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

**FOR THE**

# KADUNA STATE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE (SAPZ) AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE (ATC), TUDUN SAIBU–MAIGANA, SOBA LGA, KADUNA STATE

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**SUPPORTED BY**

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**KADUNA STATE GOVERNMENT**

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**AfDB** – African Development Bank

**AIH** – Agro-Industrial Hub

**ATC** – Agricultural Transformation Centre

**CLO** – Community Liaison Officer

**CSO** – Civil Society Organization

**E&S** – Environmental and Social

**EIA** – Environmental Impact Assessment

**ESIA** – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

**ESMP** – Environmental and Social Management Plan

**FGD** – Focus Group Discussion

**FGN** – Federal Government of Nigeria

**FMEnv** – Federal Ministry of Environment

**FMAFS** – Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

**GBV** – Gender-Based Violence

**GRC** – Grievance Redress Committee

**GRM** – Grievance Redress Mechanism

**IFAD** – International Fund for Agricultural Development

**IRM** – Independent Review Mechanism (AfDB)

**ISS** – Integrated Safeguards System

**KADGIS** – Kaduna State Geographic Information System

**KADIPA** – Kaduna Investment Promotion Agency

**KEPA** – Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority

**KPI** – Key Performance Indicator

**LGA** – Local Government Area

**M&E** – Monitoring and Evaluation

**MoA** – Ministry of Agriculture

**MENR** – Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

**MoF** – Ministry of Finance

**MoJ** – Ministry of Justice

**NESREA** – National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
**NGN** – Nigerian Naira

**NGO** – Non-Governmental Organization

**NPCU** – National Project Coordinating Unit

**OS** – Operational Safeguard (AfDB)

**PAH** – Project-Affected Household

**PAP** – Project-Affected Person

**PIU** – Project Implementation Unit

**PRA** – Participatory Rural Appraisal

**PWD** – Person with Disability

**RAP** – Resettlement Action Plan

**RPF** – Resettlement Policy Framework

**SAPZ** – Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone

**SECAP** – Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (IFAD)
**SEP** – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

**SMoA** – State Ministry of Agriculture

**SMENR** – State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

**SMoL** – State Ministry of Lands and Survey

**SPIU** – State Project Implementation Unit

**USD** – United States Dollar

**VAP** – Vulnerability Action Plan

**WB** – World Bank

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## ES1. Introduction

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared for the Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC) at Tudun Saibu–Maigana, Soba LGA, under the Kaduna State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Program. The project is implemented by the Federal Government of Nigeria, Kaduna State Government, and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to drive agro-industrialization, improve value chains, and enhance rural livelihoods.

The RAP/LRP provides a structured framework to address economic displacement arising from the loss of access to agricultural land cultivated by tenant farmers within the project area, ensuring that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive appropriate compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration support. The RAP/LRP is guided by 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), and the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The Plan seeks to ensure that affected persons are fairly treated, compensated for eligible losses, and supported to restore or improve their livelihoods in accordance with national legislation and international good practice.

## ES2. Project Description and Rationale

The ATC will function as a central aggregation, storage, and distribution center, linking smallholder farmers to agro-processing industries and markets. It is expected to:

- Enhance agricultural productivity and value addition
- Reduce post-harvest losses
- Create employment opportunities (especially for youth and women)
- Strengthen rural–urban market linkages

The project aligns with Kaduna State's agricultural transformation agenda and national economic diversification priorities.

**ES3. Objectives and Methodology**

The RAP/LRP aims to:

- Identify and enumerate all PAPs and affected assets
- Provide livelihood support to the identified PAPs Restore and improve livelihoods, particularly for vulnerable groups
- Establish effective grievance redress and monitoring systems
- Ensure compliance with AfDB and national safeguard frameworks

**Methodology:**

The study employed a participatory and data-driven approach. Fieldwork, census, asset inventory, and stakeholder consultations were conducted between 9 and 11 March 2026, with the final enumeration of PAPs completed prior to the established cut-off date. The methodology included:

- Census and asset inventory of all 82 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and affected crops.
- Socio-economic household surveys using structured questionnaires and asset inventory forms to establish baseline livelihood and vulnerability conditions.
- Stakeholder consultations and focus group discussions involving PAPs, community leaders, women, youth, vulnerable groups, relevant government agencies, and other key stakeholders within the project area.

• Participatory mapping, field verification, and validation exercises undertaken jointly with community representatives and project safeguards personnel to confirm affected assets, PAP eligibility, and impact boundaries.

**ES4. Key Impact Findings**

- A total of 82 PAPs were identified within the project footprint
- 100% of impacts are agricultural, involving loss of crops and farmland
- No physical displacement or structural loss recorded
- All PAPs are tenants/users operating under a lease arrangement on government-owned land.
- The total affected cultivated land area is approximately 36.5 hectares.

- The principal affected crops are maize, sugarcane, rice, soyabean, beans sorghum.

Implication: The RAP is primarily focused on addressing economic displacement arising from loss of access to cultivated land and crop production through compensation and livelihood restoration measures, rather than physical relocation.

**ES5. Socio-Economic Profile and Vulnerability**

The PAP population has diversified semi-rural livelihoods, including farming, trading, salaried employment, skilled labour, and informal-sector activities. Livelihood dependency on the affected Government Reserve Land is classified as follows:

- **35% are not dependent** on the affected land, as their main income is derived from off-farm activities such as trading, civil service, salaried employment, and skilled labour.
- **25% are partially dependent**, combining farming with petty trading, wage labour, or small businesses. They will receive transitional support, livelihood training, and alternative income-generation assistance.
- **40% are fully dependent** on the affected land, mainly as subsistence farmers and tenant-users. Since all PAPs are tenant-users of Government Reserve Land and have no ownership rights, land-for-land compensation is not applicable. They will receive compensation for verified crop and tree losses, enhanced LRP support, agricultural inputs, transitional assistance, skills development, and priority access to project-related livelihood opportunities.

A total of 26 PAPs (31.71% of 82 PAPs) were identified as vulnerable using harmonised criteria, including elderly persons, female-headed households, widows/widowers, youth-headed households, low-income households, landless households, and persons with disabilities. The assessment identified 13 elderly PAPs (15.85%) and 13 women-headed households or otherwise vulnerable women (15.85%). These categories may overlap and should not be summed.

No persons with disabilities were identified during the census; however, inclusive safeguards will be maintained. Vulnerable PAPs will receive priority support during compensation processing, accessible grievance redress, tailored livelihood restoration assistance, skills training, transitional support, and implementation monitoring.

## ES6. Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

The RAP compensation and livelihood restoration strategy provides that:

- Compensation for verified crop and tree losses will be paid at full replacement cost before commencement of civil works or restriction of PAPs' access to affected plots.
- Compensation payment, disclosure of entitlements, and resolution of outstanding valuation or eligibility grievances will be completed before site handover and commencement of works in the affected area.
- As PAPs are predominantly tenant farmers and land users on Government Reserve Land, compensation is applicable to verified economic losses, including crops, trees, and loss of access to livelihoods; land-for-land compensation is not applicable.
- The compensation package will combine cash compensation for verified crop and tree losses with livelihood restoration assistance to ensure that PAPs are not worse off as a result of project-induced economic displacement.
- Livelihood restoration support will include:
    - Agricultural inputs, including seeds, fertiliser, and farm tools;
    - Agricultural extension services and climate-smart farming support;
    - Capacity building, skills acquisition, and microenterprise development;
    - Market linkages and access to finance, where applicable;
- Livelihood restoration measures will commence following compensation payment and will continue during the transition period, with implementation and monitoring coordinated by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU).
- Vulnerable PAPs will receive targeted and prioritised support, including simplified compensation procedures, assisted documentation, tailored livelihood packages, accessible grievance redress services, and follow-up monitoring.
- The RAP/LRP will be implemented in coordination with relevant government social protection and livelihood-support programmes to strengthen the long-term socio-economic resilience of eligible PAPs.

## ES7. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The GRM is structured as a **three-tier system** to ensure accessible, transparent, and timely resolution of grievances. For consistency across the report, all grievance bodies are referred to as Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) at each level, as outlined below:

1. **Community-Based Grievance Redress Committee (CB-GRC)** – First point of contact at the community level; handles minor grievances such as land, crop, and compensation issues.
2. **Project Implementation Unit Grievance Redress Committee (PIU-GRC)** – LGA/project-level body that reviews escalated or unresolved cases from the CB-GRC and provides technical mediation.
3. **State Steering Committee Grievance Redress Committee (SSC-GRC)** – Third and final non-judicial tier for unresolved or sensitive grievances before referral to the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) or AfDB Independent Review Mechanism (IRM).

Complaints move sequentially from **CB–GRC → PIU–GRC → SSC–GRC**, with escalation to formal legal channels only as a last resort.

**Timeline Justification and Operational Alignment**

- **Acknowledgement (within 24 hours):** This rapid response ensures complainants are informed that their grievance has been received, promoting trust and transparency. It aligns with AfDB's ISS (2023) requirement for prompt acknowledgment and Kaduna SPIU's operational capacity, where community liaison officers are stationed locally.
- **Resolution (within 7–25 working days):**
  - *CB-GRC:* Minor grievances (e.g., crop valuation, payment delays) are typically resolved within 7–10 working days.
  - *PIU-GRC:* Technical or multi-stakeholder cases may require up to 21 working days for investigation and mediation.
  - *SSC-GRC:* Complex or policy-level grievances may extend to 25 working days, consistent with administrative review timelines under the SPIU Safeguards Framework.

    These timeframes reflect realistic operational capacities while ensuring timely redress consistent with AfDB and national safeguard standards.

**GBV/SEA/SH-Sensitive Grievance Channels**

To ensure survivor-centered handling of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) complaints, the GRM integrates dedicated and confidential channels:

- **Separate Reporting Pathway:** GBV/SEA/SH cases are reported through a confidential mechanism managed by trained Safeguards Officers and Gender Focal Persons, independent of general grievance committees.
- **Survivor-Centered Approach:** Complaints are handled with utmost confidentiality, informed consent, and respect for privacy. Survivors are never required to provide detailed accounts publicly.
- **Referral Pathways:** Immediate referral to appropriate health, psychosocial, legal, and protection services in collaboration with the Kaduna State Ministry of Women Affairs and recognized NGOs.
- **Dedicated Hotline and Secure Channels:** Anonymous reporting via hotline, WhatsApp, SMS, or email, with data protection measures in place.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** All GRC members receive training on GBV/SEA/SH sensitivity, survivor support, and ethical complaint handling in line with international good practice (AfDB ISS OS5 and OS10).

**Training & Beneficiaries**

GRM capacity building targets GRC members, project safeguards officers, local leaders, and PAP representatives. Training covers grievance handling, mediation, record-keeping, GBV/SEA/SH sensitivity, and social safeguards compliance.

**Source of Funding:** Implementation is financed under the SAPZ Kaduna State Project Safeguards Budget (ESS component)..

**ES8. Implementation Arrangements**

Implementation will be led by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) with support from:

- Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)
- Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA)
- National Programme Coordination Unit (NPCU)

Community-Based Grievance Redress Committee (CB-GRC), PIU-GRC, and State Steering Committee GRC (SSC-GRC) key principles include:

- Compensation prior to project commencement
- Continuous stakeholder engagement
- Inclusive participation of vulnerable groups

**ES9. Budget Estimate**

| Sn | Budget Component | Cost (₦) | Cost (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compensation for Affected Assets (Crops/Land Use) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) (82 PAPs and 15% contingency) | ₦146,992,821.75 | $97,995.21 |
| 2 | Capacity Building & Training | ₦71,000,000 | $47,333.33 |
| 3 | RAP Implementation & Administration | ₦65,000,000 | $43,333.33 |
| 4 | Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) | ₦12,300,000 | $8,200.00 |
| | **Total RAP/LRP Budget** | **₦295,292,821.75** | **$196,861.87** |

**ES10. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Completion Audit**

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework will ensure:

- Timely compensation delivery
- Effective livelihood restoration
- Inclusion of vulnerable groups

- Transparent grievance resolution

Evaluation will be conducted at:

- Mid-term
- End-line
- Final completion audit (independent)

**ES11. Conclusion**

The RAP/LRP for the Kaduna State SAPZ-ATC Tudun Saibu establishes a comprehensive, inclusive, and compliant framework for managing economic displacement.

With effective implementation, the plan will:

- Restore and improve PAP livelihoods
- Strengthen community resilience
- Promote inclusive agricultural transformation
- Ensure full compliance with AfDB safeguards

Ultimately, the RAP/LRP supports the broader objective of achieving sustainable agro-industrial development and poverty reduction in Kaduna State.

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT CONTEXT

## 1.0 Introduction

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

The overall purpose of this RAP/LRP is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose livelihoods, economic activities, or access to land and resources are impacted by the project receive appropriate livelihood restoration and transitional support. The document aims to effectively manage economic displacement impacts, restore or improve Project Affected Persons' income-earning opportunities and living standards, and minimize adverse socio-economic effects while maximizing project benefits, in accordance with national legislation and international safeguard standards.

This RAP/LRP is prepared in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), the Land Use Act of 1978, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, Cap E12, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN), 2004. In addition, it is guided by the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement) and Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure). Where gaps exist between Nigerian legislation and AfDB safeguard requirements, the more stringent provisions shall prevail.

The RAP/LRP recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on access to land may have significant economic implications for affected persons, particularly through the loss of farmland, crops, and associated sources of income. Accordingly, this document provides a framework for managing economic displacement impacts and outlines measures to restore and, where feasible, improve the livelihoods of affected persons. Particular attention is given to supporting women, youth, and other vulnerable groups through targeted livelihood restoration and enhancement interventions to promote sustainable socio-economic well-being.

Through meaningful consultation, transparent processes, and inclusive participation, the RAP/LRP seeks to ensure that the implementation of the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) project contributes positively to the socio-economic development of affected communities while safeguarding the rights, livelihoods, and well-being of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Consistent with the African Development Bank's safeguard principles, the RAP/LRP aims to ensure that affected persons are not worse off as a result of project-induced economic displacement and, where feasible, are supported to improve their livelihoods and living standards beyond pre-project levels.

## 1.1 Project Background and Rationale

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

The selection of the Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC) site at Tudun Saibu–Maigana was guided by technical, environmental, social, and economic considerations, with particular emphasis on minimizing land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts in accordance with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. During project planning, alternative locations were screened based on land availability, accessibility, proximity to agricultural production clusters, existing infrastructure, environmental sensitivity, and potential social impacts. The selected site was preferred because it is located on government-owned land already designated for agricultural purposes, thereby reducing the need for physical displacement of households and minimizing disruption to residential structures and community assets. Alternative locations with higher population densities, greater residential development, or more significant livelihood dependencies were considered less suitable due to the increased risk of resettlement impacts and associated social costs. Consequently, the chosen site represents the most feasible option for achieving the Project objectives while minimizing displacement, livelihood disruption, and other adverse social impacts. In Kaduna State, two key infrastructures are being developed under the SAPZ program:

- The Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki-Takwas, Chikun LGA, and
- The Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Tudun Saibu - Maigana, Soba LGA.

The Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Tudun Saibu – Maigana, will serve as a central processing, storage, distribution facility for agricultural commodities, and source of raw materials for the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Daki-Takwas. It is expected to create jobs, and stimulate rural economic development by linking farmers to markets and agro-industries. The ATC is strategically located to leverage Kaduna State's agricultural potential, particularly in grains, livestock, and horticultural crops, while also connecting to regional and export markets.

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

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

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

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

### 1.2 Objectives of the RAP/LRP

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are designed to ensure that the development of the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Tudun Saibu – Maigana Soba LGA under the SAPZ program is implemented in a socially responsible, inclusive, and sustainable manner. The overall objective is to mitigate the adverse social and economic impacts of land acquisition and related project activities on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) while enhancing their livelihoods and ensuring long-term socio-economic resilience.

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

1. **Identify and assess project Affected Persons**– Establish the scope and scale of displacement, loss of assets, income sources, and livelihoods resulting from land acquisition and associated activities.
2. **Ensure fair compensation** – Provide Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with compensation at full replacement cost for affected crops, economic trees, and other eligible livelihood-related losses in accordance with national regulations and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). As the affected persons are users/tenants of government-owned land and no private land acquisition is involved, compensation will focus on loss of crops, economic resources, and livelihood impacts, together with appropriate livelihood restoration support where applicable
3. **Restore and improve livelihoods** – Design and implement livelihood restoration measures that enable PAPs to meet or exceed their pre-project living standards, with special focus on vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and persons with limited access to productive resources.
4. **Promote inclusive participation** – Facilitate meaningful consultation, disclosure of information, and active involvement of PAPs and community stakeholders in decision-

making throughout the RAP/LRP process, in line with AfDB OS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure).

5. **Safeguard social well-being** – Address risks of social exclusion, land use conflicts, or impoverishment by providing institutional and community-level support mechanisms.
6. **Align with legal and safeguard frameworks** – Ensure compliance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), the Land Use Act of 1978, the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), and other relevant national and international policies and guidelines.
7. **Establish monitoring and grievance mechanisms** – Put in place systems to monitor implementation, track outcomes, and resolve grievances transparently and effectively.

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

## 1.3 Project Location and Scope

### 1.3.1 Geographic Description of the ATC Project Site

The Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) is located at Tudun Saibu–Maigana in Soba Local Government Area (LGA), Kaduna State, within the northwestern geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The project site lies within the savannah agro-ecological belt, characterized by mixed farming systems, moderate rainfall, and fertile soils that support the cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet, and livestock production. The site is geographically situated at approximately [11.0333994 N] and [7.904725E], and occupies an estimated land area of [35.6hectares] as confirmed by detailed site survey records. The area is accessible through the Zaria-Soba Road corridor linking it to Kaduna city and surrounding markets, making it strategically positioned for agro-processing and value chain integration.

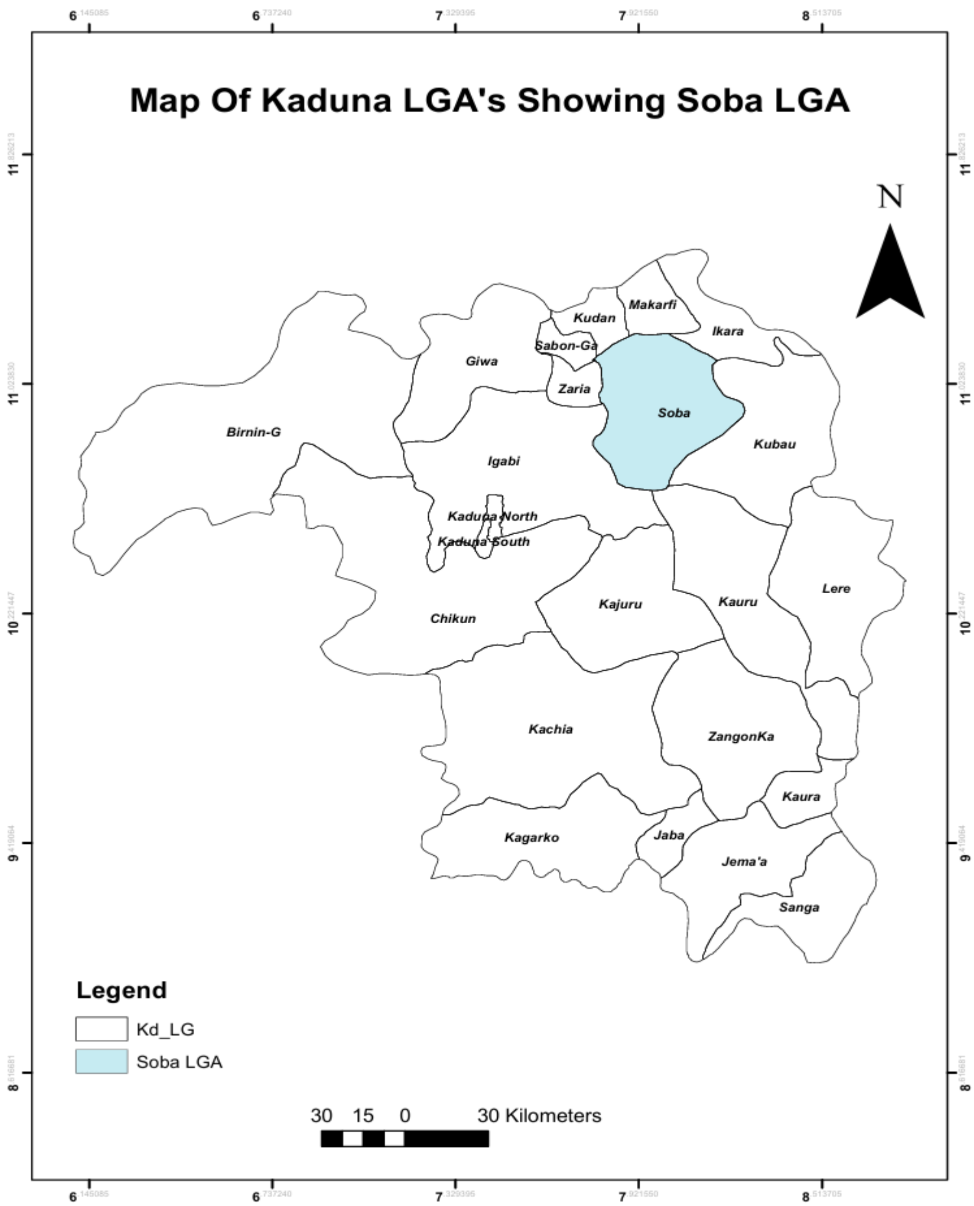


Figure 1.1: Map of Kaduna state showing Soba LGA

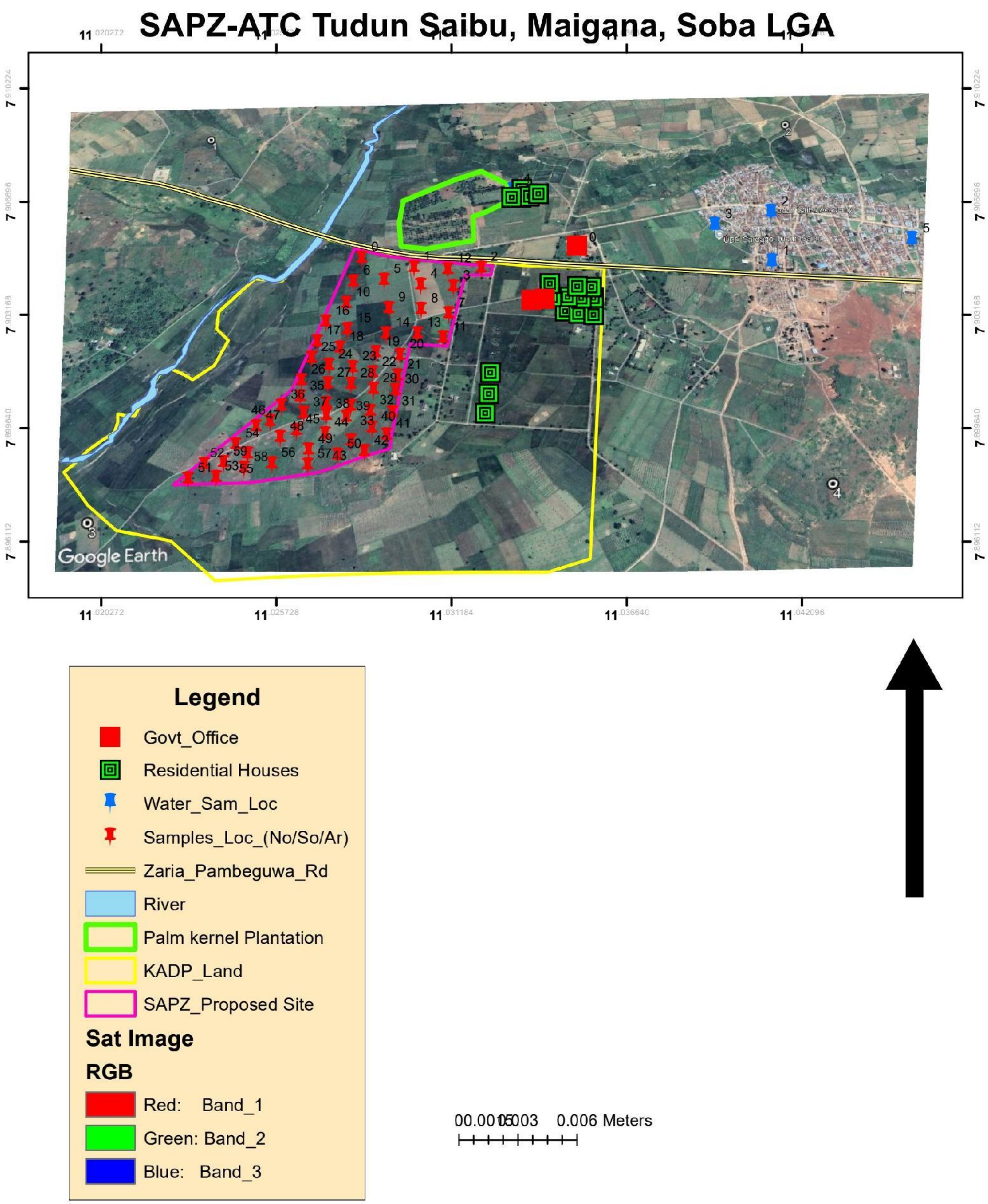


Figure 1.2: Map of the proposed ATC site at Tudun- Saibu Maigana Soba LGA

### 1.3.2 Administrative Context

Administratively, the ATC project falls under Soba LGA, one of the twenty-three LGAs of Kaduna State. The LGA is subdivided into several awards, including Tudun Saibu - Maigana Ward, where the ATC will be established. The project area is also linked to surrounding communities that engage in subsistence and smallholder farming, with traditional rulers and community leaders playing a central role in land governance and dispute resolution. At the state level, the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) coordinate project activities, in alignment with the National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) at the federal level.

### 1.3.3 Land Requirements and Potential Impacts

The establishment of the Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC) requires the use of a defined parcel of government-owned land currently cultivated by tenant farmers under leasehold arrangements. Based on the socioeconomic surveys, asset inventory, and census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), no physical displacement of households, residential structures, businesses, or community facilities will occur as a result of the Project. However, the Project will result in economic displacement through the loss of access to cultivated farmland and associated crop production activities within the project footprint.

The key resettlement-related impacts identified include:

- **Economic displacement:** Temporary or permanent loss of access to cultivated farmland currently used by tenant farmers, resulting in loss of standing crops, agricultural production, and associated income sources.
- **Loss of livelihood resources:** Reduction in agricultural livelihood opportunities for affected farmers due to the conversion of cultivated land to project infrastructure and facilities.
- **Restricted access to agricultural land:** Affected farmers will no longer be able to cultivate portions of the land required for project development and will require compensation and livelihood restoration support in accordance with applicable national requirements and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

Accordingly, the RAP focuses on compensation for affected crops and livelihood restoration measures for eligible PAPs, rather than physical resettlement or compensation for residential structures and privately owned land.

This land requirement may result in:

- Economic displacement: loss of access to agricultural land, crops, and livelihood resources used by tenant farmers and other land users within the project area.
- **Restricted access**: to agricultural land currently cultivated by tenant farmers within the project footprint, resulting in temporary or permanent loss of farming opportunities and associated livelihood impacts

These impacts necessitate a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive fair compensation, livelihood support, and opportunities to benefit from the ATC's value chain initiatives. In line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 requirements, all compensation and livelihood restoration measures will be completed prior to restriction of access to affected land and commencement of civil works.

### 1.3.4 Linkages with the AIH at Daki-Takwas

The ATC primarily serves as an aggregation and logistics centre for smallholder farmers, while the AIH functions as a processing and industrial hub. Together, the two facilities are designed to operate in synergy, facilitating aggregation, processing, and market access across multiple agricultural value chains. While the nature and extent of resettlement impacts, eligibility criteria, and compensation entitlements are specific to each project site and are determined based on site-specific asset inventories, socioeconomic surveys, and applicable entitlement frameworks, both projects will apply consistent resettlement principles in accordance with national requirements and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). This approach ensures that all affected persons are treated fairly and transparently, while also providing equitable access to livelihood restoration measures, employment opportunities, skills development programmes, and participation in agricultural value chains where applicable.

## 1.4 Project Components Relevant to Resettlement and Livelihoods

The Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Tudun Saibu – Maigana Soba LGA, is part of the Kaduna State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) initiative aimed at boosting agro-processing, value addition, and rural economic transformation. While the overall project comprises multiple technical and infrastructural components, certain elements are directly relevant to land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. These are summarized below:

### 1.4.1 Land Acquisition and Site Development

- The proposed ATC site at Tudun Saibu – Maigana Soba LGA belongs to Kaduna State Government and managed by Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA).
- Acquisition of land for the ATC will require the conversion of government owned agricultural land for industrial and infrastructure purposes.
- Site clearance, boundary demarcation, and the installation of access roads, power, and water supply infrastructure will result in economic displacement affecting Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who currently cultivate portions of the project site. The land is owned by the Kaduna State Government and managed by the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA); however, the identified PAPs are tenant farmers and land users who derive their livelihoods from agricultural activities on the site. Although the PAPs do not possess ownership rights to the land and are therefore not entitled to land compensation, they are eligible for livelihood restoration assistance and other support measures in accordance with the RAP/LRP entitlement framework and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 requirements.

### 1.4.2 Agro-Processing Facilities and Infrastructure

- Construction of farm mechanization barn, primary processing facilities, storage warehouses, and ancillary facilities may affect land users and smallholder farmers currently engaged in crop production.
- Livelihood impacts could result from restricted access to farmland, grazing areas, or other natural resources.

