed to provide a credible socio-economic baseline:

- **Data Entry and Management:** Quantitative responses from questionnaires were coded and entered into a secure database for analysis. Qualitative responses from KIIs and FGDs were transcribed, categorised, and coded thematically.
- **Validation Procedures:** Field validation exercises and cross-referencing with secondary sources (e.g., government land records, census data, and previous project reports) were conducted to ensure consistency and accuracy.
- **Analytical Methods:** Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages) were used to summarize demographic and livelihood data. Spatial analysis identified patterns of land use, economic activity distribution, and potential areas of social sensitivity. Thematic analysis of qualitative data provided a contextual understanding of stakeholder perceptions, concerns, and expectations.
- **Data Quality Assurance:** Checks for completeness, consistency, and reliability were applied, and discrepancies were reconciled through follow-up interviews and stakeholder clarification sessions.

### **3.5.3 Socio-Economic and Livelihood Indicators Assessed**

The RAP methodology focused on key socio-economic and livelihood indicators to establish a robust baseline:

- **Demographic Characteristics:** Age, gender, household composition, education level, and primary occupation.
- **Land Ownership and Tenure:** Legal status of land, types of land access, and informal usage patterns.
- **Livelihood Sources and Economic Activities:** Farming, trading, artisanal work, services, and other informal income-generating activities.
- **Vulnerability Assessment:** Identification of women, youth, the elderly, and marginalized groups potentially affected by project activities.
- **Dependency on Land and Resources:** Extent of reliance on the project site for livelihood, grazing, firewood collection, or other economic activities.
- **Community Perceptions and Expectations:** Anticipated benefits, concerns, and priorities regarding the project's implementation.
- **Institutional Awareness:** Knowledge of existing government programs, land management structures, and grievance mechanisms.

The combination of these tools and indicators provided a comprehensive socio-economic baseline, enabling the RAP to design mitigation measures, compensation frameworks, and livelihood restoration strategies that are evidence-based, participatory, and fully compliant with AfDB safeguard requirements.

### **3.6 Ethical Considerations and Methodological Limitations**

The preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) was guided by strict ethical standards and methodological rigor to ensure that the data collected, community engagements, and overall findings reflect fairness, transparency, and respect for human rights. This approach aligns with the ethical requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5, as well as national research and social safeguard principles.




### **3.6.1 Ethical Protocol**

Ethical compliance was a central component of the RAP study. All research activities were conducted with respect for the dignity, rights, and welfare of participants. The following ethical protocols were strictly observed:

- **Free, Prior, and Informed Participation (FPIP):** Community members and individual respondents were fully informed about the purpose, scope, and potential implications of the RAP study before their participation. Consent was obtained voluntarily without any form of pressure or inducement. Participation was entirely optional, and respondents retained the right to withdraw at any stage of the engagement.
- **Voluntary Participation and Non-Coercion:** All interviews, discussions, and surveys were carried out based on the principle of voluntary participation. No incentives or coercive means were employed to obtain information or cooperation.
- **Confidentiality and Anonymity:** Respondent identities were protected by assigning codes to survey data and excluding personal identifiers from published materials. Sensitive information shared during interviews and focus group discussions was treated with strict confidentiality and used solely for RAP preparation.
- **Cultural Sensitivity and Respect:** Field teams conducted engagements in a culturally appropriate manner, observing local customs, leadership hierarchies, and communication norms. Consultations were conducted primarily in the Yoruba language for ease of understanding and inclusiveness.
- **Do No Harm Principle:** The survey team ensured that the data collection and consultation process did not expose any participant to social tension, stigma, or economic disadvantage. The survey was designed to minimize disruption to community life and to strengthen trust between project stakeholders and the implementing agencies.

By adhering to these protocols, the RAP process-maintained integrity, transparency, and legitimacy in all community interactions and data collection exercises.

