



**Kano-Katsina-Jibiya-Maradi (Niger Republic) Single Track Standard Gauge
Railway Project and Branch Line from Kano to Dutse**

**Livelihood Restoration Plan
(Nigeria Section)**

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30/08/2024	First Draft (v1)	Dr Gbolahan Badru Prof Adebayo Otitolaju	- Mr. Attahiru Bala Usman - Mrs. Norma Perchonok - Dr Wale Folarin	Mota-Engil Team Luis Marcelino
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Approved by: Mr. Attahiru Bala Usman

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CLOs	Community Liaison Officers
DFI	Development Finance Institution
ECA	Export Credit Agency
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
ESG	Environmental Social and Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Sustainability
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMEEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment (Nigeria)
FMoT	Federal Ministry of Transport (Nigeria)
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GOs	Grievance Officers
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
HHs	Head of Households
IDA	International Development Association
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KURPB	Katsina State Urban and Regional Planning Board
LFN	Laws of the Federation of Nigeria
LGAs	Local Government Areas
LRAPs	Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LRPIC	Livelihood Restoration Plan Implementation Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEA	Mota-Engil Engenharia e Construcao Africa
MENG	Mota-Engil Engenharia e Construcao Nigeria
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OP	Operational Policy
PACs	Project Affected Communities
PAEs	Project Affected Entities
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PEA	Project Executing Agency
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PS	Performance Standards



PWDs	Persons living With Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
RMC	Resettlement Management Committee
RSC	Resettlement Steering Committee
RoW	Right of Way
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SRAP	Supplemental Resettlement Action Plan
TDL	Translantic Development Limited
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background

The Federal Ministry of Transportation of Nigeria (FMoT) has appointed Mota-Engil Engenharia e Construcao Nigeria, also known as Mota-Engil Nigeria (MENG), to design and construct a 285-km single-track, standard-gauge railway line with ten (10) stations connecting Kano in Northern Nigeria to Maradi in the southern part of the Niger Republic (Niger). The Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project will also involve the construction of a 108-km branch line with three (3) stations connecting the railway line to the capital city of Jigawa State, Dutse. Together, the Kano-Maradi railway line and the branch line to Dutse (393-km and 13 stations in total) are referred to as "the Project" or "the Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project."

The 285 km long railway line will connect three states in Nigeria, namely Kano, Jigawa, Katsina States, and Niger, through Maradi, while the 108 km branch line will connect Dutse to Kano (Figure 1.1). The Project will start in Nigeria from Kano, crossing the country's states and LGAs of Jigawa (Dutse, Gwiwa, Kazaure, Roni, Yankwashi), Katsina (Batagarawa, Daura, Dutsi, Jibiya, Mani, Mashi, Rimi, Kaita, Katsina, Sandamu), Kano (Ajingi, Dala, Dambatta, Dawakin Kudu, Dawakin Tofa, Gaya, Gwale, Kano Municipal, Kumbotso, Makooda, Minjibir, Ungogo, Warawa, Wudil) and Maradi, Niger Republic (Djirataoua, Dan-Issa, Madarounfa).

The Project will link the Kano-Katsina-Jibiya–Maradi line to the Lagos-Kano-Jibiya (LAKAJI) line to create revenue and provide affordable rail transportation to the people of Nigeria and the population of Niger. The Project would contribute to Nigeria's economic growth and transformation by expanding the country's rail network and access to neighbouring countries, in this case, Niger. Specifically, the Project will contribute to economic growth and sustainable development in the northern region of Nigeria.

The Federal Ministry of Transportation, Nigeria, will be responsible for the construction of the entire Right of Way (RoW), including the outstretch into Maradi, Niger. The land take for the Project will lead to involuntary resettlement in the form of both physical and economic displacements, which have necessitated the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to manage the anticipated displacement. Accordingly, this Livelihood Restoration Plan has been prepared to bridge the gap created by the 2022 RAP implementation which did not comply with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards system (ISS). Audit exercise for the RAP identified some omitted PAPs while those paid were dissatisfied with the amounts received basically because the process did not consider replacement cost of their assets, hence the need for a livelihood restoration plan that will boost the confidence of the PAPs in the project and improve their livelihood. Implementing this LRP will also enable the Kano-Maradi Railway project to achieve compliance with the AfDB's operational safeguards requirements on involuntary resettlement.

Resettlement Action Plan and Displacement impacts to be mitigated by the LRP

The rationale for preparing this LRP includes the AfDB’s involvement and the discovery that the initially implemented RAP did not comply with AfDB’s standard. Specifically, the Resettlement Action Plan for the project was developed in 2022 with the associated land acquisition, compensation and resettlement managed by the Federal Ministry of Transportation, Nigeria (FMoT). The RAP covers 393 km, including the 285 km main line with ten stations and the 108 km branch line with three stations to Dutse. The RoW has been sectioned into nine (9) based on the engineering design (Table ES 1).

Table ES 1 Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project Sections

Project Engineering Design	Project boundaries	Distance of RoW
Section one	Kano to Dawanau	19.9
Section two	Dawanau to Kazuare	63.3
Section three	Kazaure to Daura	40.4
Section four	Daura to Maduru	56.3
Section five	Maduru to Jibiya	62.0
Section six	Jibiya to Maradi	42.5
Section seven	Kano to Yar Gaya	24.1
Section eight	Yar Gaya to Gaya	44.7
Section nine	Gaya to Dutse	39.2

The RAP was developed to ensure that any economic or physical displacement resulting from the Project, whether permanent or temporary, is undertaken in a socially responsible manner and in line with applicable national and lender’s (AfDB, Afrexim, DBSA, RMB and AFC) standards.

The asset inventory and valuation exercise¹ carried out for the nine (9) sections of the Project, covering 393 km, revealed that the Project traverses 27 LGAs in 3 states of Nigeria (Jigawa State, 4 LGAs; Kano State, 13 LGAs; Katsina state, 10 LGAs) impacting 94 communities with a total of 16,940 PAPs (Table ES 2).

Table ES 2 Breakdown of Project Affected Entities

Sections	PAPs/Claimants	PACs	Section boundaries
1	2,368	28	Kano to Dawanau
2	3,410	14	Dawanau to Kazuare
3	2,096	9	Kazaure to Daura
4	2,867	12	Daura to Maduru
5	3,040	11	Maduru to Jibiya
6	N/A	N/A	Jibiya to Maradi*
7	N/A	N/A	Kano to Yar Gaya*
8	1,931	13	Yar Gaya to Gaya
9	1,946	7	Gaya to Dutse
	16,940	94 ²	

Source: TDL field study for Kano-Maradi Resettlement Action Plan, 2022

¹ The asset inventory exercise for sections 6 & 7 is still ongoing, so the number of PAPs will increase with the completion of the exercise. Specifically while section 6 is in Niger and will be covered under Niger RAP, section 7 which is Kano-Yar-Gaya is ongoing.

² PACs in sections 6 & 7 have not been added as asset inventory is ongoing

The permanent acquisition of land within the 393 km RoW has led to involuntary resettlement: physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that lead to loss of income sources or means of livelihood). The RAP has led to the loss of residential housing of 2,020 PAPs (Table ES 3). The affected houses include huts and varying bungalow sizes. These houses are the primary dwellings of the affected people or households; the loss of these houses would require moving to a new location, meaning a significant change to their daily routine, lifestyle, social network, friends, family, and neighbours. In addition to the loss of residential housing, the Project would also lead to the loss of complementary assets such as ancillary buildings e.g., toilet and kitchen facilities (Table ES 3).

Table ES 3 Loss of Properties

Property Types	PAP
Farm (Crop & Economic Trees)	14,870
Structure (Residential housing)	2,020
Complementary assets	50
Total	16,940

Source: TDL field study for Kano-Maradi Resettlement Action Plan, 2022

The Socio-economic survey revealed that 97% of the project-affected households practice farming, and they cultivate crops such as maize, millet, groundnut, guinea corn, and rice, amongst others. The Project affected households also harvest economic trees to sell to supplement household income. In this context, economic trees and crops refer to trees and crops cultivated for their food and cultural and economic value.

The economic trees and crops captured during the asset inventory of the RAP include Softwood, Hardwood, Neem, Locust Beans, Baobab, Cassava, Acacia, Moringa, Tsamiyya, Boumba, Shea Butter, Dinya, Tumfafia, Tamarind, Mango, Tomatoes, Doum Palm, Henna tree, Kargo tree, Pepper, Marke, Medicinal tree, Black Plum tree, Jujube Fruit, Onions, Adua, Dashi, Daurawa, Kadanya, Tawatsa, Goriba, Kanya, Gum Arabic, Teak tree, Sweet potatoes, Maize, Date palm, Sugar cane, Chediya, SabaraandJackal Berry. The KaMa project has led to the loss of crops and economic trees of 14,870 PAPs.

Although agriculture is the primary source of livelihood in the project area (around 70% of the populace is involved in agriculture), economic displacement resulting from the Project may affect other sources of livelihood, especially for artisans and others whose livelihoods depend on agricultural produce, e.g., food processing. If not effectively managed, the loss of produce due to the Project may result in the loss of jobs and thus income to these individuals.

The Project will also impact commercial enterprises, particularly owners of temporary and moveable assets and warehouses among others. Currently, these warehouses serve as large storage for grains and cereals in the locality, and the displacement of these businesses/warehouses would affect businesses, trucking companies, and others along the value chain that rely on these warehouses.

The Project's land acquisition has led to the loss of grazing/stock routes in the project area. The stock routes were identified across the three states (Appendix VII) in the following local government areas: Jigawa State (Dutse, Kiyawa, Roni, Gwiwa, and Kazaure LGAs), Kano State (Dawakin Tofa, Dawakin Kudu, Warawa, Gaya, Kumbotso, Ungongo, Wudil, Dambatta and Makoda LGAs) and Katsina State (Sandamu, Rimi, Batagarawa, Kaita, Mashi, Mani, Daura, Katsina and Jibiya LGAs). Although in the ESIA, mitigation measures have been instituted during the project design stage to avoid the stock routes or provide overhead passes / bridges thereby ensuring that stock routes are not fragmented and connection to grazing reserves not disrupted. It is however vital that the stock routes are monitored during the resettlement process to ensure adequacy of the mitigation measures and preservation of the livelihoods of the herders.

The LRP in addition targets vulnerable affected households irrespective of whether they have suffered economic or physical displacement. Vulnerable households are considered to be already disadvantaged on account of pre-existing physical or socio-economic conditions and are, therefore, expected to be disproportionately affected by displacement compared to the rest of the population.

The RAP identified households headed by the elderly, Children heads of households, widows, and divorced as vulnerable. During the field studies, the teams were asked to crosscheck if the types of vulnerability identified in the RAP are inclusive. The findings showed that the affected households have these characteristics: impoverished households, households dependent on external support, women-headed households, child-headed households, and households with disabled members. The LRP thus considers vulnerable households as female-headed, child-headed (orphans), elderly-headed, poor, or with persons living with a disability. Further, the vulnerable households have been categorized as:

- a. households with pre-existing vulnerabilities,
- b. households with project-induced vulnerabilities, and
- c. households at risk of project-induced vulnerabilities. These categories are further discussed in Chapter 3.

RAP Specifications on Livelihood Restoration

The Resettlement Action Plan for the KaMa project in the Nigeria section provides the basis for preparing the Livelihood Restoration Plan. The entitlement matrix identifies the category of PAPs eligible for livelihood restoration assistance as the severely affected PAPs including vulnerable (poor) households who will be supported through the provision of crop/tree seedlings, job opportunities and facilitation to obtain health insurance and other government support such as building-capacity to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The affected PAPs considered include the 16,940 PAPs; house-owners who will have been fully displaced from the structures they resided in; structure owners who will have lost rental income due to expropriation of the structures; households

that have lost more than 20% of productive land (potentially rendering the remaining land economically unviable); small households that have suffered loss of business income.

The RAP recommends that the LRP leverage the vulnerable support programs in the respective states to benefit the vulnerable households by working together with the respective agencies. Furthermore, the project is required to facilitate the full relocation of PAHs who will have lost both land and houses or whose remaining land has become economically unviable to other areas or find alternative land in the same community, facilitate house construction, and also provide livelihood restoration measures for the vulnerable households.

Besides the cash compensation paid for land acquisition and other affected assets at full replacement cost, vulnerable households and PAPs who have lost business income are entitled to targeted assistance to recover from the adverse effects of displacement by the project. The entitlement matrices indicate that vulnerable households are eligible for additional assistance from the project through a livelihood restoration plan, which will cover:

1. Participation in livelihood restoration programs;
2. Priority in getting employment in project-related opportunities;
3. Sensitization of the household members so that they can understand the short-term support from the project and longer-term options available;
4. Providing support to ensure affected households maintain social networks with family and friends and access social services;
5. Where illness is ascertained, medical subsidies, food, temporary accommodation, and employment referrals for family members should be considered.

The targeted assistance mentioned in the RAPs for loss of business income includes job opportunities and opportunities to restore or improve income-earning capacity and production levels through capacity-building. Consistent with the specifications of the RAP for the different sections, this LRP primarily targets economically displaced PAPs and PAPs with different types of vulnerabilities.

Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The overall objective of the LRP is to prevent impoverishment of affected persons through mitigation of short-term loss of income, and restoration of long-term income generation capacity through livelihood support measures. The LRP has been developed to respond to the following specific objectives:

1. To mitigate adverse impacts on livelihoods as a result of the project resettlement process;
2. To offer transitional support to vulnerable and economically displaced households to recover from their losses and restore or improve their livelihoods before the project.;
3. To ensure that livelihood restoration activities are implemented in a manner that upholds appropriate information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of the affected.

4. To enhance affected persons' capacity to generate income and become self-reliance to create long-term benefits that can outlast project compensation for resettlement;
5. To ensure that particular attention is paid to the requirements of vulnerable households as they benefit from targeted livelihood assistance as the scope of the LRP may warrant.