### 1.4.3 Ancillary Services and Utilities

- The development of road networks, power supply, water infrastructure, and waste management systems is expected to improve overall connectivity and service delivery within the project area. During construction, project activities may temporarily affect ongoing agricultural activities within portions of the site designated for development. These impacts have been identified primarily in relation to the loss of crops and associated livelihood activities of tenant farmers currently cultivating the project area and will be addressed through the measures outlined in the RAP/LRP.
- Temporary loss of income sources may occur due to disturbances in local market access and mobility.

### 1.4.4 Employment and Skills Development Opportunities

- The ATC will create direct and indirect jobs in construction, agro-processing, transport, and support services.
- While this represents a significant project benefit, the livelihood restoration programme will prioritize Project Affected Persons (PAPs), particularly women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, for employment, skills development, training, and capacity-building opportunities associated with the project. Access to these opportunities shall be guided by clearly defined and transparent eligibility and selection criteria to ensure fairness, inclusiveness, and equal opportunity for all qualified beneficiaries.

### 1.4.5 Support to Smallholder Farmers and Out-grower Schemes

- The project aims to integrate local farmers into structured value chains through contract farming, input support, and guaranteed off-take arrangements.
- This provides opportunities for income restoration but requires capacity building, extension services, and access to quality seeds and inputs to ensure sustainability.

### 1.4.6 Social and Community Infrastructure

- Complementary investments within the ATC footprint will include a farmers' aggregation and produce marketing area, agricultural extension and advisory service centre, skills acquisition and training centre, administrative facilities, and supporting utilities. These facilities are located within the approved ATC site and therefore do not require additional land acquisition beyond the land already designated for the project.
- However, community expectations regarding access to project benefits and social infrastructure must be carefully managed to avoid perceived disparities between host communities, PAPs, and other stakeholders.

Table 1.1: Social and Community Infrastructure Implications

| Component | Description and RAP/LRP Implications |
|---|---|
| Produce Aggregation and Marketing Areas | The ATC development may incorporate produce aggregation and marketing facilities to support agricultural productivity, value addition, and market access for farmers. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural Extension and Advisory Service Centre | Extension and advisory service Centre may be established within the ATC to provide technical support, improved farming practices, and agricultural information to farmers and agribusiness operators. |
| Farmer Training and Capacity-Building Facilities | Training facilities may be developed to enhance farmers' skills, entrepreneurship, agribusiness management, and participation in agricultural value chains. |
| Land Acquisition and Displacement Implications | All proposed facilities are located within the approved ATC project footprint and do not require additional land acquisition beyond the area already assessed under this RAP/LRP. The impact assessment confirmed that no physical displacement, relocation of households, loss of structures, or impacts on community facilities will occur. Identified impacts are limited to economic displacement arising from the loss of crops and agricultural livelihood activities of tenant farmers within the project area. |
| Community Engagement and Benefit Sharing | Community engagement and information disclosure will be undertaken throughout project implementation to manage expectations and ensure transparent communication of project benefits. PAPs, particularly affected tenant farmers and vulnerable groups, will be prioritized for livelihood restoration support, skills development, training, and access to project-related economic opportunities based on transparent eligibility criteria. |

Source: Kaduna SAPZ project, 2026

### 1.5 Context of the LRP

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared as an integral component of the RAP, recognizing that the Kaduna State SAPZ–ATC project at Tudun Saibu–Maigana, Soba LGA will result primarily in economic displacement arising from the loss of access to approximately 36.5 ha of agricultural land currently cultivated by about 82 lease farmers. Baseline socio-economic surveys indicate that agriculture constitutes the primary source of income and livelihood for most affected households, with crop farming, livestock rearing, and related agricultural activities forming the dominant economic activities within the project area. While no physical relocation of households is anticipated, the LRP complements the RAP by providing measures to restore and, where possible, improve the livelihoods and income-earning capacity of affected persons beyond compensation for affected assets.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is prepared as an integral component of this RAP, recognizing that the ATC project at Tudun Saibu–Maigana, Soba LGA will result in economic displacement. While the RAP provides compensation for affected assets and livelihood impacts, the LRP is designed to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) restore and, where feasible, improve their pre-project livelihood conditions. As presented in the socio-economic baseline, the majority of PAPs depend either fully or partially on agriculture for their livelihoods, while a significant proportion are classified as vulnerable. These findings underscore the need for targeted livelihood restoration measures to support income recovery, strengthen resilience, and improve long-term livelihood outcomes.

**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Host Communities**

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

**Anticipated Impacts on Livelihoods and Resource Access**

Project land requirements may result in:

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

**Justification for Integrating the LRP into the RAP**

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

- Many PAPs rely on land and resource-based livelihoods, requiring long-term livelihood support in addition to asset compensation.
- Effective restoration of livelihoods is critical to community acceptance and project sustainability.
- International safeguards, particularly the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), require that livelihood restoration measures be implemented as part of resettlement planning to ensure that affected persons are not left worse off and, where possible, are able to restore or improve their pre-project living standards. While Nigerian regulatory frameworks, including the Land Use Act and related environmental legislation, primarily emphasize compensation for losses, this RAP/LRP adopts the more stringent requirements of AfDB safeguards to guide the design and implementation of livelihood restoration interventions.

**Commitment to Gender Equity, Vulnerability, and Sustainability**

This RAP, through the LRP, commits to:

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

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

### 1.6 Structure of the RAP/LRP Report

**Chapter 1: Introduction and Project Context**

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

**Chapter 2: Legal, Regulatory, and Institutional Framework**

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

**Chapter 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Participation**

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

**Chapter 4: Socio-Economic Baseline**

- Socio-economic conditions of PAPs and PAHs

- Land tenure and livelihood systems
- Vulnerability assessment

**Chapter 5: Impact Assessment**

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

**Chapter 6: Entitlement Framework and Compensation Strategy**

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

**Chapter 7: Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement (LRP Component)**

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

**Chapter 8: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

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

**Chapter 9: Implementation Arrangements**

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

**Chapter 10: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting**

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

**Chapter Eleven: Conclusion**

**Annexes**

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

# CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, REGULATORY, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## 2.1 Introduction

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), including its integrated Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), requires strict adherence to national and state legislation as well as international safeguard standards. This framework ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately protected, fairly compensated, and supported in restoring and improving their livelihoods. This chapter outlines the applicable Nigerian legal and regulatory instruments, the safeguard requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the institutional arrangements for RAP/LRP implementation. It also presents a legal gap assessment undertaken to identify areas of convergence and divergence between Nigerian laws and AfDB safeguard requirements. Where gaps or inconsistencies exist, the project will apply the more stringent requirement to ensure compliance with AfDB safeguards and international good practice, thereby providing the highest level of protection to affected persons and communities..

## 2.2 National and State Legal Frameworks

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

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999, as amended) guarantees the right to property (Section 43) and provides that no property shall be compulsorily acquired without prompt payment of compensation (Section 44). Affected persons also have the right to seek legal redress (Section 46). However, constitutional protections are generally linked to legally recognized interests in land and may not explicitly address the rights of customary land users, tenants, leaseholders, or other informal land occupants who do not possess formal land titles. In the case of the Kaduna State SAPZ–ATC project, baseline studies indicate that affected persons are predominantly lease farmers and land users rather than formal landowners. Consequently, while compensation for land may be directed to the lawful landholding authority, the RAP provides additional measures consistent with AfDB requirements to ensure that economically displaced tenants, users, and other affected persons receive compensation for affected assets, livelihood restoration assistance, and other support necessary to restore their pre-project living standards and income sources.

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

The Land Use Act (1978) vests all land in each state in the Governor, who holds it in trust for the people. The Act provides for compulsory acquisition of land for overriding public purposes (Section 28) and compensation for unexhausted improvements such as crops, economic trees, structures, and other developments on the land (Section 29). Compensation in kind may also be provided where appropriate (Section 33). While the Act primarily recognizes compensation for legally recognized interests and improvements, the RAP recognizes that the affected persons within the Kaduna State SAPZ–ATC project area are predominantly lease farmers and land users rather than landowners. Accordingly, although compensation for the acquired land itself is not payable to tenant farmers, affected land users are eligible for compensation for affected crops, economic trees, and other qualifying improvements, as well as livelihood restoration assistance, transitional support, skills development, and other measures provided under the RAP and LRP in accordance with AfDB requirements. This approach ensures that economically displaced land users are not disadvantaged due to the absence of formal land ownership rights.

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

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

### 2.2.4 Urban and Regional Planning Act, Cap U2, LFN 2004.

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

### 2.2.5 National Social Protection Framework

- **National Social Protection Policy (2017)** – Provides support for vulnerable groups through social assistance and livelihood programmes.

The SAPZ–ATC RAP/LRP aligns with this policy by ensuring targeted support to vulnerable PAPs and linking them to existing social safety net programmes where applicable.

### 2.2.6 Relevant State Laws and Regulations (Kaduna State)

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

**Framework Integration with RAP/LRP**

The SAPZ–ATC RAP and LRP are designed to interface with both national and state social protection systems by:

- Identifying and prioritizing vulnerable groups among PAPs
- Linking eligible PAPs to existing social safety net programmes
- Providing targeted livelihood restoration, capacity building, and income support measures
- Ensuring that compensation is complemented by long-term socio-economic resilience strategies

### 2.3 AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023 update)

Table 2.1: Applicability of AfDB Operational Safeguards to the SAPZ Project (Kaduna State)

| Operational Safeguard (OS) | Description | Status | Project-Specific Applicability (Tudun Saibu–Maigana, Soba LGA) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts** | Provides the overarching framework for screening, categorization, and management of environmental and social risks through ESIA/ESMP instruments. | **Applicable** | The SAPZ-ATC involves land development, agro-processing infrastructure, access roads, and utilities, which present site-specific environmental (e.g., soil disturbance, water use) and social risks. These are addressed through this ESIA and a comprehensive ESMP tailored to Tudun Saibu–Maigana. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OS 2: Labour and Working Conditions** | Ensures protection of workers' rights, fair treatment, and safe working conditions in line with national laws and international standards. | **Applicable** | Construction and operational phases will engage both skilled and unskilled labour. The project will implement Labour Management Procedures (LMP), enforce OHS standards, contractor induction, permit-to-work systems, and grievance mechanisms in compliance with Nigerian law and AfDB requirements. |
| **OS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management** | Promotes efficient use of resources and minimisation of pollution, including air, water, soil contamination, and GHG emissions. | **Applicable** | ATC operations (processing, storage, demonstration farming) will involve water abstraction, energy use, agrochemicals, and waste generation. Resource-efficient technologies, wastewater treatment, integrated waste management, and emissions control measures are incorporated into the ESMP. |
| **OS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security** | Addresses risks to host communities arising from project activities, including traffic, hazardous materials, and security arrangements. | **Applicable** | Increased vehicular movement, equipment operation, and agrochemical handling may pose risks to nearby communities. The project includes traffic management plans, emergency preparedness, community health awareness, and proportionate security arrangements consistent with human rights principles. |
| **OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement** | Seeks to avoid or minimise displacement and ensure fair compensation and livelihood restoration where unavoidable. | **Applicable** | Land acquisition at Tudun Saibu–Maigana will affect land users and economic assets. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) have been prepared to ensure compensation at replacement cost, livelihood support, and compliance with AfDB OS5 and national laws. |
| **OS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources** | Protects ecosystems and promotes sustainable management of natural resources. | **Applicable** | Although the project area is largely modified agricultural land, activities may affect soil quality, vegetation, and local ecosystems. Mitigation measures include erosion control, sustainable land use practices, and avoidance of ecologically sensitive areas. |
| **OS 7: Vulnerable Groups** | Ensures inclusion and protection of vulnerable and marginalised groups in project planning and benefits. | **Applicable** | Vulnerable groups in Tudun Saibu–Maigana include women, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, children, rural poor and smallholder farmers. The project integrates inclusive consultation, targeted livelihood support, gender-sensitive programming, and equitable access to project benefits. |
| **OS 8: Cultural Heritage** | Protects tangible and intangible cultural heritage from adverse impacts. | **Not Applicable (with Chance-Find** | No known physical cultural heritage sites were identified within the project footprint during baseline studies. However, a chance-find |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Procedure Applicable )** | procedure is included in the ESMP to manage any unexpected discoveries during construction. |
| **OS 9: Financial Intermediaries** | Applies to projects involving financial intermediaries managing E&S risks. | **Not Applicable** | The project is directly implemented under public sector arrangements with AfDB support; no financial intermediaries are involved. |
| **OS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure** | Requires inclusive, transparent, and continuous stakeholder engagement and effective grievance redress mechanisms. | **Applicable** | Extensive consultations have been conducted at Tudun Saibu–Maigana, confirming improved social acceptance. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) are in place to ensure ongoing participation, transparency, and conflict resolution. |

**2.3.1 OS5: Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Restrictions on Land Use:** sets out the requirements for avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and addressing impacts arising from land acquisition for the SAPZ Agricultural Transformation Center at Tudun Saibu – Maigana, Soba LGA, Kaduna State. It ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive compensation at full replacement cost, appropriate livelihood restoration support, and assistance to improve or restore their living standards.

The safeguard defines eligibility criteria covering both formal and informal land users, including farmers, tenants, and users of communal land within the project area. It also requires that vulnerable groups identified in the RAP are provided with targeted support measures.

Reference is made to the relevant section of this RAP where the applicability of Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), Project Affected Persons (PAP) eligibility criteria, valuation principles, and the entitlement framework for Tudun Saibu–Maigana are discussed in detail. For clarity, OS5 eligibility provisions under the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System apply to all persons who experience loss of assets or access to economic resources due to the project, regardless of land ownership status.

In this context, the identified PAPs are predominantly tenant farmers and land users who do not hold legal title to the land but derive livelihoods from agricultural activities within the project footprint. Accordingly, under OS5, such PAPs are considered eligible for assistance due to their economic displacement arising from loss of crops, income, and access to cultivated farmland.

Their entitlements under this RAP/LRP are therefore focused on livelihood restoration measures and compensation for eligible economic losses, consistent with the OS5 requirement to ensure that affected persons are not worse off as a result of the project.

The specific section reference within this RAP has been verified and aligned with the final chapter structure to ensure consistency across all discussions on eligibility, valuation, and entitlement provisions.

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

## 2.4 Institutional Arrangements for RAP/LRP Implementation

### 2.4.1 Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)

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

### 2.4.2 Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and KEPA

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

### 2.4.3 National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU)

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

### 2.4.4 State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)

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

### 2.4.5 Local Government Authorities (Soba LGA)

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

### 2.4.6 Development Partners (AfDB, IFAD, IsDB)

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

### 2.4.7 Limitations of the Land Use Act Compared to AfDB OS5

Although the Land Use Act (1978) provides the primary legal basis for land acquisition and compensation in Nigeria, it has several limitations when compared with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5). The Act focuses mainly on compensation for land rights and unexhausted improvements and provides limited recognition of tenants, leaseholders, customary users, and other persons without formal land titles. In contrast, AfDB OS5 recognizes all categories of affected persons, including economically displaced land users.

Furthermore, the Land Use Act does not explicitly require livelihood restoration beyond compensation for affected assets, whereas AfDB OS5 requires measures to restore or improve the livelihoods and living standards of affected persons. The Act may also rely on statutory valuation methods that do not always reflect full replacement cost, while AfDB OS5 requires compensation at replacement cost without depreciation.

The Act contains limited provisions for vulnerable groups and does not require comprehensive monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes. To address these gaps, the Kaduna State SAPZ–ATC RAP adopts the more stringent AfDB OS5 requirements, ensuring compensation at replacement cost, livelihood restoration assistance, support for vulnerable persons, recognition of lease farmers and land users, and payment of compensation prior to the commencement of project activities affecting PAPs.

Table 2.2; Comparative Gap Analysis Between Nigerian Laws and AfDB OS5

| **Issue** | **Nigerian Legal Framework (Land Use Act & Related Laws)** | **AfDB OS5 Requirements** | **Gap Identified** | **Project Approach** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compensation Eligibility | Compensation generally limited to persons with legally recognized interests and unexhausted improvements. | Covers all affected persons, including tenants, leaseholders, customary users, informal occupants, and economically displaced persons. | Informal users and tenants may not be fully recognized under national law. | Apply AfDB OS5; all eligible PAPs, including lease farmers and land users, will receive compensation and livelihood restoration support. |
| Replacement Cost | Compensation may be based on government valuation schedules and depreciated values. | Compensation must be at full replacement cost without depreciation. | National valuation methods may not achieve full replacement cost. | Compensation rates will be adjusted to reflect full replacement cost consistent with AfDB OS5. |
| Livelihood Restoration | Focuses primarily on compensation for acquired assets and improvements. | Requires restoration and, where possible, improvement of livelihoods and living standards. | No explicit livelihood restoration requirement under national law. | RAP includes a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) with agricultural support, skills training, enterprise development, and income restoration measures. |
| Timing of Compensation | Compensation may be paid during or after acquisition processes. | Compensation and assistance must be provided before displacement or restriction of access. | National provisions do not always guarantee prior compensation. | All compensation and livelihood assistance will be completed before commencement of project activities affecting PAPs. |
| Vulnerable Groups | Limited provisions for vulnerable households. | Requires identification and targeted support for vulnerable persons. | Insufficient protection under national law. | Vulnerable PAPs will receive additional assistance, monitoring, and livelihood support. |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | Limited requirements for post-compensation monitoring. | Requires monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes and RAP completion. | National framework lacks comprehensive monitoring requirements. | RAP implementation will include monitoring, evaluation, and completion audits. |

# CHAPTER THREE: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

## 3.1 Principles and Objectives of Consultation

Stakeholder consultation is a central pillar of the Resettlement Action Plan including Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP/LRP). It ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAPs), communities, and other stakeholders are fully informed, actively engaged, and meaningfully involved in decisions that may affect the Kaduna State government owned land under leased agreement to community farmers.

The consultation process is guided by the following principles:

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

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

1. Inform stakeholders about the Kaduna State SAPZ–ATC project, its components, anticipated land access restrictions, economic displacement impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and entitlement provisions.
2. Verify the identity of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), affected assets, land use arrangements, and livelihood activities to support accurate census, asset inventory, and entitlement determination.
3. Raise awareness of the established cut-off date and explain its implications for eligibility for compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration support.

4. Obtain PAPs' preferences regarding compensation options, livelihood restoration measures, skills acquisition programmes, agricultural support, and other assistance packages.
5. Identify and incorporate community concerns, priorities, and local knowledge into the design and implementation of the RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).
6. Build trust and secure stakeholder support through transparent information disclosure, active participation, and joint problem-solving.
7. Promote ownership of livelihood restoration strategies by affected persons and host communities to enhance sustainability and long-term livelihood recovery.
8. Provide information on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), encourage grievance uptake, and ensure stakeholders understand available channels for raising concerns and seeking resolution.
9. Strengthen accountability, social inclusion, and participation of vulnerable groups, women, youth, and other affected stakeholders throughout RAP/LRP implementation.

By adhering to these objectives, the consultation process provides a participatory framework for validating project impacts, confirming eligibility and entitlements, identifying appropriate livelihood restoration measures, enhancing transparency, and ensuring that affected persons actively contribute to decisions that influence their livelihoods and well-being.

### 3.2 Consultation Process and Activities Conducted

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

#### Approach and Methodology

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

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

**Activities Conducted**

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

1. **Introductory meetings** with Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and Soba LGA authorities to outline project objectives, scope, and anticipated impacts.
2. **Engagement with community leaders and ward heads** in Tudun Saibu – Maigana and surrounding settlements to establish entry points for community participation.
3. **Community sensitization sessions** to explain project goals, potential land acquisition requirements, and the importance of livelihood restoration planning.
4. **Focus Group Discussions** with vulnerable groups, including women, smallholder farmers, petty traders, and youth, to understand differentiated livelihood challenges and opportunities.
5. **Consultations with PAPs and land users** to identify land ownership patterns, resource access, livelihood dependencies, and potential impacts.

6. **Validation meetings** where preliminary findings from socio-economic surveys and impact assessments were shared with stakeholders to ensure accuracy and transparency.

7. **Disclosure of resettlement and livelihood options** to PAPs, ensuring they were aware of available support mechanisms, compensation entitlements, and grievance redress procedures.

**Outcomes of Consultations**

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

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

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

Table 3.1: Consultation Log / Matrix

| **Date** | **Venue** | **Stakeholders Engaged** | **Key Issues Raised** | **Response / Outcome** | **Mechanism for Dissent & Resolution** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21/02/2026 | Tudun Saibu – Maigana & surrounding wards | Traditional leaders, ward heads, community representatives | Community entry and awareness creation; concerns about past government projects not benefiting locals. | Project introduced, trust-building initiated, commitment made to transparent RAP/LRP processes. | Agreement to use GRM for all grievances; traditional leaders to support awareness. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22/02/2026 | Maigana Community Hall | Women, youth, farmers, traders, artisanal groups | FGDs revealed concerns on livelihood loss, food security, and youth unemployment; women emphasized vulnerability in compensation processes. | Gender-sensitive and youth-focused livelihood options included in RAP/LRP design. | Women and youth groups nominated reps into liaison committee; access to GRM emphasized. |
| 23/02/2026 | Soba LGA Secretariat | Local government officials, traditional institutions, opinion leaders, civil society actors | KIIs highlighted governance issues, land tenure disputes, and mistrust of compensation processes. | RAP/LRP team assured that land tenure issues will be clarified through FMEnv, NPCU, and SPIU frameworks. | GRM provisions explained, with escalation to LGA/NPCU for unresolved land disputes. |
| 24/02/2026 | Soba Town Hall | Broad-based community members (men, women, PAPs) | Public meeting: concerns on displacement and request for open disclosure of project impacts. | Preliminary findings of ESIA and RAP/LRP disclosed; feedback gathered and documented. | Follow-up meetings scheduled; community liaison committee established for continuous dialogue. |
| 28/02/2026 | Tudun Saibu – Maigana | Project Affected Persons (PAPs) | Concerns over resettlement plans and reference to failed promises from past projects. | ESIA team sensitized PAPs on RAP/LRP process, assuring fair, transparent handling. | GRM explained; PAPs encouraged to use verification and appeal stages. |

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| 01/03/2026 | Tudun Saibu – Maigana | Traditional leaders, community heads, PAPs | Worries about farmer displacement; demand for fairness and protection of livelihoods. | Leaders pledged support but insisted on fair compensation and allocation of alternative land. | Documented for RAP scoping; follow-up consultation agreed. |
| 07/03/2026 | Tudun Saibu – Maigana | Traditional head, RAP/LRP team, SAPZ, KEPA, FMEnv | Concerns over displacement and mistrust due to past experiences. | RAP/LRP team assured minimal displacement and outlined RAP/LRP activities. | KEPA/FMEnv engaged for credibility; PAPs included in scoping. |
| 08/03/2026 | Tudun Saibu – Maigana | Traditional head, community leaders, youth reps | Request for employment opportunities for locals. | Leaders expressed support but asked for prioritization of local youth and women. | Issue escalated to PIU for integration into benefit-sharing framework. |
| 09/03/2026 | Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture | SPIU, NPCU, KADIPA, Ministry officials | Alignment of RAP/LRP with state agricultural policy; clarity on land acquisition. | Ministry reaffirmed support; requested full compliance with FMEnv & AfDB standards. | SPIU mandated to coordinate acquisition procedures. |
| 10/03/2026 | Tudun Saibu – Maigana | PAP households (farmers, women traders, pastoralists) | Concerns on livelihood loss, food insecurity, and cultural ties to land. | Livelihood restoration options (training, inputs, credit) explained. | PAPs encouraged to use GRM; community monitoring committee proposed. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11/03/2026 | PAP households (door-to-door) | Individual PAPs and households | Household socio-economic surveys: worries about fair valuation, exclusion of vulnerable households. | Individual concerns documented; household data used for compensation planning. | Verification and appeals processes explained; GRM available for unresolved cases. |

Source: Kaduna SAPZ, Field work February, 2026

(Attendance and Photos of engagement are attached under the annex section)

**Note:**

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified under this RAP/LRP are primarily tenant farmers and land users whose crops, agricultural production, and associated livelihoods are affected by the project. Women engaged in agricultural trading and related value-chain activities may also be affected indirectly through disruptions to household income and are therefore considered relevant stakeholders in the livelihood restoration process.

Pastoralists and herders were consulted as part of the broader stakeholder engagement process due to their presence within the project area and their interest in local land-use patterns. However, based on the impact assessment, no direct impacts on grazing routes, grazing land, livestock assets, or pastoral livelihoods were identified. Consequently, pastoralists are considered secondary stakeholders rather than Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under this RAP/LRP.

Should subsequent project design or implementation activities identify any impacts on livestock movement corridors or grazing access, appropriate consultations will be undertaken with affected pastoralist groups to identify and agree on suitable alternative access arrangements and mitigation measures in accordance with applicable safeguard requirements.

All consultations were conducted in a free, inclusive, and non-coercive manner. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders were duly informed of their right to participate voluntarily, express concerns, and provide feedback without fear of intimidation, coercion, or reprisal. This approach is consistent with the requirements of the African Development Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System, particularly Operational Safeguard 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and

Information Disclosure), and aligns with the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).

### 3.3 Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

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

**Definition of Vulnerable Groups**

For the purposes of this RAP/LRP, vulnerable groups identified during the socio-economic survey include:

- Women-headed households, particularly widows and single mothers with limited livelihood support.
- Elderly persons who may face challenges in restoring their livelihoods due to age-related constraints.

These groups may experience greater difficulty in coping with economic displacement and accessing project benefits. Accordingly, they will receive targeted support through the RAP/LRP, including priority access to livelihood restoration programmes, skills development opportunities, continuous consultation, and monitoring. The implementation of these measures will be coordinated by the SAPZ–ATC SPIU Social Safeguards Officer in collaboration with relevant community structures and service providers. The associated costs have been incorporated into the RAP/LRP implementation budget under livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, and vulnerable group support activities.

**Approach to Inclusion**

The RAP/LRP is designed to ensure that vulnerable PAPs are not disproportionately affected by project activities and are able to access livelihood restoration support on an equitable basis. To achieve this, the project will:

- Ensure the meaningful participation of vulnerable PAPs in consultations, disclosure activities, and decision-making processes.
- Prioritize vulnerable PAPs for livelihood restoration, skills development, capacity-building, and project-related employment opportunities, where they meet the applicable eligibility requirements.
- Provide targeted assistance and follow-up support during RAP/LRP implementation and monitoring to ensure that vulnerable PAPs are able to access and benefit from approved livelihood restoration measures.
- Monitor the outcomes of livelihood restoration interventions for vulnerable PAPs and implement corrective actions where necessary.

All assistance measures proposed for vulnerable PAPs shall be implemented in accordance with the approved RAP/LRP budget, institutional responsibilities, and implementation arrangements. Any additional support measures identified during implementation shall be subject to the availability of resources and approval by the responsible project authorities.