## Annex 1 - Sample of the Structured Questionnaire administered to farmers and stakeholders

 <p><b>Agro4you Limited</b> It is Possible</p>	 <p><b>SAPZ</b> SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONES</p>	 <p><b>AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP</b> GROUPE DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT</p>
<p><b>QUESTIONNAIRE ON RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR IJAIYE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL HUB (AIH) FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD CONSULTANCY SERVICES.</b></p>		
<p>Dear Respondent,</p> <p>We are conducting this survey as part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ijaiye Agricultural Industrial Hub (AIH) Project. The information collected will help identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs) assess potential impacts, and plan for fair compensation and livelihood restoration in line with international and national safeguard standards.</p> <p>All information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and used solely for RAP preparation and implementation. Please respond honestly and to the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and cooperation.</p>		
<p><b>SECTION A: RESPONDENT INFORMATION</b></p> <p><b>Instruction:</b> Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate.</p> <p>1. Respondent's Full Name (optional): _____</p> <p>2. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p> <p>3. Age: <input type="checkbox"/> &lt;18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18–30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31–45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46–60 <input type="checkbox"/> &gt;60</p> <p>4. Marital Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify) _____</p> <p>5. Education Level: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Tertiary <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify) _____</p> <p>6. Phone Number (if available): _____</p> <p>7. Email Address (if available): _____</p> <p>8. Identification Number (if available): _____</p> <p>9. Household Size: _____</p> <p>10. Number of Dependents: _____</p> <p>11. Are you the Head of Household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>12. Vulnerability Category (if applicable): <input type="checkbox"/> Woman-headed household <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Person with Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Minority/Ethnic Group <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify) _____</p>		
<p><b>SECTION B: PROJECT AWARENESS &amp; ENGAGEMENT</b></p> <p><b>Instruction:</b> Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate.</p> <p>13. Are you aware of the proposed Ijaiye AIH project? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>14. How did you first hear about it? <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____</p> <p>15. Have you attended any consultation meetings? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, where/when? _____</p> <p>16. Were the meetings conducted in a language and format you understood? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>17. Were your concerns adequately heard during consultations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, explain _____</p> <p>18. How would you prefer to receive project updates? <input type="checkbox"/> Community meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Posters <input type="checkbox"/> Local leaders <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> SMS <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____</p>		
<p>1</p>		



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**SECTION C: LAND TENURE & OWNERSHIP**

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate

23. Do you own or occupy land within the project area?  Own  Rent  Lease  
 Informal/Squatter  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
24. Type of land use (select all that apply):  Residential  Agricultural  Commercial  Grazing  
 Community  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
25. How was the land acquired?  Inherited  Purchased  Gift  Community Allocation  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
26. Documentation type:  Certificate of Occupancy  Deed  Customary Right  None  
 Other(specify) \_\_\_\_\_
27. Approximate size of affected land: \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> / hectares
28. Is the land under dispute or encumbrance?  Yes  No  
 If Yes, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION D: ASSET INVENTORY**

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate

29. Are there structures or improvements on the land?  Yes  No  
 If Yes, specify:  House  Business  Farm  Fence  Shed  
 Other(specify) \_\_\_\_\_
30. Type of main building structure:  Mud  Cement Block  Zinc  Mixed  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
31. List all structures and their uses (Enumerator to record type, material, size, condition, use)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
32. List all crops and trees (species, quantity, age, economic value): \_\_\_\_\_
33. List all other productive assets (e.g., boreholes, livestock pens, irrigation systems): \_\_\_\_\_
34. Are any of these assets your primary source of livelihood?  Yes  No  
 If Yes, specify which: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION E: SOCIO-ECONOMIC & LIVELIHOOD INFORMATION**

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate

35. Primary occupation:  Farming  Trading  Civil Service  Artisan  Student   
 Unemployed  Other \_\_\_\_\_
36. Monthly income range:  Below ₦20,000  ₦20,001–₦50,000  ₦50,001–₦100,000  Above  
 ₦100,000
37. Secondary sources of livelihood:  Crop farming  Livestock  Trade  Salary  Services  
 Remittances  Other \_\_\_\_\_
38. Do you operate any business or farm on affected land?  Yes  No  
 If Yes, specify type: \_\_\_\_\_
39. Number of employees in business/farm: \_\_\_\_\_



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40. Major livelihood challenges:  Low income  Land insecurity  Market access  Environmental factors  Other \_\_\_\_\_
41. Which livelihood support measures would help if affected?  Agricultural inputs  Business grants/loans  Vocational training  Job opportunities  Relocation assistance  Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### SECTION F: PROJECT IMPACTS