A participatory approach was followed throughout the LRP development. Direct consultations were held between 21st and 24th of August, 2024 with the PAPs in the three states and sampled PACs (**Kano** – Tumfafi, Maimakawa, Gamoji, Chedin ingawa, Kwanar Dumawa, Fanidon and Unguwan Kusa. **Katsina** – Chadi, Shargalle/Sirika, Yamel, Rimin Guza, Makurda, Gurjiya, Fago, Kwarin Tama, Wakilin Gabas 1, Yandadi, Shinkafi. **Jigawa** - Katoge, Fitare, Dundubus, Fanisau Bayan camp, Gurum, Karnaya, Furtawa and Sada), to assess the needs of the PAPs, their preferences, and their capacity to participate in the livelihood restoration programs. The PAPs proposed their preferred livelihood restoration programs and gave recommendations on how to tailor the programs to meet their unique needs. The conclusion from the consultations is that while the PAPs are keen on deriving their livelihoods from similar livelihood sources as prior to project displacement, they are also interested and receptive to exploring alternative livelihood options.

Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs)

Based on the consultations, six (6) Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) were developed targeting the eligible PAPS. The packages are grouped under two main categories namely, the on-farm category and the off-farm category. The packages are not mutually exclusive, and some PAPs may find it beneficial to utilize more than one package at any given time. However, the maximum packages that the PAPs can enrol for will be restricted to two (2) packages to prevent abuse of the process. All the packages are household-based and will aim to improve the capacity of the affected households to generate income to support their livelihoods. The two categories are described hereunder.

1) On-farm Category

The on-farm category is training and capacity building to boost agricultural production in the following areas:

- livestock farming
- Dairy farming
- Fodder production
- Apiculture (beekeeping) Value addition to agricultural produce

2) Off-farm Category

Packages under this category are:

- Home outreach
- Employment
- Micro-credit
- Training in select off-farm income-generating activities

- Social protection programs

The home outreach package will target vulnerable households who due to the nature of their vulnerabilities may not be able to physically present themselves to participate in any of the other programs. Households that could be eligible for this package are elderly-headed households, child-headed (orphan) households, and persons with disabilities. NAERLS Designated Officers will make several visits to these homes with the aim of imparting skills in identified areas of interest. The participating households will receive a cash allowance for each session held.

Project-affected households with the following attributes will be given priority for enrolment into the Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs):

- i. Households that have lost all productive land which was the primary source of income;
- ii. Households fully dependent on remittances from the government for their survival;
- iii. Households with a member living with disability;
- iv. Child-headed (orphan) households;
- v. Elderly-headed households with no member earning a dependable source of income.

A field survey was conducted with the Project-Affected Households and the survey findings show that the PAHs selected six (6) Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages to be implemented to assist in the restoration of the livelihoods of the affected persons. The selected packages are discussed below:

a) Employment Package

One of the benefits of the implementation of the KaMa Project is the creation of employment opportunities, particularly for the local population. The RAPs recommended that project-affected persons should be accorded the priority during the recruitment of labourers from the local communities. During the household survey, Project affected households indicated their desire for one of their members to be employed in the Project. These PAPs highlighted that they hold the appropriate skillset to provide skilled labour to the project as a means of restoring their livelihoods. The PAPs interested in gaining employment in the project indicated that they are either trained and experienced masons or carpenters.

b) Home Outreach Package

The RAP Census and Socio-Economic Survey conducted for the RAP identified 2,894 vulnerable households displaced during the project implementation. Factoring that vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are more likely to be disproportionately affected by development projects, it is imperative to pay special attention to the vulnerable and to provide targeted assistance to cushion them from adverse project impacts. The identified vulnerable households selected the home outreach livelihood restoration assistance package. This package targets households who due

to the nature of their vulnerability may not be able to participate in any other package. These may include child-headed, elderly-headed and households with PWDs. Some of the trainings will include:

- i. Training in livestock farming;
- ii. Training in dairy farming;
- iii. Training in fodder production;
- iv. Training in apiculture (bee keeping);
- v. Training in value addition to produce

c) *On-Farm Package*

Amongst the on-farm activities discussed with the PAPs during the household survey, there was training, such as training in livestock farming, dairy farming, fodder production, beekeeping (apiculture), value addition to farm produce, and the provision of start-up inputs such as improved seeds, as well as industrial fertilizers, and pesticides. These kinds of training will be conducted during the implementation of the proposed project. The PAPs were also free to propose an additional option not included in this list, though none of them proposed an activity outside those provided. The order of preference by the surveyed households was fertilizer and other farm inputs, livestock farming, dairy farming, value addition to farm produce, followed by beekeeping. The least preferred option was training in fodder production.

The survey revealed that all households that selected the on-farm package were either involved in livestock or crop farming at a small-scale pre-displacement. While some households will continue with small-scale farming post-displacement, a significant number will be taking up farming activities during the LRP implementation. This shift towards self-sufficiency and empowerment is a clear indication of the potential of the proposed project.

The households that selected the on-farm package are not just beneficiaries, but integral to the success of the project. They expect to benefit from the knowledge and skills they will gain from the training in livestock and dairy farming, apiculture, fodder production, and value addition, and the associated start-up inputs to put the acquired skills into practice.

The beneficiaries of this package, armed with the appropriate skills for the on-farm activity they have selected, and with access to appropriate infrastructure, feeds, agricultural extension services, suitable breeding stock, and access to markets, will be a driving force for socio-economic development. It is evident that the contribution of livestock farming will be at its maximum, inspiring socio-economic development and improving the living standards of the local community and the economy of the country in general.

d) *Off-Farm Package*

Among the project-affected households delineated in the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), a subset notably comprised residences that doubled as business premises for their owners, particularly those

adjoining the urban areas. While the RAP does not delineate the precise count of such structures, it is noted that the proprietors of these dual-purpose properties will experience a loss of business revenue consequent to expropriation by the project.

Within this context, Project-affected Households (PAHs) opted for an off-farm livelihood restoration package. This initiative encompasses ventures into the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCGs) sector and the food catering and restaurant industry. Specifically, PAHs opted for training in managing Fast Moving Consumer Goods retail outlets, locally known as "shops," while other PAHs chose to undergo training in food catering and restaurant operations.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) initiative aims to provide comprehensive support to the beneficiaries. It enhances their capabilities through practical training in their chosen livelihood pursuits and facilitates the establishment and functioning of their new businesses. This assistance includes the provision of start-up capital as a form of subsidy to participating households and support throughout the business inception and operationalization process.

e) *Micro-Credit Package*

Of the Project Affected Households (PAHs) surveyed, some households opted for the micro-financing package to facilitate income-generating activities. Respondents are strongly inclined to enrol to provide the financial backing for their envisioned endeavours. The PAHs who selected this option are proactively involved in various economic pursuits, including crop farming, livestock rearing, and small-scale businesses. Some respondents are yet to establish a business of their own. To effectively implement this package, beneficiaries would undergo training in business development planning. Such training would enable them to assess the feasibility of their proposed ventures beforehand and acquire essential skills for conducting their businesses in a manner conducive to success. NAERLS will liaise with micro-credit agencies across the project area and enrol interested PAPs to micro-credit facilities. NAERLS to collaborate with existing micro-finance institutions and advocate for PAPs to secure credit for their IGAs either as individuals or groups. The lump sum taken from the funds from the lenders will be deposited with the Micro finance institutions who will be instructed to pay small grants to support selected farmers & the PAP that have demonstrated capacity throughout the On-farm capacity building and training and Off-farm training in select income generating activities.

f) *Social Protection*

Among the Project Affected Households (PAHs), some were already enrolled in government social protection programs, which provide free healthcare in government medical facilities and, in some cases, cash transfers and housing assistance. Despite this, they expressed a desire to enrol in an additional social protection program that could further enhance their livelihoods. Some of the social protection programs in existence across the project area include: the Youth Employment Agency (YEA); the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT); the Home-grown School Feeding (HSF); and the Micro Credit Scheme (MCS).

Implementation Institutional Framework

For the effective implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Project (LRP), specific implementation arrangements have been established. These include the formation of LRP Implementation Committees (LRPICs), comprising representatives from the communities, LGAs, States, GRCs, Contractor, Supervision Consultant, and FMoT. The LRPICs will be the cornerstone of the LRP Implementation. These committees will coordinate, document and be the data custodians of all the LRP activities. Specifically, the committee’s main tasks will be to locate and reach out to eligible PAPs, disseminate information on the LRP through locally established communication channels, enrol PAPs into suitable LRAPs, coordinate LRAPs tasks, keep records, keep the Resettlement Management Committee (RMC) and Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) informed of progress and any developments. They will also play a crucial role in referring the PAPs wishing to utilize the project grievance redress mechanism to the grievance redress committees, ensuring that they know their rights and the process.

The engagement of various stakeholders in livelihood restoration activities was guided by the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Grievances related to livelihood restoration will be channelled through existing Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs). To ensure that GRCs effectively handle grievances concerning the LRP, training on the LRP has been recommended for LRPIC members, including GRC members.

ES 4 Institutional Framework for Kano-Maradi LRP Implementation

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
Project Financier	AfDB, Afrexim, DBSA, RMB and AFC	Arrange financing for the project from the combination of several national and international banks and lending institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project financier will oversee the implementation of the LRP in compliance with stated financier guidelines. The Source of funds for the LRP will be from the BoQ. It would be part of the loan from the Bank
Project Proponent	Federal Ministry of Transportation (Nigeria)	Responsible for providing a system for moving people and goods within and outside the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministry will coordinate and oversee the project from the conceptualisation stage to the operational phase. The ministry will be responsible for ensuring the LRP is implemented in line with national standards and also monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process. The Ministry together with MENG will be responsible for the payment of compensation to the PAEs.
Project Implementation	FMoT FMHUD	Responsible for the implementing the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PIU has an oversight function in ensuring that all the required LRP

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
Unit	MENG NGO		activities and steps are followed
Project Engineer	MENG	Oversee engineering design, construction, operation and technological transfer of the project by organising and controlling project elements, delegating and managing resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with all applicable national laws and international standards. • Responsible for the payment of compensation to the PAEs. • Address all grievances related to the project. • Responsible for implementing the LRP including continuous discussions with project affected people on livelihood options.
Project Consultant	Resettlement Consultant	Responsible for guiding the project proponent on the Resettlement / livelihood restoration plan of the project, ensuring it is in compliance with international best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Resettlement Framework (RF) and Resettlement Action Plans • Establishment of the Resettlement Committees • Secretary of the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC)
Key Regulator	Federal Mistry of Works and Housing (Land and Housing Development Department), Nigeria	The Ministry is responsible for ensuring the Nigerian roads are up to a standard of authentic economic assets and tools for national integration to drive economic growth, and national development. The ministry also facilitates the provision of affordable housing for all Nigerians in both urban and rural areas in a secure, healthy, and decent environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry will regulate the implementation of the LRPs
	Federal Ministry of Environment (Nigeria)	The Federal Ministry of Environment is responsible for drafting policies and enforcing regulations on environmental protection. The FMEnv ensures every development project abides to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIA Act CAP E12 LFN 2004) which identifies the need to develop a LRP for project affected persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry will work with the FMOt and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to ensure the LRPs are implemented in compliance with national and international best practices. • The Ministry will be available to handle possible environmental issues encountered with respect to the LRPs in Nigeria.

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
Key State/ Regional; Institutions	Ministry of Land and Housing/ Bureau of Land management (Nigeria)	The Ministry is responsible for land management, processing land applications, allocating land for purchase to citizens, valuation of land, collection of revenues such as land use charge, resolving complaints and disputes on land and developing land governing policies in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumeration and valuation of affected lands and crops. Calculation of compensation rates Monitoring the payment of compensation Prepare Certificates of Occupancy to resettled PAPs Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRP activities Support the management of land related grievances
	Ministry of Justice (Nigeria)	Ministry of Justice is responsible for providing legal representation to the state government and legal services to the citizen of the state. The ministry resolves disputes, enacts legislation, prosecute law offenders and other judicial issues in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry will be the arbitrator to resolve grievances arising from the project or from the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who are not pleased with the resolution of the CRC and RMC.
Other Institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Nigeria)	The Ministry is responsible for ensuring the security of food in the country, providing solutions to farmers to enhance agricultural production and providing markets for farm produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry will work with the Ministry of Land and Housing for the restoration of livelihood of affected farmers during the LRP, the roles include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide expert advice to the Ministry of Land and Housing during the enumeration and valuation of crops in affected communities. Provide support to displaced farmers through trainings, provision of fertilisers, improved seed varieties and livestock breeds. Recommend service providers that can support the implementation of the livelihood restoration of the affected farmers.
	Nigerian Railway Corporation	The corporation is responsible for the operation of the rail system; fixing train rates, repair and maintenance of the train system, and enacting the Nigerian Corporation Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nigerian railway corporation will have a representative on the Resettlement Advisory Committee, the corporation will be responsible for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the LRP is carried out in compliance with the Nigerian Railway Corporation Act. Work with the FMOT to monitor

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
			the compensation appropriation and disbursement process.
	Local Government Area	The local government is the closest government authority to the community people. The affected LGAs in Nigeria have the LG chairman in the RMC and representatives in the CRC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LGAs in Nigeria have a Land Allocation Committee that will play a key role at the local level during the LRP for the allocation and resettlement of PAPs, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing alternative land and resettlement sites Community sensitisation and information dissemination
	Traditional Authority	The traditional authority is vital in the successful completion of each phase of a project which includes the resettlement process. The traditional leadership in the communities includes: the district head (Hakimi), village head (Degaci), the ward head (Mai Angwa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide representatives at the RMC and CRC They will be the first respondent to address grievances on land issues and compensation before reporting to the CRC. The traditional leaders will act as an intermediary between the people and the CRC. Ensure community participation by mobilising and sensitising community members They will ensure there is peace and conformity to law in the affected communities.
	CSO	The CSOs will be identified during the LRP study and the criteria for selection will be presence in affected LGAs and track record in programme implementation not limited to community participation, livelihoods, accountability and transparency and conflict management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The representatives of the CSOs will be responsible for representation of affected persons on the resettlement management committee as well as provide support for livelihood restoration programmes.

Implementation Schedule

The LRP will be implemented over twenty-four months, between January 2025 and December 2026. The implementation of all the livelihood restoration assistance packages will be limited to twelve months, while the remaining twelve months will be for monitoring and evaluating the interventions' outcomes and designing further complementary assistance, which the LRPIIC, in consultation with FMoT and with the concurrence of the African Development Bank, regards as necessary. Table ES 4 presents the LRP

implementation schedule.