**Commitment**

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

Table 3.2: Vulnerability Action Plan (VAP) Matrix

| **Vulnerable Group** | **Identified Risks/Challenges** | **Proposed Support Measures under RAP/LRP** | **Implementation Mechanism** | **Monitoring Indicator** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Women-headed households | Limited livelihood opportunities and reduced access to productive resources following crop loss | Priority access to livelihood restoration programmes, agricultural input support, skills training, and continuous consultation during RAP implementation | SAPZ–ATC SPIU Social Safeguards Officer; Livelihood Restoration Programme | % of women-headed households benefiting from livelihood restoration support |
| Elderly persons | Reduced capacity to restore livelihoods and participate in project-related activities | Priority assistance during compensation processing, livelihood restoration activities, | SAPZ–ATC SPIU; Community Liaison Committees | % of elderly PAPs receiving targeted support |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consultations, and grievance resolution | | |
| Youth (18–35 years) | Risk of unemployment and exclusion from project benefits | Priority access to skills acquisition programmes, vocational training, and employment opportunities during project implementation | SAPZ–ATC SPIU; Contractors; Livelihood Restoration Consultant | Number of youth trained and employed |
| Tenant farmers / land users | Loss of access to cultivated land and associated crop-based income | Compensation for affected crops and economic trees, agricultural input support, skills development, and alternative livelihood assistance under the LRP | RAP/LRP Implementation Team | % of affected tenant farmers receiving compensation and livelihood support |
| Economically disadvantaged households | Increased vulnerability to income loss arising from economic displacement | Targeted livelihood restoration assistance, priority participation in income-generating programmes, and enhanced monitoring during RAP implementation | SAPZ–ATC SPIU Social Safeguards Officer | % of vulnerable households achieving livelihood restoration targets |

Source: Kaduna SAPZ project, 2026

## 3.4 Stakeholder Mapping and Disclosure Requirements

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

Table 3.3: Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement Approach

| **Stakeholder Category** | **Description** | **Examples / Entities Identified** | **Interest / Influence in the Project** | **Engagement Approach** |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary stakeholders (Directly affected)** | Individuals or groups directly affected by project activities | Project Affected Persons (PAPs), tenant farmers, land users, women, youth, and vulnerable households in Tudun Saibu–Maigana and surrounding communities | High – directly affected through economic displacement, crop loss, and livelihood impacts | Regular consultations, socio-economic surveys, PAP verification, disclosure of RAP/LRP, compensation, and livelihood restoration programmes |
| **Secondary stakeholders (Indirectly affected)** | Individuals or groups indirectly affected or benefiting from project activities | Local traders, transport workers, artisans, market women, and nearby community members | Medium – may benefit from improved infrastructure, employment, and economic opportunities | Community meetings, information sessions, local radio announcements, and awareness campaigns |
| **Institutional stakeholders (Government / Regulatory bodies)** | Government agencies responsible for policy implementation, regulation, and safeguard oversight | FMEnv, KEPA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Surveys, Kaduna State Ministry of Human Services and Social Development, Soba LGA | High – statutory oversight, safeguard compliance, and social protection responsibilities | Technical meetings, joint monitoring visits, document review, and regulatory reporting |
| **Traditional and community institutions** | Community leadership and customary governance structures | District Head of Maigana, Village Heads of Tudun Saibu, Kinkiba and Wanka, Ward Heads, religious leaders, and elders | High – influence community mobilization, conflict resolution, and information dissemination | Community consultations, participatory planning, and mediation support |
| **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs and CBOs** | Organizations supporting community development, livelihoods, and social inclusion | Women's groups, youth associations, livelihood support NGOs, environmental NGOs, and community-based organizations | Medium – support awareness, inclusion, transparency, and accountability | Community sensitization, participatory monitoring, and grievance support |
| **Health, Gender and Social Service Providers** | Institutions providing health, psychosocial, GBV/SEA response, and social welfare services | Primary Health Care Centres, Kaduna State Ministry of Health, social welfare departments, gender desks, GBV service providers, and psychosocial | High – support referral pathways, survivor-centred response, and community wellbeing | Referral coordination, awareness programmes, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | support organizations | | |
| **Private sector stakeholders** | Contractors, suppliers, and service providers involved in project implementation | Contractors, local suppliers, logistics providers, agro-processing partners, and consultants | Medium – contribute to local employment, procurement, and service delivery | Pre-bid meetings, contractor induction, and safeguards training |
| **Development partners and financiers** | Institutions providing financing, technical support, and safeguard oversight | AfDB, IsDB, IFAD, and KADIPA | High – ensure compliance with safeguard requirements and project objectives | Supervision missions, disclosure meetings, and periodic reporting |
| **Vulnerable groups** | Persons identified through the socio-economic survey as requiring additional support | Women-headed households, widows, elderly persons, economically disadvantaged households, and vulnerable tenant farmers | High social vulnerability – may require additional support to restore livelihoods | Targeted consultations, livelihood restoration support, priority grievance handling, and continuous monitoring through gender/GBV service providers, social welfare institutions, and health actors among stakeholder categories for survivor-centered referrals |

Source: Kaduna SAPZ project, 2026

### 3.4.1 Disclosure Requirements

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

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

Table 3.4: RAP disclosure process

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

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

Source: Kaduna SAPZ Project, 2026

### 3.4.2 Continuous Engagement and Feedback

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

- Maintain open communication through community liaison officers and local leaders.
- Provide periodic progress updates and feedback sessions.
- Ensure inclusive participation of vulnerable groups in livelihood restoration activities.
- Strengthen the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to promptly handle and resolve community concerns.

# CHAPTER FOUR: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

## 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the socio-economic baseline conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) for the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) – Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC), Tudun Saibu–Maigana, Soba Local Government Area, Kaduna State. The analysis is based on aggregated survey findings, complemented by a PAP-level disaggregated dataset capturing key benchmark indicators such as household income, crop yield, and asset ownership. This dataset provides a foundation for detailed livelihood restoration monitoring and evaluation and is presented in Annex 4. In addition, the socio-economic assessment identified relevant institutional stakeholders, including health facilities, social welfare institutions, and gender/GBV service providers within the Area of Influence, which will support referral pathways and survivor-centred responses during RAP implementation where required.

The socio-economic baseline establishes a clear understanding of the living conditions, livelihood systems, and social structure of individuals and households directly or indirectly affected by land acquisition and related project activities. It provides a critical reference point against which resettlement outcomes, livelihood restoration performance, and other project-induced changes can be assessed and monitored over time.

The assessment covers the demographic, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of PAPs and PAHs. These include household composition, age and sex distribution, land tenure systems, education levels, health status, primary and secondary livelihood sources, income patterns, and access to basic infrastructure and social services. It also identifies vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and female-headed households who may experience disproportionate impacts and therefore require targeted assistance under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

Data used for this baseline were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through structured household socio-economic surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and extensive community consultations with PAPs and local stakeholders within Tudun Saibu and surrounding settlements. Secondary data were drawn from official government statistics, local administrative records, and relevant development planning documents.

The socio-economic baseline serves several key functions:

- It provides an empirical foundation for assessing the potential impacts of the SAPZ-ATC project on livelihoods, land use, and social systems.
- It informs the design of compensation packages, resettlement measures, and livelihood restoration interventions, ensuring that they are context-specific, inclusive, and equitable.
- It supports monitoring and evaluation frameworks in compliance with the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguards 5 (OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement) and OS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure), as well as relevant Nigerian environmental and social regulatory requirements.

The subsequent sections provide a detailed presentation of the socio-economic profile of PAPs and PAHs, including demographic characteristics, livelihood patterns, income distribution, education levels, health status, land use practices, infrastructure access, and community organization structures within the SAPZ-ATC Tudun Saibu–Maigana project area.

## 4.1 Socio-economic conditions of PAPs and PAHs

### 4.1.1 PAP Demographic Characteristics

The demographic composition of the 82 identified Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) provides critical insight into the social structure, age distribution, gender balance, and vulnerability profile of individuals and households impacted by the Kaduna State SAPZ-ATC Project. Understanding these characteristics is vital for ensuring that compensation, livelihood restoration, and stakeholder engagement measures are tailored to meet the specific needs of affected groups.

**1. Population Structure and Gender Distribution**

The total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified within the project area are 82, comprising 69 males (approximately 84.15) and 13 females (approximately 15.85%), with no institutional entities recorded within the affected asset inventory. This distribution is presented in Figure 4.1.

The predominance of male PAPs reflects the prevailing socio-cultural and land tenure systems in northern Nigeria, particularly in rural agricultural communities such as Tudun Saibu–Maigana, where men predominantly hold formal or customary rights to land used for crop production. Women's access to land is generally mediated through male household members, although they remain actively engaged in agricultural production and related livelihood activities. Although female PAPs constitute a smaller proportion of the affected population, they play important roles in farming, food processing, and petty trading within the project area. As affected persons are predominantly tenant farmers and land users rather than landowners, eligible female PAPs who cultivate affected plots, own affected crops or economic trees, or engage in affected livelihood activities are recognized as direct entitlement holders under the RAP and are eligible for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance in their own right. Female household members who are not directly affected may also benefit indirectly through compensation and livelihood restoration measures to their spouses. This approach is intended to promote equitable access to project benefits and prevent the marginalization of women during RAP implementation.

In addition, a notable proportion of PAPs fall within vulnerable categories, including elderly-headed households and individuals with limited alternative livelihood options. This highlights the importance of incorporating gender-responsive and vulnerability-sensitive measures within the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Such measures should include targeted livelihood support for women, inclusive consultation processes, and the meaningful participation of female representatives in grievance redress mechanisms, monitoring frameworks, and community decision-making structures.

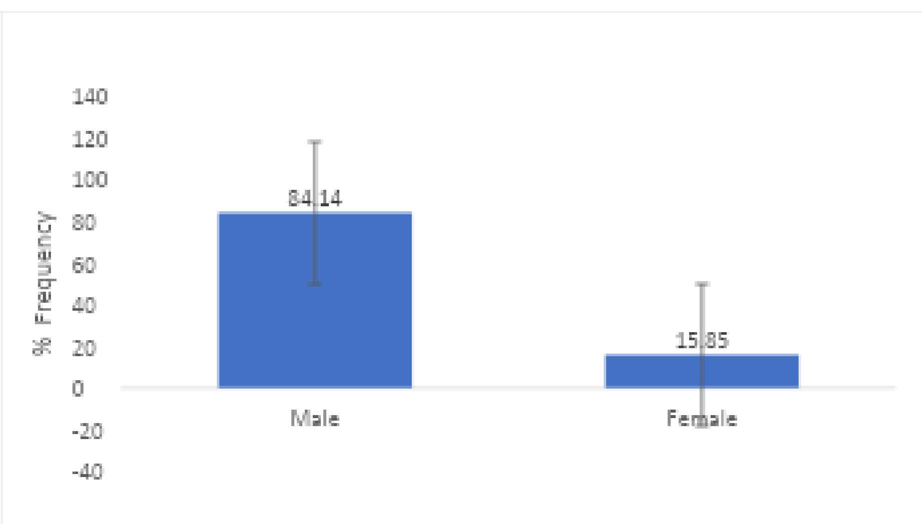



Figure 4.1: Gender of PAP

**2. Age Distribution and Household Dynamics**

The age distribution of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) indicates a predominantly middle-aged to older adult population. Approximately 41.66% of PAPs fall within the 40–59 years age bracket (26.19% aged 40–49 and 15.47% aged 50–59), while 19.04% are 60 years and above (17.85% aged 60–69 and 1.19% aged 70–79). Younger adults aged 20–39 years constitute 39.27% of the PAP population (16.66% aged 20–29 and 22.61% aged 30–39). Overall, the distribution reflects a relatively mature population with a strong representation of economically active adults.

This pattern suggests that a significant proportion of PAPs are within their productive years and are likely engaged in active livelihood activities, particularly agriculture and related value chains. However, the notable presence of older PAPs implies potential vulnerabilities, especially in adapting to livelihood transitions or resettlement processes. Consequently, targeted support measures are required, including inclusive consultation processes, assistance with documentation, tailored livelihood restoration interventions, and consideration of household dependencies. These measures are essential to ensure equitable compensation outcomes and to enhance the resilience of affected households during project implementation.

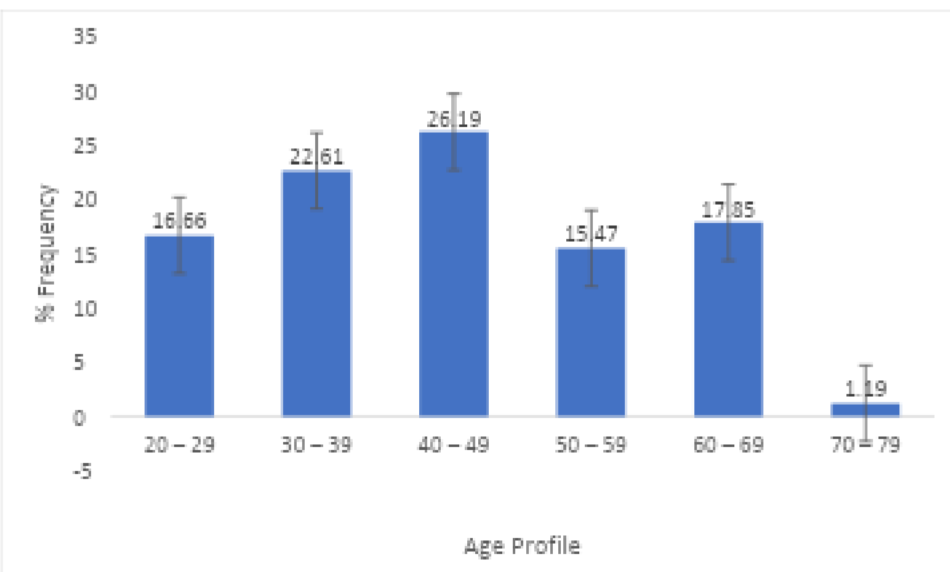



Figure 4.2: Age distribution of PAPs

The household size among Project Affected Households (PAHs) ranges from 3 to 17 members, with an average household size of approximately 8.2 persons per household. This reflects the prevailing extended family system common in rural communities of northern Nigeria, where multiple generations often live and depend on a single household unit.

The presence of relatively large household sizes indicates high dependency ratios, meaning that a single affected livelihood particularly farming supports several dependents, including children, elderly persons, and other non-earning family members. As a result, any loss of land or disruption of agricultural income has a multiplier effect on household welfare and food security.

The socio-economic survey indicates that the affected population is predominantly composed of male-headed households, reflecting the prevailing cultural and land-use arrangements within the project area where farming activities and tenancy agreements are largely managed by men. Household composition and decision-making are therefore primarily influenced by male household heads, although women contribute significantly to agricultural production, food processing, and household livelihoods.

Regarding marital status, 85% of PAPs are married, 7% are single, 5% are divorced, and 3% are widowed (Figure 4.3). The high proportion of married PAPs suggests that project impacts on livelihoods may have implications for household welfare and dependents, underscoring the importance of effective livelihood restoration measures.

The religious composition of PAPs reflects the demographic characteristics of the project area, with 85% identifying as Muslims and 15% as Christians. No religious group is expected to be disproportionately affected by the project, and stakeholder engagement activities will continue to respect religious diversity and local cultural practices.

The project area is inhabited predominantly by indigenous ethnic groups commonly found within Soba LGA and surrounding areas. The socio-economic survey did not identify any ethnic minority groups that would be disproportionately affected by the project. Consequently, RAP implementation measures, including compensation, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, and grievance management, will be applied equitably to all PAPs irrespective of ethnic or religious affiliation.

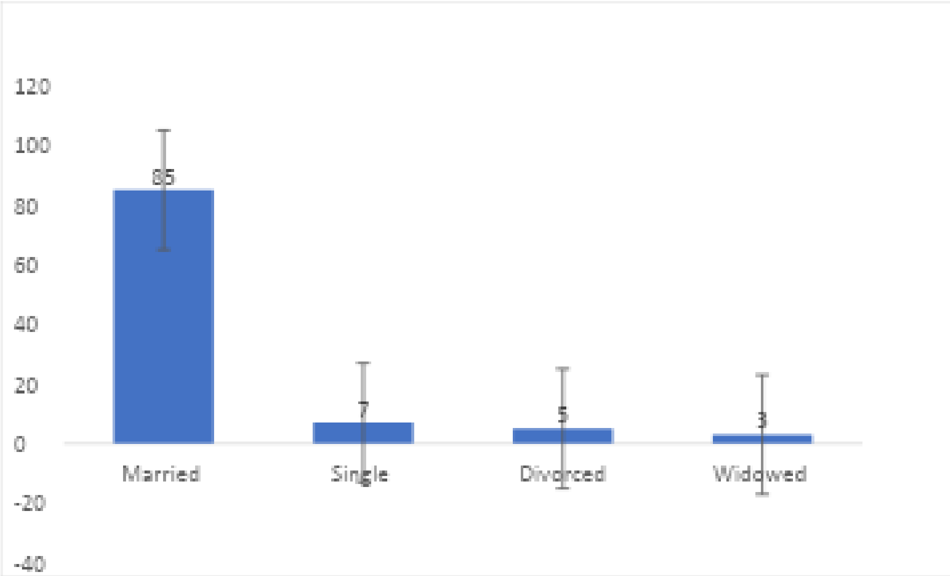



Figure 4.3; Marital Status of the PAPs

**3. Vulnerability Profile**

The vulnerability assessment shows that about 31.71% of PAPs are vulnerable within the SAPZ-ATC Tudun Saibu-Maigana project area. This includes 15.85% elderly persons (≥60 years) and 15.85% women, who may face increased challenges due to age, limited mobility, and reduced economic independence.

These groups require special consideration in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on Involuntary Resettlement, which mandates priority attention during compensation and livelihood restoration. This includes timely and facilitated payments, physical support where necessary, and targeted livelihood assistance to strengthen resilience and reduce socio-economic vulnerability.


Figure 4.4: Vulnerability profile of PAPs

**4. PAP Distributions by Community and LGA**

Figure 4.5 presents the distribution of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) across communities within the SAPZ-ATC Tudun Saibu–Maigana project area. A total of 82 PAPs were identified through the socio-economic survey and asset enumeration exercise conducted within the project's area of influence.

The results show that the overwhelming majority of PAPs approximately 78 individuals (about 93%) are from Tudun Saibu–Maigana community in Soba LGA. This indicates that Tudun Saibu–Maigana is the most significantly affected community, as it contains the bulk of the project footprint, particularly agricultural land, crop fields, and associated livelihood assets. The concentration of PAPs in this area reflects the intensity of direct impacts such as land take, crop loss, and disruption of farming activities.

The remaining PAPs are distributed across nearby settlements within Soba LGA, including Maigana axis and adjoining farming clusters, each contributing only a small proportion of affected persons (less than 10% collectively). These minor cases are largely associated with boundary-adjacent farmlands or dispersed agricultural plots linked to households based in Tudun Saibu–Maigana.

The spatial distribution of PAPs demonstrates that project impacts are highly localized within Tudun Saibu–Maigana, which serves as the primary agricultural production zone within the ATC footprint. This concentration is consistent with the siting of the Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC) and associated land acquisition requirements.

From a resettlement and engagement perspective, this distribution implies that stakeholder engagement, compensation delivery, and grievance redress mechanisms should be primarily focused on Tudun Saibu–Maigana, while ensuring that peripheral PAPs are not excluded from consultation and entitlement processes.

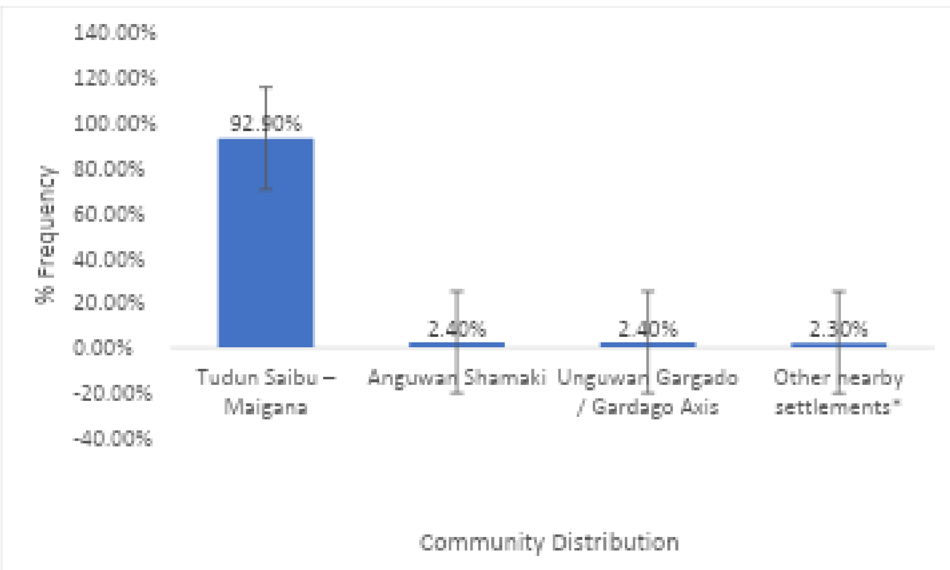



Figure 4.5: PAP distribution by community and LGA

**5. Type of Loss and Ownership Status**

A total of 82 PAPs (100%) experienced crop-related losses, confirming that project impacts are entirely agricultural in nature.

The losses are primarily associated with farmland and cultivated crops (including maize, rice, soybeans, cowpea, and mixed cropping systems), with no structural assets affected. This reflects the rural and agrarian setting of Tudun Saibu–Maigana, where livelihoods are predominantly land-based.

In terms of ownership, all PAPs are identified as tenants or users of agricultural land under customary arrangements, rather than formal landowners. This has important implications for compensation, as entitlements are focused on crop compensation and livelihood restoration support, rather than land replacement.

Overall, the findings indicate that project impacts are limited to agricultural production systems, with no displacement of residential or commercial structures. Consequently, livelihood restoration measures should prioritize agricultural support interventions, including input support (seeds and fertilizers), extension services, and alternative income-generating activities to ensure sustainable recovery of affected households.

The identification and profiling of vulnerable PAPs is a key requirement under the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and national resettlement guidelines. For the SAPZ–ATC at Tudun Saibu–Maigana, a total of 82 PAPs were assessed.

**The analysis indicates that approximately 26 PAPs (31.71%) fall within vulnerable categories, primarily based on age (elderly ≥60/65 years) and gender (female PAPs).**

Key Observations

- Elderly PAPs (15.85%) form the largest vulnerable group. Many depend on subsistence farming and may face challenges adapting to livelihood changes due to reduced physical capacity.
- Female PAPs (15.85%), though fewer, remain economically sensitive due to limited access to land, finance, and decision-making structures.
- The overall vulnerability level 31.71%) is significant and requires targeted intervention.

Implications for RAP/LRP Implementation

To ensure equitable and sustainable outcomes, the RAP/LRP will incorporate:

- Priority compensation support for vulnerable PAPs
- Simplified procedures and assistance (documentation, payments)
- Tailored livelihood programs, including:

- Low-labor agricultural support for elderly PAPs
- Women-focused income activities (agro-processing, petty trade, etc.)

- Inclusive consultation and grievance mechanisms (GRM) accessible to all vulnerable groups

The presence of 26 vulnerable PAPs (31.84%) highlights the need for targeted, inclusive, and socially responsive interventions. Addressing these vulnerabilities will be essential to achieving sustainable livelihood restoration and compliance with AfDB safeguard standards.

### 4.1.2 Socio-Economic Conditions of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Households (PAHs)

The socio-economic baseline for PAPs and PAHs in the Kaduna State SAPZ-ATC Tudun Saibu, Soba LGA provides critical insight into livelihood systems, income patterns, and vulnerability levels, forming the basis for equitable compensation and effective livelihood restoration planning. The analysis is primarily based on aggregated survey findings, complemented by a PAP-level disaggregated dataset capturing key benchmark indicators such as household income, crop yield, and asset ownership to support detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of livelihood restoration outcomes (see Annex 4).

Survey results indicate a mixed livelihood structure, combining agriculture, informal activities, and non-farm income sources, with varying degrees of land dependency and resilience.

**1. Livelihood Distribution Overview**

The PAP population reflects a semi-rural, diversified economy influenced by proximity to the Zaria–Kaduna corridor.

**Business / Salaried Employment (40%)**

PAPs in this category are engaged in trading, artisanal work, and salaried jobs, often maintaining dual livelihoods that combine non-farm income with landholding.

**Implications:** Compensation at full replacement cost; support for enterprise development, access to finance, and skills upgrading; flexible engagement approaches.

**Farming (Resident Cultivators) – 35%**

This group represents the most vulnerable, relying on rain-fed smallholder agriculture (maize, millet, sorghum, groundnut, cowpea, and tree crops).

**Implications:** Priority LRP support including land-for-land options, agricultural inputs, extension services, climate-smart practices, irrigation (where feasible), and livelihood diversification.

**Land Leasing / Absentee Ownership – 15%**

PAPs derive income from leasing or holding land, with limited direct farming involvement. **Implications:** Compensation for land value and income loss; proper documentation of tenancy arrangements; financial advisory support for reinvestment.

**Petty Trading / Informal Activities – 10%**

Predominantly women and youth engaged in small-scale trading and services linked to the local economy.
**Implications:** Support through microenterprise financing, vocational training, and market access; gender-responsive programming required.

**2. Income and Economic Resilience**

Average household income ranges from ₦120,000 to ₦250,000 per month, indicating moderate economic standing with variability across livelihood groups. The disaggregated dataset further highlights differences in income sources, asset ownership, and productivity levels among PAPs.

- Non-farm households generally exhibit more stable and diversified income streams
- Farming households are more exposed to seasonality and climate-related risks
- Women- and youth-led households in informal sectors face limited access to capital and higher vulnerability
- Asset ownership (land, livestock, and productive equipment) varies significantly and directly influences resilience capacity

**3. Implications for RAP including LRP**

The observed livelihood structure necessitates a differentiated and data-driven livelihood restoration strategy:

- **Farmers:** Land access, agricultural intensification, input support, and diversification
- **Non-farm PAPs:** Compensation combined with enterprise development and skills enhancement
- **Vulnerable groups:** Targeted inclusion measures, gender-responsive programming, and social protection support
- **All PAPs:** Improved access to finance, capacity building, and strengthened market linkages

The availability of PAP-level baseline indicators enables tracking of pre- and post-displacement conditions at the household level, thereby strengthening the project's M&E framework and ensuring accountability in livelihood restoration.

Overall, RAP and LRP implementation must ensure restoration—and where possible improvement of pre-project livelihoods, in line with AfDB ISS (2023) and international best practice.

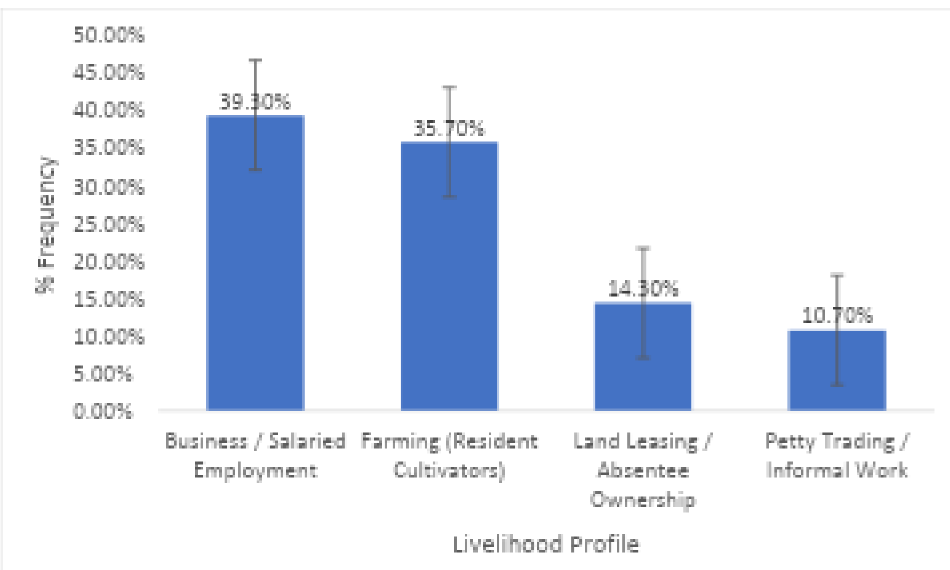



Figure 4.6: Livelihood and income of profile of PAPs

**2: Education and Literacy Levels of PAPs**

The education and literacy profile of PAPs reflect the heterogeneity between resident PAPs (land-dependent farming households) and non-resident PAPs (urban-based landowners). The aggregated profile indicated that 25% of PAPs had primary education, 25% secondary education, and 50% tertiary education, with no PAPs recorded as having no formal education.

However, further disaggregation shows that this aggregated profile is significantly influenced by the inclusion of non-resident PAPs. The refined breakdown indicates that:

- **Resident PAPs** predominantly possess primary and secondary education levels, reflecting their rural agrarian socio-economic context and limited exposure to formal financial and administrative systems.

- **Non-resident PAPs** are defined in this RAP solely by their usual place of residence, not by land tenure, ownership, or the nature of their land rights. Although all PAPs are tenant-users cultivating plots within the Government Reserve Land, some PAPs ordinarily reside outside the immediate project-affected communities and travel periodically to cultivate their allocated or accessed plots.

  These non-resident PAPs include civil servants, traders, and other professionals whose primary residences are in urban centres such as Kaduna, Zaria, and Shika. Their classification as non-resident does not imply ownership of the affected land, investment-based landholding, or reduced eligibility for compensation. Rather, it distinguishes PAPs whose principal residence is outside the project area from resident PAPs who live within the affected communities.

  All PAPs, whether resident or non-resident, remain tenant-users of Government Reserve Land and are eligible for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance based on the type and magnitude of verified project impacts, including affected crops, trees, and livelihood activities.

This disaggregation clarifies that the previously observed high overall literacy rate is structurally driven by non-resident PAPs rather than the resident farming population. It therefore provides a more accurate basis for designing targeted communication and livelihood restoration strategies.

**Implications for Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration**

The combined socio-demographic profile reveals two key dimensions of heterogeneity among PAPs:

1. **Spatial concentration**, with over 90% of PAPs located in Tudun Saibu – Maigana, enabling geographically focused consultation and implementation processes.

2. **Socio-economic stratification**, where resident PAPs exhibit lower average educational attainment compared to highly educated non-resident landowners.

For implementation, this necessitates a dual strategy:

- For **resident PAPs**, emphasis should be placed on simplified communication approaches, local language engagement, pictorial materials, oral sensitization, and targeted livelihood support such as agricultural extension services, vocational training, and cooperative development under the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

- For **non-resident PAPs**, the focus should be on transparent compensation administration, clear documentation of entitlements, and financial advisory support to facilitate effective reinvestment of compensation proceeds.

**Conclusion**

The revised Figure 4.7 presents a more accurate and analytically robust representation of PAP characteristics by integrating both spatial and educational disaggregation. It confirms that while the PAP population is geographically concentrated in Tudun Saibu – Maigana, it is socio-economically heterogeneous, particularly in terms of education and residency status. Recognizing this dual structure is essential for ensuring that resettlement planning, communication strategies, and livelihood restoration interventions are both inclusive and appropriately targeted.