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate

42. Will your property, land, or livelihood be affected by the project?  Yes  No  Not Sure
43. What will be affected?  Land  Residential structure  Business  Farm/crops  Livelihood  Cultural site  Other \_\_\_\_\_
44. Extent of impact:  Temporary  Permanent  Partial  Total
45. Any indirect impacts anticipated (e.g., resource access, service disruption)?  Yes  No  
If Yes, specify: \_\_\_\_\_
46. Overall likely effect on your household:  Positive  Negative  Both  Not Sure  
Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

#### SECTION G: COMPENSATION & RESETTLEMENT PREFERENCES

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate

47. Preferred form of compensation:  Cash  Land-for-land  Replacement structure  Livelihood support  Relocation assistance  Other(specify) \_\_\_\_\_
48. Preferred relocation option (if applicable):  Within same community  Nearby community  Urban  Undecided  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
49. Most important factors for resettlement (select top 3):  Land quality  Access to services  Proximity to farmland/business  Social ties  Infrastructure  Other(specify) \_\_\_\_\_
50. Would you accept cash compensation for land or assets?  Yes  No
51. Have you ever participated in a compensation process before?  Yes  No  
If Yes, was it fair?  Yes  No — Why/Why not? \_\_\_\_\_
52. Preferred mode of payment:  Bank transfer  Cheque  Mobile money  Other \_\_\_\_\_
53. What livelihood restoration support would you prefer?  Agricultural support  Vocational training  Business grants  Employment  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

#### SECTION H: CULTURAL & COMMUNITY RESOURCES

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate

54. Are there cultural, spiritual, or communal sites that may be affected?  Burial grounds  Shrines  Community halls  Sacred trees  Other \_\_\_\_\_
55. How should such sites be managed if impacted? \_\_\_\_\_

#### SECTION I: GRIEVANCE REDRESS & INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) or fill where appropriate

56. If you have complaints about the project, who would you first approach?  Local leader  Project office  Government  Court  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_



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57. Which grievance redress methods do you trust most?  Community mediation  Project grievance committee  Court  Religious leader  Other(specify) \_\_\_\_\_
58. Do you have access to means of lodging grievances (literacy, phone, office nearby)?  Yes  No
59. How often would you prefer updates during RAP implementation?  Weekly  Monthly  Quarterly  On Request

**SECTION J: VULNERABILITY, CENSUS & OBSERVATIONS**

60. Are there vulnerable groups in your community who may face challenges accessing compensation?  
 Yes  No If Yes, specify: \_\_\_\_\_
61. Suggested measures to ensure inclusion: \_\_\_\_\_
62. Enumerator: Assign unique PAP ID, take photo, record GPS, document entitlement category and type of loss.
- PAP ID: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Photo:  Yes  No
  - GPS mapped:  Yes  No
  - Loss Type:  Land  Structure  Crop  Income  Livelihood  Cultural
  - Entitlement Category: \_\_\_\_\_

63. Additional comments from respondent: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

64. Enumerator observations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your response.

**Annex 2 – Cross sectional pictorial evidence of PAPs**



**Figure 3.1: Preliminary meeting between the Baale (Village Head; far left, Mr Ajetumobi (SAPZ SPC) and Prof. Azeez (Agro4you Team Lead)**



**Figure 3.2: Mr. Ajetumobi SAPZ SPC addressing the community members at Ijaiye AIH including Prof. Azeez and Baale.**



**Figure 3.3: Cross section of respondent listening to the benefits of the projects.**



**Figure 3.4: Cross section of respondent listening to the benefits of the projects.**



**Figure 3.5: Prof Azeez (Agro4you Team Lead) describing the size of the project with its benefits to the community.**



**Figure 3.6: Image showing SAPZ PIU Team in attendance for the survey assignment for Ijaiye AIH.**



**Figure 3.7: Cross section of Baale, and Construction personnel collaborating on-site.**



**Figure 3.8: Cross section of Baale, Prof Azeez (Agro4you Team Lead) and Construction personnel collaborating on-site.**



**Figure 3.9: Consultant (Prof. Azeez) with members of SAPZ on visitation to the Ijaye AIH**



**Figure 3.10: Cross section of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Consultant in interview session with respondent**