Table ES 4 LRP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Jan-2025	Feb- 2025	Mar-2025	Apr 2025	May- 2025	Jun-2025	Jul-2025	Aug-2025	Sep-2025	Oct-2025	Nov-2025	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Nov- 2026	Dec-2026
Formation of LRP Implementation Committees (LRPICs)	█																							
Applications for LRAPs		█																						
Grievance management		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Feedback to PAHs			█																					
Engaging service providers				█																				
Enrolment in programs					█																			
Delivery of Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages						█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Monitoring and reporting								█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
LRP Completion Audit																								█
Review and acceptance of the Completion Audit Report by the African Development Bank																								█

Implementation Budget

The budget for the implementation of the LRP amounts to **seven billion, sixty-one million, two hundred and sixty-one thousand, four hundred and eighty-two naira only (₦7,061,261,482).**

Table ES 5 LRP Implementation Budget

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
A. Formation of Committees						
1	Formation of LRPICs	Days	5	2,000,000	10,000,000	Indicated costs are field allowances for FMOT and local administration staff to participate in the exercise.

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
2	Training and capacity building of LRPICs on the LRP	CRCs	282 (3 each from the 94 communities)	100,000	28,200,000	Indicated costs are for preparation of training materials and allowances for 282 PAPs representatives in the LRPICs to attend trainings at the rate of ₦100,000 per person. The participants shall converge at the respective LGAs for ease of logistics.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials for all CRCs • Allowance for the facilitators 	Lump sum	10,000,000	20,000,000	
3	Application and enrolment of PAHs into packages	PAHs	TBD	Lump sum	6,000,000	Application and enrolment costs can include disseminating information to PAPs to submit applications, making physical visits to homes of most vulnerable PAPs to assist them to correctly complete application forms, costs for collecting the completed application forms from community heads and costs for providing direct feedback to all applicants.
4	LRP Implementation Committee (LPRIC) meetings	24 months	282 (3 each from the 94 communities)	50,000	338,400,000	Indicated costs are allowances for 282 PAPs representatives in the LRPICs at the rate of ₦50,000 per person. Meetings should be held at least once a month throughout the two-year implementation period (24 months).
5	Needs Assessment/ Baseline Assessment /stakeholder engagement	N/A	TBD	Lump sum	102,100,000	This cost covers the thorough assessment to be conducted to identify specific needs and vulnerabilities of affected communities and persons.



No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
Sub-Total (A)					504,700,000	
B. Package Costs						
6	Employment	Positions	TBD	N/A	N/A	No definite costs to be borne by the project are foreseen at this stage.
7	Home outreach	PAHs	TBD	Lump sum	1,350,000,000	The package will target 2,890 vulnerable households who may not be able to attend or participate in any of the training programs physically. This program is designed to be inclusive, with households potentially eligible for this package including elderly-headed households, child-headed (orphan) households, and persons with disabilities. The LRPIC will designate officers to visit these homes to train the PAPs in their identified areas of interest and ensure no community member is left behind. The participating households will receive a cash allowance for each session. The facilitators will also be paid for their services.

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
8	Micro-Credit	Linkages	TBD	Lump sum	1,615,000,000	This lump sum, taken from the funds from the lenders will cover the implementation of the micro-credit package. This entails NAERLS working with the implementation committees to support beneficiaries to be registered with reputable micro financial institutions where they can either access credit as individuals or groups at low interest rates. The selected micro-finance institutions will allocate small grants to support interested farmers & the PAP that have demonstrated capacity during the on-farm capacity
9	On-farm capacity building and training to boost agricultural production	Organise training sessions and workshops in 27 LGAs on modern agricultural techniques, entrepreneurship, and business management	TBD	Lump sum	66,620,500	The proponent will mobilize the Agricultural Officers to offer trainings to the beneficiaries. The costs indicated are the field allowances and training materials .
		Conduct demonstrations and practical sessions for 11 trades in 27 LGAs	TBD	Lump sum	42,763,500	
		Training sessions and workshops on good agronomic practices	TBD	Lump sum	22,873,500	
		Result demonstration using baby and mother demos	TBD	Lump sum	35,835,000	

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
		Group dynamics & formation	TBD	Lump sum	16,939,500	
		Record keeping	TBD	Lump sum	8,961,500	
		Farm Business Analysis	TBD	Lump sum	4,906,500	
Poultry		Livestock	TBD	Lump sum	100,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in livestock farming will be given five livestock and two (2) large bags of feed to start them off. One (1) livestock rearing demonstration site will be set up in each LGA
		Feeds	TBD	Lump sum	50,000,000	
		Poultry demonstration site for each LGA	TBD	Lump sum	20,000,000	
Dairy		Dairy cattle	TBD	Lump sum	300,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in dairy farming will be given 1 dairy cow and two (2) large bags of feeds to start them off. One demonstration site will be set up in each LGA level for the beneficiaries to be trained and gain practical knowledge on dairy farming
		Dairy feeds	TBD	Lump sum	200,000,000	
		Demonstration site	TBD	Lump sum	50,000,000	
Fodder		Fodder production demonstration site	TBD	Lump sum	40,000,000	One fodder production demonstration site will be set up in each LGA for training and practical demonstration to PAPs.
Apiculture		Beehive	TBD	Lump sum	30,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in apiculture will be given 1 beehive.
		Apiculture demonstration site	TBD	Lump sum	15,000,000	
Farming techniques & seed production		Farming techniques & seed production site	TBD	Lump sum	750,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in farming techniques & seed production will be given 5 bags of suitable fertilizer and 2 bags of suitable Seeds

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
10	Off-farm training in select income generating activities (IGAs)	Sessions in each of the 27 LGAs	Lump sum	2,000,000	54,000,000	Costs indicated are for the preparation of training materials and field allowances for the facilitators.
		Training materials	Lump sum	100,000	15,000,000	
	Enterprise Establishment and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of sustainable enterprises, including agricultural cooperatives and small-scale businesses Provision of technical assistance and mentorship to entrepreneurs Support the development of business models and plans Entrepreneurship 	TBD	Lump sum	329,177,295	Costs indicated are for the preparation of training materials and field allowances for the facilitators.
	Extension services and resource Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agric. Extension support services Livestock Production Management and Veterinary Services 	TBD	Lump sum	240,035,705	Costs indicated are for the preparation of training materials and field allowances for the facilitators.
Sub-Total (B)					5,379,986,500	
C						
11	Monitoring by LPRIC, LGAs and FMoT	Years	2	12,000,000	24,000,000	This is to cater for any expenses associated with continuous monitoring to be done during LRP implementation.

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
12	Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge dissemination by the Centre for Fiscal Transparency & Public Integrity https://www.fiscaltransparency.org/	Frequency	Quarterly	Lump Sum	237,506,000	Wherever possible, this semi-annual activity will be executed within ongoing M&E contracts at FMoT over the two-year implementation period. If a separate consultancy is to be designed to carry out this task, these estimates may provide a guideline.
13	LRP Completion Audit	Frequency	Once	Lump sum	100,000,000	It is recommended that an external Monitoring and Evaluation Expert is contracted to conduct the completion audit in the last quarter of LRP implementation. The actual costs for the assignment will be determined at a later stage, though these estimates may provide a guideline.
14	LRP Management & Coordination	N/A	N/A	Lump Sum	173,136,120	
Sub-Total (C)					534,642,120	
Total					6,419,328,620	
Contingency 10% (A+B+C)					641,932,862	
Overall LRP budget					₦7,061,261,482 (\$4,314,476.6)*	

*1 USD = 1,636.7 NGN Sep 21, 2024

Monitoring

Continuous monitoring of activities by the LRPIC, with the support of FMoT, is recommended for the LRP. Additionally, quarterly monitoring and evaluation by an Independent Expert, as well as an end-term evaluation of the LRP, have been suggested.

Livelihood Restoration Plan Data Sheet

The Livelihood restoration data sheet is presented in table ES 5.

Table ES 5 LRP Data Sheet

Country	Republic of Nigeria		
State	Kano, Katsina and Jigawa		
Local Government Areas	Jigawa (Dutse, Gwiwa, Kazaure, Roni, Yankwashi), Katsina (Batagarawa, Daura, Dutsi, Jibiya, Mani, Mashi, Rimi, Kaita, Katsina, Sandamu), Kano (Ajingi, Dala, Dambatta, Dawakin Kudu, Dawakin Tofa, Gaya, Gwale, Kano Municipal, Kumbotso, Makooda, Minjibir, Ungogo, Warawa, Wudil)		
Sections	Section one	Kano to Dawanau	19.9km
	Section two	Dawanau to Kazuare	63.3 km
	Section three	Kazaure to Daura	40.4 km
	Section four	Daura to Maduru	56.3 km
	Section five	Maduru to Jibiya	62.0 km
	*Section six	Jibiya to Maradi	42.5 km
	*Section seven	Kano to Yar Gaya	24.1 km
	Section eight	Yar Gaya to Gaya	44.7 km
	Section nine	Gaya to Dutse	39.2 km
Program Title	Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project		
Total budget	₦7,061,261,482 (\$4,314,476.6)*		
Total participating PAPs (Nigeria)	16,940		
LRP Duration	24 months		
Target Commencement date	January 2025		
Lead Institution	Federal Ministry of Transportation (FMoT)		
Implementing Partner Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Ministry of Transportation (FMoT) LRP Implementation Committees National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria) Centre for Fiscal Transparency & Public Integrity (NGO) 		

*1

USD = 1,636.7 NGN Sep 21, 2024

*Section 6 and 7 to be not included in the presented budget.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Federal Ministry of Transportation of Nigeria (FMoT) has appointed Mota-Engil Engenharia e Construcao Nigeria, also known as Mota-Engil Nigeria (MENG), to design and construct a 285-km single-track, standard-gauge railway line with ten (10) stations connecting Kano in Northern Nigeria to Maradi in the southern part of the Niger Republic (Niger). The Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project will also involve the construction of a 108-km branch line with three (3) stations connecting the railway line to the capital city of Jigawa State, Dutse. Together, the Kano-Maradi railway line and the branch line to Dutse (393-km and 13 stations in total) are referred to as "the Project" or "the Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project."

The 285 km long railway line will connect three states in Nigeria, namely Kano, Jigawa, Katsina States, and Niger, through Maradi, while the 108 km branch line will connect Dutse to Kano (Figure 1.1). The Project will start in Nigeria from Kano, crossing the country's states and LGAs of Jigawa (Dutse, Gwiwa, Kazaure, Roni, Yankwashi), Katsina (Batagarawa, Daura, Dutsi, Jibiya, Mani, Mashi, Rimi, Kaita, Katsina, Sandamu), Kano (Ajingi, Dala, Dambatta, Dawakin Kudu, Dawakin Tofa, Gaya, Gwale, Kano Municipal, Kumbotso, Makooda, Minjibir, Ungogo, Warawa, Wudil) and Maradi, Niger Republic (Djirataoua, Dan-Issa, Madarounfa).

The Project will link the Kano-Katsina-Jibiya–Maradi line to the Lagos-Kano-Jibiya (LAKAJI) line to create revenue and provide affordable rail transportation to the people of Nigeria and the population of Niger. The Project would contribute to Nigeria's economic growth and transformation by expanding the country's rail network and access to neighbouring countries, in this case, Niger. Specifically, the Project will contribute to economic growth and sustainable development in the northern region of Nigeria.

The Federal Ministry of Transportation, Nigeria, will be responsible for the construction of the entire Right of Way (RoW), including the outstretch into Maradi, Niger. The land take for the Project will lead to involuntary resettlement in the form of both physical and economic displacements, which have necessitated the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to manage the anticipated displacement. Accordingly, this Livelihood Restoration Plan has been prepared to bridge the gap created by the 2022 RAP implementation which did not comply with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards system (ISS). Audit exercise for the RAP identified some omitted PAPs while those paid were dissatisfied with the amounts received basically because the process did not consider replacement cost of their assets, hence the need for a livelihood restoration plan that will boost the confidence of the PAPs in the project and improve their livelihood. Implementing this LRP will also enable the Kano-Maradi Railway project to achieve compliance with the AfDB's operational safeguards requirements on involuntary resettlement.

1.2 Project Location

The Project site traverses three States in the northern part of Nigeria (Kano, Jigawa and Katsina States) and runs through the Maradi Region in the southern part of Niger. The total length of the Project's RoW is 393km. The entire Project route comprises the Main Line that

runs from Kano, the capital city of Kano State, through Katsina State to Maradi, the administrative centre of Maradi Region in Niger and a Branch line from Kano to Dutse, the capital of Jigawa State. The Kano-Maradi Rail Line project is expected to cover an estimated 29.36 Km² expropriated area of land (which includes 24.37 Km² for the rail line alignment and 4.99 Km² for the stations).