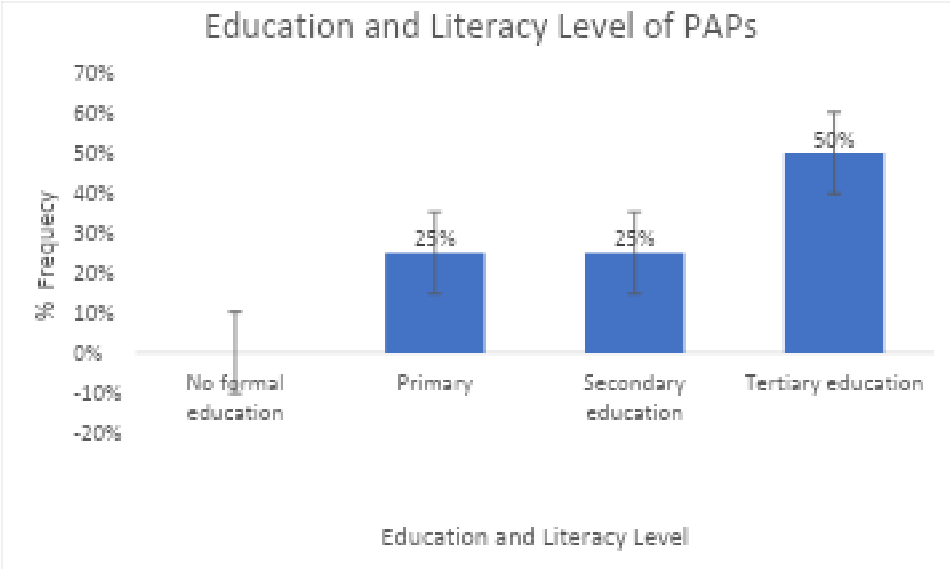



Figure 4.7: Education and Literacy level of PAPs

**3 Livelihood Dependency on Project Land**

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

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

The 40% of PAPs who are fully dependent on the affected land are primarily tenant-users whose household income and food security rely substantially on farming activities within the Government Reserve Land. As all PAPs are tenant-users on Government Reserve Land and do not hold ownership rights over the affected land, land-for-land compensation is not applicable. Instead, fully dependent PAPs will receive compensation for verified crops and trees, enhanced livelihood restoration support, agricultural inputs, transitional assistance, skills development, and priority access to project-related livelihood opportunities. These measures are intended to restore, and where feasible improve, their pre-project livelihood conditions

The most vulnerable group comprises the 40% of PAPs who are fully dependent on the project land for their livelihood. This group primarily consists of subsistence farmers, and other individuals whose daily survival and household sustenance depend directly on agricultural or land-based activities within the project area. The displacement or loss of access to their productive land could result in severe economic and social impacts if not properly mitigated. Therefore, this group requires comprehensive livelihood restoration assistance, which may include land-for-land compensation, agricultural input support, skill development programs, and integration into value chains related to the project's agricultural components.

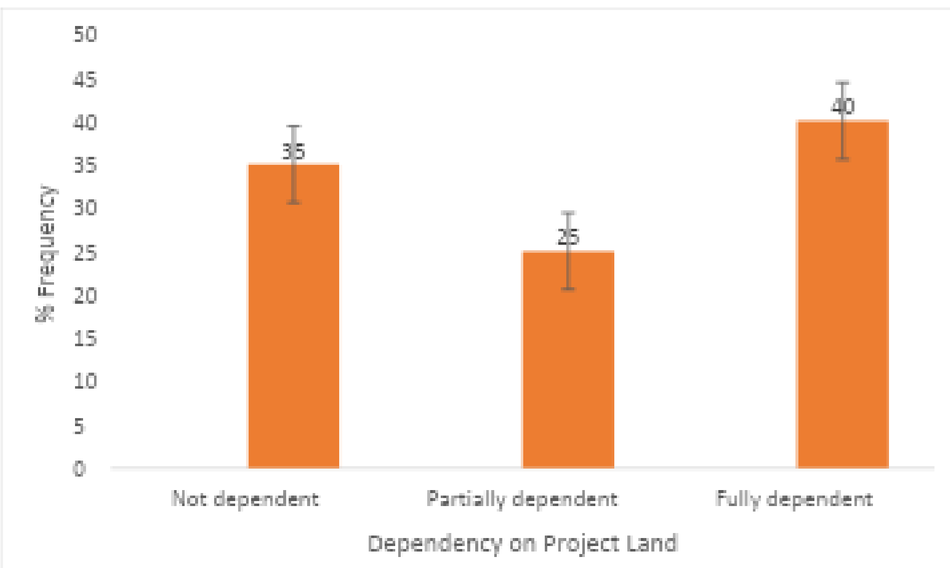



Figure 4.8: Livelihood Dependency on Project and by PAPs

**4: Vulnerability and Socio-Economic Sensitivity**

Figure 4.9 presents an overview of the distribution of vulnerable groups among the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and outlines corresponding support measures required to mitigate potential adverse impacts. The analysis identifies key vulnerability categories, including youth, elderly persons (≥65 years), female-headed households, low-income households, and People with Disabilities (PWDs), each requiring tailored interventions to ensure equitable compensation and effective livelihood restoration.

The elderly population (≥65 years) represents 15.% of the affected population. This group is particularly vulnerable due to age-related physical limitations, declining health status, and increased dependency levels, which may constrain their ability to adapt to livelihood disruptions or resettlement processes. Accordingly, targeted measures such as priority access to compensation, assisted documentation processes, social welfare support, and community-based care arrangements are necessary to safeguard their well-being and dignity.

Female-headed households account for 15.85% of the PAPs and represent a critical vulnerability category within the project area. These households often face structural disadvantages, including limited access to land tenure security, financial resources, and decision-making platforms. To address these challenges, the project should implement gender-responsive strategies, such as inclusive stakeholder engagement, targeted livelihood restoration support, access to microcredit facilities, and capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening economic independence and household resilience.

Notably, People with Disabilities (PWDs) were not identified among the PAPs (0%). While this suggests the absence of disability-related vulnerability within the surveyed population, the project should nonetheless maintain inclusive safeguards to ensure that any unreported or future cases are adequately supported in line with best practice and regulatory requirements.


Figure 4.9: Vulnerability and socioeconomic sensitivity

### 4.1.3 Health Status and Access to Healthcare Services

Health is a key dimension of socio-economic well-being and vulnerability, consistent with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023) and aligned with World Health Organization (WHO) principles on access to essential health services. The baseline assessment therefore considers health status, access to healthcare, and vulnerable group health risks among Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and households (PAHs).

Access to healthcare services within the Project Area of Influence is primarily through public primary healthcare centres and private clinics located within Soba LGA and along the Zaria–Kaduna corridor. In line with WHO's framework for universal health coverage (UHC) which emphasizes availability, accessibility, affordability, and quality baseline findings indicate that:

- **Availability:** Basic primary healthcare services are present within reasonable proximity to most PAP communities
- **Accessibility:** Physical access is generally adequate, though distance remains a constraint for some households
- **Affordability:** Cost of services and medications presents a barrier, particularly for low-income and vulnerable PAPs

- **Quality:** Perceived quality of care varies across facilities

**Health Status Indicators**

Consistent with AfDB requirements for identifying vulnerable groups and health-related risks, the following baseline health trends are observed:

- **Chronic Illness (Elderly PAPs):** A proportion of elderly PAPs report non-communicable, age-related conditions such as hypertension, musculoskeletal disorders, and reduced mobility. These conditions are consistent with WHO-identified rural health profiles and may constrain labor capacity and livelihood participation.
- **Maternal Health:** Women of reproductive age access antenatal and postnatal care primarily through local health facilities. However, service utilization may be affected by financial constraints and service availability, in line with WHO indicators on maternal health service coverage.
- **Child Health:** Child health outcomes are broadly consistent with national rural trends, with reliance on public health systems for immunization and treatment of common illnesses. Preventive healthcare utilization (e.g., immunization uptake) is dependent on access and awareness.
- **General Morbidity Patterns:** No significant or project-specific disease burden was identified; however, households report occasional reliance on informal or traditional healthcare due to cost and accessibility constraints.

**Implications for RAP and Livelihood Restoration (LRP)**

In line with AfDB ISS (2023), which requires consideration of health-related vulnerability in resettlement planning, the following implications are identified:

- **Vulnerability Targeting:** PAPs with chronic health conditions—particularly the elderly and female-headed households—require targeted support within livelihood restoration programs
- **Labor Capacity Consideration:** Livelihood options should be aligned with the physical capacity of PAPs, especially those with health limitations

- **Access to Services:** Stakeholder engagement should include awareness and referral linkages to existing healthcare services
- **Monitoring Indicators:** Health-related indicators (e.g., access to healthcare, vulnerability status) should be integrated into the RAP monitoring and evaluation framework

Health-related vulnerability indicators will be tracked, where relevant, during RAP implementation to ensure that livelihood restoration outcomes are inclusive and responsive to the needs of vulnerable PAPs, in line with AfDB ISS and WHO guidance on health equity.

## 4.2 Land Tenure and Livelihood Systems

### 4.2.1 Customary Land Tenure

Customary land tenure remains the predominant system of landholding and access within the broader SAPZ Project Area of Influence (PAI), particularly in the rural communities of Soba and Zaria LGAs. It is based on unwritten traditional norms, communal rights, and ancestral lineage rather than statutory laws.

However, the designated project land at Tudun Saibu – Maigana is a government agricultural reserve – managed by Kaduna Stat Agricultural Development Agency (KADA) Maigana Zonal Office, implying that ownership and management rights are vested in the state government. Despite this statutory control, the surrounding communities still operate largely under customary tenure systems, influencing land access, resource use, and socio-economic relations. The following subsections describe the main features of the customary land tenure system within the project's broader area.

**1. Description of Traditional Ownership Patterns**

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

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

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

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

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

Community elders also mediate disputes related to boundaries, inheritance, or land use, maintaining fairness and minimizing reliance on formal legal mechanisms. Nonetheless, for the Tudun Saibu – Maigana SAPZ project, such traditional allocation and mediation roles are minimal since the land is under government jurisdiction, and any allocation or compensation process follows statutory procedures administered by relevant government agencies in consultation with traditional leaders.

**3. Inheritance and Lineage-Based Land Transmission**

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

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

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

**Communal Land**

**1. General Context**

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

However, in the context of the SAPZ Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) located in Tudun Saibu – Maigana, Soba LGA, no communal land is directly affected. Field assessments and consultations confirm that the project site falls within a designated government reserve, not under community or private ownership.

**2. Government Reserve Status of the Project Land**

The project area earmarked for the SAPZ falls within government-acquired land. This land was originally acquired by the state for public development purposes and remains under its legal control.

Consequently, while some individuals and households may have engaged in informal agricultural use of parts of the land, no customary ownership or communal tenure rights apply within the project boundaries. Affected persons are therefore considered occupants or users, rather than traditional landowners.

**3. Implications for the RAP/LRP**

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

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

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

**Leasehold and Tenancy Arrangements**

Leasehold and tenancy arrangements form an important aspect of land access and utilization in the communities surrounding the SAPZ Project Area, particularly where land pressure and agricultural expansion necessitate alternative forms of landholding.

**1. Existence and Terms of Land Leasing or Sharecropping**

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

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

Such agreements are typically verbal, relying on trust and customary norms rather than written contracts. The terms are flexible and can be renegotiated annually, depending on the relationship between the parties and prevailing agricultural conditions. These systems are particularly important for migrant farmers, women, and low-income individuals who lack direct access to family or communal land.

**2. Rights and Obligations of Tenants or Lessees**

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

Key obligations include:

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

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

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

**Gender and Livelihoods**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**2. Gender-Based Access to Land and Productive Resources**

Access to land in the surrounding communities is governed by customary systems that largely favor men as primary landholders. Women's land rights are secondary, derived through their relationships with male relatives' fathers, husbands, or brothers. Direct inheritance or ownership by women is common under the Hausa and Fulani traditional system.

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

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

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

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

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

**Vulnerabilities in Livelihood Systems**

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

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

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

Issues related to insecure land tenure such as landlessness, tenancy, or informal sharecropping arrangements (e.g., *gaya*) are largely limited within the SAPZ-ATC Project at Tudun Saibu – Maigana. This is due to the structured land leasing system managed by KADA, which provides identifiable users with recognized access rights.

However, some informal or non-titled land users may still exist. In line with AfDB OS5, such PAPs are eligible for livelihood restoration support based on land use rather than ownership status, particularly where economic activities are affected.

Given that the project involves economic displacement only, support is aligned with land dependency levels: Fully dependent: Comprehensive livelihood restoration, partially dependent: Transitional support, Non-dependent: Limited assistance (e.g., crop/economic loss), additional support is provided to vulnerable groups to ensure equitable and inclusive outcomes.

### 2. Impact of Land Acquisition on Vulnerable Groups

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

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

- **Elderly persons (≥65 years):** Often dependent on family support and limited physical ability to engage in alternative livelihoods. The project may reduce their access to supplementary farmland or local resource areas, thus affecting food security.

- **Women and female-headed households:** Face systemic barriers to land ownership and are disproportionately affected by loss of access to farmlands or natural resources that sustain small-scale trading and food production.
- **Low-income and subsistence farmers:** Experience economic shock due to loss of productive land, with limited ability to reinvest in new ventures without external support.
- **Persons with disabilities (PWDs):** Require targeted livelihood support, as physical limitations and social exclusion reduce their adaptive capacity.

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

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

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

### 4.2.2 Livelihood Systems

#### 1 Overview of Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

**2 Agricultural Livelihoods**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Gender and Livelihoods**

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

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

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

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

**2. Gender-Based Access to Land and Productive Resources**

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

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

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

**Vulnerabilities in Livelihood Systems**

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

While all PAPs are predominantly tenant farmers and land users cultivating government reserve land under the KADA leasing system, issues associated with informal or unrecognized land occupation are relatively limited. The KADA-managed leasing arrangement provides identifiable users with recognized access rights, facilitating the verification of PAPs and affected livelihood assets. Nevertheless, the project will result in economic displacement through the loss of access to leased agricultural land, requiring compensation for affected crops and economic trees as well as livelihood restoration support in accordance with the RAP and AfDB OS5 requirements.
However, some informal or non-titled land users may still exist. In line with AfDB OS5, such PAPs are eligible for livelihood restoration support based on land use rather than ownership status, particularly where economic activities are affected.

Given that the project involves economic displacement only, support is aligned with land dependency levels: Fully dependent: Comprehensive livelihood restoration, partially dependent: Transitional support, Non-dependent: Limited assistance (e.g., crop/economic loss)

Additional support is provided to vulnerable groups to ensure equitable and inclusive outcomes.

**2. Impact of Land Acquisition on Vulnerable Groups**

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

Particularly vulnerable groups include:

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

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

**Relationship Between Land Tenure and Livelihoods**

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

Although the land is government-owned and managed under the KADA leasing system, both resident and non-resident PAPs depend on the affected farmland for crop production and household income. Resident PAPs live within the host communities, while non-resident PAPs cultivate leased plots within the project area but reside in neighbouring settlements. Regardless of residence status, affected persons are recognized tenant farmers and land users whose livelihoods are closely linked to the land. Understanding this relationship is essential for designing appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration measures that address the economic displacement impacts arising from loss of access to cultivated farmland.

**1. How Land Ownership or Access Shapes Livelihood Choices**

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

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

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

In the context of the SAPZ-ATC Project at Tudun Saibu – Maigana, all 82 PAPs are recognized land users under the structured land leasing system managed by the Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA). However, farm sizes vary significantly from 0.085 ha to over 0.914ha resulting in differences in livelihood capacity and income security. Consequently, vulnerability levels are not uniform but depend on the extent of each PAP's reliance on the leased land and the availability of alternative income sources.

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

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

- Resident PAPs (predominantly in Tudun Saibu – Maigana and Zaria) rely directly on farming for sustenance. Their livelihoods are intricately tied to the physical land, local climate, and seasonal agricultural cycles. The loss of access to farmland directly translates to reduced income, food insecurity, and disrupted household stability.

- Non-resident PAPs, on the other hand, are largely professionals, traders, or civil servants residing in urban centers such as Kaduna. For them, land ownership serves as a form of asset holding or investment, generating supplementary income through seasonal cultivation, land leasing, or speculative value. Consequently, they are less vulnerable to livelihood disruption and may adequately recover through cash compensation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**4. Link Between Customary Rights and Livelihood Resilience**

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

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

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

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

**Implications for Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration**

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

**1. Identification of PAP Categories Based on Land Dependency**

Based on the field survey and socio-economic profiling, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were categorized according to their level of dependency on project land. The distribution indicates four primary land-based livelihood groups, alongside a cross-cutting vulnerability classification.

**i. Non-Dependent PAPs (35%)**

This category represents PAPs whose livelihoods are not directly dependent on the project land, despite having ownership or economic interests within the project area. These individuals may include non-resident landowners or those engaged primarily in non-agricultural occupations. Given their limited reliance on the affected land, cash compensation at full replacement cost is generally sufficient to restore their economic position. However, ensuring transparent valuation and prompt payment remains essential to uphold RAP compliance.

**ii. Partially Dependent PAPs (25%)**

Partially dependent PAPs rely on the project land as a supplementary or seasonal source of income. Their livelihoods are diversified, often combining farming with petty trade, wage labour, or other informal sector activities. While the impact of land acquisition on this group is moderate, temporary income disruptions are likely. Therefore, transitional livelihood support measures, such as short-term income assistance, access to farm inputs, and extension services, are necessary to facilitate recovery.

iii. Fully Dependent PAPs (40%)

This group constitutes the largest proportion of PAPs and includes individuals and households whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on agriculture conducted on the affected land. Loss of land or restricted access poses significant risks to household income, food security, and overall well-being. As such, these PAPs require comprehensive livelihood restoration interventions, including:

- Land-for-land compensation options (where feasible)
- Agricultural input support (e.g., seeds, fertilizers, tools)
- Capacity building and extension services
- Income diversification and skills development programs

**iv. Vulnerable PAPs (Cross-Cutting Category)**

Vulnerability intersects across all dependency groups and requires targeted intervention. Based on the socio-economic data, the following vulnerable categories were identified:

- Elderly (≥65 years): 15.93%
- Female headed households: 15.93%
- People with Disabilities (PWDs): 0%

These groups often exhibit limited adaptive capacity due to economic, demographic, or social constraints. For instance, youth may face underemployment and limited access to capital, while elderly PAPs may experience reduced physical capacity. Female-headed households and low-income groups are particularly susceptible to livelihood shocks.

To address these challenges, the project should implement targeted and inclusive support measures, including:

- Priority and assisted compensation processes
- Youth-focused and gender-responsive livelihood programs
- Skills acquisition and entrepreneurship development
- Access to microfinance and income diversification opportunities
- Social protection measures for elderly PAPs

Although no PWDs were recorded, inclusive safeguards should remain in place to accommodate any future or unreported cases in line with international best practice.

**2. Appropriate Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Strategies**

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

Key strategies include:

- **Cash Compensation:** For non-resident landowners and those not economically dependent on the land, fair and prompt financial compensation for land, crops, and trees will suffice.
- **In-Kind Support and Transitional Assistance:** For partially and fully dependent farmers, compensation should include provision of agricultural inputs, seedlings, fertilizers, and technical support to re-establish farming elsewhere.
- **Livelihood Restoration Programs:** Tailored initiatives such as small livestock rearing, agro-processing, vocational training, or petty trade start-up grants for women and youth.
- **Replacement of Lost Assets:** No productive assets such as irrigation structures or tree plantations are affected under the current project scope.

**3. Measures to Support Vulnerable or Land-Dependent Households**

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

- **Priority Compensation and Fast-Track Payment:** Ensuring elderly and women PAPs receive early compensation to mitigate economic stress.
- **Special Livelihood Packages:** Including soft loans, grants, and training for widows, women traders, and low-income households.
- **Social Support Mechanisms:** Collaboration with local welfare committees, community-based organizations, and traditional institutions to identify and monitor vulnerable PAPs.
- **Gender-Sensitive Programming:** Integrating women into agribusiness value chains, processing, and market linkage programs to improve resilience and financial independence.
- **Monitoring and Mentorship:** Post-compensation follow-up to ensure that vulnerable PAPs effectively utilize funds and livelihood inputs.

**4. Need for Capacity Building and Alternative Income Generation**

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

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

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

# CHAPTER FIVE: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 5.1 Impacts on Land, Assets, and Property

### 5.1.1 Overview

The establishment of the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Tudun Saibu – Maigana under the Kaduna State SAPZ Program necessitated the acquisition of land previously designated as government reserve. Although the project land itself falls under state ownership, portions were informally accessed by local farmers, primarily from nearby settlements such as Tudun Saibu, Maigana, Kinkiba and Wanka. These users, recognized as Project Affected Persons (PAPs), were engaged in crop cultivation, tree planting, and other land-based livelihood activities on the project site.

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

### 5.1.2 Nature and Extent of Land Take

The total area acquired for the ATC project encompasses land that was part of a Kaduna State government reserve, allocated for agro-industrial development. Although no private ownership titles were registered, 82 PAPs were identified as users of the land through farming activities. The losses incurred are primarily related to economic displacement, as the project did not affect residential structures or homesteads.

Table 5.1 Summary of the Nature of Land and Asset Losses:

| Type of Loss | No. of PAPs | % | Ownership Type | No. of PAPs | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | 82 | 100 | Leaseholder | 82 | 100 |
| Crops | 82 | 100 | Leaseholder | 0 | 0 |
| Trees | 5 | 5.95 | Leaseholder | 5 | 5.95 |
| Structures | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |

The proposed ATC site covers approximately 36.5 ha of government reserve land managed by KADA, all of which is currently under agricultural cultivation by identified PAPs. While KADA retains legal ownership and administrative control of the land, affected persons hold recognized user rights as tenant farmers cultivating the land for agricultural production. Consequently, the project will result in economic displacement arising from loss of access to cultivated farmland, rather than loss of land ownership. No residential houses, commercial buildings, or other physical structures were identified within the project footprint; therefore, no physical displacement is anticipated. In addition, the project includes the use and improvement of the access road serving the ATC site, and associated impacts relating to traffic safety, dust emissions, road condition, and community health and safety have been considered during stakeholder consultations and addressed through the ESMP and Traffic Management Plan.

### 5.1.3 Affected Assets

The affected assets consist mainly of seasonal and perennial crops, including maize, sorghum, groundnut, and vegetables, as well as tree crops such as mango, cashew, guava, and shea butter trees.
These assets form an essential component of household income and food security, particularly for resident farmers. The impact is therefore economic in nature, as it temporarily disrupts agricultural productivity and income flow.

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

### 5.1.4 Land Use and Ownership Context

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

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

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

### 5.1.5 Magnitude of Loss

Among the identified Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) at ATC Tudun Saibu, landholding sizes range from 0.085 hectares to 0.914 hectares, reflecting the predominance of smallholder farming in the area. The average plot size per PAP is approximately 0.51 hectares. Analysis of livelihood dependence indicates that around 65% of PAPs rely entirely on the project land for their primary source of income, primarily crop farming, while 25% have partial dependence, combining farming with petty trading or other activities. The remaining 10% maintain diversified income sources beyond the project area.

This distribution underscores the need for targeted and differentiated livelihood restoration interventions, with particular focus on households highly dependent on their land and with limited alternative economic opportunities, to ensure sustainable recovery and resilience following the project implementation.

### 5.1.6 Socio-Economic Implications

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

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

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

## 5.2 Livelihood and Income Impacts

### 5.2.1 Impact on Agricultural Productivity and Income

The establishment of the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Tudun Saibu – Maigana will require permanent land acquisition, which directly affects households whose livelihoods depend primarily on agriculture and related natural resource-based activities. The majority of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are smallholder farmers cultivating crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, groundnut, cowpea, and vegetables on both customary and rented farmlands.

Loss of access to agricultural land will lead to:

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

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

### 5.2.2 Non-Agricultural and Secondary Livelihood Disruptions

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

Women and youth who depend on:

- Processing and marketing of agricultural produce (e.g., shea butter, groundnut oil, and grain milling);

- Casual labour opportunities in farming and local markets;
- Small-scale enterprises such as tailoring, motorcycle repair, or food vending,

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

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

### 5.2.3 Transitional Risks and Coping Strategies

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

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

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

## 5.3 Community and Social Impacts

### 5.3.1 Effects on Community Cohesion and Traditional Governance

The establishment of the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) at Tudun Saibu – Maigana entails significant changes in land use, population dynamics, and local economic activities, which may influence social relations and community cohesion. The project area is home to multiple settlements characterized by close kinship ties, shared farming systems, and collective land use under customary tenure, overseen by traditional institutions such as the village head (Mai Ungwa) and ward chiefs.

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

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

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

### 5.3.2 Impact on Vulnerable Groups and Women

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

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

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

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

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

### 5.3.3 Public Infrastructure and Service Disruption

In accordance with the requirements of AfDB Operational Safeguard 1 (OS1) on the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts, and Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, a detailed field assessment and stakeholder consultations were conducted to identify public infrastructure and service facilities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) for the Kaduna State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Agro-Industrial Transformation Centre (ATC).

Findings from the baseline survey and site verification indicate that no critical public infrastructure or community service facilities are located within the delineated project footprint requiring acquisition, relocation, or resulting in economic or physical displacement. Consequently, the project is not expected to cause significant disruption to access roads, water sources, power supply infrastructure, or social services, and no resettlement or infrastructure replacement obligations are triggered under OS5.

Specifically:

**Access Roads and Farm Tracks**: Existing access routes within and around the project area are predominantly informal and seasonal. The proposed ATC footprint has been designed to avoid disruption of these routes as far as practicable. The access road leading to the project site is not included within the RAP land acquisition corridor and does not require additional land take or displacement of persons or assets. Therefore, no PAPs or affected assets were identified along the road corridor. Any temporary disruptions during construction are expected to be localized and reversible and will be managed through the Traffic Management Plan and ESMP measures to maintain community access and safety.

- **Water Supply Infrastructure:** No registered or community-managed boreholes, wells, or surface water abstraction points fall within the project footprint. Therefore, risks related to displacement or loss of water access do not arise under OS5 provisions.
- **Electricity Infrastructure**: There are no high-voltage transmission lines or formal distribution networks within the ATC site requiring relocation. Minor service lines, if encountered, will be managed in coordination with the Kaduna Electricity Distribution Company (KEDCO) in line with national regulations and OS1 mitigation hierarchy.
- **Community Facilities**: Key social infrastructure—including markets, schools, health centres, and places of worship—are located outside the zone of direct impact. These facilities will not be physically affected, nor will access to them be permanently altered.

Consistent with the mitigation hierarchy under OS1 (avoid–minimize–mitigate), the project has prioritized avoidance through site selection and design optimization, thereby eliminating the need for compensation, resettlement, or livelihood restoration measures related to public infrastructure.

However, recognizing the potential for minor and temporary construction-phase disturbances, the project will implement the following management measures:

- Development and enforcement of a Traffic and Access Management Plan to ensure uninterrupted movement of people, goods, and farm produce;
- Provision of temporary alternative access routes where short-term restrictions occur;
- Implementation of dust suppression and site control measures to safeguard users of nearby infrastructure;
- Continuous stakeholder engagement and disclosure, in line with OS1 requirements; and
- Operationalization of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address any unanticipated impacts promptly and transparently.
- Access considerations for vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, will be integrated into all temporary access and traffic management measures.

In line with OS5 principles, the project commits that any unforeseen damage to public or communal assets during construction will be restored to pre-project condition or better, at no cost to affected communities, even though no such impacts are anticipated based on current assessments.

Overall, the Kaduna SAPZ ATC project demonstrates full compliance with AfDB OS1 and OS5 requirements with respect to public infrastructure, as impacts have been avoided through design, are negligible in magnitude, and do not trigger displacement or compensation obligations.

# CHAPTER SIX: ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY

## 6.1 Introduction

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

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

The key objectives are to:

- Establish eligibility criteria aligned with national law and AfDB international standards.
- Define categories of PAPs eligible for compensation and assistance.
- Outline the compensation principles and valuation methods.
- Present the entitlement matrix linking each type of loss with the corresponding compensation and livelihood restoration measures, and explicitly state that all compensation payments, livelihood restoration assistance, and other RAP entitlements will be fully implemented prior to site access and commencement of civil works, in accordance with AfDB OS5 requirements

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

Eligibility within the ATC SAPZ RAP framework for Tudun Saibu – Maigana is determined in accordance with applicable Nigerian land administration provisions and the African Development Bank Group Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation.

In the context of the project, eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) are those identified as legitimate users or holders of use-rights to agricultural land under the structured leasing arrangement managed by the Kaduna State Agricultural

Development Agency (KADA). Given that the project does not involve physical displacement or impacts on residential or commercial structures, eligibility is strictly limited to land-based livelihood impacts and associated economic losses.

Based on the socio-economic assessment, PAP eligibility and entitlement differentiation are further informed by levels of land dependency, as follows:

- Fully dependent PAPs (45%): These PAPs rely primarily on the affected land for their livelihoods and are therefore eligible for comprehensive compensation and livelihood restoration support, including agricultural input assistance, capacity building, and income diversification measures.
- Partially dependent PAPs (25%): PAPs in this category depend on the land as a secondary source of income and are eligible for proportionate compensation and transitional livelihood support to address temporary income disruptions.
- Non-dependent PAPs (35%): These PAPs have limited or no direct reliance on the affected land for livelihood purposes. They are eligible for cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets or land use rights, which is generally sufficient to restore their economic status.

In addition, vulnerability status constitutes a critical eligibility consideration across all categories. Identified vulnerable groups including youth (39.2%), elderly persons aged ≥65 years (19.04%), female-headed households (13.09%), and low-income households (10%)are entitled to additional targeted assistance measures. These may include priority compensation processing, tailored livelihood restoration programs, financial inclusion support, and social protection interventions aimed at enhancing resilience and ensuring equitable outcomes.

Although no People with Disabilities (PWDs) were recorded in the dataset, the RAP framework maintains inclusive provisions to accommodate any unreported or future cases, consistent with international safeguard standards.