**Figure 3.11: Cross section of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Consultant in interview session with respondent**



**Figure 3.12: Cross section of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Consultant in interview session with respondent**



**Figure 3.13: Cross section of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Consultant in interview session with respondent**



**Figure 3.14: Cross section of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Consultant, SAPZ Team interpreting the questionnaire to the Baale**



**Figure 3.15: Cross section of SAPZ Team in interview session with respondent**



**Figure 3.16: Cross section of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Consultant in interview session with respondent**

### Annex 3.1 - Compensation Summary Sheet for Ijaiye AIH

S/No.	Item Description	Data
	<b>A. General</b>	
1.	Region/Province/Department	Nigeria
2	Municipality/District	N/A
3	Village	Atan
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Road alignment
5	Project overall cost	₦ 269,362,500
6	Overall resettlement cost	₦ 269,362,500
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	14th October 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	13th October 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	13th October 2025
	<b>B. Specific information</b>	
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	25
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	25
13	Number of affected households	25
14	Number of females affected	10
15	Number of vulnerable affected	15
16	Number of major PAP	0
17	Number of minor PAP	25
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	None (entitled only to livelihood support)
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	0
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	0
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	1 ha (Periphery)
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	0
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	None within Project footprint
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	25

Annex 5: Evidence of Gazetted Land



# Oyo State of Nigeria Gazette

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OYO STATE NOTICE NO. 27

The following are notified for general information:

By the Command of  
**ENGR. SEYI MAKINDE**  
*His Excellency, The Executive Governor*

Ibadan, 15th November, 2023

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LAND USE ACTS CAP L5 VOLUME 8, LAWS OF FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, 2004 LAND REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF OYO STATE; NOTICE OF EXCISION

1. Description:

All the parcel of Land at Ijaye Forest Reserve in the Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State of Nigeria containing an area of approximately 2341.15 HECTARES the boundaries of which are described below;

Starting at a concrete pillar marked PL 1 a co-ordinates of which are 848994.10 meters.

NORTHING and 579093.374 meters EASTING the point origin of UTM the boundaries run in straight lines the bearings and lengths of which are as below;

(A)

From	Bearing	Length	To
PL1	350°15'	359.10m	PL2
PL2	350°15'	245.17m	PL3
PL3	356°15'	317.88m	PL4
PL4	269°31'	15.08m	PL5
PL5	276°35'	419.39m	PL6
PL6	276°35'	404.67m	PL7
PL7	276°35'	392.36m	PL8
PL8	01°53'	311.79m	PL9
PL9	01°53'	356.13m	PL10
PL10	01°53'	356.08m	PL11
PL11	01°53'	329.30m	PL12
PL12	01°53'	244.37m	PL13
PL13	01°53'	246.69m	PL14
PL14	01°53'	207.10m	PL15

All pegs are temporary points

All property beacons are concrete pillars

All bearings and lengths are approximately; and

22

LAND USE ACTS CAP L5 VOLUME 8, LAWS OF FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, 2004 LAND REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF OYO STATE; NOTICE OF EXCISION

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PL14	01°53'	207.10m	PL15

All pegs are temporary points

All property beacons are concrete pillars

All bearings and lengths are approximately; and

From	Bearing	Length	To
PL48	199°15'	360.93m	PL49
PL49	199°15'	363.61m	PL50
PL50	199°15'	313.39m	PL51
PL51	255°00'	382.60m	PL52
PL52	255°00'	375.29m	PL53
PL53	255°00'	360.10m	PL54
PL54	191°15'	334.24m	PL55
PL55	191°15'	368.45m	PL56
PL56	191°15'	338.42m	PL57
PL57	191°15'	364.45m	PL58
PL58	131°15'	355.06m	PL59
PL59	117°04'	463.77m	PL60
PL60	286°56'	1200.97m	PL61
PL61	289°41'	116.89m	PL62
PL62	297°10'	512.52m	PL63
PL63	267°55'	440.11m	PL64
PL64	276°56'	116.89m	PL65
PL65	264°01'	196.34m	PL66
PL66	269°34'	232.54m	PL1

DATED THIS 28TH DAY OF MARCH, 2023.

ENGR. OLUSEYI ABIODUN MAKINDE (FNSE)  
EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR OF OYO STATE