1.2.1 The Main Line

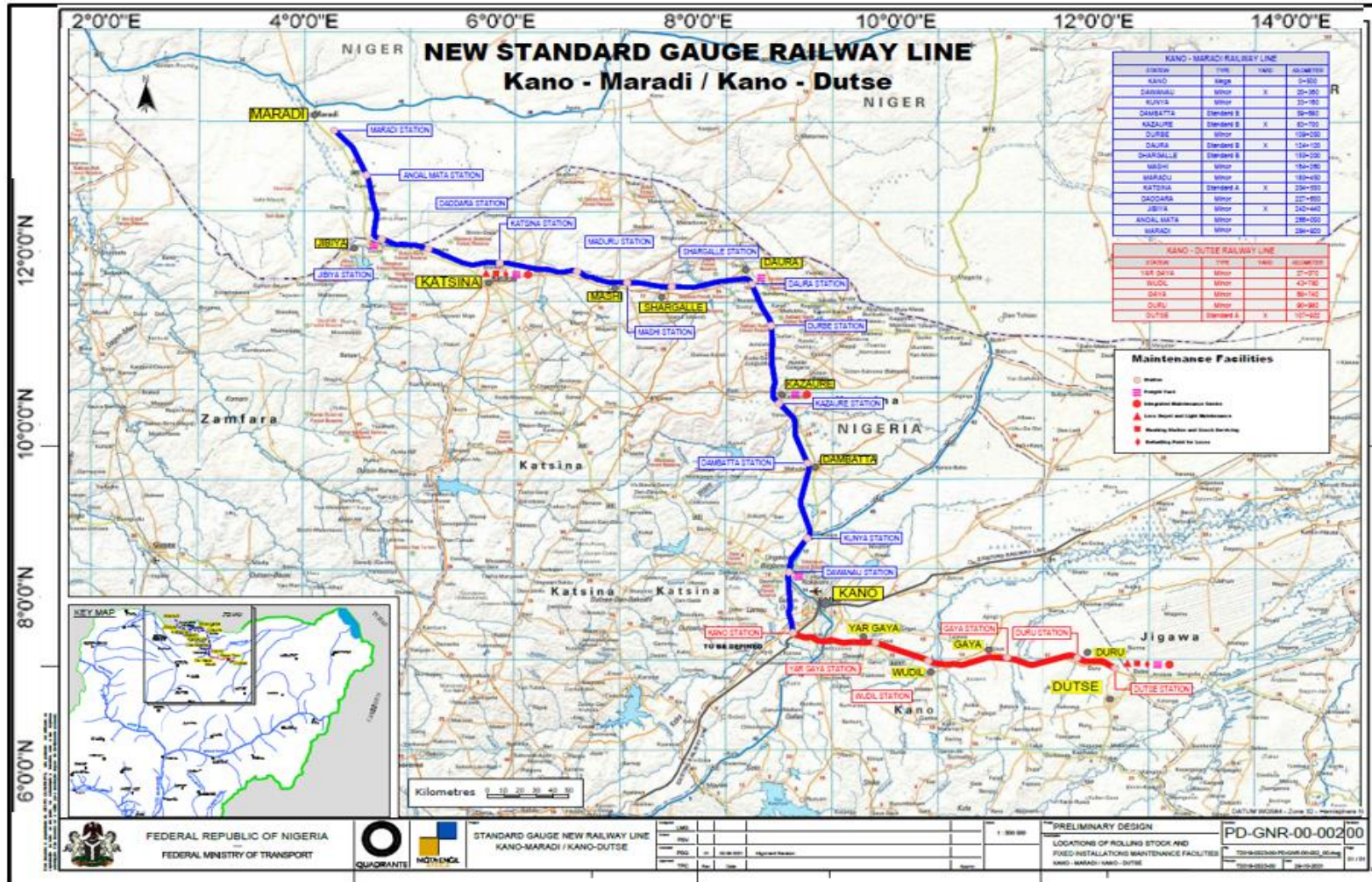
The Project Main Line covers a distance of 285 km from Kano, the capital city of Kano State, through Katsina State in the northern region of Nigeria, to Maradi, the administrative centre of Maradi region in Niger. The Main Line route begins on the western side of the city of Kano, connecting with the existing Lagos-Kaduna railway line and runs northward. It then turns eastward and terminates at the Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport. The rail line further commences at the airport and turns northwards until it reaches Dambatta in Kano State. Near the city of Dambatta, the route first crosses the A2 road and then continues northwards until it reaches the town of Daura, crossing the town of Kazaure in Jigawa State. The line then turns westwards and, after crossing the Katsina-Daura Road, it runs parallel to the road until it reaches Jibiya crossing the cities of Mashi and Katsina. The route then curves northwards from the town of Jibiya, running parallel to the existing road (Jibiya-Maradi road), to reach Maradi, where it finally terminates. The major cities/towns to be served by the Main Line include Kano, Dambatta, Kazaure, Daura, Mashi, Shargalle, Katsina, and Jibiya in Nigeria and Maradi in Niger.

1.2.2 The Branch Line

A 108km Branch Line from Kano State to Jigawa State has been designed to connect Dutse in Jigawa State with the Main Line (i.e., Kano - Maradi) and connect the railway line route to Lekki Port, Lagos in Nigeria. The Branch Line runs from south-east Kano to the town of Wudil, then Gaya and finally to Dutse.

Figure 1.1 shows the map of the Project's Main and Branch Lines based on project design information available at the time of preparing this LRP.

Figure 1.1 Map of the proposed Kano-Maradi Rail Line Route



Source: MENG, 2021

1.3 The Resettlement Action Plan

A Resettlement Action Plan was developed for this Project in 2022 and is currently been implemented. The associated land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for this Project have been managed by the Federal Ministry of Transportation, Nigeria (FMoT). The RAP covers the entire 393 km including the 285-km main line with 10 stations and the 108-km branch line with 3 stations to Dutse. The entire RoW has been sectioned into nine (9) based on the engineering design (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project Sections

Project Engineering Design	Project boundaries	Distance of RoW
Section one	Kano to Dawanau	19.9
Section two	Dawanau to Kazuare	63.3
Section three	Kazaure to Daura	40.4
Section four	Daura to Maduru	56.3
Section five	Maduru to Jibiya	62.0
Section six	Jibiya to Maradi	42.5
Section seven	Kano to Yar Gaya	24.1
Section eight	Yar Gaya to Gaya	44.7
Section nine	Gaya to Dutse	39.2

The RAP was developed to ensure that any economic or physical displacement resulting from the Project, whether permanent or temporary, is undertaken in a socially responsible manner and in line with applicable national and lender’s standards.

1.4 Displacement impacts to be mitigated by the LRP

The rationale for preparing this LRP includes the AfDB’s involvement and the discovery that the initially implemented RAP did not comply with AfDB’s standard. The asset inventory and valuation exercise³ carried out for the nine (9) sections of the Project, covering 393 km, revealed that the Project traverses 27 LGAs in 3 states of Nigeria (Jigawa State, 4 LGAs; Kano State, 13 LGAs; Katsina state, 10 LGAs) and 3 communes in Maradi region, of Niger republic impacting 94 communities with a total of 16,940 PAPs (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2 Breakdown of Project Affected Entities

Sections	PAPs/Claimants	PACs	Section boundaries
1	2,368	28	Kano to Dawanau
2	3,410	14	Dawanau to Kazuare
3	2,096	9	Kazaure to Daura
4	2,867	12	Daura to Maduru
5	3,040	11	Maduru to Jibiya
6	N/A	N/A	Jibiya to Maradi
7	N/A	N/A	Kano to Yar Gaya

³ The asset inventory exercise for sections 6 & 7 is still ongoing, so the number of PAPs will increase with the completion of the exercise

8	1,931	13	Yar Gaya to Gaya
9	1,946	7	Gaya to Dutse
	16,940	94 ⁴	

Source: TDL field study for Kano-Maradi Resettlement Action Plan, 2022

The permanent acquisition of land within the 393 km RoW has led to involuntary resettlement: physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that lead to loss of income sources or means of livelihood). The RAP has led to the loss of residential housing of 2,020 PAPs (Table 1.3). The affected houses include huts and varying bungalow sizes. These houses are the primary dwellings of the affected people or households; the loss of these houses would require moving to a new location, meaning a significant change to their daily routine, lifestyle, social network, friends, family, and neighbours. In addition to the loss of residential housing, the Project would also lead to the loss of complementary assets such as ancillary buildings e.g., toilet and kitchen facilities (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 Loss of Properties

Property Types	PAP
Farm (Crop & Economic Trees)	14,870
Structure (Residential housing)	2,020
Complementary assets	50
	16,940

Source: TDL field study for Kano-Maradi Resettlement Action Plan, 2022

The Socio-economic survey revealed that 97% of the project-affected households practice farming, and they cultivate crops such as maize, millet, groundnut, guinea corn, and rice, amongst others. The Project affected households also harvest economic trees to sell to supplement household income. In this context, economic trees and crops refer to trees and crops cultivated for their food and cultural and economic value.

The economic trees and crops captured during the asset inventory of the RAP include Softwood, Hardwood, Neem, Locust Beans, Baobab, Cassava, Acacia, Moringa, Tsamiyya, Boubba, Shea Butter, Dinya, Tumfafia, Tamarind, Mango, Tomatoes, Doum Palm, Henna tree, Kargo tree, Pepper, Marke, Medicinal tree, Black Plum tree, Jujube Fruit, Onions, Adua, Dashi, Daurawa, Kadanya, Tawatsa, Goriba, Kanya, Gum Arabic, Teak tree, Sweet potatoes, Maize, Date palm, Sugar cane, Chediya, Sabara and Jackal Berry. The displacement would lead to the loss of crops and economic trees of 14,870 PAPs (Table 1.3).

Although agriculture is the primary source of livelihood in the project area (around 70% of the populace is involved in agriculture), economic displacement resulting from the Project may

⁴ The asset inventory exercise for sections 6 & 7 is still ongoing, so the number of PAPs will increase with the completion of the exercise. Specifically while section 6 is in Niger and will be covered under Niger RAP, section 7 which is Kano-Yar-Gaya is ongoing.

affect other sources of livelihood, especially for artisans and others whose livelihoods depend on agricultural produce, e.g., food processing. If not effectively managed, the loss of produce due to the Project may result in the loss of jobs and thus income to these individuals.

The Project will also impact commercial enterprises, particularly owners of temporary and moveable assets and warehouses among others. Currently, these warehouses serve as large storage for grains and cereals in the locality, and the displacement of these businesses/warehouses would affect businesses, trucking companies, and others along the value chain that rely on these warehouses.

The Project's land acquisition has led to the loss of grazing/stock routes in the project area. The stock routes were identified across the three states (Appendix VII) in the following local government areas: Jigawa State (Dutse, Kiyawa, Roni, Gwiwa, and Kazaure LGAs), Kano State (Dawakin Tofa, Dawakin Kudu, Warawa, Gaya, Kumbotso, Ungongo, Wudil, Dambatta and Makoda LGAs) and Katsina State (Sandamu, Rimi, Batagarawa, Kaita, Mashi, Mani, Daura, Katsina and Jibiya LGAs).

The LRP targets vulnerable affected households irrespective of whether they have suffered economic or physical displacement. Vulnerable households are considered to be already disadvantaged on account of pre-existing physical or socio-economic conditions and are, therefore, expected to be disproportionately affected by displacement compared to the rest of the population.

The RAP identified households headed by the elderly, Children heads of households, widows, and divorced as vulnerable. During the field studies, the teams were asked to crosscheck if the types of vulnerability identified in the RAP are inclusive. The findings showed that the affected households have these characteristics: impoverished households, households dependent on external support, women-headed households, child-headed households, and households with disabled members. The LRP thus considers vulnerable households as female-headed, child-headed (orphans), elderly-headed, poor, or with persons living with a disability. Further, the vulnerable households have been categorized as:

- a. households with pre-existing vulnerabilities,
- b. households with project-induced vulnerabilities, and
- c. households at risk of project-induced vulnerabilities. These categories are further discussed in Chapter 3.

1.5 RAP Specifications on Livelihood Restoration

The Resettlement Action Plan for the KaMa project provides the basis for preparing the Livelihood Restoration Plan. The entitlement matrix identifies the category of PAPs eligible for livelihood restoration assistance as the severely affected PAPs including vulnerable (poor) households who will be supported through the provision of crop/tree seedlings, job opportunities and facilitation to obtain health insurance and other government support such as building-capacity to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The affected PAPs considered include the 16,940 PAPs; house-owners who will have been fully displaced from the structures they resided in; structure owners who will have lost rental income due to expropriation of the structures; households that will have lost more than 20% of productive land; small households that have suffered loss of business income.

The RAP recommends that the LRP leverage the vulnerable support programs in the respective states to benefit the vulnerable households by working together with the respective agencies. Furthermore, the project is required to facilitate the full relocation of PAHs who will have lost both land and houses or whose remaining land has become economically unviable to other areas or find alternative land in the same community, facilitate house construction, and also provide livelihood restoration measures for the vulnerable households.

Besides the cash compensation paid for land acquisition and other affected assets at full replacement cost, vulnerable households and PAPs who have lost business income are entitled to targeted assistance to recover from the adverse effects of displacement by the project. The entitlement matrices indicate that vulnerable households are eligible for additional assistance from the project through a livelihood restoration plan, which will cover:

1. Participation in livelihood restoration programs;
2. Priority in getting employment in project-related opportunities;
3. Sensitization of the household members so that they can understand the short-term support from the project and longer-term options available;
4. Providing support to ensure affected households maintain social networks with family and friends and access social services;
5. Where illness is ascertained, medical subsidies, food, temporary accommodation, and employment referrals for family members should be considered.

The targeted assistance mentioned in the RAPs for loss of business income includes job opportunities and opportunities to restore or improve income-earning capacity and production levels through capacity-building. Consistent with the specifications of the RAP for the different

sections, this LRP primarily targets economically displaced PAPs and PAPs with different types of vulnerabilities.

1.6 Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The overall objective of the LRP is to prevent impoverishment of affected persons through mitigation of short-term loss of income, and restoration of long-term income generation capacity through livelihood support measures. The LRP has been developed to respond to the following specific objectives:

1. To mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts on livelihoods as a result of the project resettlement process;
2. To offer transitional support to vulnerable and economically displaced households to recover from their losses and restore or improve their livelihoods before the project.;
3. To ensure that livelihood restoration activities are implemented in a manner that upholds appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of the affected.
4. To enhance affected persons' capacity to generate income and become self-reliance to create long-term benefits that can outlast project compensation for resettlement;
5. To ensure that particular attention is paid to the requirements of vulnerable households as they benefit from targeted livelihood assistance as the scope of the LRP may warrant.

1.7 Key Principles of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

This livelihood restoration plan is based on the following principles:

1. Livelihoods are multi-faceted, and a combination of approaches is required to restore livelihoods sustainably.
2. Prior information dissemination and consent for active participation of targeted beneficiaries to be factored in planning and decision-making to reflect local needs and priorities
3. PAHs can decide how their household will benefit from the livelihood restoration assistance programs.
4. Extension of adequate and targeted support to prepare vulnerable PAHs to participate in the livelihood restoration programs.
5. Incorporation of training and capacity building to develop skills among affected persons to enable sustainable income generation over the long term.

1.8 Scope and Organization of the LRP

The LRP is designed to assist all individuals whose livelihoods have been negatively affected by land acquisition for the project. It is inclusive and considers all necessary aspects for successfully restoring the livelihoods of the PAPs.

Chapter 1 provides an overall introduction to the LRP by describing the project location, LRP objectives, livelihood impacts to be mitigated, specifications of the RAP on livelihood restoration, and the key principles of the LRP.

Chapter 2 discusses the legislative and policy framework relating to resettlement and livelihoods. It also presents a comparative analysis of the African Development Bank OS 5 requirements on livelihood restoration vis-a-vis the Nigerian stipulations and indicates how any identified gaps can be closed.

Chapter 3 illustrates the types of vulnerability identified among the project-affected households and the eligibility criteria for the livelihood restoration programs.

Chapter 4 details the approach taken to designing the livelihood restoration assistance packages. It further describes each package and the entitlements for the different types of beneficiaries.

Chapter 5 summarizes the outcomes of the stakeholder consultations and community participation during the LRP preparation and how they informed the livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) design.