### 6.2.1 Nigerian Legal Context

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

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

Compensation under the Land Use Act is limited to unexhausted improvements such as buildings, crops, and economic trees while land ownership itself is not compensated. Individuals without formal title (e.g., tenants, sharecroppers, or encroachers) are typically not recognized as eligible claimants.

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

### 6.2.2 AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (Involuntary Resettlement)

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

Under OS5, three categories of affected persons are recognized:

1. **Legal Owners:** Individuals or entities with formal rights (statutory or customary) to land or assets. *Eligible for compensation at full replacement cost for land, structures, and affected livelihoods.*

2. **Recognized Occupiers and Tenants:** Persons with verifiable tenancy, occupancy, or use rights (documented or acknowledged by community leaders or local authorities). *Eligible for compensation for lost assets and transitional livelihood support.*

**3. Informal Users / Encroachers:** Informal users or encroachers are individuals who utilized project land prior to the cut-off date without formal ownership rights. Under the SAPZ-ATC Project at Tudun Saibu – Maigana, such persons are recognized as eligible PAPs based on land use, in line with AfDB OS5.

As the project involves economic displacement only, entitlements are limited to livelihood impacts, not land ownership compensation.

Support is determined by level of dependency:

- Fully dependent (45%): Comprehensive livelihood restoration support
- Partially dependent (25%): Transitional livelihood assistance
- Non-dependent (35%): Limited support (e.g., crop/economic loss compensation)

Informal users are not entitled to land compensation, but are eligible for livelihood restoration measures. Additional support is provided to vulnerable groups (youth, elderly, female-headed, low-income) to ensure equitable outcomes.

### 6.2.3 Project-Specific Eligibility Criteria

The ATC SAPZ Project at Tudun Saibu – Maigana Soba LGA, adopts the AfDB OS5 inclusive eligibility standard to ensure equitable compensation, livelihood restoration, and social cohesion.

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

Eligible categories include:

- Statutory and customary landholders with verified ownership or use rights.
- Tenants, sharecroppers, or seasonal farmers with verbal or written agreements.

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

**Gender Considerations:** The project recognizes the need for gender-sensitive compensation and livelihood restoration measures. Eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration support will be based on verified use of affected land and livelihood assets rather than formal land ownership. Accordingly, seasonal users, informal cultivators, women farming through spouses or household arrangements, and individuals involved in shared tenancy arrangements will be identified during the RAP verification process and, where eligible, provided with appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration assistance in accordance with the entitlement matrix and AfDB OS5 requirements. Women will be consulted directly and included as beneficiaries of livelihood restoration programmes to ensure equitable access to project benefits.

### 6.2.4 Summary of Eligibility Alignment

Table 6.1: Summary of Eligibility Alignment

| **Category** | **National Law (Land Use Act 1978)** | **AfDB OS5 Standard (2023)** | **ATC SAPZ Project Application** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Statutory Right Holders** | Eligible for compensation on unexhausted improvements only | Eligible for land and improvements at full replacement cost | Fully eligible for land, assets, and livelihood restoration |
| **Customary Right Holders** | Eligible for compensation on unexhausted improvements only | Eligible for land and improvements at full replacement cost | Fully eligible for compensation for land, structures, and livelihood restoration |
| **Tenants / Sharecroppers** | Not explicitly recognized | Eligible for lost income or assets and transitional assistance | Eligible for compensation and inclusion in livelihood restoration |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Encroachers / Squatters** | Not eligible | Eligible for compensation for improvements and livelihood support | Eligible for livelihood restoration and transitional support |
| **Vulnerable Groups (women, elderly, youth, disabled)** | Not specified | Must receive targeted livelihood and social protection support | Eligible for tailored livelihood, training, and vulnerability support interventions |

**Application of the More Stringent Standard:** Where there is any gap or inconsistency between Nigerian laws and the requirements of AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), the project will apply the more stringent provision to ensure affected persons are not disadvantaged. Accordingly, compensation will be provided at full replacement cost, livelihood restoration measures will be implemented for economically displaced persons, and vulnerable groups will receive targeted assistance in accordance with AfDB OS5 requirements.

### 6.2.5 Implementation Considerations

- **Cut-Off Date Enforcement:** A publicly disclosed cut-off date was established as 13th March, 2026 and communicated during the socio-economic census and asset inventory exercise.
- **Verification and Validation:** Eligibility will be confirmed through field verification, photographic evidence, and community validation committees.
- **Gender and Social Inclusion:** Women's names will be included in compensation documentation to ensure equitable benefit-sharing, in line with OS5 and the Gender Action Plan.
- **Livelihood Continuity and Monitoring:** PAPs whose livelihoods are affected will be supported through skill enhancement, agricultural input provision, and business development programs until income restoration is achieved.

## 6.3 Cut-Off Date and Census Procedures

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

### 6.3.1 Purpose of the Cut-Off Date

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

### 6.3.2 Establishment of the Cut-Off Date

The overall established cut-off date for the project was March 13th, 2026. This date corresponds to the completion of the final fieldwork and enumeration of PAPs within the project communities. The cut-off date was an extension of a previously declared date, implemented to accommodate the review and update of the PAP register during the RAP revision process.

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

### 6.3.3 Implications of the Cut-Off Date

All persons identified and enumerated on or before February 12th, 2026, are eligible for compensation and/or livelihood restoration assistance as stipulated in this RAP/LRP. Any individuals or households who enter the project area after the cut-off date, or who undertake new construction, land clearing, or crop planting after that date, will not be entitled to compensation or any form of assistance. This principle aligns with AfDB OS5 provisions, which prevent ineligible claimants from benefitting from project-induced resettlement measures.

### 6.3.4 Census and Socioeconomic Survey Procedures

The census and socioeconomic survey were conducted to:

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

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

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

## 6.4 Compensation Principles and Policies

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

### 6.4.1 Full Replacement Cost for Assets

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

- **Land**: For statutory or customary holders, land compensation will reflect market value in accordance with professional appraisal, plus allowances for transfer and transaction costs.
- **Crops and Trees**: All seasonal and perennial crops, as well as economic trees, will be valued based on replacement cost and projected productive value.
- **Structures and Infrastructure**: Any permanent or semi-permanent improvements will be compensated at full reconstruction cost, including materials, labor, and relocation expenses.

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

### 6.4.2 Livelihood Restoration Support

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

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

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

The effectiveness of these measures will be monitored using defined livelihood restoration performance indicators, including: (i) at least 90% of PAP households restoring their pre-project income levels within two years of RAP implementation; (ii) at least 75% of PAP households reporting stable or improved livelihood conditions compared to the pre-project baseline; (iii) at least 80% participation of eligible PAPs in livelihood restoration programmes; and (iv) measurable improvements in agricultural productivity, employment, or alternative income sources among participating households. These indicators will be tracked through periodic monitoring and post-compensation evaluations to assess livelihood recovery and long-term resilience.

### 6.4.3 Gender and Vulnerability Considerations

To promote equity and inclusivity, compensation and livelihood restoration measures will incorporate the needs of vulnerable PAPs identified during the socio-economic survey, namely women-headed households, elderly persons, youth, tenant farmers with high dependence on affected farmland, and economically disadvantaged households.

- **Women-headed households and female farmers**: Eligible for direct compensation where they own affected crops or economic trees and will receive priority access to livelihood restoration programmes and skills development initiatives.
- **Elderly persons**: Additional assistance during compensation processing, consultations, livelihood restoration activities, and grievance resolution.
- These measures are intended to ensure that vulnerable PAPs are not disproportionately affected by economic displacement and are able to restore or improve their livelihoods following project implementation.

### 6.4.4 Resettlement Sequencing and Implementation Principles

Compensation and livelihood restoration activities will follow a structured sequence consistent with AfDB OS5 requirements to ensure that no civil works commence until affected persons have received their entitlements:

1. **PAP Verification and Asset Validation:** Confirm the identity of PAPs, affected assets, livelihood dependencies, and eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration support.

2. **Disclosure of RAP Entitlements:** Communicate compensation rates, entitlement packages, livelihood restoration measures, implementation schedules, and grievance procedures to PAPs and other stakeholders.
3. **Grievance Resolution:** Address and resolve compensation- and entitlement-related grievances through the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) prior to compensation payment and site access.
4. **Compensation Payment and Entitlement Delivery:** Provide full compensation for affected crops, economic trees, and other eligible assets, together with any agreed assistance measures.
5. **Livelihood Restoration Support:** Implement livelihood restoration programmes, including agricultural input support, skills development, enterprise support, and other approved assistance measures.
6. **Site Handover:** Following completion of compensation and commencement of livelihood restoration measures, the affected land will be formally handed over for project use.
7. **Commencement of Civil Works:** Construction activities will only begin after compensation and required livelihood restoration measures have been implemented in accordance with AfDB OS5 requirements.
8. **Monitoring and Adaptive Management:** Monitor livelihood recovery, grievance resolution, and RAP implementation outcomes, and implement corrective actions where necessary to ensure PAPs restore or improve their pre-project living standards.

### 6.5 Strategy for Compensation Across Ownership/Use Rights

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

#### 6.5.1 Tenure-Based Entitlement Principles

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

1. **Statutory Right Holders (SROs):**
    - Eligible for compensation at full replacement cost for land, crops, trees, and structures.
    - Transitional support and livelihood restoration measures are provided if income is derived from the affected land.
    - Assistance includes guidance on relocation and integration into post-project livelihood programs.
2. **Customary Right Holders (CROs):**
    - Compensation for land, crops, trees, and any permanent structures at full replacement cost.
    - Livelihood restoration packages, including agricultural inputs, technical support, and access to extension services.
    - Inclusion of community consultation to ensure recognition of customary rights and inheritance considerations.
3. **Tenants and Sharecroppers:**
    - Compensation for crops, trees, and structures they have invested in.
    - Transitional support for income lost during displacement.
    - Priority access to livelihood restoration programs, vocational training, and alternative land arrangements where feasible.
4. **Encroachers or Informal Users:**
    - Compensation for productive assets or improvements they established before the cut-off date.
    - Access to livelihood restoration measures to offset lost income and promote recovery.
    - May receive support for integration into alternative income-generating activities.

### 6.5.2 Asset Categories and Entitlements

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

Table 6.2: Asset categories and Entitlement

| Asset / Livelihood Type | Entitlement by Tenure |
|---|---|
| **Land** | SRO/CRO: full replacement cost; Tenants/Encroachers: not compensated for land but eligible for livelihood support |
| **Crops (annual & perennial)** | All PAPs with ownership or tenancy recognized: compensated at replacement value or market rates |
| **Economic trees** | All PAPs with ownership or tenancy recognized: compensated at productive value |
| **Structures / Buildings** | All PAPs with legal or customary occupancy: full reconstruction cost |
| **Livelihood Dependence** | Transitional support (cash or in-kind), access to post-project income programs |
| **Non-agricultural livelihoods** | Support for petty trading, craftwork, food processing, and service provision disrupted by project works |

### 6.5.3 Transitional Support and Livelihood Restoration

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

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

### 6.5.4 Monitoring and Grievance Mechanisms

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

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

- **Periodic Reporting:** Updates on the implementation of compensation and livelihood measures, highlighting challenges and corrective actions.
- **Gender and Vulnerability Tracking:** Special attention to ensure women-headed households, youth, and PWDs receive timely benefits.

### 6.5.5 Linkage to Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

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

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

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

### 6.5.6 Institutional Responsibilities

Clear allocation of responsibilities guarantees efficient implementation and accountability:

Table 6.3: Institutional Responsibilities

| **Institution / Entity** | **Role in Compensation & LRP** |
|---|---|
| **Project Implementation Unit (PIU)** | Overall coordination, planning, and oversight of compensation and LRP delivery |
| **Traditional Leaders & Community Heads** | Verification of PAP lists, guidance on customary rights, and dispute resolution |
| **Local Government Authorities (LGAs)** | Regulatory oversight, monitoring compliance with national frameworks |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Independent Monitoring Consultant** | Ensures adherence to AfDB /OS5, evaluates livelihood restoration outcomes |
| **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** | Receives and resolves complaints related to entitlements and delivery of support |

This institutional clarity minimizes implementation gaps, strengthens social accountability, and builds trust with affected communities.

### 6.5.7 Compensation Payment and Disbursement Mechanism (OS1–OS10 Compliance)

In line with the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), particularly OS1 (risk management), OS4 (community health and safety), OS5 (land acquisition and resettlement), OS7 (vulnerable groups), and OS10 (stakeholder engagement and disclosure), the project has established a transparent, secure, and auditable compensation payment system.

**(a) Payment modalities**

Compensation will be disbursed primarily through direct bank transfers to verified PAP accounts. Where banking access is constrained, mobile money platforms may be used as an alternative, subject to verification and approval. Cash payments will be avoided as a general rule and used only in exceptional cases with full documentation and oversight.

**(b) Verification and eligibility**

All PAPs must be included in the validated PAP register and must present valid identification (National ID, voter's card, or passport). Bank accounts or mobile wallets must be registered in the name of the entitled PAP and cross-checked against the final entitlement matrix to prevent exclusion or duplication.

**(c) Inclusion of vulnerable groups**

Special provisions will be made for vulnerable PAPs, including elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and illiterate individuals. These include assisted account opening, simplified documentation procedures, and facilitation by designated field officers. Where necessary, payments will be made in the presence of a trusted representative and witnessed by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and traditional leaders to ensure dignity, transparency, and protection.

**(d) Financial control, audit, and accountability**

All compensation transactions will be subject to independent financial and compliance audits conducted by an external monitoring consultant. This ensures transparency, traceability, and prevention of fraud or misallocation. Although the project does not involve financial intermediaries under OS9, all payment channels (banks/mobile money operators) will operate strictly under regulated and verifiable financial systems.

**(e) Documentation and record keeping**

Each payment will be supported by signed acknowledgment forms or electronic transaction receipts, which will be securely stored by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Copies will also be retained by the Independent Monitoring Consultant for verification and reporting. This ensures full audit traceability and compliance with disclosure requirements.

**(f) Stakeholder transparency and disclosure**

Prior to payment commencement, PAPs will be fully informed of their entitlements through public disclosure sessions, community meetings, and written notifications in local languages. The compensation process will remain open to stakeholder scrutiny to ensure transparency and accountability

## 6.6. Timeline and Sequencing

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

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

2. **Transitional Livelihood Support:**
   - Short-term cash or in-kind support for income loss during relocation or construction activities.
   - Provision of agricultural inputs, technical guidance, and seed support where applicable.
3. **Post-Project Livelihood Restoration:**
   - Medium- to long-term interventions such as vocational training, microenterprise grants, or alternative land allocation.
   - Continuous monitoring of income restoration progress and adjustment of support measures as needed.

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

### 6.6.1 RAP/LRP Implementation Schedule

To ensure compliance with AfDB OS5 and minimize livelihood disruption, RAP/LRP implementation will follow a structured schedule prior to commencement of civil works. Key activities and milestones are summarized below:

Table 6.4: RAP/LRP Implementation schedule

| **Activity** | **Month 1** | **Month 2** | **Month 3** | **Month 4** | **Month 5–12** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PAP verification and asset validation | ✓ | | | | |
| RAP disclosure and stakeholder consultations | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Grievance registration and resolution | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Ongoing |
| Compensation payment and entitlement delivery | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Livelihood restoration programme implementation | | | ✓ | ✓ | Ongoing |
| Site handover to contractor | | | | ✓ | |
| Commencement of civil works | | | | ✓ | Ongoing |
| RAP/LRP monitoring and evaluation | | | ✓ | ✓ | Ongoing |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livelihood restoration performance assessment | | | | | Ongoing |

The implementation sequence will be as follows:

1. PAP verification and asset validation.
2. Disclosure of RAP entitlements and consultation with PAPs.
3. Grievance resolution and finalization of entitlement records.
4. Compensation payment and delivery of agreed assistance measures.
5. Implementation of livelihood restoration support programmes.
6. Formal handover of the site for project use.
7. Commencement of civil works only after compensation and livelihood restoration measures have been initiated.
8. Continuous monitoring of RAP implementation, grievance management, income restoration, and livelihood resilience outcomes.

This schedule ensures that compensation and livelihood restoration obligations are fulfilled before site access and construction activities, in accordance with AfDB OS5 requirements.

Table 6.5: Consolidated Entitlement and Compensation Framework

| PAP Category / Tenure Type | Affected Asset / Loss | Entitlement / Compensation | Livelihood Restoration / Support Measures | Responsible Institution | Monitoring & GRM Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Statutory Right Holder** | Land, crops, trees, structures | Full replacement cost for land, unexhausted improvements, relocation assistance | Agricultural inputs, extension services, training on modern farming techniques | PIU, LGA, Traditional Leaders | Payment verification, livelihood restoration tracking, grievance resolution within 30 days |
| **Customary Right Holder** | Land, crops, trees, minor structures | Full replacement cost for land and assets, relocation support | Same as above; additional community mediation for inheritance/lineage disputes | PIU, Traditional Leaders, GRC | Periodic field verification, community feedback, grievance log |
| **Tenant / Sharecropper** | Crops, leased land usage | Compensation for lost crops or share of produce, short-term income support | Alternative land allocation, transitional cash support, farming inputs | PIU, Traditional Leaders | Verification of tenancy, disbursement tracking, grievance resolution |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Encroacher / Squatter / Informal User** | Land improvements, crops, trees | Compensation for affected assets only, transitional livelihood support | Vocational training, microenterprise grants, cash support until livelihood restored | PIU, LGA, GRC | Census validation, livelihood restoration progress, grievance reporting |
| **Women-headed Households / Female Farmers** | All affected assets | Full asset compensation plus targeted livelihood support | Priority access to skills training, seed/input provision, micro-credit facilities | PIU, NGOs/CSOs, Traditional Leaders | Gender-sensitive monitoring, participation in planning, grievance feedback |
| **Elderly / Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)** | Land use, structures | Compensation for affected assets, relocation support | Social welfare support, targeted livelihood assistance, access to services | PIU, Social Welfare Dept., GRC | Verification of assistance delivery, adaptive livelihood program tracking |
| **Non-resident PAPs** | Crops, trees, leased land | Compensation for improvements / crops only | Cash transfers, guidance on reinvestment options | PIU, LGA | Payment receipt tracking, post-compensation follow-up |
| **Youth / Seasonal Labourers** | Temporary loss of employment / casual income | Transitional cash support, priority hiring in construction | Skills development, microenterprise training, livelihood diversification | PIU, Contractors, NGOs | Employment participation tracking, livelihood outcome monitoring |

**Project-Specific Applicability:** While the entitlement framework reflects all categories recognized under AfDB OS5, the current RAP identifies only 82 PAPs who are tenant farmers and land users on KADA-managed government reserve land. No statutory landowners, customary landowners, encroachers, or squatters were identified within the project footprint. Accordingly, compensation and livelihood restoration measures under this RAP are primarily targeted at economically displaced tenant-users affected by crop and livelihood losses.

**Notes on Implementation**

1. **Cut-off Date Enforcement:** Only PAPs/PAHs present or using project land before March 13th 2026, are eligible for entitlements.

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

# CHAPTER SEVEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT (LRP COMPONENT)

## 7.1 Livelihood Restoration Objectives

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

1. **Restore and enhance agricultural livelihoods** disrupted by land acquisition, crop/tree loss, or restricted access to farmland.
2. **Support non-agricultural livelihoods** such as petty trading, processing of farm produce, artisanal work, and small-scale enterprises.
3. **Prioritize vulnerable and marginalized groups**, including women-headed households, youth, elderly, landless farmers, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).
4. **Promote sustainable income generation**, linking PAPs to local markets, input supply chains, and microenterprise opportunities.

5. **Integrate capacity-building interventions** such as skills training, vocational programs, and agricultural extension services.
6. **Ensure gender equity and inclusivity**, so women and youth actively benefit from all livelihood support measures.

### 7.2 Agricultural Livelihood Support Initiatives

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

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

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

Notwithstanding that the affected land is under a rental arrangement; the Project recognizes the rights of tenants who have occupied and cultivated the land over an extended period. Many of these tenants have made long-term investments, including the planting and nurturing of economic trees. Such investments confer legitimate usufruct rights and economic interests, even in the absence of formal land ownership. Accordingly, compensation for economic trees is payable to the tenant as the *de facto asset owner*, reflecting the maturity of the trees, accumulated labor input, and the loss of future income streams. This approach aligns with international safeguard standards (notably AfDB ISS (2023), IFC PS5, and World Bank ESS5), which recognize both legal owners and economically displaced users.

Crop compensation reflects productivity and prevailing market valuation per hectare. Although physical land acquisition occurred after harvest, compensation remains warranted because Project Affected Persons (PAPs) had already commenced land preparation and pre-planting activities prior to the established cut-off date. These preparatory investments such as land clearing, ridging, input procurement, and labor allocation represent real economic costs and signal an expectation of seasonal production. Therefore, compensation covers not only standing crops (where applicable) but also anticipated yield losses and sunk pre-investment costs associated with the upcoming agricultural cycle.

This dual approach ensures that both short-term livelihood losses (crops) and long-term income-generating assets (trees) are adequately compensated, thereby maintaining compliance with international best practice on involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration.

To ensure that livelihood restoration assistance is proportionate to the level of impact experienced, PAPs will be categorized according to their degree of dependence on the affected farmland. PAPs identified as fully dependent on the project land for their livelihoods will receive priority support, including agricultural input assistance, extension services, skills development, and enhanced livelihood monitoring. Partially dependent PAPs will receive compensation together with targeted livelihood support aimed at restoring affected agricultural income and strengthening supplementary income sources. Less dependent PAPs, whose primary livelihoods are derived from non-farm activities, will receive compensation for affected assets and access to general livelihood enhancement opportunities where necessary. This differentiated approach ensures that livelihood restoration measures are commensurate with the level of livelihood impact and support the achievement of sustainable income recovery for all affected households.

## 7.3 Non-Agricultural Livelihood Support Initiatives

To address livelihood impacts arising from the loss of access to cultivated farmland, livelihood restoration measures will focus primarily on agriculture-based interventions consistent with the livelihood profile of affected PAPs:

1. **Agricultural Production Support:** Provision of improved seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, and farm inputs to restore agricultural productivity and access to extension services and climate-smart agricultural practices to improve crop yields and resilience.
2. **Economic Tree Restoration:** Support for replacement planting of economic trees and provision of seedlings where appropriate and technical assistance for tree crop management and long-term income restoration.

3. **Agricultural Value Chain Support:** Facilitation of access to markets, storage facilities, aggregation centres, and agricultural cooperatives and support for post-harvest handling and value addition activities linked to existing farming systems.
4. **Supplementary Livelihood Diversification:** Skills training and small enterprise support will be provided only to interested PAPs seeking to diversify income sources, particularly youth and economically vulnerable households and priority access to project-related employment opportunities during construction and operation phases.

**Expected Outcomes:** Restoration of agricultural productivity, recovery of crop-based incomes, strengthened participation in agricultural value chains, and improved livelihood resilience among affected households.

### 7.4 Skills Training, Microenterprise Support, and Market Linkages

To enhance long-term livelihood resilience and support income restoration, the Project will provide targeted skills development and enterprise support opportunities for eligible PAPs, particularly youth, women, and economically vulnerable households seeking to diversify their income sources.

1. **Vocational and Skills Training**
   - Training programmes will be offered in areas with demonstrated local market demand, including agro-processing, agricultural equipment maintenance, tailoring, ICT-enabled services, food processing, and other relevant trades.
   - Beneficiary selection will be based on PAP status, level of livelihood impact, expressed interest, aptitude, and willingness to participate in training programmes.
   - Training will be delivered through accredited vocational training centres, relevant government agencies, agricultural extension services, and qualified service providers.
   - Training programmes are expected to run for periods ranging from 2–6 months, depending on the skill area and curriculum requirements.
2. **Microenterprise Development Support**
   - PAPs who successfully complete approved training programmes may be eligible for starter kits, enterprise support grants, or facilitated access to existing government and microfinance programmes, subject to established eligibility criteria.
   - Enterprise support will focus on viable businesses linked to local economic opportunities and agricultural value chains.
   - Business development training will cover bookkeeping, marketing, financial literacy, business planning, and customer management.
3. **Market Linkages**

- Farmers and traders will be linked to cooperatives, input suppliers, aggregators, processors, and off-takers operating within the SAPZ value chain.
- The Project will facilitate access to extension services, agricultural markets, and agro-processing opportunities within Kaduna State to strengthen income generation and sustainability.

**Implementation Arrangements and Budget**

Implementation will be coordinated by the SPIU, in collaboration with the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture, Kaduna State Ministry of Business Innovation and Technology, relevant vocational training institutions, agricultural extension services, and private-sector partners. The activities will be financed through the approved RAP/LRP implementation budget, including the dedicated livelihood restoration allocation. Progress will be monitored through participation records, completion rates, business establishment rates, and post-training income recovery assessments.

**Expected Outcomes:** Improved employability, enhanced entrepreneurial capacity, strengthened agricultural value-chain participation, and sustainable livelihood restoration for affected PAPs and PAHs.

### 7.5 Gender Equity and Support for Vulnerable Groups

Recognizing that women and elderly groups may be disproportionately affected:

1. **Support for Women-Headed Households:**
    - Recognition of eligible women-headed households as direct beneficiaries of compensation and livelihood restoration measures.
    - Priority access to agricultural input support, livelihood restoration programmes, and livelihood enhancement opportunities.
2. **Support for Elderly Persons:**
    - Additional assistance during consultations, compensation processing, and participation in livelihood restoration activities.
    - Priority access to livelihood restoration support and follow-up monitoring to ensure effective recovery of livelihoods and income sources.
3. **Inclusion in Decision-Making:**
    - Representation of women-headed households and elderly PAPs in RAP/LRP consultations, grievance management processes, and livelihood restoration planning and monitoring activities.

**Expected Outcomes:** Equitable access to project benefits, improved livelihood recovery among vulnerable PAPs, strengthened social inclusion, and reduced vulnerability to project-related economic impacts.

1. **Targeted Support for Women:**

- Women-headed households identified among the PAPs will be given priority consideration during compensation processing, consultations, grievance management, and participation in livelihood restoration activities.
- Measures will be implemented through the overall RAP/LRP implementation process to ensure equitable access to project benefits and livelihood restoration opportunities

### 7.6 Institutional Roles and Implementation

Key implementing institutions include:

Table 7.1: Institutional Roles

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

**Implementation Steps:**

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

### 7.7 Sequencing and Timing

- **Pre-Construction:** Cut-off date enforcement, census, and disclosure of entitlements.

- **Construction Phase:** Cash compensation and transitional livelihood support; priority access to temporary jobs.
- **Post-Construction / Early Operation:** Agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood restoration programs; skills training and market linkages.

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

### 7.8 Monitoring and Evaluation

Key performance indicators (KPIs) include:

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

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

Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix and Compensation / Livelihood Package

| **Type of PAP / Asset Affected** | **Impact / Loss** | **Entitlement / Compensation** | **Livelihood Restoration / Support Measures** | **Implementation Notes / Monitoring** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Statutory Landholders** | Land acquisition, crops, trees | Full replacement cost for land and improvements (structures, crops, trees) | Access to alternative land plots; technical support for crop/tree re-establishment; agricultural extension services; priority access to project-related employment | PIU verification; traditional leader confirmation; compensation before displacement |
| **Customary Landholders** | Land acquisition, crops, trees | Full replacement cost for affected assets; negotiated land replacement if feasible | Alternative plots; inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizers); livelihood training; market linkage support | Community consultations; monitoring of restored productivity |

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

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

Source: Kaduna SAPZ Project, 2026

**Key Notes for Implementation**

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

### 7.9 Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Costing Framework

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

This framework has been developed in compliance with:

- The African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement);

- The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA) resettlement planning guidelines.

The costing approach is based on field data, market valuation, and economic analysis conducted in first quarter of 2026. It reflects current market realities for agricultural inputs, construction materials, capacity-building logistics, and transitional livelihood support. All valuations follow the principle of full replacement cost, ensuring that PAPs especially customary landowners, farmers, and vulnerable households are adequately compensated and supported to restore or improve their pre-project livelihoods.

To ensure financial realism and social equity:

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

The total financial commitment for compensation and livelihood restoration is estimated at ₦ 146,992,821.75 (USD 97,995.21) covering 82 identified PAPs across Tudun Saibu - Maigana, Soba, Zaria and Shika communities. This amount encompasses both asset compensation and livelihood restoration inputs, including seeds, tools, agro-processing kits, business support, and training.