Chapter 6 discusses the roles and responsibilities of the different parties involved in implementing the LRP. This includes [specific roles and responsibilities of each party], the anticipated implementation schedule, and budget estimates. It also presents the grievance redress mechanisms available to PAPs for processing and resolving grievances or claims related to resettlement.

Chapter 7 presents the monitoring and evaluation framework, which includes the objectives of monitoring and evaluation, the internal and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and the monitoring indicators to be used to assess whether LRP objectives are being met.

2. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the national legislative and policy framework relating to resettlement and livelihoods restoration for displaced PAPs. It also discusses the African Development Bank (AfDB)'s Operational Safeguard (OS 5) related to Involuntary Resettlement. Moreover, it provides a comparative analysis and shows how gaps between national requirements and African Development Bank Operational Safeguard (OS) 5 requirements can be closed.

2.1 National legislative and policy framework

2.1.1 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999)

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is designed to promote good governance, freedom, justice, equality and unity among the people in the country. The law vests the legislative powers of the country in the National Assembly and the legislative powers of a state of the Federation in the House of Assembly of the state. The constitution also recognises some ratified international treaties which have formed the fabric of the country's foreign policy and drive its respect for international laws and obligations. The following are relevant provisions in the Constitution.

- Section 17, sub-section 3 of the constitution mentions that the States of the Federation shall develop policies on the right of citizens on health, access to adequate medical facilities, equal pay for work without discrimination on gender, protection of the young and old from exploitation and the health, safety and welfare of all persons are safeguarded and not abused.
- Section 43 of the constitution addresses the fundamental rights of citizens in the country to acquire and own immovable property anywhere in the country.
- Section 44 of the constitution states that compulsory expropriation of immovable property which is not as a result of administrative and legal orders according to subsection (2) of this section is prohibited, except it is done in accordance with the law whereby there is:
 1. Prompt payment of compensation
 2. The affected person has the right to show interest in the property and the amount of compensation desired in a court of law, tribunal, or any judicial body in the country.
- Section 315 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as amended in 2004, reiterates that the constitution does not invalidate the provisions in the Land Use Act, CAP 202, LFN 2004 and its effectiveness in addressing land-related issues in the country.

2.1.2 Land Use Act, CAP 202, LFN 2004

The Land Use Act was passed on 29 March 1978 to enhance economic development by ensuring effective and equitable utilisation of land and land resources in the country. Before the Land Use Act was passed, there existed two main tenure systems in Nigeria:

- Land tenure in the northern part of Nigeria which was regulated by the Land Tenure Law, 1962; and
- Land tenure in the southern part of Nigeria regulated mainly by the Customary Law.

The Land Tenure Law of 1962 stated that all lands in northern Nigeria, with few exceptions, were considered "native lands". A section of the law also stated that all native lands and all rights over the native lands are under the control of the minister responsible for land matters, and the lands will be used for the benefit of the natives. It further reiterated that a non-native has no right to the use of land without the consent of the minister.

Under Customary Law, a community, village, family, or individual has the right to land ownership. In every community, the village head or head of the family has authority over the land and can make decisions regarding land transactions and land use. The customary law permits the alienation of land by an individual once the consent of the family is obtained.

These systems made it difficult for the government and individuals to obtain land for development purposes and brought about the development of the Land Use Act, CAP 202, LFN 2004, which is the law that unifies and regulates land use, acquisition, and expropriation nationwide.

The Land Use Act categorises land in the country as rural and urban land. It vests all land (except the land vested under the Federal Government or its agencies) in each state in Nigeria solely in the governor of the state. According to the Act, the governor is responsible for land allocation in urban areas to individuals and organisations for agricultural, residential or commercial purposes, while the local government has the power to allocate land in the rural areas.

Section 2(2) of the Land Use Act makes provision for the establishment of a "Land Use and Allocation Committee" in each State of the Federation. This Committee is responsible for advising the governor on land matters, resettlement and compensation of affected persons. The law requires the Committee to co-opt estate surveyors, land officers and a legal practitioner for special purposes. At the local government level, the "Land Allocation Advisory Committee" is selected by the governor to provide advisory services on land matters.

The Land Use Act makes it lawful for the governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy to any

person for all purposes, and the local government is permitted to grant customary rights of occupancy for land in the rural area for agricultural, residential and other purposes. The Land Use Act addresses expectations regarding resettlement and compensation. Some sections of the Act that critically address issues related to resettlement and compensation as a result of land acquisition are highlighted below:

- Section 29 states that the holder and occupier of a revoked right of occupancy are entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their building, installation, crops or unexhausted improvements.
- Section 30 states that disputes resulting from the amount of compensation should be referred to the Land Use and Allocation Committee.
- Section 33 states that resettlement in any other place or area, such as a reasonable alternative accommodation, should be provided when the right of occupancy of any developed land on which a residential building is erected is revoked.

2.1.3 Nigerian Railway Corporation Act of 1955

The incorporation of the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) Act of 1955 brought about the establishment of the NRC. The Act, which was ultimately amended in 2016, makes provision for the operation of the railway corporation. Section 24 of the NRC Act makes provision for a notice of intention to enter the affected property shall be served to the affected entity in the case of expropriation of land for railway projects. Section 25 of the NRC Act correspondingly permits people who consider themselves entitled to compensation as a result of damage from the rail project to get arbitrators within 12 months after the damage was caused. Section 26 further makes provision for the category of assets to be compensated for. Specifically, section 32 of the Act states that the Land Use Act may determine the payment of compensation for land acquired for railway projects, and section 33 states that compensation for acquired land will be paid by the Government of the Federation.

2.1.4 Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act 1992, Cap N138, LFN 2004

The Nigerian Urban and regional planning act establishes the Nigerian urban and regional planning commission as the body responsible for planning responsibilities and development plans for the federal, state and local government respectively. They are also responsible for giving developers permits before they can go on with land development. For a developer to get a developer permit from the Urban and regional planning commission, he or she has to go through the application process and get a permit.

2.2. State Land Laws and Regulations

2.2.1 Jigawa State Land Law

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework for Large-Scale Agribusiness Investments in Jigawa State

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) is the major policy that determines the handling of land acquisition in Jigawa State. It sets out principles, procedures, entitlements and organisational arrangements that govern the land acquisition process for large scale agribusiness investments in Jigawa State. It applies to all acquisition that involves 100 hectares of land or more. It combines the provisions of the Land Use Act, CAP 202, LFN 2004, the Jigawa State Fast Track Procedure for Allocation of Land to Investors (SSG/AF/S/A/79/VII/256) and the Committee on World Food Security Principles for Responsible Investments Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS RAI). The requirements of the LARF can be summarised as follows:

- **Land identification and acquisition process:** The LARF enumerates the land identification and acquisition steps as screening, preparation, planning, land acquisition and RAP implementation, payment of compensation and follow up.
- **Consultation and disclosure:** The LARF require adequate consultations free of intimidation and coercion before, during and after the implementation of the project in order to take give the affected communities, households and individuals the opportunity to express their views or concerns.
- **Eligibility and entitlement:** The LARF provide that all land users are eligible for compensation, whether with or without legal rights. Those with formal legal rights to land, or those who do not have legal rights but have recognisable rights or claim to land, are entitled to compensation for land and improvements they lose, allowances for associated costs and livelihood restoration assistance if applicable.
- **Cut-off date:** The LARF specifies that the cut-off date should be announced to the community at the end of the census exercise to avoid opportunistic entrants into the land.
- **Compensation:** The framework requires that compensation be provided either in cash or in-kind at full replacement cost, including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement. The law also specifies that allowances be provided to PAEs in cash to offset disturbances, inconveniences and costs associated with the displacement and resettlement. It also specifies that livelihood restoration activities be developed to support agricultural landowners and pastoralists in the restoration of their livelihoods.

The LARF also highlights the importance of livelihood restoration, a grievance redress mechanism, the identification of vulnerable groups and gender equity in land acquisitions.

2.2.2 Kano State Land Law

Handbook on Procedures and Guidelines on Land Related Matters (2009)

The Handbook on Procedures and Guidelines on Land Related Matters was designed in accordance with the laws of the National Land Use Act, CAP 202, LFN 2004. The handbook summarises the procedures and guidelines of land management and administration in Kano State. It explains the role of the departments in the Ministry of Land and Physical Planning and a workable process for land acquisition for projects in Kano State. The handbook explains two important processes of land acquisition for public projects in Kano State:

1. Where the land is needed for public purpose, instead of serving affixing notice on the land as prescribed by the Decree in section 44(c), the notice is transmitted to landowners through the local governments, District head or ward head (Mai Angwa) and public media on the instructions of the governor or any authorised officer. On hearing this notice, the landowners will allow the staff of this Ministry to Undertake necessary assessment for compensation.
2. Based on humanitarian gesture, the Ministry adopted a system of 50:50 ration form of compensation. That is, if 100 plots are demarcated in a farmer's land, 50 goes to the farmer while the government takes 50."

The handbook lists the responsible department for land valuation and acquisition process in the ministry as the survey department. The survey department is responsible for land verification and compensation, and the land department is responsible for allocation, resettlement, and recertification. According to the handbook, a notice of compensation survey, which is done for land, trees, and crops, is given to the concerned local authorities and affected entities for the purpose of land acquisition.

2.2.3 Katsina State Land Law

Katsina State Urban and Regional Planning Board (KSURPB) Law, 2012

According to the KSURPB law, a licensed surveyor of the State is authorised to enter any land to affix stations, survey beacons, mark or poles for survey. The surveyor is required to give a notice to the owner or occupier of land his intention to enter the land. The law states that compensation is payable out of the public revenues to the owner of any crops or trees cut or damaged during the exercise of a surveyor on the occupiers' property or when the Certificate of Occupancy of the owner will be revoked. The law requires compensation to be paid within 90 days after claims has been made. It states disputes as a result of disagreement on compensation fee can be referred to the tribunal.

The law outlines the requirement for the establishment of the Urban and Regional Planning Tribunal which will consist of; the chairman, an architect, a legal practitioner, an engineer, a land surveyor, a representative of the traditional institution which shall be appointed by the governor.

Building Regulation (2012)

The Building Regulation states that any person who requires to embark on any development or improvement within Katsina State shall apply through the relevant development control office after payment of the prescribed fees. The law requires an Environmental Impact Assessment carried out for certain development projects such as: large commercial developments, industrial developments, large scale residential developments etc. The Regulation explains land can be purchased by government or corporate organisations, individuals or groups and financial institutions. The project design layout should be prepared and certified by the State Urban and Regional Planning Board (UPRB). A Certificate of Occupancy should be issued to the applicants on individual plots on approval of the land purchase.

Guideline for Investors in the Mineral Sector of Katsina State

The guideline is designed to regulate mining and quarry activities in Katsina State. The guideline requires any person /persons willing to engage in mining activities to get a deed or a license, including an appropriate consent letter to avoid prosecution by the court of law and closure of the site by the ministry. Between 10-20 km perimeter radius is designated as mining and quarry land areas in the LGAs of the state. The Ministry of Resource and Development is responsible for monitoring the activities of miners, ensuring the orderly and sustainable development of the State mineral and quarry resources, among other responsibilities.

2.2.4 Katsina State Land Use Gazette KT. S.L.N. NO.1, 2015

The gazette discusses revised statutory land compensation rates payable for farmlands and economic trees as it relates to Katsina State. It stipulates the compensation rates for:

- Farmland per hectare in:
 - Katsina State Capital city (Katsina).
 - Local Government Headquarters of the state.
 - All rural areas (villages); and
 - Fadama Areas.

- Economic trees per piece.

2.3 Applicable International Treaties and Conventions of Nigeria

International treaties and conventions address issues relating to labour, environmental management, human rights, sustainable development, conservation, and cultural rights. Treaties and conventions have contributed to the development prospects of signatory countries and have influenced legislation, policies, and regulations in Nigeria. It is, therefore, necessary to consider these treaties and conventions in planning resettlement for such a large-scale project as the Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project. The Table 2.1 below lists the relevant treaties and conventions Nigeria is a signatory to.

Table 2.1 *International Treaties and Conventions of Nigeria Applicable to the Project*

Name of Treaty or Convention	Date of Ratification by Nigeria	Objective of the Convention
Convention concerning the abolition of forced labour	17 October 1960	Cancels forms of forced labour allowed under the forced labour convention of 1930, such as punishment for holding certain political views.
African Convention on the conservation of nature and natural resources	02 April 1974	Preservation of natural resources, which includes flora and fauna.
ILO Equal Remuneration Convention	08 May 1974	It drives the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for the work of equal value.
UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	29 July 1993	Recognises that the fundamental rights of a human include the freedom to enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights.
ILO Convention concerning minimum age for admission to employment	02 October 2002	It requires ratifying states to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise the minimum age for admission to employment or work progressively.
ILO Convention concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	02 October 2002	It is committed to the immediate elimination of extreme forms of child labour.
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and people's rights on the establishment of an African court on human and people's rights (African Union)	20 may 2004	Drive the promotion and protection of human and people's rights, freedoms and duties.
Protocol to the African Charter on human and people's rights on the rights of women in Africa (African Union)	16 December 2004	To combat all forms of discrimination and harmful practices against women through appropriate legislative and institutional measures.
Sustainable Development Goals 2015	25 September 2015	The United Nations adopted the 17 SDGs in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

2.4 International Policies and Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement

2.4.1 IFC Performance Standards

The IFC Performance Standards (2012) are an international safeguard system that guides projects in identifying, managing, and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts that could arise in developing the projects. Specifically, they seek to avoid, reduce, mitigate and manage possible risks and impacts towards ensuring that projects do not cause more harm than good to the people and environment. There are eight (8) IFC Performance Standards, with each standard focusing on specific environmental and/or social issues that must be considered throughout a project lifecycle to ensure project sustainability. Table 2.2 outlines the eight (8) Performance Standards and those applicable to the RAP.

Table 2.2 The Project’s IFC Performance Standards Triggers

IFC Triggers	Description	Status
PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	PS 1 emphasises the importance of managing environmental and social performance throughout the project life cycle. It requires that affected communities be adequately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them.	Triggered
PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions	PS 2 establishes that the workforce is a valuable asset in any project and a sound worker-management relationship is key to the sustainability of a company. Hence the provision of a suitable work environment and protection of the fundamental rights of workers must not be overlooked.	Triggered
PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	PS 3 recognises that threat to people, society, and the environment is often a result of pollution of air, water, and land, which is directly linked to urbanisation and increased economic activities, and therefore advises that resource efficiency and pollution prevention and control measures and technologies should be considered and adopted in development projects.	Triggered
PS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	PS 4 states the importance of safeguarding the health and safety of project affected communities and their assets as project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts.	Triggered
PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	PS5 recognises that land acquisition for development projects can lead to impacts (economic or physical displacement) on the people who use the land, hence the need to avoid involuntary resettlement and minimise impacts through mitigation measures.	Triggered
PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	PS 6 highlights the importance of maintaining the ecosystem services and protecting and conserving biodiversity.	Not Triggered
PS 7: Indigenous Peoples	PS 7 recognises that the rights and benefits of indigenous peoples must be considered. Hence project risks and impacts should be well managed to cater for these groups.	Not Triggered
PS 8: Cultural Heritage	PS 8 emphasises the need to protect and preserve cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and for current and future generations.	Triggered

The RAP study for each section of the project is guided by the IFC PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The PS5 is triggered as a result of the land acquisition for the railway

line. According to IFC PS5, land acquisition related to development projects can adversely impact communities and persons who use the land through physical and/or economic displacement. If this is not properly managed, it can result in long-term hardship and impoverishment of the affected persons and communities. Therefore, measures are put in place to effectively mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons where resettlement is unavoidable, e.g., compensation.

The itemised points in Table 2.3 trigger the application of IFC PS5.

Table 2.3 Triggers of IFC PS5

IFC PS5 Triggers	Description
Land or land use rights acquired through expropriation	The IFC PS5 is triggered when land is acquired by the authority for public use or benefit using the legal system, laws or policy of the project country.
Land or land use rights acquired through a negotiated settlement with landowners	IFC PS5 is applicable when negotiations with landowners do not result in an agreement between the two parties and lead to expropriation or other compulsory acquisition.
Project situations restricting access of people with land rights to land.	Acquisition for projects leading to Involuntary restrictions on land use and access to natural resources where they have traditional or recognisable use rights will trigger the IFC PS5.
Project situations restricting access of people without land rights to land.	IFC PS5 will be triggered on projects requiring evictions of people occupying land without formal, traditional, or recognisable usage rights.
Land acquisition leading to restrictions to land and natural resources	Restriction on access to land or use of other resources, including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non- timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, grazing routes, grazing areas and cropping areas.

The objectives of Performance Standard 5 are to:

- Avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- Avoid forced eviction.
- Anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- Improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standard of living of displaced persons to pre-project standard.
- Improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

The project has been designed to minimise displacement wherever possible through a thorough

projects alternatives assessment. Nonetheless, the project will inevitably result in physical and economic displacement, as identified during the RAP study. This document is designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement, identify development opportunities, establish the entitlements of all categories of affected entities and develop a resettlement budget for the implementation of resettlement measures.

2.4.2 Equator Principles 4 (July 2020)

The Equator Principles 4 serve as the financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing and managing projects' environmental and social risks. Financial institutions adopt the Equator Principles in order to ensure that projects they consider financing are developed in a sustainable and responsible way and follow sound environmental and social management practices. The financial institutions adhering to the Equator Principles classify projects in three categories based on the IFC environmental and social categorisation process as follows:

Category A – Projects with potentially significant adverse environmental and social risks and/or diverse, irreversible or unprecedented impacts. The railway line is classified as a category A project.

Category B – Projects with potentially limited adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures.

Category C – Projects with minimal or no adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts.

The Equator Principles are reviewed on a periodic basis to reflect continuous learning and current good practice. The principles cover the following.

- Principle 1: Review and Categorisation
- Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment
- Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards
- Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan
- Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement
- Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism
- Principle 7: Independent Review
- Principle 8: Covenants
- Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting
- Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency

Principles 2, 5, 6 and 9 are the applicable principles to the Project's RAP.

Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment

Principle 2 identifies the need for the project proponent to conduct an appropriate assessment process to address the relevant environmental and social risks, such as human rights and the scale of impacts of the proposed project. The assessment documentation should propose measures to minimise, mitigate, and where residual impacts remain, to compensate/offset/remedy for risks and impacts to workers, affected communities, and the environment in a manner relevant and appropriate to the nature and scale of the proposed project.

Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement

Principle 5 states that all Category A and Category B Projects will require the project proponent to demonstrate effective stakeholder engagement, as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner, with affected communities, workers and, where relevant, other stakeholders. Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on affected communities require the project proponent to conduct an informed stakeholder consultation and participation process promptly. The project proponent is required to design the consultation process to identify the risks and impacts of the project, the project's phase of development, the language preferences of the affected communities, their decision-making processes, their grievance resolution process, and the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. The stakeholder engagement process should be free from external manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation.

Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism

Principle 6 states the need for all Category A and Category B Projects as part of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to establish effective grievance mechanisms which are designed for use by affected communities and workers, as appropriate, to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance. The project proponent is expected to inform affected communities about the grievance mechanisms during the stakeholder engagement process.

Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting

Principle 9 requires that independent monitoring and reporting should be carried out for all Category A and B projects to ensure that the project is in compliance with the requirements of the equator principle after financial close and over the life of the loan. This exercise may be carried out by independent environmental and social consultant or personnel provided by the

Equator Principle Financial Intermediary.

2.4.3 African Development Bank Safeguards Policy and Guidelines

2.4.3.1 *Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2013.*

The overall goal of the Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to ensure that when people must be displaced, they are treated equitably, and that they have share in the benefits of the project that involve their resettlement. The Policy has the following key objectives:

- i. To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where population displacement is unavoidable, exploring all viable project designs. Particular attention must be given to socio-culture consideration such as culture or religious significance of land, the vulnerability of affected population, or the availability of in-kind replacement for assets, especially when they have important intangible implication. When a large number of people or a significant portion of the affected population would be subject to relocate or would suffer from the impacts that are difficult to quantify and to compensate, the alternative of not going ahead with the project should be give serious consideration;
- ii. To ensure that the displaced people receive resettlement assistance, preferably under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity, and production levels are improved;
- iii. To provide explicit guidance to Bank staff and to the borrowers on the condition that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations in order to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement and establish sustainable economy and society; and
- iv. To set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programs in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise so as to safeguard against ill-prepared and poorly implemented resettlement plans.

In order to achieve the goals of this Policy, the Plan shall be prepared and evaluated according to the following guiding principles:

- i. The borrower should develop a resettlement plan for physical displacement, and loss of economic assets is unavoidable when avoidance is not possible. The plan should ensure that displacement is minimized and that displaced persons are provided with assistance before, during, and after physical relocation. The relocation and resettlement plan aims to improve displaced persons' living standards, income-earning capacity, and production levels. The resettlement plan should be conceived and executed as part of the development program, with displaced persons provided with sufficient resources and opportunities to share in the

project's benefits. Project planners should work to ensure that the affected communities give their demonstrable acceptance to the resettlement plan and the development program and that necessary displacement is done in the context of a negotiated settlement with the affected community.

- ii. Additionally, displaced persons and host communities should be meaningfully consulted early in the planning process and encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement program. The displaced persons should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement. They should be given genuine choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to the location and scheduling of activities. For consultations to be meaningful, information about the proposed project and the plans regarding resettlement and rehabilitation must be made available to local people and national civil society organizations promptly and in a form and manner that is appropriate and understandable to the local people. As well, careful attention should be given to the organization of meetings. The feasibility of holding separate women's meetings and fair representation of female heads of households, in addition to mixed meetings, should be explored. Also, how information is disseminated should be cautiously planned as levels of literacy and networking may differ along gender lines;
- iii. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of disadvantaged groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, including those without legal title to an asset, female heads of households. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help the disadvantaged groups cope with the dislocation and improve their status. Provision of health care services, particularly for pregnant women and infants, may be important during and after relocation to prevent increases in morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition, the psychological stress of being uprooted, and increased risk of diseases;
- iv. Re-settlers should be integrated socially and economically into host communities so that any adverse impact on host communities is minimized. Any payment due to the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettle should promptly be rendered. Conflicts between hosts and new arrivals may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, forests, services, etc., or if the new arrivals are provided services and housing superior to those of the host. These impacts must be carefully considered when assessing the feasibility and cost of any proposed project involving displacement, and adequate resources must be reflected in the budget to mitigate those additional environmental and social impacts.
- v. Displaced persons should be compensated for losses at "replacement cost" prior to their physical displacement or before taking of the land and related assets or commencement of project activities, whichever occurs first, and
- vi. As a result, the project's total cost should be included in the full cost of all resettlement activities, factoring in the loss of livelihood and earning potential among affected people.

This attempt to calculate the "total economic cost" should also factor in the project's social, health, environmental and psychological impacts and displacement, which may disrupt productivity and social integration. The resettlement cost should be treated against the project's economic benefits, and any other net benefits to new arrivals should be added to the benefit stream of the project.

The policy defines the affected population in a resettlement program, describes the modes of identifying their loss of assets/income resources or access to assets, eligibility and entitlements within the context of a resettlement plan.

2.4.3.2. *AfDB Gender Policy*

The policy is based on the premise that Africa has pronounced, region-specific gender characteristics directly relevant to its economic and social development. It considers the international agenda, which calls for transformation to achieve full and equal partnership between men and women. Gender has become an issue for development intervention. First, inequalities continue to exist between women and men despite significant improvements in the absolute status of women and gender equality in most African countries. The following guiding principles form the basis of the Bank's assistance in the area of gender/women empowerment:

Gender analysis will be integral to all Banks' policies, programs, and projects. Gender analysis will be conducted for all Bank interventions to design interventions that respond to the needs and priorities of both men and women. Experience has shown that women and men differ in the way they respond to and/or benefit from development, and in the absence of specific attention to differences between women and men, planning for "the people" can result in the exclusion of women or men as participants or beneficiaries of planned change.

Attention will be paid to the cooperative relationship between women and men. The concept of gender implicitly embodies a culture that entails cooperation and interdependence between men and women rather than separation. It is oriented toward equitable and sustainable development, with women and men as equal partners in decision-making. Focus on women without taking into account their relations with men can undermine the objective of reducing disparities. Women do not live in isolation, and by addressing them as such, development practitioners must strive to empower both men and women to transform relations between them by taking into account the needs and interests of both genders and ensuring that all benefit equally from development.

Women's economic empowerment will be considered as key to sustainable development. Women in Africa are active in a variety of economic areas. Moreover, they often shoulder the primary responsibility for the well-being of the family. However, due to legal and customary barriers, women lack access to credit, which impedes their effective economic participation.

Experience has shown that providing credit services to women enhances productivity and promotes efficient lab allocation. In addition, compared to men, women who possess economic means invest more in education and their children's health. Measures will, therefore, be taken to support Regional Member Country (RMC) initiatives that target women entrepreneurs and producers in both formal and informal sectors and which adopt innovative lending policies and practices;

Although women may face some common difficulties due to how a particular society defines gender, other important factors such as class, race, ethnicity, and religion also contribute to their position in society. Thus, activities targeting an undifferentiated category, "women," may provide opportunities to some women and, at the same time, leave other groups disadvantaged. The program and project will take account of the differences between women, and a strategic choice will be based on the use of the mainstreaming strategy/target input.

Targeted projects for women or men and gender mainstreaming are not incompatible responses. The question is one of strategic and operational choice depending on a particular situation. Targeted intervention may be required to address the disadvantages and limitations experienced by women as a consequence of the way the gender concept is conducted in a specific context. Thus, projects should be designed to address gender disparities or target issues affecting women, such as ownership of land, access to credit or legal literacy. Similarly, activities could target the special gender division of labour and male responsibility in reproductive health issues.

This policy codifies the Banks' formal commitment to the gender mainstreaming approach. It seeks to define a more systematic approach to planning development interventions so that they can address the priorities of women as well as men for greater efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability, unlike the former Women in Development (WID) policy. This policy focuses on gender relations, which shape outcomes for both men and women. With the introduction of the gender analytical framework, the fundamental social nature and gender differences that result in inequalities between women and men gain greater visibility. The policy adopts the concept of "gender mainstreaming" as a key strategy for overcoming women's exclusion from decision-making and access to any control over development resources and benefits.

2.4.3.3. *African Development Bank Policy on Poverty Reduction*

The goal of the Bank's poverty policy is to ensure that poverty in Africa is reduced. This involves the development of strategies that facilitate national ownership, participation, and an orientation towards improvements in the welfare of the poor, especially in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The objectives of the policy are to bring poverty reduction to the forefront of the Bank's lending and non-lending activities and to support its Regional Member countries' (RMCs) in their efforts towards poverty reduction. Support for country-owned Poverty Reduction Support Programs (PRSPs) plays an important role in this respect. The following are the policy Guiding principles:

- **Poverty Focus.** Poverty reduction has become the overarching goal of the Bank for the last four years. The realization of this goal requires a more focused analysis of the incidence, depth, and causes of poverty in Africa. With such a focus on poverty reduction instance, it is necessary to go beyond general support for agricultural, human resource, and private sector development by designing and implementing pro-poor policies within these broad areas.
- **National ownership, participation, and outcome orientation**
The principles of the new strategic framework form the basis for the policies discussed in this chapter. Several policy measures such as support for national capacity building, promotion of the participatory approach development of new forms of partnerships, and establishment of poverty monitoring systems relate directly to this principle.
- **Internal policy coherence**
The importance of the priority areas and the cross-cutting issues has been discussed in the Bank's sector-specified policies. The purpose of the poverty policy is to strengthen existing sector policy prescriptions and to fill gaps on specific areas from the standpoint of poverty reduction.
- **Country-led partnership**
The policy also underscores the importance of a coordinated donor response to the demand from RMCs for supporting their PRSPs. A strong partnership ensures the consistency between the Bank's poverty policy and the poverty reduction strategies of its RMCs as articulated in the PRSPs for African Development Fund (ADF) countries and similar planning documents for African Development Bank (AfDB) member countries.
- **Enriched conceptual framework**
The policy takes into account the new conceptual framework which expands the concept of poverty beyond income measures and its causes. It also addresses the economic and non-economic causes of poverty.