A concise breakdown of PAP-level entitlements and costs is presented in Table 7.4: Simplified Livelihood Restoration and Compensation Summary. The financial framework also aligns with the AfDB's requirements for:

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

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

Table 7.3: Economic Assumptions

| **Parameter** | **Basis** | **Reference** |
|---|---|---|
| National headline inflation | ~15.1 % annual inflation (latest CPI data) | NBS, Jan 2026 |
| Food inflation | ~8.9 % food inflation (annual) | NBS, Jan 2026 |
| Rural wage index | ₦10,000–₦15,000/day skilled; ₦6,000–₦8,000/day unskilled | Kaduna LGA averages |
| Exchange rate | ₦1,500/$1 | CBN, 2026 midrate |
| Inflation contingency | 15% | To hedge Q1 2026 risk |

Table 7.4: Detailed Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) Cost Breakdown for 82 PAPs

| PAP ID | Trees Lost (Qty & Species) | Tree Comp. (₦) | Land Size & Crops Lost (ha & Types) | Crop Comp. (₦) | LRP Inputs ( | TOTAL (₦) | TOTAL (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM001 | 1 | 0 | 0.325 ha (Maize 0.1625 + Beans 0.1625) | 414,500 | 600,000 | 1,014,500 | 676.33 |
| TSM002 | locust bean 1 African ın Palm | 60,000 | 0.371ha (Maize + Beans) | 480,000 | 600,000 | 1,095,000 | 730.00 |
| TSM003 | 1 | 0 | 0.373 ha (Maize + Soybeans) | 765,000 | 600,000 | 1,365,000 | 910.00 |
| TSM004 | 1 | 0 | 0.154 ha (Maize + Beans) | 170,000 | 600,000 | 770,000 | 513.33 |
| TSM005 | 1 | 0 | 0.532 ha (Maize + Beans) | 678,300 | 600,000 | 1,278,300 | 852.2 |
| TSM006 | 1 | 0 | 0.455ha (Maize + Beans) | 580,000 | 600,000 | 1,180,000 | 786.67 |
| TSM007 | 1 | 0 | 0.454 ha (Maize + Soybeans) | 902,850 | 600,000 | 1,502,850 | 1,001.90 |
| TSM008 | 1 | 0 | 0.471 ha (Maize+ Beans) | 600,400 | 600,000 | 1,200,400 | 800.27 |
| TSM009 | 1 | 0 | 0.471 ha (Maize + Beans) | 1,201,600 | 600,000 | 1,801,600 | 1,201.07 |
| TSM010 | 1 | 0 | 0.470 (Maize + Soybeans) | 934,650 | 693,750 | 1,628,400 | 1,085.60 |
| TSM011 | 1 | 0 | 0.400 ha Rice | 770,000 | 750,000 | 1,520,000 | 1,013.33 |
| TSM012 | 1 | 0 | 0.520 ha (Maize + Beans) | 1,326,000 | 600,000 | 1,926,000 | 1,284.00 |
| TSM013 | Nil | 0 | 0.512 ha (Maize + Soybeans) | 1,017,600 | 600,000 | 1,617,600 | 1,078.40 |
| TSM014 | Nil | 0 | 0.511 ha (Maize + Soybeans) | 1,015,500 | 600,000 | 1,615,500 | 1,077.00 |
| TSM015 | Nil | 0 | 0.509 ha (Maize + Beans) | 1,298,500 | 600,000 | 1,898,500 | 1,265.67 |
| TSM016 | Nil | 0 | 0.222 ha Soybeans | 582,750 | 600,000 | 1,182,750 | 788.5 |
| TSM017 | Nil | 0 | 0.613 ha (Maize + Cowpea) | 781,700 | 600,000 | 1,381,700 | 921.13 |
| TSM018 | Nil | 0 | 0.322 ha (Maize + Beans) | 410,550 | 600,000 | 1,010,550 | 673.70 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM019 | Nil | 0 | 0.085 ha (Maize + Beans) | 108,500 | 600,000 | 708,500 | 472.33 |
| TSM020 | Nil | 0 | 0.456 ha (Maize + Beans) | 581,400 | 600,000 | 1,181,400 | 787.60 |
| TSM021 | Nil | 0 | 0.561ha (Maize + Cowpea) | 715,400 | 600,000 | 1,315,400 | 876.93 |
| TSM022 | Nil | 0 | 0.560 ha (Maize + Soybeans) | 1,113,000 | 600,000 | 1,713,000 | 1,142.00 |
| TSM023 | Nil | 0 | 0.560 ha (Maize + Soybeans) | 1,113,000 | 600,000 | 1,713,000 | 1,142.00 |
| TSM024 | Nil | 0 | 0.420 ha (Maize + Beans) | 535,500 | 600,000 | 1,135,500 | 757.00 |
| TSM025 | Nil | 0 | 0.419 ha (Maize + Beans) | 534,100 | 600,000 | 1,134,100 | 756.07 |
| TSM026 | Nil | 0 | 0.415 ha (Maize + Soybeans) | 824,700 | 600,000 | 1,424,700 | 949.80 |
| TSM027 | Nil | 0 | 0.416 ha Soybeans | 1,092,000 | 600,000 | 1,692,000 | 1,128.00 |
| TSM028 | Nil | 0 | 0.414 ha (Soybeans+ Beans) | 792,550 | 600,000 | 1,392,550 | 928.37 |
| TSM29 | Nil | 0 | 0.526 ha Sugarcane | 3,945,000 | 900,000 | 4,845,000 | 3,230.00 |
| TSM030 | Nil | 0 | 0.525 ha Soya Beans | 560,000 | 600,000 | 1,160,000 | 773.33 |
| TSM031 | Nil | 0 | 0.517 ha Maize | 690,000 | 750,000 | 1,440,000 | 960.00 |
| TSM032 | Nil | 0 | 0.517 ha Soya Beans | 560,000 | 600,000 | 1,160,000 | 773.33 |
| TSM033 | Nil | 0 | 0.572 ha Sugarcane | 4,290,000 | 900,000 | 5,190,000 | 3,460.00 |
| TSM034 | Nil | 0 | 0.572 ha Sugarcane | 4,290,000 | 900,000 | 5,190,000 | 3,460.00 |
| TSM035 | Nil | 0 | 0.570 ha Sugarcane | 4,275,000 | 900,000 | 5,175,000 | 3,450.00 |
| TSM036 | Nil | 0 | 0.456 ha Maize | 630,000 | 750,000 | 1,380,000 | 920.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM037 | Nil | 0 | 0.455 ha Maize | 600,000 | 750,000 | 1,350,000 | 900.00 |
| TSM038 | Nil | 0 | 0.205 ha (Maize + Cowpea split) | 310,000 | 750,000 | 1,060,000 | 706.67 |
| TSM039 | Nil | 0 | 0.494 ha Soya Beans | 490,000 | 600,000 | 1,090,000 | 726.67 |
| TSM040 | Nil | 0 | 0.513 ha Maize | 690,000 | 750,000 | 1,440,000 | 960.00 |
| TSM041 | Nil | 0 | 0.510 ha split (Soya Beans + Cowpea) | 600,000 | 693,750 | 1,293,750 | 862.5 |
| TSM042 | Nil | 0 | 0.503 ha split (Soya Beans + Cowpea) | 600,000 | 750,000 | 1,350,000 | 900 |
| TSM043 | Nil | 0 | 0.523 ha Rice | 1,015,000 | 675,000 | 1,690,000 | 1,126.67 |
| TSM044 | Nil | 0 | 0.496 ha split (Rice + Maize) | 890,000 | 750,000 | 1,570,000 | 1,046.67 |
| TSM045 | 2 Locust Bean Trees | 60,000 | 0.422 ha Maize | 630,000 | 693,750 | 1,323,750 | 882.5 |
| TSM046 | Nil | 0 | 0.510 ha split (Maize + Cowpea) | 650,000 | 675,000 | 1,325,000 | 833.33 |
| TSM047 | Nil | 0 | 0.248 ha split (Maiz + Cowpea) | 340,000 | 675,000 | 1,015,000 | 676.67 |
| TSM048 | Nil | 0 | 0.147 ha Rice | 280,000 | 675,000 | 955,000 | 636.67 |
| TSM049 | Nil | 0 | 0.159 ha Maize | 210,000 | 645,000 | 855,000 | 570.00 |
| TSM050 | Nil | 0 | 0.503 ha Soya Beans | 560,000 | 705,000 | 1,265,000 | 843.33 |
| TSM051 | Nil | 0 | 0.510 ha split (Maize+ Cowpea) | 650,000 | 675,000 | 1,350,000 | 883.33 |
| TSM052 | Nil | 0 | 0.222 ha split (Maize + Cowpea) | 310,000 | 750,000 | 1,060,000 | 706.67 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM053 | Nil | 0 | 0.474 ha split (Maize + Cowpea) | 650,000 | 750,000 | 1,400,000 | 933.33 |
| TSM054 | Nil | 0 | 0.141 ha split (Maize + Cowpea) | 170,000 | 300,000 | 470,000 | 313.33 |
| TSM055 | Nil | 0 | 0.085 ha split (Maize + Cowpea) | 140,000 | 300,000 | 440,000 | 293.33 |
| TSM056 | Nil | 0 | 0.542 ha Rice | 1,050,000 | 750,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,200.00 |
| TSM057 | Nil | 0 | 0.510 ha Rice | 980,000 | 750,000 | 1,730,000 | 1,153.33 |
| TSM058 | Nil | 0 | 0.427 ha Maize | 570,000 | 750,000 | 1,320,000 | 880 |
| TSM059 | Nil | 0 | 0.427ha Rice | 1,225,000 | 855,000 | 2,080,000 | 1,386.67 |
| TSM060 | 5 Locust Bean Trees | 150,000 | 0.640 ha Maize | 690,000 | 750,000 | 1,590,000 | 1,060.00 |
| TSM061 | Nil | 0 | 0.501 ha Rice | 980,000 | 975,000 | 1,955,000 | 1,303.33 |
| TSM062 | Nil | 0 | 0.604 ha (Maize & Cowpea, RAP valuation) | 771,045 | 693,750 | 1,464,795 | 976.53 |
| TSM063 | Nil | 0 | 0.376 ha Rice | 735,000 | 750,000 | 1,485,000 | 990.00 |
| TSM064 | Nil | 0 | 0.393 ha Soya Beans | 420,000 | 600,000 | 1,020,000 | 680.00 |
| TSM065 | Nil | 0 | 0.230 ha Rice | 455,000 | 600,000 | 1,055,000 | 703.33 |
| TSM066 | Nil | 0 | 0.388 ha Rice | 735,000 | 750,000 | 1,485,000 | 990.00 |
| TSM067 | Nil | 0 | 0.230 ha split (Maize + Rice) | 360,000 | 900,000 | 1,260,000 | 840.00 |
| TSM068 | Nil | 0 | 0.682 ha split (Maize + Rice) | 1,115,000 | 900,000 | 2,015,000 | 1,343.33 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM069 | Nil | 0 | 0.491 ha Maize | 660,000 | 675,000 | 1,335,000 | 890.00 |
| TSM070 | Nil | 0 | 0.320 ha Rice | 630,000 | 600,000 | 1,230,000 | 820.00 |
| TSM071 | Nil | 0 | 0.320 ha Rice | 630,000 | 600,000 | 1,230,000 | 820.00 |
| TSM072 | Nil | 0 | 0.402 ha sugarcane | 3,015,000 | 840,000 | 3,855,000 | 2,570.00 |
| TSM073 | Nil | 0 | 0.388 ha Maize | 510,000 | 693,750 | 1,203,750 | 802.50 |
| TSM074 | Nil | 0 | 0.258 ha Maize | 360,000 | 750,000 | 1,110,000 | 740.00 |
| TSM075 | Nil | 0 | 0.558 ha split (Maize + Soya) | 670,000) | 750,000 | 1,420,000 | 946.67 |
| TSM076 | Nil | 0 | 0.558 ha Rice | 1,085,000 | 750,000 | 1,835,000 | 1,223.33 |
| TSM077 | Nil | 0 | 0.558 ha Maize | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 |
| TSM078 | Nil | 0 | 0.269 ha Maize | 360,000 | 750,000 | 1,110,000 | 740.00 |
| TSM079 | Nil | 0 | 0.558 ha Maize | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 |
| TSM080 | Nil | 0 | 0.558 ha Maize | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 |
| TSM081 | Nil | 0 | 0.558 ha Maize | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 |
| TSM082 | Nil | 0 | 0.356 ha (Maize + Cowpea ) | 240,000 | 750,000 | 990,000 | 820.00 |

The allocation of in-kind subsidies follows a structured eligibility matrix based on land size affected, crop type, livelihood dependency, vulnerability status, and level of pre-displacement investment. This approach ensures that support is provided on an equitable basis proportional to the severity of impact, rather than a uniform distribution, in line with international safeguard requirements.

**Key for Tree and Crop Compensation Rate**

**1. Tree Compensation Rates (Unit Costs)**

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

| Tree Species | Unit Rate (₦ per Tree) |
|---|---|
| **Locust Bean (Dawadawa)** | ₦30,000 |
| **African Fan Plam** | ₦30,000 |
| **Eucalyptus** | ₦30,000 |

**Explanation**

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

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

**Formula:**
Tree Compensation = Number of Trees × ₦30,000

**2. Crop Compensation Rates (Unit Costs Per Hectare)**

The attached valuation applies standardized unit rates per hectare to ensure full replacement cost and livelihood restoration.

| Crop Type | Unit Rate (₦ per Hectare) |
|---|---|
| Maize | ₦1,350,000 / ha |
| Rice | ₦1,900,000 / ha |
| Sorghum | ₦1,050,000 / ha |

| | |
|---|---|
| Beans | ₦1,200,000 / ha |
| Soybeans | ₦2,450,000 / ha |
| Sugarcane | ₦7,500,000 / ha |

**Explanation**

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

**Formula:**

$$Crop\ Compensation = (Crop\ Area\ in\ ha \times Unit\ Rate) summed\ across\ all\ crop\ types$$

1. **Livelihood Restoration Package**

In response to prevailing economic conditions in Nigeria, characterized by high inflation and rising agricultural input costs, a standardized Livelihood Restoration Package (LRP) has been adopted for all Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Livelihood Restoration Programme (LRP) adopts an equity-driven framework grounded in an eligibility matrix that links the level of assistance to the degree and nature of impact experienced by each Project Affected Person (PAP). This ensures that support is not distributed arbitrarily, but rather reflects measurable differences in livelihood disruption and economic loss.

The eligibility matrix integrates the following core impact variables:

- Extent of Land Affected (ha): Larger landholdings correspond to greater production losses and higher reinvestment requirements.
- Crop Type and Economic Value: High-value or perennial crops (e.g., sugarcane, mixed cropping systems) attract higher restoration needs compared to seasonal staples.
- Livelihood Dependency: PAPs whose primary income is agriculture are prioritized for enhanced support due to limited alternative income streams.
- Pre-Displacement Investment: Costs already incurred (land preparation, inputs, labour) are recognized as sunk investments requiring compensation.
- Vulnerability Status: Households classified as vulnerable (e.g., female-headed, elderly, low-income) are given additional consideration to prevent further socio-economic marginalization.

Based on these parameters, PAPs are categorized into impact tiers, which inform the proportional level of livelihood support required. Although a standardized LRP input value (USD 400 ≈ ₦600,000) is applied in the cost table for implementation efficiency, this figure represents a derived average aligned with the dominant impact profile across PAPs, rather than a uniform entitlement detached from impact realities.

This approach ensures that:

- PAPs experiencing higher levels of impact are adequately covered within the standardized support envelope;
- PAPs with relatively lower impact are not overcompensated, maintaining financial prudence;
- The overall intervention remains balanced, defensible, and consistent with safeguard principles.

Importantly, this methodology aligns with international standards, including AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), which emphasize that compensation and livelihood restoration measures must be proportionate to impact severity and sufficient to restore, if not improve, pre-displacement living standards.

In summary, the LRP design reflects a hybrid model, where:

- The eligibility matrix ensures impact-sensitive justification, and
- The standardized budget line ensures operational efficiency and transparency,

thereby delivering a compensation framework that is both equitable and implementable.

7.5: Compensation framework

| **Criteria** | **Indicator / Threshold** | **Category** | **In-Kind Subsidy Level (₦)** | **Rationale** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Land Size Affected** | ≤ 0.35 ha | Low Impact | ₦150,000 | Minimal production loss; basic input support sufficient |
| | 0.36 – 0.60 ha | Moderate Impact | ₦250,000 | impact requiring enhanced input restoration |
| | > 0.60 ha | High Impact | ₦350,000 | Significant livelihood loss requiring substantial input support |
| **2. Crop Type / Production System** | Single staple crop (e.g., maize) | Standard Input Need | Base category applies | Lower input intensity |
| | Mixed cropping (e.g., maize + beans/soybeans) | Medium Input Need | +₦50,000 adjustment | Requires diversified inputs |
| | High-value / input-intensive crops (e.g., sugarcane) | High Input Need | +₦100,000 adjustment | High capital and input requirement |
| **3. Livelihood Dependency** | Secondary income source | Low Dependency | No adjustment | Partial reliance on agriculture |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary livelihood | High Dependency | +₦50,000 | Income restoration priority |
| **4. Vulnerability Status** | Not vulnerable | — | No adjustment | Standard support applies |
| | Vulnerable PAP (elderly, female-headed HH, low-income) | Vulnerable | +₦50,000 | Social protection and equity measure |
| **5. Pre-Displacement Investment Level** | Minimal (no land prep/input purchase) | Low | No adjustment | Limited sunk cost |
| | Moderate (land preparation done) | Medium | +₦25,000 | Partial recovery of sunk cost |
| | High (inputs already procured/applied) | High | +₦50,000 | Compensation for sunk investment |
| **6. Transition Risk** | Short recovery period (<1 season) | Low | No adjustment | Quick recovery expected |
| | Moderate (1–2 seasons) | Medium | +₦25,000 | Support for transition |
| | Long (>2 seasons / perennial crops) | High | +₦50,000 | Extended recovery support |

## 4. TOTAL COMPENSATION FORMULA USED FOR ALL PAPs

Total Compensation} = Tree Compensation} + Crop Compensation + Livelihood Restoration Support

Livelihood restoration support includes agricultural inputs, capacity building, and transitional livelihood assistance determined through the approved eligibility matrix based on land size affected, crop type, livelihood dependency, vulnerability status, and economic impact.

Using the full PAP dataset (TSM001–TSM082), the TOTAL compensation values in both Naira (₦) and United States Dollars (USD) were aggregated to produce a RAP-consistent compensation budget. The resulting totals reflect impact-based compensation, with higher values assigned to

PAPs cultivating high-value crops such as sugarcane and lower but adequate support provided to smallholder staple crop farmers.

Table 7.5: Summary Budget

| Category | Total (₦) |
|---|---|
| **Subtotal (TSM001–TSM082 PAPs)** | ₦ 127,819,845 (USD 85,306.55) |
| **15% Contingency (Inflation/Logistics)** | ₦ 19,172,976.75 (12,781.98) |
| **Grand Total Estimated LRP Budget** | **₦ 146,992,821.75 (USD97,995.21)** |

# CHAPTER EIGHT: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

## 8.1 Introduction

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

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

The GRM is designed to:

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

## 8.2 Objectives of the GRM

The primary objectives are to:

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

## 8.3 AfDB's Approach to Grievance Redress

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

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

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

### 8.4 Anticipated Sources of Grievance

Potential grievances may arise from:

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

### 8.5 GRM Structure and Levels

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

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

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

**Functions:**

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

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

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

- **Chair:** State Project Coordinator

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

**Functions:**

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

**Expected resolution timeframe:** Within 21 days.

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

- **Chair:** Commissioner, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture
- **Secretary:** State Project Coordinator

**Members:** DG KADGIS, DG KADA, Director of Environment (KSMEnv), Representative from the State Ministry of Labour

- and PAP Representatives.

**Functions:**

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

**Expected resolution timeframe:** Within 30 days.

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

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

**Functions:**

- Review escalated and unresolved grievances from the state level.
- Monitor compliance with AfDB's ISS and Independent Review Mechanism (IRM).

- Recommend final corrective actions or refer to the Court of Law when necessary.

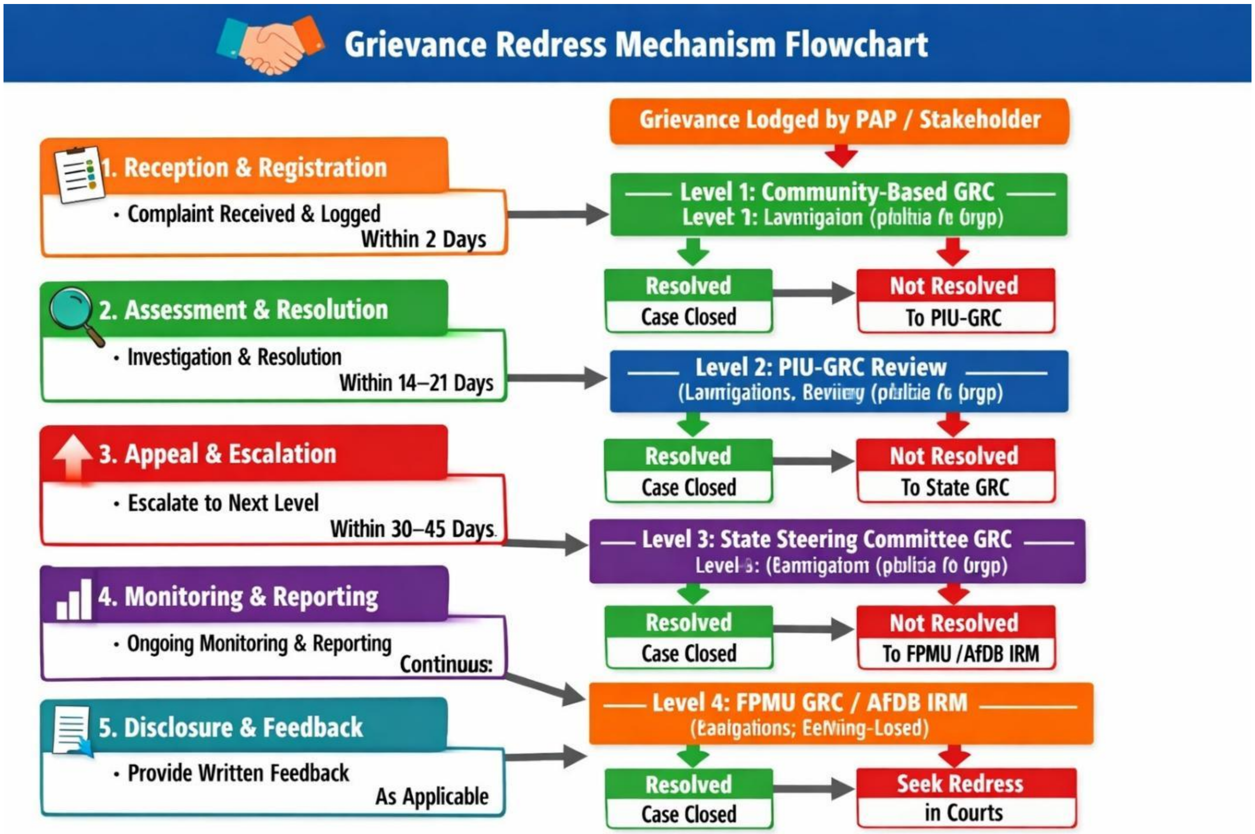
**Expected resolution timeframe:** Within 45 days.

### 8.6 Grievance Redress Process and Procedure

Table 8.1: Grievance Redress Process and Procedure

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

**GRM Flowchart**




## 8.7 Accessibility and Inclusivity

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

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

Awareness campaigns will be conducted through:

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

## 8.8 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 8.2: Roles and Responsibilities

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

## 8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

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

## 8.10 AfDB Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)

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

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

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

### 8.11 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Budget Provision

In line with international safeguard requirements and good practice under RAP implementation, a dedicated budgetary provision has been established for the operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This responds directly to the need for a structured, accessible, and adequately resourced system for receiving, processing, and resolving complaints arising from project activities.

The GRM budget covers the full grievance management cycle, including grievance registration, acknowledgment, investigation, resolution, and monitoring/reporting. It also provides for the operational needs of the GRM committees at community and project levels, including meeting logistics, documentation systems, and coordination activities. Recognizing the socio-cultural and linguistic context of the project area, the budget further incorporates community awareness and sensitization measures, such as radio announcements and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials in Hausa, to ensure that all PAPs particularly vulnerable and less-educated groups are aware of and able to access the grievance system.

A total sum of ₦12,300,000 (USD 8,200) has been allocated for GRM operations. This allocation is considered adequate to support continuous engagement, timely grievance resolution, and effective documentation throughout the RAP implementation period. The provision also includes capacity building for GRM committee members, ensuring that grievances are handled transparently, consistently, and in accordance with established procedures.

The inclusion of a standalone GRM budget line strengthens the overall RAP implementation framework by enhancing accountability, transparency, and stakeholder trust, while minimizing the risk of unresolved disputes escalating into conflicts. It also ensures compliance with regulatory expectations and provides a verifiable basis for monitoring GRM performance over the project lifecycle.

## Table 8.3 GRM Operational Budget Breakdown (₦ and USD Equivalent)

| Cost Component | Description | Revised Cost (₦) | Cost (USD)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grievance Registration & Documentation | Logbooks, forms, database setup, intake tools | 800,000 | 533.33 |
| Acknowledgment & Communication | SMS/call notifications, correspondence, tracking | 500,000 | 333.33 |
| Grievance Investigation & Field Verification | Transport, field visits, staff time | 2,800,000 | 1,866.67 |
| Resolution & Mediation Activities | Meetings, mediation sessions, logistics | 1,800,000 | 1,200.00 |
| GRM Committee Operations | Allowances, periodic review meetings | 1,400,000 | 933.33 |
| Community Awareness (Radio Announcements – Hausa) | Local radio jingles and announcements | 2,000,000 | 1,333.33 |
| IEC Materials (Posters, Flyers in Hausa) | Design, translation, printing, distribution | 1,200,000 | 800 |
| Capacity Building for GRM Committees | Training sessions and materials | 900,000 | 600 |
| Monitoring & Reporting | Documentation, reporting, audits | 900,000 | 600 |
| **Total** | | **₦12,300,000** | **$8,200.00** |

# CHAPTER NINE: RAP IMPLEMENTATION, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## 9.1 Overview

A well-defined and functional institutional arrangement is essential for the effective and transparent implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Agricultural Transformation Center (ATC) under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project in Tudun Saibu – Maigana Soba LGA, Kaduna State.

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

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

This chapter details:

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

## 9.2 The Two-Tier Management Structure

The RAP will be implemented through the existing Kaduna State SAPZ institutional framework led by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), with oversight from the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU/NPCU), relevant government agencies, and development partners. To support effective implementation of compensation, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring activities, two RAP-specific coordination bodies will be established: the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) and the Community Resettlement Committee (CRC). These structures are intended to facilitate coordination and stakeholder participation and do not replace the statutory roles of the SPIU, FPMU/NPCU, FMEnv, KEPA, KADA, Soba Local Government Council, or the established Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).

### (i) Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC)

The RSC serves as the strategic oversight and coordination body for RAP and LRP implementation, ensuring alignment with AfDB safeguard requirements and applicable national regulations.

**Composition**

Representatives from:

- Kaduna State Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Justice, Housing and Urban Planning, and Finance;
- Kaduna Geographic Information Service (KADGIS);
- Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA);
- State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU);
- Soba Local Government Council;
- Traditional leadership (Hakimi of Maigana District or representative);
- Women and PAP representatives; and
- Relevant implementing partners supporting livelihood restoration.

**Core Responsibilities**

- Provide strategic guidance for RAP and LRP implementation.
- Oversee coordination among implementing agencies and stakeholders.
- Monitor progress of compensation payment and livelihood restoration activities.
- Review RAP implementation reports and provide recommendations to the SPIU and FPMU/NPCU.
- Support transparency, accountability, and compliance with AfDB and national safeguard requirements.
- Facilitate timely decision-making and inter-agency coordination.

- Review unresolved resettlement-related implementation issues referred by the SPIU. Formal grievance resolution remains the responsibility of the established GRC structure.

**(ii) Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)**

The CRC serves as the community-level coordination and stakeholder engagement platform, supporting communication between the SPIU and Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

**Composition**

- Community leaders from Tudun Saibu–Maigana and adjoining settlements;
- Women representatives;
- PAP representatives, including vulnerable PAPs;
- Community Liaison Officer (CLO);
- Representatives of traditional institutions; and
- SPIU field safeguard personnel.

**Core Responsibilities**

- Support PAP identification, verification, and disclosure activities.
- Facilitate consultations, information dissemination, and stakeholder engagement.
- Support monitoring of compensation and livelihood restoration activities at community level.
- Provide feedback to the SPIU on implementation progress and community concerns.
- Monitor support provided to vulnerable PAPs.
- Assist with community mobilization and participation in livelihood restoration programmes.
- Receive community concerns and refer formal grievances to the appropriate GRC for registration and resolution.

**Note:** The RSC and CRC are coordination and stakeholder engagement structures established specifically for RAP implementation. They do not perform formal grievance adjudication functions, which remain the responsibility of the Project's Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) operating at community, project, state, and federal levels.

### 9.3 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Table 9.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

| Institution/Body | Key Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| **African Development Bank (AfDB)** | Oversight and supervision of RAP compliance with ISS 2023; approval of RAP and monitoring reports; ensure funding availability for mitigation and restoration. |
| **Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)** | Ensure compliance with federal environmental and resettlement policies; coordinate with AfDB on safeguard compliance. |
| **Kaduna State Government (KDSG)** | Overall responsibility for RAP oversight and budget allocation; ensure land is free of encumbrances; monitor RAP disclosure and compensation. |
| **Kaduna State Ministry of Environment** | Supervise environmental safeguards implementation; review monitoring reports and support grievance resolution. |
| **Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources** | Implement agricultural livelihood restoration and extension support; monitor farming-based income recovery. |
| **Kaduna State Ministry of Labour and Productivity** | Oversee labour-related aspects of RAP implementation, including worker welfare during construction, compliance with labour standards, facilitation of employment opportunities for affected persons, and resolution of labour-related grievances in line with OS2. |
| **KADGIS** | Lead on land valuation, boundary verification, and compensation rate validation; participate in disbursement monitoring. |
| **KEPA** | Ensure environmental compliance and supervise monitoring of restoration activities. |
| **Ministry of Justice** | Provide legal oversight; ensure compliance with national and state resettlement laws; assist in grievance arbitration. |
| **Soba LGA** | Support local implementation through its agricultural and community development units; coordinate with CRC and SPIU. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **SPIU (Safeguards Unit)** | Coordinate daily RAP implementation; oversee livelihood restoration, compensation, M&E, and reporting; maintain grievance log. |
| **NGO Implementing Partner** | Lead livelihood restoration program delivery, including skills training, enterprise development, and monitoring vulnerable PAPs. |
| **Traditional Institutions** | Mobilize communities, resolve local disputes, and ensure social cohesion during RAP implementation. |

### 9.4 Capacity Building and Sensitization

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

Table 9.2: Capacity building and Trainings

| Training Topic | Description | Target Group | Estimated Cost (₦) | Equivalent (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Involuntary Resettlement & Safeguard Compliance | Orientation on AfDB ISS (2023), IFC PS5, compensation documentation, entitlement delivery, and monitoring standards | SPIU, RSC, CRC, KEPA, FMAFS | ₦8,540,000 | $5,693 |
| Monitoring, Evaluation & Adaptive Management | Training on M&E frameworks, progress reporting, data collection tools, and adaptive management techniques | SPIU M&E Unit, NGOs, Independent Monitors | ₦12,210,000 | $8,140 |
| Conflict Resolution & GRM | Community-based grievance handling, mediation skills, gender-sensitive resolution, and reporting procedures | CRC, CLOs, Traditional Leaders, LGAs | ₦5,295,000 | $3,530 |
| Livelihood Restoration & Enterprise Development | Practical training on agribusiness, record keeping, cooperative management, input use, and post-harvest handling | PAPs (women, youth, vulnerable households) | ₦20,530,000 | $13,687 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender, GBV/SEA Prevention & Inclusion | Awareness on gender equality, GBV prevention, inclusion of vulnerable groups | SPIU, CLOs, NGOs, PAP Representatives | ₦9,770,000 | $6,513 |
| Awareness & Sensitization on RAP/GRM Implementation | Continuous sensitization and disclosure activities across host communities | All Stakeholders | ₦5,370,000 | $3,580 |
| Occupational Health, Safety & Environmental Compliance (OHSE) | Field safety, pesticide handling, waste management, emergency response | SPIU, Contractors, CLOs, Community Reps | ₦9,285,000 | $6,190 |
| Total | | | **₦71,000,000** | **$47,333.33** |

### 9.5 Implementation Schedule

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

Table 9.3: Implementation schedule

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

Table 9.4: RAP Administration and Implementation Budget

| **S/N** | **Budget Item** | **Description** | **Estimated Cost (₦)** | **Equivalent (USD)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | RAP Implementation Team (Core Staff & Allowances) | Lean team: SPIU safeguards officer, 2 CLOs, short-term consultant support (6–9 months) | ₦14,250,000 | $9,500 |
| 2 | PAP Verification & Asset Validation | Targeted revalidation (not full re-enumeration), digital data capture | ₦4,750,000 | $3,167 |
| 3 | Compensation Payment Logistics | Streamlined payments via bank/mobile platforms | ₦3,170,000 | $2,113 |
| 4 | Stakeholder Consultation & Disclosure | Combined meetings across communities (cluster approach) | ₦5,550,000 | $3,700 |
| 5 | GRM Operations | Integrated into CLO roles, minimal standalone cost | ₦3,960,000 | $2,640 |
| 6 | Monitoring & Evaluation (Internal) | Reduced field visits, use of existing SPIU M&E systems | ₦4,750,000 | $3,167 |
| 7 | Independent Monitoring (Light Audit) | One mid-term + one completion audit (not continuous) | ₦5,550,000 | $3,700 |
| 8 | Livelihood Restoration Coordination | Oversight only (training already covered in capacity building budget) | ₦4,750,000 | $3,167 |
| 9 | Logistics & Field Operations | Shared transport, limited travel days, fuel optimization | ₦6,340,000 | $4,227 |
| 10 | Documentation & Reporting | Digital reporting, minimal printing | ₦2,380,000 | $1,587 |
| 11 | Communication & Disclosure Materials | Basic IEC materials + community radio | ₦2,380,000 | $1,587 |
| 12 | Legal / Administrative Costs | Essential documentation only | ₦2,380,000 | $1,587 |
| 13 | Contingency (10%) | Controlled buffer | ₦5,770,000 | $3,847 |
| | **TOTAL** | | **₦65,000,000** | **$43,333.33** |

### 9.6 Accountability and Reporting

- Monthly progress reports by the SPIU will document compensation, livelihood restoration progress, and grievance handling.
- Quarterly supervision missions by AfDB and FMEnv will validate compliance.
- Annual RAP completion audits will confirm livelihood restoration outcomes.
- Reports will be disclosed in English and Hausa, ensuring transparency and accessibility.

### 9.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

**Objective**

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

**Key Features**

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

**Grievance Log Template**

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

### 9.8 Budget Summary

| Sn | Budget Component | Cost (₦) | Cost (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compensation for Affected Assets (Crops/Land Use) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) (82 PAPs and 15% contingency) | ₦146,992,821.75 | $97,995.21 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Capacity Building & Training | ₦71,000,000 | $47,333.33 |
| 3 | RAP Implementation & Administration | ₦65,000,000 | $43,333.33 |
| 4 | Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) | ₦12,300,000 | $8,200.00 |
| | **Total RAP/LRP Budget** | ₦295**,292,821.75** | $196,861.87 |

# CHAPTER 10: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

## 10.1 Overview

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is central to ensuring that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the ATC SAPZ Project, Tudun Saibu – Maigana Soba LGA, achieve their intended objectives in a timely, transparent, and inclusive manner.

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

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

## 10.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

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

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

## 10.3 Monitoring Framework

### 10.3.1 Types of Monitoring

Monitoring will operate on three levels:

Table 10.1; Types of monitoring

| Monitoring Level | Focus | Conducted By |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Input Monitoring** | Ensures that resources (funds, staff, materials, equipment) are available and used as planned. | SPIU and RAP Implementation Team |
| **Output Monitoring** | Tracks delivery of RAP/LRP activities (compensation paid, trainings delivered, livelihood inputs distributed). | SPIU M&E Officer / CLO / Consultants |
| **Impact Monitoring** | Evaluates socio-economic improvements among PAPs and communities. | External Independent Evaluator |

Source: Kaduna SAPZ project,2026

**10.4 Monitoring Outcomes**

Monitoring will verify that:

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

**10.5 Monitoring Activities and Indicators**

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

Table 10.2: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

| **Objective** | **Indicator** | **Measurement / Data Source** | **Responsible Entity** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timely delivery of compensation | % of PAPs compensated before displacement | RAP Financial Records | SPIU / Safeguards Team |
| Livelihood restoration | % of PAPs reporting restored or improved income | LRP Monitoring Survey | External Evaluator |
| Vulnerable group support | # of vulnerable PAPs receiving targeted aid | Beneficiary Register | SPIU / CLO |

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

Table 10.3: Internal and External Monitoring Responsibilities

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

### 10.7 Grievance Redress Monitoring and Feedback

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

Table 10.4: Grievance Log Template

| **S/N** | **Grievance ID** | **Date Received** | **Gender** | **Community** | **Nature of Complaint** | **Category** | **Date Acknowledged** | **Action Taken** | **Date Resolved** | **Satisfied (Y/N)** | **Remarks** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ATC-GR-001 | DD/MM/YYYY | F | Tudun Saibu – Maigana | Delay in livelihood input delivery | Livelihood | DD/MM/YYYY | Inputs delivered on DD/MM/YYY Y | DD/MM/YYY | Y | Resolved/Not Resolved |
| 2 | ATC-GR-002 | DD/MM/YYYY | M | Tudun Saibu – Maigana | Error in compensation amount | Compensation | DD/MM/YYYY | Corrected payment made | DD/MM/YYY Y | Y/N | Closed |

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

### 10.8 Evaluation Framework

Table 10.5; Evaluation will occur at three key stages:

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

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

### 10.9 Reporting

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

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

### 10.10 Information Management and Disclosure

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

Table 10.6: Example Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

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

# CHAPTER ELEVEN: CONCLUSION

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Kaduna State SAPZ-ATC Tudun Saibu–Maigana, Soba LGA establishes a comprehensive, policy-compliant, and operationally feasible framework for addressing the economic displacement associated with land acquisition for the Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC).

The assessment confirms that project impacts are entirely economic in nature, affecting agricultural land use, crops, and livelihood systems, with no physical displacement or loss of residential structures. A total of 82 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified, the majority of whom depend either fully or partially on agriculture for income and subsistence. The presence of vulnerable groups (32%), including elderly persons, women, and low-income households, underscores the need for targeted and inclusive interventions.

The RAP/LRP is anchored on the principle of full replacement cost compensation and goes beyond compensation to emphasize sustainable livelihood restoration and improvement, in line with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), as well as relevant Nigerian legal frameworks. The proposed entitlement matrix, livelihood programs, and vulnerability support measures are designed to ensure that affected persons are not worse off and where feasible, are better off after project implementation.

The livelihood restoration strategy is appropriately differentiated, reflecting the heterogeneous socio-economic profile of PAPs. It prioritizes land-dependent households through agricultural support and diversification, while also strengthening non-farm income opportunities through microenterprise development, skills training, and access to finance. This approach enhances resilience and aligns with the broader objectives of the SAPZ program.

A robust institutional framework, supported by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), relevant government agencies, and community-level structures, provides clear roles and accountability for implementation. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures transparency, accessibility, and timely resolution of disputes, thereby strengthening stakeholder confidence and social licence to operate. The GRM will remain functional throughout the RAP implementation period, ensuring that concerns related to compensation, livelihood restoration, eligibility, valuation, and project impacts are addressed promptly, fairly, and without cost to PAPs.

The implementation schedule, monitoring and evaluation framework, and independent completion audit collectively provide assurance that RAP commitments will be delivered effectively and tracked against measurable indicators. The allocated budget of USD 196,861.87 equivalent to ₦295,292,821.75 is considered adequate and realistic to support compensation, livelihood restoration, institutional strengthening, and contingency requirements under current economic conditions. In accordance with the RAP implementation framework, compensation at full replacement cost and all applicable assistance measures will be completed prior to land take, restriction of access, or commencement of civil works on affected land. Livelihood restoration interventions will be implemented, monitored, and evaluated over the course of project implementation to support the restoration and improvement of affected livelihoods, particularly for households with high dependence on agricultural production and income.

Special attention will be given to vulnerable PAPs through the implementation of targeted assistance measures, including enhanced consultation, priority access to livelihood restoration opportunities, facilitation of compensation processes, and continuous monitoring of outcomes. These measures are intended to ensure that vulnerable individuals and households are able to benefit equitably from RAP implementation and are not disproportionately affected by project-induced economic displacement.

An independent RAP Completion Audit will be undertaken at the conclusion of RAP implementation to assess whether compensation, livelihood restoration, vulnerability support measures, and other commitments contained in this RAP have been fully delivered and whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved. The audit will be conducted by an independent external consultant or firm engaged by the Project through the SPIU/NPCU and will provide an objective assessment of RAP outcomes, compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 requirements, and readiness for RAP closure.

In conclusion, the RAP/LRP for the Kaduna State SAPZ-ATC Tudun Saibu is technically sound, socially responsive, and fully aligned with international best practice. Its successful implementation will depend on the timely sequencing of compensation payments, effective delivery of livelihood restoration measures, continuous operation of the grievance redress mechanism, and sustained support for vulnerable PAPs throughout the implementation period. Through these commitments, the RAP will not only mitigate adverse impacts but also contribute to enhanced livelihoods, improved economic resilience, and inclusive rural transformation. The plan therefore represents a critical safeguard instrument for ensuring that the benefits of the SAPZ program are realized in a manner that is equitable, sustainable, transparent, and socially responsible.

# Annexes

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

| No. | PAP Code | NIN | Full Name | Age | Sex | HH Size | Community | LGA | GPS Coordinates | Type of Loss | Description of Asset | Ownership Type | Vulnerability Status | Primary Livelihood |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | TSM001 | 27664930203 | Abdulazeez Umar Shuaibu | 42 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0323N, 7.9054E | Crops | crops | Tenant | — | Farming |
| 2 | TSM002 | 68960098028 | Yusuf Samaila | 41 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0291N, 7.9032E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Crop Production |
| 3 | TSM003 | 2789994953 | Abdullahi Umar | 33 | M | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0327214N, 7.9020915E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Mixed Farming |
| 4 | TSM004 | 57983543131 | Tukur Shuaibu | 30 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0324N, 7.9031E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farming |
| 5 | TSM005 | 69601029833 | Abubakar Abubakar Ishaq | 24 | M | 4 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0326N, 7.9052E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farming |
| 6 | TSM006 | 35513526359 | Usman Attahiru | 67 | M | 12 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0277058N, 7.9028734E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farming (Crop Cultivation) |
| 7 | TSM007 | 77962581704 | Iklima Bello | 33 | F | 5 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0329N, 7.9042E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farming / Petty trading |
| 8 | TSM008 | 95967057424 | Zakari Muhammed Tanimu | 50 | M | 11 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0286177N, 7.9033629E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer / Food Processor |
| 9 | TSM009 | 41826798424 | Faisal Nuhu | 32 | M | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0275N, 7.9022E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer (Crop Production) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | TSM010 | 22155637533 | Ismail Zakari | 36 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.02791N, 7.9029E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 11 | TSM011 | 20300746905 | Sani Yahaya | 33 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0281274N, 7.9024784E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer / Petty Trader |
| 12 | TSM012 | 830689653459 | Aliyu Gambo | 39 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.02762N, 7.9021E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 13 | TSM013 | 87425892771 | Hauwau Zakari | 48 | F | 12 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0333N, 7.9044E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer / Petty Trader |
| 14 | TSM014 | 30662316065 | Sani Shehu | 70 | M | 14 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0274209N, 7.899879E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 15 | TSM015 | 30047440799 | Hauwau Muhammad Sanusi | 27 | F | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0335N, 7.9040E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer / Microenterprise |
| 16 | TSM016 | 35727591525 | Zaharaddeen Mohammed | 39 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0283N, 7.9019E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer / Food Processor |
| 17 | TSM017 | 84076641191 | Sani Abubakar | 33 | M | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.02853N, 7.9019192E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer / Artisan |
| 18 | TSM018 | 17234937416 | Shuaibu Ibrahim | 41 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0284N, 7.9021E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer / Trader |
| 19 | TSM019 | 90714938803 | Mohammed Aminu Jibrin | 60 | M | 14 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0336333N, 7.903218E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 20 | TSM020 | 90904415028 | Sauadatu Adamu | 27 | F | 5 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0332N, 7.9042E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 21 | TSM021 | 69008014122 | Abubakar Ahmed | 21 | M | 3 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0310N, 7.9026E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 22 | TSM022 | 12763877188 | Shehu Lawal | 43 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0305N, 7.9014E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 23 | TSM023 | 23007126485 | Halima Hamza | 35 | F | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0339N, 7.9041E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |

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| 24 | TSM024 | 94369064414 | Bello Adamu | 64 | M | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0325N, 7.90369E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 25 | TSM025 | 41122210784 | Haruna Yunusa | 27 | M | 5 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0317N, 7.9041E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 26 | TSM026 | 48791749215 | Bahir Murtala | 29 | M | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0294681N, 7.901543E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 27 | TSM027 | 60717726934 | Sunusi Ibrahim | 58 | M | 16 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 10313837N, 7.9045612E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 28 | TSM028 | 20638477470 | Bahij Aminu | 36 | M | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0323N, 7.9040E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 29 | TSM029 | 89615707414 | Haruna Aminu | 26 | M | 5 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0323N, 7.9027E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 30 | TSM030 | 97820654688 | Abdullahi Saminu Saidu | 27 | M | 5 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0298725N, 7.9020315E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 31 | TSM031 | 12410170370 | Auwalu Danazumi | 46 | M | 12 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0281047N, 7.9041069E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 32 | TSM032 | 68380723026 | Hussaini Ishaq | 23 | M | 4 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0300N, 7.9028E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 33 | TSM033 | 95147832516 | Aisha Abubakar | 55 | F | 15 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0314, 7.90180E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer / Trader |
| 34 | TSM034 | 45937536484 | Kasimu Abba Ya'u | 36 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0312N, 7.9011E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer / Trader |
| 35 | TSM035 | 88585238283 | Munkailu Abdul'aziz | 38 | M | 11 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.03158N, 7.9024E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 36 | TSM036 | 24571186603 | Dallami Umar | 40 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0333022N, 7.9023148E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |

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| 37 | TS7M037 | 71907153857 | Adamu Lawal | 22 | M | 4 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0334108N, 7.9027436E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 38 | TSM038 | 88235414587 | Sabo Tanimu | 36 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.02773N, 7.90266E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 39 | TSM039 | 66034081795 | Yakubu Ibrahim | 42 | M | 10 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0339N, 7.9064E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 40 | TSM040 | 12051110339 | Ishaq Abubakar Garba | 57 | M | 11 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0325605N, 7.9052874E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 41 | TSM041 | 84678526326 | Yakubu Mohammed | 62 | M | 15 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0321N, 7.9053E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 42 | TSM042 | 15614014312 | Nuhu Mohammed | 65 | M | 13 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0321054N, 7.9053491E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 43 | TSM043 | 72866572942 | Joseph Silas Ishaya | 64 | M | 12 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0310N, 7.9044E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 44 | TSM044 | 17540221339 | Mohammed Abdullahi Adamu | 43 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0285694N, 7.9042249E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 45 | TSM045 | 62100512704 | Sunusi Isaw | 45 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0294N, 7.9035E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 46 | TSM046 | 59197855730 | Adamu Lawal Gadagau | 66 | M | 17 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.03308N, 7.90429E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 47 | TSM047 | 30448212147 | Wasila Aminu | 30 | F | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0297583N, 7.9018867E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 48 | TSM048 | 87753913410 | Abdullahi Samaila | 60 | M | 13 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0298093N, 7.9042406E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 49 | TSM049 | 45511201908 | Nura Yusuf | 26 | M | 5 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0299528N, 7.9037253E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |

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| 50 | TSM050 | 49768982394 | Umar Sani | 44 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0285792N, 7.904137E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 51 | TSM051 | 63111062778 | Tanimu Haruna | 60 | M | 12 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0276055N, 7.9034078E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 52 | TSM052 | 61560055538 | Saadu Hussaini | 40 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0326N, 7.9045E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 53 | TSM053 | 88171280117 | Yusuf Shuaibu | 43 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0272211N, 7.89988E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 54 | TSM054 | 29551523933 | Isiyaku Lawal | 61 | M | 12 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0270631N, 7.8995793E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 54 | TSM055 | 16944608927 | Ramatu Abdulwasi'u | 40 | F | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.028974N, 7.90E12436 | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 56 | TSM056 | 60643281418 | Balarabe Tanko | 63 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0293N, 7.9034E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 57 | TSM057 | 44682832433 | Docas Tabitha Peter | 62 | F | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0297N, 7.9026E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 58 | TSM068 | 55730741394 | Augustina Thomas | 50 | F | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0294N, 7.9034E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 59 | TSM059 | 94757463491 | Yahaya Shuaibu | 25 | M | 4 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0313N, 7.9426E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 60 | TSM060 | 71486322704 | Aliyu Abdullahi | 52 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0310N, 7.9032E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 61 | TSM061 | 44682832433 | Hamisu Abdullahi | 49 | M | 11 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0307N, 7.9021E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 62 | TSM062 | 44682832433 | Suleiman Bazama | 44 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu | Soba | 11.0293N,7.9043E | Crops | | Maize & Cowpea | - | Tenant |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | TSM063 | 29892744394 | Muhammad Yarima Adamu | 60 | M | 11 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0309N, 7.9027E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 64 | TSM064 | 58962129793 | Abdullahi Bello Ibrahim | 30 | M | 10 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.03042N, 7.9043898E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 65 | TSM065 | 31802616640 | Salihu Bala | 42 | M | 13 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0311N, 7.9037E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 66 | TSM066 | 77896229481 | Ahmed Rufa'i Samaila | 65 | M | 14 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.031807N, 7.9028E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Elderly | Farmer |
| 67 | TSM067 | 21877076973 | Abdulrashid Garba | 54 | M | 10 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.03266N, 7.90228E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 68 | TSM068 | 19950029151 | Muawiyya Nuhu Lemu | 55 | M | 11 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0338N, 7.9039E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 69 | TSM069 | 61588203081 | Hauwa'u Yahaya | 40 | F | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0306232N, 7.9018813E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 70 | TSM070 | 22930622825 | Nasiru Isah | 39 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0336N, 7.9027E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 71 | TSM071 | 23383452190 | Haruna Umar | 54 | M | 13 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.03384N, 7.9026E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 72 | TSM072 | 74205084041 | Aliyu Shehu Yusuf | 48 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0322N, 7.9027E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 73 | TSM073 | 21174055051 | Buhari Abubakar | 43 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0276N, 7.9011E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 74 | TSM074 | 50401959081 | Abdullahi Sani | 43 | M | 8 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0276N, 7.9014E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 75 | TSM075 | 31978506753 | Ibrahim Shuaibu | 24 | M | 3 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0275N, 7.9002E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |

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| 76 | TSM076 | 79324456036 | Saidu Lawal | 47 | M | 10 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0275N, 7.9001E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 77 | TSM077 | 73745787757 | Sagir Yusuf | 46 | M | 11 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0279053N, 7.9031446E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 78 | TSM078 | 50209618370 | Muazu Usman | 51 | M | 9 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0277493N, 7.9038765E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 79 | TSM079 | 76014300026 | Rafi'atu Rabi'u | 26 | F | 3 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0282551N, 7.9035231E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 80 | TSM080 | 89403193183 | Abdullahi Abubakar | 52 | M | 10 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0284259N, 7.9017519E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |
| 81 | TSM081 | 12476163341 | Hafsat Umar | 35 | F | 6 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0338N, 7.9040E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | Female | Farmer |
| 82 | TSM082 | 72715857318 | Kabiru Suleiman | 44 | M | 7 | Tudun Saibu - Maigana | Soba | 11.0293309N, 7.9043137E | Crops | Crops | Tenant | — | Farmer |

**Annex 2: Compensation Summary Sheet**

| # | Variables | Data |
|---|---|---|
| **A.** | **General** | |
| 1 | Region/Province/Department … | Soba/ LGA |
| 2 | Municipality/District… | Kaduna |
| 3 | Village/Suburb … | Tudun Saibu-Maigana |
| 4 | Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement | Kaduna State SAPZ-ATC |
| 5 | Project overall cost | |
| 6 | Overall resettlement cost | USD201,328.55 |
| 7 | Applied cut-off date (s) | 13/03/2026 |
| 8 | Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP) | 21/02/2026, 06/03/2026, |
| 9 | Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices | 06/03/2026 |
| | **B. Specific information** | |
| 10 | Number of people affected by the project (PAP) | 82 |
| 11 | Number of Physically displaced | - |
| 12 | Number of economically displaced | 82 |
| 13 | Number of affected households | 82 |
| 14 | Number of females affected | 13 |
| 15 | Number of vulnerable affected | 26 |
| 16 | Number of major PAP | 82 |
| 17 | Number of minor PAP | - |
| 18 | Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries | - |
| 19 | Number of households losing their shelters | - |
| 20 | Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha) | 35.6 |
| 21 | Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues | 82 |
| 22 | Total areas of farmlands lost (ha) | 35.6ha |
| 23 | Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD) | - |
| 24 | Number of buildings to demolish totally | - |
| 25 | Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50% | - |
| 26 | Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25% | - |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Number of tree-crops lost | |
| 28 | Number of commercial kiosks to demolish | - |
| 29 | Number of ambulant/street sailors affected | - |
| 30 | Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled | - |
| 31 | Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk | - |

**Annex 3: Summary Matrix of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the Kaduna State SAPZ ATC, Tudun Saibu-Maigana**