In many African countries, the problem of poverty is exacerbated by episodes of frequent drought, crop failure and natural disaster like floods, political conflict and epidemics. For instance, in many African countries, the number of internally and externally displaced people due to political conflict is quite high. The Bank recognizes that the success of safety-net programs depends on a number of factors including fiscal affordability, the availability of adequate information on the potential beneficiaries and the administrative capacity to reach

targeted groups. To this effect, the Bank will support provision of the following social protection related activities:

- i. Public program works that create employment for the able-bodied poor, particularly in rural areas;
- ii. Re-training of public employees that are retrenched as a result of adjustment programs;
- iii. Child feeding programs, especially for HIV/AIDs related orphans; and
- iv. Provide emergency relief including food aid in time of natural disasters.

2.4.3.4. *Disclosure and Access to Information*

This revised policy supersedes the AfDB Policy on disclosure of information dated October 2005. The Policy provides the Bank with an improved framework within which to disclose information on policies and strategies and key decision made during project development and implementation. Maximum disclose and access to information will increase public support for the Bank Mission and enhance the effectiveness of its operations. The policy contains the following new elements:

- i. A strengthened presumption of disclosure, eliminating the positive list and emphasizing a limited negative list;
- ii. Introduction of an appeals mechanism;
- iii. Provision of simultaneous disclosure; and
- iv. Increased access to the broad range of stakeholders.

The policy aims to:

- i. Maximize disclosure of information within the Banks Groups possession and limit the list of expectations to reflect the Banks willingness to disclose information
- ii. Facilitate access to and share information on the Bank's operations with abroad range of stakeholders;
- iii. Promote good governance, transparency and accountability to provide leadership in these areas to RMCs;
- iv. Improve on implementation effectiveness and better co-ordinate the information disclosure processes;
- v. Give more visibility to the Bank's mission, strategies and activities to stakeholders
- vi. Support the Bank's consultative process in its activities and stakeholders participation in the implementation of the Bank financed projects Ensure harmonization with other Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) on disclosure of information.

During the livelihood restoration, it is strongly recommended that the areas through which KaMa project pass, the FMoT should embark on sensitization strategy that endeavours to keep the communities and the PAPs fully informed on the progress being made in the implementation of the project. This strategy will include among others: Holding workshops and seminars for the PAPs and the communities, distribution of materials and literature on the project, audio and visual presentations including talk shows on the local FM stations. This should be conducted in a language understood locally by the communities.

2.4.3.5. *Stakeholders Consultations and participation on AfDB Funded Projects*

Participation in development can be defined as the process through which people with an interest (stakeholders) influence and share control over development issues that affect them. Measures have to be taken to identify the relevant stakeholders and involve them in the process of formulating the project. This entails sharing with them the objective of the project and seeking their views for integration in the project design before decisions are concluded. It might be necessary to take the stakeholders through a process of training and thus empowering them not only to meaningfully contribute to the project design but also for their future participation in the sustainability of the project. Many methods and technique have been developed to promote participation by stakeholders in development. Some of the methods and techniques used include:

- i. Participatory stakeholder's analysis
- ii. Participatory meetings and workshops
- iii. Participatory research /Data collection.
- iv. Participatory planning

2.5 **Comparison of African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 5 and National Laws**

Some of the funders' requirements are not met by certain aspects of the Nigerian legislation and practice in the field of compensation. This section provides the main differences between Nigerian Expropriation Law and provisions of the AfDB Operational Safeguard (OS) 5.

Avoid Resettlement: While international standards stipulate that projects should first avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, there are no similar provisions in Nigerian national legislation, which states that 'expropriation of land will be done when deemed necessary for public purposes.

Resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring: The African Development Bank requires planning, implementing, and monitoring involuntary resettlement. These mainly include a resettlement action plan (RAP). Based on Nigerian laws and regulations, the entity in charge of expropriation identifies affected parties, informs them about why the project and

resettlement process are necessary and if the decision is approved, a compensation contract is drawn. Although the national Expropriation Law protects the interests of affected parties more than perhaps other neighbouring countries, it still does not go as far as to require the preparation of one cohesive RAP under the national legislation, nor the National Legislation require to monitor the process of resettlement and livelihood assistance.

Eligibility determination: The AfDB OS 5 require that affected people with and without formal land rights are entitled to compensation, including those with claims to land, and those with no recognizable legal right to some compensation, including resettlement assistance to vulnerable people. Based on the Nigerian legislation only “landholders” with legal land titles are entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements, crops, buildings, fences on the land. Thus, the African Development Bank resettlement principles cover a broader range of parties who are eligible to compensation and assistance, than the national policy.

Fair and just compensation: Furthermore, whilst the Expropriation and Valuation Laws of Nigeria provide that affected parties are entitled to “fair and just” compensation, the definition of ‘fair and just’ is not defined. At the same time, the national legislation strongly supports cash compensation for unexhausted improvements, crops, buildings, fences on the land. In contrast, the AfDB OS 5 define what the compensation principles are for main categories of affected people, and stipulate a clear preference for non-cash compensation for land based livelihoods.

Valuation of compensation: The AfDB guidelines require an adequate replacement cost that is not only based on market value of an equal asset, but that also takes into account loss of livelihoods and productive assets, as well as loss of access to social and public services. Based on the Nigerian legislation, compensation is estimated by independent valuers based on a number of different valuation methodologies where they can choose which valuation method to apply, thus eroding the transparency of the asset valuation process, which is one of the major disagreement points among the affected parties.

Meaningful and participative consultation: The AfDB OS 5 requires that project-affected people should be meaningfully consulted and have the opportunity to participate in the planning and design of the resettlement process. The Nigerian Expropriation Law simply stipulates that affected people should be fully informed about the expropriation issues and prohibits any opposition to the expropriation process.

Monitoring: Whilst monitoring measures are specified in the Nigerian legislation, the focus is to ensure that the agreed compensation amount is paid in full. It does not require an assessment as to whether the compensation provided was appropriate, or whether the PAPs'



livelihoods have been restored or improved as stipulated by the AfDB OS 5. A detailed comparison of the Nigerian National and the AfDB policies regarding compensation is provided in Table 2.4.

It should be noted that the AfDB guidelines and policies on involuntary resettlement are more favourable to Project Affected People than the provisions of the Nigerian Legislation, although some principles are very closely aligned.

Table 2.4: Comparison of the Nigerian and AfDB Policy guidelines for involuntary settlement

Category	Nigerian Law	AfDB ISS	Project Strategy to Address Gaps
Minimisation of land take and resettlement	There is no requirement to consider possible alternatives of project design to minimise the need for resettlement or displacement.	Project proponent to consider feasible alternative project designs, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement.	The project has been designed to minimise displacement by reducing the size of the buffer zone and avoiding very populated places.
Information disclosure and consultations	Notice of acquisition is usually prepared by the State Ministry of Land, which will be authorised by the governor of the state. The notice is given to the right of occupancy holder.	Open, inclusive and effective consultation with local communities is required.	Project affected entities shall be meaningfully consulted and engaged throughout the resettlement process.
Timing of compensation	The law does not address the timing of payment.	Compensation is to be made before PAPs move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase	Compensation will be paid to PAEs before taking possession of the impacted land
Eligibility	In the Nigerian legislation, all land rights constitute occupancy rights rather than ownership rights and accordingly, eligibility for compensation for loss of land is not provided for. Anyone possessing a statutory or customary right of occupancy to affected land is entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements, crops, buildings, fences on the land. Encroachers are not recognised as an eligible group and are not entitled to any compensation provisions.	AfDB identifies three groups of displaced people that shall be entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. • Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census / asset survey but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. • Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence, provided that they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for a reasonable time (at least six months) prior to a cut-off date established. 	Anyone possessing a statutory or customary right of occupancy to affected land is entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements, crops, buildings, fences on the land.

Category	Nigerian Law	AfDB ISS	Project Strategy to Address Gaps
Census, socio-economic and/or socio-cultural baseline survey and asset inventory	The Land Department will value and assess assets in the affected project area. The law does not detail the procedure of carrying out asset inventory.	A census and comprehensive socioeconomic survey is required with gender disaggregated information.	The project shall carry out a detailed Census and socio-economic survey to collect baseline data of PAEs and affected communities. As part of the process, an inventory of all affected assets will be conducted
Livelihood restoration and/or livelihood improvement	Makes no provision on livelihood restoration measures	Requires the rehabilitation of PAPs.	Livelihood restoration measures will be put in place for vulnerable PAEs.
Vulnerable groups	There are no specific laws addressing vulnerable groups in resettlement	Special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups and distinct provisions provided during the RAP process	The project will pay close and thoughtful attention to the needs of the disadvantaged/ vulnerable groups and put distinct provisions in place to meet these needs during the RAP process.
Cut-off date	The law has no formal cut-off date stated.	There is a requirement to establish a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the Bank. The borrower or client documents the cut-off date(s) and disseminates information about it (them) throughout the project area of influence in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before taking any action on clearing land or restricting local community access to land.	The project will establish and disseminate the cut-off date appropriately to all affected entities and all other project stakeholders.
Compensation	Cash compensation is generally made based on market value. Whilst in principle, there is allowance for in-kind compensation or replacement of assets. However, the common practice is cash compensation.	PAEs are compensated for all their losses at full replacement cost. PAEs can be offered a range of different compensation packages, resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options. Engagement is key to determining the appropriate compensation packages	PAEs will be compensated for their losses at full replacement value. As much as possible, compensation will be in-kind and where not possible cash compensation will be paid. PAEs will be duly engaged on their preferable compensation options.
Community resources and trees with customary rights	Cash compensation should be paid to the community leader on behalf of the community.	Page 32 of the ISS mentions compensation for the loss of communal resources.	The project will make provision for cash compensation as agreed with the community stakeholders.
Grievance	The Land Use and Allocation Committee is responsible for resolving disputes related to	There is a requirement to establish a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance and redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely	A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established prior to the development of the resettlement action plan. A committee will



Category	Nigerian Law	AfDB ISS	Project Strategy to Address Gaps
	compensation. The law permits the complainants to take land or compensation grievances to the state judiciary if the resolution of the committee is not satisfactory	manner, any disputes arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedures. PAPs must be informed about the mechanism.	be set up to address grievances promptly, in an impartial manner and at no cost to the project affected entities
Monitoring and Evaluation	No provision	An independent third party is required to monitor the implementation of large scale or complicated RAPs, with regular feedback from PAPs. For largescale resettlement operations quarterly reviews are recommended, and in-depth reviews of midterm progress, consistent with the overall project scheduling, are critical.	The project will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan as the case may be.

3. ELIGIBILITY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS (PAPS & PAHS)

The project-affected persons considered to be eligible for the Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages are persons who have suffered both physical and economic displacements as a consequence of expropriation for the Kano-Maradi Rail Line (KaMa) Project. In total, 94 communities with 16,940 PAPs are eligible for Livelihood Restoration Program.

3.1 Physically and Economically Displaced Households

The eligibility of the physically and economically displaced persons to benefit from the LRP has been determined based on the outlined criteria:

- i. Households that have been totally displaced from the structures they resided in before expropriation for the project development.
- ii. Households have lost more than 20 per cent of productive land that was used for crop cultivation, food trees, grazing livestock, and barns for commercial purposes and household subsistence.
- iii. Households that leased land (land lessees) to conduct agricultural activities and generate income
- iv. Households whose members were hired as labourers in the affected farms.
- v. Households that provide casual labour in the affected farms are their primary source of income.
- vi. Owners of rental housing
- vii. Those who had rented the affected commercial buildings/structures for business.
- viii. Persons employed by the businesses in the affected commercial buildings/structures.

3.2 Vulnerable households

The RAP identified 2,894 vulnerable PAHs headed by the elderly, persons living with disability, female-headed households and child-headed households. During the field studies, the team sought to cross-check if the vulnerability types identified in the RAPs were inclusive. The household survey conducted for the LRP confirmed that among vulnerable households, there are those with either the household head living with disabilities or households with a member living with disabilities; there are child-headed households; those with a terminally ill member or household head, while others have elderly household heads who are aged sixty (60) years and above.

3.2.1 Categorization of Vulnerability

The vulnerable households who will be eligible for livelihood restoration assistance packages have been categorized under three main vulnerability types:

(i) *PAHs with pre-existing vulnerabilities:* The LRP considers households with pre-existing conditions such as female-headed, child-headed (orphans), elderly-headed, poor or persons living with a disability prior to project displacement as vulnerable. For PAPs with pre-existing vulnerabilities, their vulnerability is further compounded by the impact of project displacement.

(ii) *PAHs with project-induced vulnerabilities:* These households do not have the characteristics of the pre-defined households but may need help to cope or adapt to the changes brought about by project displacement. This could be for various reasons, for instance, due to delays in securing suitable alternative locations for resettlement, challenges in successfully re-establishing previous activities to the same level, suspending or scaling down activities in the affected assets in anticipation of compensation payment and, therefore suffering inconveniences or foregone benefits, including income.

(iii) *PAHs at risk of project-induced vulnerabilities:* The types of households that could potentially become vulnerable owing to the possible risks of suffering hardship because of the project's displacement have been identified. These households could thus become eligible for livelihood restoration assistance.

- a. *Single-Headed Households:* In single-headed households, only one adult is responsible for providing basic needs for other family members. Such households could be at risk of vulnerability in cases where the single household head is not well-off and the household suffers an adverse effect from the displacement that could jeopardize their livelihood. If the remaining land after expropriation yields lesser produce than before, the financial burden of the single household head might increase; or if during the execution of road works, the house they inhabit gets damaged, the family might suffer unforeseen hardships and risk falling into vulnerability.
- b. *PAPs employed by the project:* The project will offer income generation opportunities through direct or indirect employment. The employment income generation is likely to be acquired during the project's construction phase since this is when the project labour demand is at its highest, and even unskilled labourers can get considerable opportunities. The time may come when the PAPs' skill set may no longer be needed in the project, and the job they held will end, rendering them with the no regular or dependable income that they have become used to. PAPs employed in the project will, however, have acquired transferable skills that they can utilize in other work settings, though there are no guarantees that this will happen and after what duration of time. PAPs employed by the project and are the

sole providers in their households risk falling into the vulnerable category when their role in the project comes to an end.

- c. *Users/owners of disputed land:* Households claiming disputed land are also at risk of vulnerability. As the dispute cases are being processed and ownership rights have yet to be established, PAPs who have been active users of the affected assets might suffer livelihood disruption, more so in cases where there are no alternative assets from which to derive their livelihoods. However, the local administration has taken a lead role in resolving disputes by engaging with affected PAPs to fast-track the establishment of ownership rights to pave the way for payment of compensation, and this risk of vulnerability is somehow low.