| Code (PAP*) | First and Last Names of the PAP | Age | Sex (M/F) | ID Number | Profession / Principal Activity of PAP | Tel. of PAP and/or Representative | PAP's Picture | Image of Affected Property/ies | GPS Coordinates of Affected Property/ies | Real Compensation Cost (₦) | Real Compensation Cost ($ USD) | Witness / Neighbor of PAP (Names and Tel.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM001 | Abdulazeez Umar Shuaibu | 42 | M | 27664930203 | Farmer | 07014140219 |  | — | 11.0323N, 7.9054E | 1,014,500 | 676.33 | Yusuf Samaila/08034387928 |
| TSM002 | Yusuf Samaila | 41 | M | 68960098028 | Farmer | 08034387928 |  | — | 11.0291N, 7.9032E | 1,095,000 | 730.00 | Abdullahi Uma/08121588566 |
| TSM003 | Abdullahi Umar | 33 | M | 2789994953 | Farmer | 08121588566 |  | — | 11.0327N, 7.9021E | 1,365,000 | 910.00 | Tukur Bello/08033589369 |
| TSM004 | Tukur Bello | 30 | M | 57983543131 | Farmer | 08033589369 |  | — | 11.0324N, 7.9031E | 770,000 | 513.33 | Abubakar Abubakar Ishaq/09020989084 |
| TSM005 | Abubakar Abubakar Ishaq | 42 | M | 69601029833 | Farmer | 09020989084 |  | — | 11.0326N, 7.9052E | 1,278,300 | 852.2 | Usman Attahiru/08028714856 |
| TSM006 | Usman Attahiru | 67 | M | 35513526359 | Farmer | 08028714856 |  | — | 11.0277058 N, 7.9028734E | 1,180,000 | 786.67 | Iklima Bello/07065748386 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM007 | Iklima Bello | 33 | F | 77962581704 | Farmer | 07065748386 |  | — | 11.0329N, 7.9042E | 1,502,850 | 1,001.90 | Zakari Muhammed Tanimu/08082070025 |
| TSM008 | Zakari Muhammed Tanimu | 50 | M | 95967057424 | Farmer | 08082070025 |  | — | 11.0286177 N, 7.9033629E | 1,200,400 | 800.27 | Faisal Nuhu/09021825546 |
| TSM009 | Faisal Nuhu | 32 | M | 41826798424 | Farmer | 09021825546 |  | — | 11.0275N, 7.9022E | 1,801,600 | 1,201.07 | Ismail Zakari/08128508864 |
| TSM010 | Ismail Zakari | 36 | M | 22155637533 | Farmer | 08128508864 |  | — | 11.02791N, 7.9029E | 1,628,400 | 1,085.60 | Sani Yahaya/09016021618 |
| TSM011 | Sani Yahaya | 33 | M | 20300746905 | Farmer | 09016021618 |  | — | 11.0281274 N, 7.9024784E | 1,520,000 | 1,013.33 | Aliyu Gambo/09114179889 |
| TSM012 | Aliyu Gambo | 39 | M | 830689653459 | Farmer | 09114179889 |  | — | 11.02762N, 7.9021E | 1,926,000 | 1,284.00 | Hauwau Zakari/09071292130 |
| TSM013 | Hauwau Zakari | 48 | F | 87425892771 | Farmer | 09071292130 |  | — | 11.0333N, 7.9044E | 1,617,600 | 1,078.40 | Sani Shehu/09073117513 |
| TSM014 | Sani Shehu | 70 | M | 30662316065 | Farmer | 09073117513 |  | — | 11.0274209 N, 7.899879E | 1,615,500 | 1,077.00 | Hauwau Muhammad Sanusi/07047978183 |
| TSM015 | Hauwau Muhammad Sanusi | 27 | F | 30047440799 | Farmer | 07047978183 |  | — | 11.0335N, 7.9040E | 1,898,500 | 1,265.67 | Zaharaddeen Mohammed/07063404686 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM016 | Zaharaddeen Mohammed | 39 | M | 35727591525 | Farmer | 07063404686 |  | — | 11.0283N, 7.9019E | 1,182,750 | 788.5 | Sani Abubakar/08086618801 |
| TSM017 | Sani Abubakar | 33 | M | 84076641191 | Farmer | 08086618801 |  | — | 11.02853N, 7.9019192E | 1,381,700 | 921.13 | Shuaibu Ibrahim/08027806949 |
| TSM018 | Shuaibu Ibrahim | 41 | M | 17234937416 | Farmer | 08027806949 |  | — | 11.0284N, 7.9021E | 1,010,550 | 673.70 | Mohammed Aminu Jibrin/08126132669 |
| TSM019 | Mohammed Aminu Jibrin | 60 | M | 90714938803 | Farmer | 08126132669 |  | — | 11.0336333N, 7.903218E | 708,500 | 472.33 | Abubakar Suleiman Umar/08085337002 |
| TSM020 | Sauadatu Adamu | 27 | F | 90904415028 | Farmer | 09014623013 |  | — | 11.0332N, 7.9042E | 1,181,400 | 787.60 | Abubakar Ahmed/07046975771 |
| TSM021 | Abubakar Ahmed | 21 | M | 69008014122 | Farmer | 07046975771 |  | — | 11.0310N, 7.9026E | 1,315,400 | 876.93 | Shehu Lawal/07038865800 |
| TSM022 | Shehu Lawal | 43 | M | 12763877188 | Farmer | 07038865800 |  | — | 11.0305N, 7.9014E | 1,713,000 | 1,142.00 | Halima Hamza/08026748335 |
| TSM023 | Halima Hamza | 35 | F | 23007126485 | Farmer | 08026748335 |  | — | 11.0339N, 7.9041E | 1,713,000 | 1,142.00 | Bello Adamu/08026321526 |
| TSM024 | Bello Adamu | 64 | M | 94369064414 | Farmer | 08026321526 |  | — | 11.0325N, 7.90369E | 1,135,500 | 757.00 | Haruna Yunusa/08137744364 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM025 | Haruna Yunusa | 27 | M | 41122210784 | Farmer | 08137744364 |  | — | 11.0317N, 7.9041E | 1,134,100 | 756.07 | Bashir Murtala/08125071476 |
| TSM026 | Bashir Murtala | 29 | M | 48791749215 | Farmer | 08125071476 |  | — | 11.0294681 N, 7.901543E | 1,424,700 | 949.80 | Sunusi Ibrahim/08036306411 |
| TSM027 | Sunusi Ibrahim | 58 | M | 60717726934 | Farmer | 08036306411 |  | — | 10313837N, 7.9045612E | 1,692,000 | 1,128.00 | Bahij Aminu/07061221079 |
| TSM028 | Bahij Aminu | 36 | M | 20638477470 | Farmer | 07061221079 |  | — | 11.0323N, 7.9040E | 1,392,550 | 928.37 | Haruna Aminu/07037100632 |
| TSM029 | Haruna Aminu | 26 | M | 89615707414 | Farmer | 07037100632 |  | — | 11.0323N, 7.9027E | 4,845,000 | 3,230.00 | Abdullahi Saminu Saidu/07081355245 |
| TSM030 | Abdullahi Saminu Saidu | 27 | M | 97820654688 | Farmer | 07081355245 |  | — | 11.0298725 N, 7.9020315E | 1,160,000 | 773.33 | Auwalu Danazumi/07088231909 |
| TSM031 | Auwalu Danazumi | 46 | M | 12410170370 | Farmer | 07088231909 |  | — | 11.0281047 N, 7.9041069E | 1,440,000 | 960.00 | Hussaini Ishaq/09028026281 |
| TSM032 | Hussaini Ishaq | 23 | M | 68380723026 | Farmer | 09028026281 |  | — | 11.0300N, 7.9028E | 1,160,000 | 773.33 | Aisha Abubakar/08127952231 |
| TSM033 | Aisha Abubakar | 55 | F | 95147832516 | Farmer | 08127952231 |  | — | 11.0314, 7.90180E | 5,190,000 | 3,460.00 | Kasimu Abba Ya'u/07066611116 |
| TSM034 | Kasimu Abba Ya'u | 36 | M | 45937536484 | Farmer | 07066611116 |  | — | 11.0312N, 7.9011E | 5,190,000 | 3,460.00 | Munkailu Abdul'aziz/07087451595 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM035 | Munkailu Abdul'aziz | 38 | M | 88585238283 | Farmer | 07087451595 |  | — | 11.03158N, 7.9024E | 5,175,000 | 3,450.00 | Dallami Umar/08022779833 |
| TSM036 | Dallami Umar | 40 | M | 24571186603 | Farmer | 08022779833 |  | — | 11.0333022 N, 7.9023148E | 1,380,000 | 920.00 | Adamu Lawal/09125583212 |
| TS7M037 | Adamu Lawal | 22 | M | 71907153857 | Farmer | 09125583212 |  | — | 11.0334108 N, 7.9027436E | 1,350,000 | 900.00 | Sabo Tanimu/08120221744 |
| TSM038 | Sabo Tanimu | 36 | M | 88235414587 | Farmer | 08120221744 |  | — | 11.02773N, 7.90266E | 1,060,000 | 706.67 | Yakubu Ibrahim/08037001384 |
| TSM039 | Yakubu Ibrahim | 42 | M | 66034081795 | Farmer | 08037001384 |  | — | 11.0339N, 7.9064E | 1,090,000 | 726.67 | Ishaq Abubakar Garba/08065631408 |
| TSM040 | Ishaq Abubakar Garba | 57 | M | 12051110339 | Farmer | 08065631408 |  | — | 11.0325605 N, 7.9052874E | 1,440,000 | 960.00 | Yakubu Mohammed/08036984463 |
| TSM041 | Yakubu Mohammed | 62 | M | 84678526326 | Farmer | 08036984463 |  | — | 11.0321N, 7.9053E | 1,293,750 | 862.5 | Nuhu Mohammed/09063539767 |
| TSM042 | Nuhu Mohammed | 65 | M | 15614014312 | Farmer | 09063539767 |  | — | 11.0321054 N, 7.9053491E | 1,350,000 | 900 | Joseph Silas Ishaya/08086285629 |
| TSM043 | Joseph Silas Ishaya | 64 | M | 72866572942 | Farmer | 08086285629 |  | — | 11.0310N, 7.9044E | 1,690,000 | 1,126.67 | Mohammed Abdullahi Adamu/07067871750 |
| TSM044 | Mohammed Abdullahi Adamu | 43 | M | 17540221339 | Farmer | 07067871750 |  | — | 11.0285694 N, 7.9042249E | 1,570,000 | 1,046.67 | Sunusi Isah/08082456957 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM045 | Sunusi Isah | 45 | M | 62100512704 | Farmer | 08082456957 |  | — | 11.0294N, 7.9035E | 1,323,750 | 882.5 | Adamu Lawal Gadagau/09017522253 |
| TSM046 | Adamu Lawal Gadagau | 66 | M | 59197855730 | Farmer | 09017522253 |  | — | 11.03308N, 7.90429E | 1,325,000 | 833.33 | Wasila Aminu/07010975666 |
| TSM047 | Wasila Aminu | 30 | F | 30448212147 | Farmer | 07010975666 |  | — | 11.0297583 N, 7.9018867E | 1,015,000 | 676.67 | Abdullahi Samaila/09164547518 |
| TSM048 | Abdullahi Samaila | 60 | M | 87753913410 | Farmer | 09164547518 |  | — | 11.0298093 N, 7.9042406E | 955,000 | 636.67 | Nura Yusuf/08144012500 |
| TSM049 | Nura Yusuf | 26 | M | 45511201908 | Farmer | 08144012500 |  | — | 11.0299528 N, 7.9037253E | 855,000 | 570.00 | Umar Sani/08142304971 |
| TSM050 | Umar Sani | 44 | M | 49768982394 | Farmer | 08142304971 |  | — | 11.0285792 N, 7.904137E | 1,265,000 | 843.33 | Tanimu Haruna/09077069209 |
| TSM051 | Tanimu Haruna | 60 | M | 63111062778 | Farmer | 09077069209 |  | — | 11.0276055 N, 7.9034078E | 1,350,000 | 883.33 | Alhaji Zakari Tanimu/08036910015 |
| TSM052 | Saadu Hussaini | 40 | M | 61560055538 | Farmer | 08132298670 |  | — | 11.0326N, 7.9045E | 1,060,000 | 706.67 | Yusuf Shuaibu/08026079305 |
| TSM053 | Yusuf Shuaibu | 43 | M | 88171280117 | Farmer | 08026079305 |  | — | 11.0272211 N, 7.89988E | 1,400,000 | 933.33 | Isiyaku Lawal/08065636400 |
| TSM054 | Isiyaku Lawal | 61 | M | 29551523933 | Farmer | 08065636400 |  | — | 11.0270631 N, 7.8995793E | 470,000 | 313.33 | Ramatu Abdulwasi'u/07079128069 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM055 | Ramatu Abdulwasi’u | 40 | F | 16944608927 | Farmer | 07079128069 |  | | 11.028974N , 7.90E12436 | 440,000 | 293.33 | Balarabe Tanko/08082050262 |
| TSM056 | Balarabe Tanko | 63 | M | 60643281418 | Farmer | 08082050262 |  | | 11.0293N, 7.9034E | 1,800,000 | 1,200.00 | Docas Tabitha Peter/07085962642 |
| TSM057 | Docas Tabitha Peter | 62 | F | 44682832433 | Farmer | 07085962642 |  | | 11.0297N, 7.9026E | 1,730,000 | 1,153.33 | Augustina Thomas/08021005433 |
| TSM068 | Augustina Thomas | 50 | F | 55730741394 | Farmer | 08021005433 |  | | 11.0294N, 7.9034E | 1,320,000 | 880 | Yahaya Shuaibu/07030380930 |
| TSM059 | Yahaya Shuaibu | 25 | M | 94757463491 | Farmer | 07030380930 |  | | 11.0313N, 7.9426E | 2,080,000 | 1,386.67 | Aliyu Abdullahi/08087969583 |
| TSM060 | Aliyu Abdullahi | 52 | M | 71486322704 | Farmer | 08087969583 |  | | 11.0310N, 7.9032E | 1,590,000 | 1,060.00 | Hamisu Abdullahi/08083824491 |
| TSM061 | Hamisu Abdullahi | 49 | M | 44682832433 | Farmer | 08083824491 |  | | 11.0307N, 7.9021E | 1,955,000 | 1,303.33 | Suleiman Bazama |
| TSM062 | Suleiman Bazama | 64 | M | | Farmer | |  | | 11.0332N, 7.9042E | 1,464,795 | 976.53 | Muhammad Yarima Adamu/08100421815 |
| TSM063 | Muhammad Yarima Adamu | 60 | M | 29892744394 | Farmer | 08100421815 |  | | 11.0309N, 7.9027E | 1,485,000 | 990.00 | Abdullahi Bello Ibrahim/08162958889 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM064 | Abdullahi Bello Ibrahim | 30 | M | 58962129793 | Farmer | 08162958889 |  | | 11.03042N, 7.9043898E | 1,020,000 | 680.00 | Salihu Bala/07010070960 |
| TSM065 | Salihu Bala | 42 | M | 31802616640 | Farmer | 07010070960 |  | | 11.0311N, 7.9037E | 1,055,000 | 703.33 | Ahmed Rufa'i Samaila/08028141028 |
| TSM066 | Ahmed Rufa'i Samaila | 65 | M | 77896229481 | Farmer | 08028141028 |  | | 11.031807N, 7.9028E | 1,485,000 | 990.00 | Abdulrashid Garba/08029095594 |
| TSM067 | Abdulrashid Garba | 54 | M | 21877076973 | Farmer | 08029095594 |  | | 11.03266N, 7.90228E | 1,260,000 | 840.00 | Muawiyya Nuhu Lemu/08035815122 |
| TSM068 | Muawiyya Nuhu Lemu | 55 | M | 19950029151 | Farmer | 08035815122 |  | | 11.0338N, 7.9039E | 2,015,000 | 1,343.33 | Hauwa'u Yahaya/08122610839 |
| TSM069 | Hauwa'u Yahaya | 40 | F | 61588203081 | Farmer | 08122610839 |  | | 11.0306232 N, 7.9018813E | 1,335,000 | 890.00 | Nasiru Isah/08080792935 |
| TSM070 | Nasiru Isah | 39 | M | 22930622825 | Farmer | 08080792935 |  | | 11.0336N, 7.9027E | 1,230,000 | 820.00 | Haruna Umar/08089018132 |
| TSM071 | Haruna Umar | 54 | M | 23383452190 | Farmer | 08089018132 |  | | 11.03384N, 7.9026E | 1,230,000 | 820.00 | Aliyu Shehu Yusuf/08038961517 |
| TSM072 | Aliyu Shehu Yusuf | 48 | M | 74205084041 | Farmer | 08038961517 |  | | 11.0322N, 7.9027E | 3,855,000 | 2,570.00 | Buhari Abubakar/07067698103 |
| TSM073 | Buhari Abubakar | 43 | M | 21174055051 | Farmer | 07067698103 |  | | 11.0276N, 7.9011E | 1,203,750 | 802.50 | Abdullahi Sani/07038277333 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM074 | Abdullahi Sani | 43 | M | 50401959081 | Farmer | 07038277333 |  | | 11.0276N, 7.9014E | 1,110,000 | 740.00 | Ibrahim Shuaibu/07025303385 |
| TSM075 | Ibrahim Shuaibu | 24 | M | 31978506753 | Farmer | 07025303385 |  | | 11.0275N, 7.9002E | 1,420,000 | 946.67 | Saidu Lawal/08080591271 |
| TSM076 | Saidu Lawal | 47 | M | 79324456036 | Farmer | 08080591271 |  | | 11.0275N, 7.9001E | 1,835,000 | 1,223.33 | Sagir Yusuf/08029649138 |
| TSM077 | Sagir Yusuf | 46 | M | 73745787757 | Farmer | 08029649138 |  | | 11.0279053 N, 7.9031446E | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 | Muazu Usman/08083465772 |
| TSM078 | Muazu Usman | 51 | M | 50209618370 | Farmer | 08083465772 |  | | 11.0277493 N, 7.9038765E | 1,110,000 | 740.00 | Rafi'atu Rabi'u/09112883964 |
| TSM079 | Rafi'atu Rabi'u | 26 | F | 76014300026 | Farmer | 09112883964 |  | | 11.0282551 N, 7.9035231E | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 | Abdullahi Abubakar/08022668063 |
| TSM080 | Abdullahi Abubakar | 52 | M | 89403193183 | Farmer | 08022668063 |  | | 11.0284259 N, 7.9017519E | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 | Hafsat Umar/090119995222 |
| TSM081 | Hafsat Umar | 35 | F | 12476163341 | Farmer | 090119995222 |  | | 11.0338N, 7.9040E | 1,500,000 | 1,000.00 | Kabiru Suleiman/08029533666 |
| TSM082 | Kabiru Suleiman | 44 | M | 72715857318 | Farmer | 08029533666 |  | | 11.0293309 N, 7.9043137E | 990,000 | 820.00 | Hafsat Umar/090119995222 |

Annex 4: RAP Consent between the Individual Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the Kaduna State Government <removed for confidentiality>

**Annex 5: PAP-level disaggregated benchmark indicators (Annual income)**

| **Code (PAP *)** | HH Size | Gender | Age | Vulnerability | Primary Livelihood | Monthly Income (₦) | Farm Size (ha) | Main Crop | Yield (t/season) | Annual Farm Income (₦) | Non-Farm Income (₦) | Assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM 001 | 12 | F | 32 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 54440 | 1.6 | **Crop(s)** | 1.8 | 270000 | 25581 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 002 | 12 | M | 46 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 66662 | 1.9 | Maize & Beans | 3.4 | 510000 | 12663 | Land, tools |
| TSM 003 | 9 | M | 48 | None | Farming | 68494 | 2.2 | Maize & Beans + Trees | 2.5 | 375000 | 11401 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 004 | 12 | M | 42 | Elderly | Trading | 80146 | 1 | Soybeans & Maize | 3.3 | 495000 | 22011 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 005 | 4 | F | 57 | None | Farming | 94818 | 2.9 | Maize | 3.4 | 510000 | 10830 | Land, tools |
| TSM 006 | 12 | F | 31 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 63620 | 2.1 | Maize | 1.9 | 285000 | 28452 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 007 | 7 | M | 31 | None | Farming | 86256 | 2.7 | Rice | 3.2 | 480000 | 26517 | Land, tools |
| TSM 008 | 7 | M | 41 | Elderly | Trading | 80397 | 1.4 | Maize & Soybeans | 1.7 | 255000 | 8407 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 009 | 6 | F | 60 | None | Farming/Trading | 78760 | 1.7 | Maize & Beans | 3.1 | 465000 | 8117 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 010 | 7 | F | 60 | None | Farming/Trading | 84006 | 2.4 | Maize & Soybeans | 1.6 | 240000 | 27565 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 011 | 12 | F | 35 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 80993 | 1.8 | Maize & Soybeans | 2.4 | 360000 | 17479 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 012 | 4 | F | 46 | None | Farming/Trading | 59434 | 2.1 | Maize & Cowpea | 3.6 | 540000 | 22886 | Land, tools |
| TSM 013 | 12 | M | 44 | None | Farming/Trading | 88228 | 1.4 | Maize & Beans | 2.6 | 390000 | 12059 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 014 | 4 | F | 41 | None | Trading | 93704 | 2.5 | Maize & Soybeans | 2.9 | 435000 | 28371 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 015 | 6 | F | 44 | Female-headed | Trading | 83085 | 2.7 | Maize & Soybeans | 2.6 | 390000 | 11868 | Land, irrigation pump |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM 016 | 6 | F | 63 | Elderly | Farming | 82800 | 2.1 | Maize & Beans | 2.9 | 435000 | 14461 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 017 | 7 | F | 30 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 91149 | 1.4 | Soybeans | 2.7 | 405000 | 21871 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 018 | 12 | F | 33 | Female-headed | Trading | 70234 | 2.1 | Maize & Cowpea | 2.3 | 345000 | 23592 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 019 | 6 | M | 59 | Elderly | Trading | 70164 | 1.2 | Maize & Beans | 3.4 | 510000 | 14835 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 020 | 13 | F | 29 | Female-headed | Trading | 76086 | 2.7 | Maize & Beans | 3.3 | 495000 | 10155 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 021 | 13 | M | 53 | None | Farming/Trading | 56467 | 1.6 | Maize & Beans | 3.2 | 480000 | 27236 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 022 | 10 | F | 65 | None | Farming/Trading | 73502 | 1 | Maize & Cowpea | 2.1 | 315000 | 23532 | Land, tools |
| TSM 023 | 5 | M | 58 | None | Farming/Trading | 65595 | 2.6 | Maize & Soybeans | 3.7 | 555000 | 10151 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 024 | 6 | M | 33 | None | Farming/Trading | 90224 | 3 | Maize & Soybeans | 1.7 | 255000 | 19288 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 025 | 11 | M | 40 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 70334 | 1.6 | Maize & Beans | 2.4 | 360000 | 11112 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 026 | 11 | F | 43 | None | Trading | 78755 | 1.4 | Maize & Beans | 2.9 | 435000 | 9249 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 027 | 4 | M | 55 | Elderly | Trading | 87794 | 2.7 | Maize & Soybeans | 3.4 | 510000 | 20210 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 028 | 12 | M | 57 | None | Farming/Trading | 58822 | 1.3 | Soybeans | 2.2 | 330000 | 27085 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 029 | 7 | M | 64 | None | Farming/Trading | 85889 | 2.5 | Soybeans & Beans | 2.5 | 375000 | 26321 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 030 | 10 | M | 36 | None | Trading | 53021 | 2.9 | Sugarcane | 2.5 | 375000 | 10430 | Land, tools |
| TSM 031 | 10 | F | 31 | None | Trading | 63217 | 1.9 | Soybeans | 2.7 | 405000 | 21957 | Land, irrigation pump |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM 032 | 13 | F | 57 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 88148 | 1.2 | Maize | 3.1 | 465000 | 17456 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 033 | 10 | M | 35 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 62043 | 1.3 | Soybeans | 2.6 | 390000 | 18134 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 034 | 6 | M | 45 | Female-headed | Farming | 87376 | 3 | Sugarcane | 2.2 | 330000 | 26746 | Land, tools |
| TSM 035 | 11 | M | 36 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 72692 | 2.5 | Sugarcane | 2.9 | 435000 | 14694 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 036 | 10 | M | 44 | Elderly | Trading | 64257 | 2.1 | Sugarcane | 3.8 | 570000 | 19384 | Land, poultry |
| TS7 M03 7 | 5 | M | 60 | Female-headed | Trading | 82344 | 2.7 | Maize | 2.5 | 375000 | 23595 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 038 | 10 | F | 48 | None | Farming/Trading | 74518 | 1.5 | Maize | 2.9 | 435000 | 28076 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 039 | 7 | F | 57 | None | Trading | 93304 | 1.4 | Maize & Cowpea | 2.3 | 345000 | 15515 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 040 | 12 | M | 29 | None | Trading | 52634 | 2.8 | Soybeans & Cowpea | 3.4 | 510000 | 11966 | Land, tools |
| TSM 041 | 9 | M | 43 | None | Farming | 54889 | 2.8 | Maize | 3.4 | 510000 | 24448 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 042 | 7 | M | 34 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 80493 | 2.1 | Rice | 1.7 | 255000 | 25178 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 043 | 5 | M | 63 | None | Farming/Trading | 60360 | 2.6 | Soybeans & Cowpea | 3.6 | 540000 | 10249 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 044 | 9 | M | 49 | Elderly | Trading | 56567 | 2.5 | Maize & Beans | 3.1 | 465000 | 15158 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 045 | 4 | M | 49 | None | Trading | 78515 | 2.3 | Rice & Maize | 3.5 | 525000 | 18572 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 046 | 4 | F | 56 | Female-headed | Trading | 59075 | 1.8 | Maize + Trees | 2.5 | 375000 | 28178 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 047 | 13 | F | 51 | Female-headed | Farming | 52251 | 1.4 | Maize & Cowpea | 3.2 | 480000 | 15740 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 048 | 7 | F | 55 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 70225 | 2.5 | Maize & Cowpea | 3.1 | 465000 | 24026 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 049 | 8 | F | 61 | Female-headed | Farming | 88114 | 2.6 | Rice | 2.5 | 375000 | 21027 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 050 | 5 | M | 49 | None | Farming | 72557 | 1.9 | Sugarcane | 1.6 | 240000 | 26878 | Land, tools |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM 051 | 12 | F | 51 | None | Trading | 83504 | 1.2 | Soybeans | 3.6 | 540000 | 26029 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 052 | 10 | M | 43 | None | Farming | 51722 | 1 | Maize & Cowpea | 1.6 | 240000 | 28194 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 053 | 5 | M | 42 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 80795 | 2.6 | Maize & Cowpea | 2.2 | 330000 | 11898 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 054 | 6 | M | 46 | Female-headed | Trading | 91054 | 1.7 | Maize & Cowpea | 3.2 | 480000 | 27185 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 055 | 13 | M | 51 | Female-headed | Farming | 92093 | 1.7 | Maize & Cowpea | 3.4 | 510000 | 14350 | Land, tools |
| TSM 056 | 12 | M | 55 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 65802 | 2.6 | Maize & Cowpea | 2.3 | 345000 | 20917 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 057 | 4 | F | 37 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 55320 | 1.3 | Rice | 3.2 | 480000 | 16631 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 068 | 13 | F | 29 | Female-headed | Farming | 56151 | 2.5 | Rice | 2.6 | 390000 | 26136 | Land, tools |
| TSM 059 | 10 | F | 51 | Female-headed | Trading | 92275 | 2.5 | Maize | 1.8 | 270000 | 8904 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 060 | 12 | M | 47 | Elderly | Farming | 66846 | 1.9 | Rice | 1.6 | 240000 | 24421 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 061 | 8 | M | 34 | Female-headed | Farming | 61864 | 1.2 | Maize + Trees | 3.2 | 480000 | 23884 | Land, tools |
| TSM 062 | 6 | M | 61 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 65276 | 1.9 | Rice | 2.5 | 375000 | 22007 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 063 | 4 | F | 48 | Elderly | Trading | 91651 | 2.5 | Rice | 3.8 | 570000 | 28795 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 064 | 10 | F | 53 | None | Trading | 74554 | 1.6 | Soybeans | 2.4 | 360000 | 24644 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 065 | 11 | F | 54 | None | Trading | 73220 | 2.2 | Rice | 1.7 | 255000 | 13244 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 066 | 4 | M | 32 | Female-headed | Trading | 86173 | 2.6 | Rice | 2.1 | 315000 | 11267 | Land, tools |
| TSM 067 | 4 | F | 65 | Elderly | Farming | 58128 | 2.4 | Maize & Rice | 3.6 | 540000 | 19027 | Land, irrigation pump |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TSM 068 | 7 | F | 63 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 77332 | 2.6 | Rice & Maize | 2.2 | 330000 | 14152 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 069 | 8 | F | 40 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 80983 | 1.4 | Maize | 2 | 300000 | 11451 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 070 | 6 | M | 54 | Elderly | Farming | 71327 | 1.7 | Rice | 3 | 450000 | 8042 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 071 | 8 | F | 30 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 80408 | 1.9 | Rice | 3.3 | 495000 | 18910 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 072 | 5 | M | 29 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 93634 | 1.4 | Sugarcane | 3.4 | 510000 | 25983 | Leased land, tools |
| TSM 073 | 10 | M | 65 | Elderly | Trading | 81281 | 2.8 | Maize | 1.6 | 240000 | 19265 | Land, livestock |
| TSM 074 | 6 | F | 33 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 64709 | 2.2 | Maize | 2.8 | 420000 | 17602 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 075 | 11 | F | 53 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 50608 | 2.2 | Maize & Soybeans | 3.1 | 465000 | 17291 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 076 | 12 | M | 35 | Female-headed | Farming/Trading | 79132 | 2 | Rice | 1.5 | 225000 | 24513 | Land, tools |
| TSM 077 | 13 | F | 57 | Female-headed | Trading | 72246 | 2.7 | Rice | 2.3 | 345000 | 16259 | Land, irrigation pump |
| TSM 078 | 9 | F | 39 | Female-headed | Farming | 66266 | 1.6 | Maize | 1.9 | 285000 | 16323 | Land, tools |
| TSM 079 | 7 | F | 62 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 71511 | 1.9 | Maize | 2.7 | 405000 | 13395 | Land, poultry |
| TSM 080 | 10 | M | 30 | None | Farming | 70274 | 2.7 | Maize | 1.6 | 240000 | 16308 | Land, tools |
| TSM 081 | 5 | F | 63 | None | Farming | 57623 | 2.3 | Maize | 3.5 | 525000 | 18436 | Land, tools |
| TSM 082 | 7 | F | 65 | Elderly | Farming/Trading | 85125 | 1.9 | Maize & Beans | 3.4 | 510000 | 25520 | Land, irrigation pump |

Annex 6: Attendance of Engagement with PAPs at Tudun Saibu on the 21st February,2026

FOR LEARNING AND EMPOWERMENT (AGILE)

| NAME | PHONE NO. | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|
| 1. SULAIMAN HUSSAINI | 09019631761 | |
| 2. MUNKAILA HARUNA | 07010723269 | |
| 3. Khamaluddin Abdullahi | 07080028677 | |
| 4. Ibrahim A. Umar | 08082299357 | |
| 5. Muhammed Adam | 08028180559 | |
| 6. Yusif Muhammad | 08120729703 | |
| 7. Zakari Malik Tanin | 08082070025 | |
| 8. [illegible] | | |
| 9. Sunusi Bala | 08082456957 | |
| 10. ABDu [illegible] | 09029227231 | |
| 11. AYWAL HUSSAINI | 0904283[illegible]824 | |
| 12. AUDU SANKIRA | | |
| 13. Ibrahim Mudi | 07084074427 | |
| 14. Sulaiman Muhammad | 07040976418 | |
| 15. Ibrahim Dahiru Abdu | 07086546012 | |
| 16. Haruna Isah | 09075032875 | |
| 17. Halilu Idris | 09127177985 | |
| 18 ABUBAKAR DAUDA | 09020628169 | |
| 19 YUSUF ABDULLAH | 0966533158 | |
| 20 ABDULLAHI HAMZA | 08084761124 | |
| Aban [illegible] | 09124055224 | |

Attendance for engagement with PAPs on negotiation at ATC Tudun Saibu on 6th March, 2026

ATC PAP NEGOTIATION 6th MARCH 2026

| S/N | | PHONE NO |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Danlami Umar | 07-0696418 |
| 02 | ABDULAZEEZ UMAR SHUAIBU | 07014140219 |
| 03 | Samaila Yusuf | 08034387928 |
| 04 | ABDullahi umar | 08121588566 |
| 05 | MOHAMMED ABDULLAHI ADAMU | |
| 06 | Ramatu Abdulwasi'u | 07079128069 |
| 07 | Aisha Abubakar | 08127952231 |
| 08 | SANI ABUBAKAR | 08086618801 |
| 09 | SHUAIBU IBRAHIM | 08027806949 |
| 10 | YAKUBU IBRAHIM | 09021825546 |
| 11 | Faisal Nuhu | 08128508864 |
| 12 | Ismail Zakari | 09016021618 |
| 13 | Sani Yahaya | 09114179889 |
| 14 | Aliyu Gambo | 09071292130 |
| 15 | Hauwau Zakari | 09073117513 |
| 16 | sani shehu | |
| 17 | Hauwau Muhammad sanusi | 07047978193 |
| 18 | Zaharaddeen mohammed | 07063404686 |
| 19 | Sani Abubakar | 08086618801 |
| ~~20~~ | ~~Shuaibu Ibrahim~~ | ~~08027806949~~ |
| 21 | Mohammed Aminu Jibrin | 08126132669 |
| 22 | Abubakar suleiman umar | 08085337002 |
| 23 | Saudatu Adamu | 09014623013 |
| 24 | Abubakar Ahmed | 07046977577 |
| 25 | Shehu Lawal | 07038865800 |
| 26 | Halima Hamza | 08026748335 |
| 27 | BELLO ADAMU | 08026321526 |
| 28 | Sanusi Ibrahim | 08036306411 |
| 29 | HARUNA YUNUSA | 08137744364 |
| 30 | Haruna Aminu | 07037100632 |
| 31 | Bashir Murtala | 08125071476 |
| 32 | Bahij Aminu | 07061221074 |
| 33 | Muntaallu Abdulaziz | 07087451595 |
| 34 | SABO TANIMU | 08120221744 |
| 35 | Lawal Adamu | 09125583212 |
| 36 | Sanusi Isah | 08082456957 |
| 37 | Alhaji Zakari Tanimu | 08036910001 |
| 38 | Docas Tabitha | 07085962642 |
| 39 | Augustina Thomas | 08021005433 |

Annex 7: Engagement with PAPs at Tudun Saibu




GPS Map Camera
Google
Wanka Town, Kaduna, Nigeria
7f392wp7+hrq Tudun Saibu Maigana Kaduna,
Wanka Town, Kaduna 810101, Nigeria
Lat 11.036502° Long 7.915787°
Friday, 06/03/2026 02:16 PM GMT +01:00