The LRP will be flexible to accommodate additional PAHs, should a situation arise where vulnerability is identified and can be verified by the local administrative authorities following the outlined criteria.

3.3 Verification of Eligibility

For the affected households to be verified as eligible for the livelihood restoration assistance packages:

- i. The household must have been physically or economically displaced due to expropriation in the area that the Resettlement Action Plan determined would be affected by the implementation of the KaMa project.
- ii. The person's name and affected assets must be entered in the inventory of affected assets to demonstrate the loss of assets/loss of income.
- iii. The owners of the affected assets must have been confirmed as eligible to receive compensation in *lieu* of the affected assets.

Project-affected households with the following attributes will be given priority in enrolment in the Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs):

1. Households that have lost all productive land, which was the primary source of income;
2. Households entirely dependent on remittances from the government for their survival;
3. Households with a member living with disability;
4. Child-headed (orphan) households;
5. Elderly-headed households with no member earning a dependable source of income

4. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGY

4.1. Overview

The Livelihood Restoration Plan aims to spell out the livelihood restoration assistance packages offered to assist affected households in restoring their livelihoods following expropriation for the project's development. Good practice requires that project implementing agencies not only compensate for losses incurred due to land or the assets found in the project area but also devise measures to assist affected persons, particularly the vulnerable, to restore or improve their livelihoods compared to when the project was not there. The livelihood restoration strategies detailed in this chapter are designed to meet these requirements and are consistent with good practice and the African Development Bank OS 5 on Involuntary Resettlement.

4.2. Approach to identifying possible Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs)

A participatory approach was taken to determine the livelihood restoration packages. Project Affected Persons across the project area were consulted to obtain their views and recommendations for the LRP from 21th to 24th of August, 2024 (Table 4.1). Stakeholders were explicitly engaged in helping identify the livelihood assistance needs of PAPs, the existing livelihood support mechanisms that the project could tap into, and the capacity of PAPs and stakeholders to participate in the livelihood restoration assistance packages (LRAPs) to be offered by the project.

Table 4.1: Stakeholders consulted

State	LGA	Community	Date
Kano	Dawakin tofa	Tumfafi	21/8/24
	Gaya	Maimakawa	22/8/24
	Minjibir	Gamoji	22/8/24
	Makoda	Chedin ingawa	21/8/24
		Kwanar Dumawa	22/8/24
		Fanidon	22/8/24
		Unguan Kusa	22/8/24
	Katsina	Sandamu	Chadi

	Daura	Shargalle/Sirika	23/8/24
	Dutsi	Yamel	21/8/24
	Rimi	Rimin Guza	21/8/24
	Katsina	Makurda	21/8/24
		Gurjiya	23/8/24
		Fago	24/8/24
		Kwarin Tama	21/8/24
		Wakilin Gabas 1	21/8/24
		Yandadi	21/8/24
		Shinkafi	21/8/24
Jigawa	Kazaure	Katoge	24/8/24
	Gwiwa	Fitare	24/8/24
	Kiyawa	Dundubus	21/8/24
	Dutse	Fanisau Bayan camp	23/8/24
	Yankwaso	Gurum	24/8/24
		Karnaya	23/8/24
		Furtawa	23/8/24
		Sada	23/8/24

During the household surveys conducted in the sampled communities, the interviewers engaged participants in discussions about their desired livelihood restoration options. To begin with, the moderator explained to the participants the livelihood restoration options under consideration by obtaining their views, concerns, and suggestions. The participants were also asked to propose other livelihood assistance options that they thought could better support them in restoring their livelihoods. They were then allowed to propose alternative options to those presented. The participants were asked to select their preferred options. The RAP report and engagement with the relevant stakeholders informed consideration for the livelihood restoration options. During consultations, the following key observations emerged.

- PAPs' livelihoods are multifaceted. While most household livelihoods are land-based, some are wage-based, entrepreneurship-based. Some household however have a combination.
- Livelihood options and roles are gender-driven and vary among men and women.
- Stakeholders perceive government social protection programs as livelihood restoration options, and they form part of their expectations for the LRAP.
- Due to the willingness and interest of PAPs, the LRP should also consider alternative livelihoods to the pre-displacement options.
- During implementation, continuous engagement will be required with all the beneficiaries of the LRAPs, respective LGAs, and Communities to ensure that the assistance packages meet their needs.

4.3. Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs)

The LRP presents six (6) livelihood restoration assistance packages developed through consultations with the PAHs regarding their desired livelihood restoration programs. The consultation process was conducted with great care and respect for the PAPs, ensuring their voices were heard and their needs were considered. There was a thorough consultation, particularly with the vulnerable households. The PAPs were first informed of the project's proposed LRP options and requested to select the desirable options or propose additional options for consideration.

The subsequent section details the livelihood restoration strategies developed to mitigate adverse livelihood impacts that PAPs might experience due to the project's land acquisition activities. Most of the programs may be implemented over twelve months by appointed implementing partners by the Client – FmoT, including the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services - (Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria) – NAERLS) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the project area such as Centre for Fiscal Transparency & Public Integrity who have expressed their interest in participating (Appendix). However, translating the programs into tangible and sustainable income-generating activities for the affected households may take some time. Time is, therefore, of essence, and implementation of the LRAPs should start as soon as possible. The six (6) assistance packages developed are presented in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages

Package	Activity	Specification on activity	Implementation Approach
Home Outreach	Training to PAHs in their selected program and transfer of cash allowance to the participating households	This package targets households who due to the nature of their vulnerability may not be able to participate in any other package. These may include child-headed, elderly-headed and households with PWDs. Some of the trainings will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training in livestock farming; ii. Training in dairy farming; iii. Training in fodder production; iv. Training in apiculture (bee keeping); v. Training in value addition to produce 	The designated Officers from National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services - Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria {NAERLS) will be conducting the trainings. They will make visits to the beneficiary homes that are enrolled for the package and provide trainings. Participating households to be given start up inputs as necessary and cash allowance.
Employment	Preferential hiring of members of affected households in project-related activities	Wherever possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Diversify employment opportunities within the project to accommodate the skills of PAPs ii. Adopt a worker rotation system to allow more PAPs to be employed during the construction phase. 	Prioritize PAPs who suffer loss of wage-based livelihoods but will also consider other PAPs. The Contractor, Sub- Contractor and Consultants who may be engaged in the project to consider PAPs for employment.
Micro-credit	Linkage with micro-credit facilities	Referral to micro-credit facilities where PAPs can secure low or no interest credit for their Income Generation Activities	The NAERLS will liaise with micro-credit agencies in the state and enrol interested PAPs to micro-credit facilities. NAERLS to advocate for PAPs to secure credit for their IGAs either as individuals or groups. This entails NAERLS working with the committees to make beneficiaries to be registered with reputable micro financial institutions into which the allocated lump sum of funds from the lenders will be deposited to provide a revolving Micro credit fund where the PAPs can either access credit as individuals or groups at low interest rates and allocate a grant for take-off to be paid from this sum .



On-farm training	Training in select areas to boost agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training in livestock farming; ii. Training in dairy farming; iii. Training in fodder production; iv. Training in apiculture (bee keeping); v. Training in value addition to produce 	The NAERLS to deploy Agricultural Development Officers to provide the trainings to enrolled PAPs. The trainer will prepare training materials and leave copies with PAPs for future reference. Where suitable partners have been identified including NGO's, the NAERLS shall collaborate with them to deliver most value for PAPs.
Off-farm training	Training in selected income generating activities (IGAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stocking and sale of fast moving consumer goods; ii. Food catering/restaurant/ 	The Business Development Fund at the NAERLS will be requested to offer trainings in select Income Generating Activities (IGAs). The trainer will prepare training materials and leave copies with PAPs for reference. Where suitable partners have been identified including NGO's (Centre for Fiscal Transparency & Public Integrity), the NAERLS shall collaborate with them to deliver most value for PAPs.
Social protection	Linkage to government social protection programs	i Supporting eligible PAPs to enrol for the government social protection programs within locality.	The NAERLS will support eligible PAPs to enrol for social protection programs available in their locality. Some of the social protection programs in existence across the project area include: the Youth Employment Agency (YEA); the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT); the Home-grown School Feeding (HSF); and the Micro Credit Scheme (MCS).

4.4. Entitlements

Besides the monetary compensation for project-affected assets, direct monetary assistance will be given to specific households (especially the vulnerable PAPs) as part of the livelihood restoration assistance packages. The monetary assistance will serve as transitional support for the households as these groups may require longer time to restore their livelihoods. In addition, monetary assistance will be given to those vulnerable PAPs who may not be able to attend or participate in any of the training programs physically. The participating households/PAPs will receive a cash allowance for each session the facilitator visits their home for the home outreach.

The available livelihood restoration assistance packages are discussed in detail in Table 4.3 below. The packages are not mutually exclusive, and some PAPs may find utilising more than one package at any given time beneficial.

All the packages are household-based and will aim to improve the capacity of the affected households to generate income to support their livelihoods. The different programs are expected to assist in restoring affected livelihoods by providing transitional support in the short term and restoration of livelihood sources in the medium to long term. The entitlement measures are summarised below.

Table 4.3 Eligibility and Entitlement Measures

Eligibility Category	Description	Entitlement Measures under LRP	Accessibility Level
Physically & Economically displaced PAPs	i. Households that have lost more than 20 per cent of productive land that was under agriculture for commercial purpose and household subsistence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment; • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities. 	Restricted to LRAPs selected by the Household Heads
	ii. Households that have been totally displaced from their previous residential buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment; • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities. 	Restricted to LRAPs selected by the Household Heads
	iii. Households that had leased expropriated land to carry out agricultural activities for income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment; • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities. 	Restricted to LRAPs selected by the Household Heads
	iv. Households whose members were hired as labourers in the affected farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment (first priority); • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities. 	Restricted to LRAPs selected by the Household Heads
	v. Owners of commercial buildings/structures, including owners of rental housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment; • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities. 	Restricted to LRAPs selected by the Household Heads
	vi. Those who had rented the affected commercial buildings/structures for conduct of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment; • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities. 	Restricted to LRAPs selected by the Household Heads

Eligibility Category	Description	Entitlement Measures under LRP	Accessibility Level
	vii. Those who were employed in the affected commercial buildings/structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment (first priority); • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities. 	Restricted to indicated LRAPs
Vulnerable households	i. PAPs with pre-existing (physical or socio-economic-based) vulnerabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home outreach; • employment; • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities; linkage to government social protection. 	Full access to all LRAPs, including home outreach for households that cannot attend trainings in person, due to nature of vulnerability.
	ii. PAPs with project-induced vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment; • on-farm training to boost agricultural production; • off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs); • referral to micro-credit facilities; • linkage to government social protection. 	Full access to social protection and other desired LRAPs, except, home outreach package, which is reserved for vulnerable households with conditions (e.g. elderly, PWDs, child-headed) that are not induced by the project.

iii. PAPs at risk of project-induced vulnerabilities:

- Employment;
- on-farm training to boost agricultural production;
- off-farm training in select income generation activities (IGAs);
- referral to micro-credit facilities;
- linkage to government social protection.

Full access to the desired LRAPs, except, social protection and the home outreach package, which is reserved for vulnerable households with conditions (e.g. elderly, PWDs, child-headed) Access to the social protection package is dependent on falling into vulnerability.

5. CONSULTATIONS AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Stakeholder engagement and participation are critical components of a successful resettlement and compensation process. The consultation and participation process ensures that all interested and affected parties are informed and consulted throughout the project-related resettlement to inform decision-making.

5.1. Consultation Approach

5.1.1. Institutional Consultations

The local authorities, including the officials of the affected States, LGAs, and communities, were informed of the consultations planned with the project-affected households. The states and LGAs informed include Kano (Dawakin tofa, Gaya, Minjibir and Makoda), Katsina (Sandamu, Daura, Dutsi, Rimi and Katsina), and Jigawa (Kazaure, Gwiwa, Kiyawa, Dutse and Yankwaso). This effort aims to obtain their views, inputs, and recommendations for the LRP. The officials also played a key role in identifying the livelihood assistance needs of PAPs, the existing livelihood support mechanisms that the project could tap into, and the capacity of PAPs and stakeholders to participate in the livelihood restoration assistance packages (LRAPs).

5.1.2. Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held in key sections of the project area, fostering a sense of collaboration among affected households and the broader community in the livelihood restoration plan. The categories of stakeholders consulted include the men, women, and youth. These meetings, held between 21st and 24th of August, 2024 before the start of the household survey, were a platform for community members to receive an update on the project's status and the schedule and procedures of the upcoming surveys. PAPs were then divided into semi-structured focus groups, further enhancing the collaborative spirit. Groups consulted included men and women (refer to Plate 5.1). The attendance register at the FGD sessions across the project area can be found in appendix III while the summary of some issues raised can be found in appendix IV.



Plate 5.1 FGD sessions with men in Maduru (Left) and Shargalle (right)

5.1.3. Household survey for the baseline inventory

The LRP development also involved the field-team conducting door-to-door consultations with sampled PAPs across the different section of the project area. The consultations were held between 21st and 24th of August, 2024 with the PAPs in the three states and sampled PACs (**Kano** – Tumfafi, Maimakawa, Gamoji, Chedin ingawa, Kwanar Dumawa, Fanidon and Unguwan Kusa. **Katsina** – Chadi, Shargalle/Sirika, Yamel, Rimin Guza, Makurda, Gurjiya, Fago, Kwarin Tama, Wakilin Gabas 1, Yandadi, Shinkafi. **Jigawa** - Katoge, Fitare, Dundubus, Fanisau Bayan camp, Gurum, Karnaya, Furtawa and Sada). The team used a pre-designed household survey tool (appendix I) to collect information, focusing on the livelihood status of the PAPs and their desired livelihood programs (the detailed report of the household survey can be found in appendix V). The sample size was determined using the Slovin Formula: $n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$.

Where:

- n = Number of samples,
- N = Total population and
- e = Error tolerance (level)

The total population of PAPs as indicated in the RAP was 16,940 while the error tolerance level was set at 0.04, with confidence interval 96%.

Thus:

$$n = 16,940 / ((1+16.940(0.04)^2)).$$

$$n = 602.8 \sim 603$$

Therefore, the sampled PAPs included the 603 PAPs that will either be physically or economically displaced by the project. The interviewers tried to ensure that the PAPs understood what each of the proposed programs would entail. The respondents are from the nine (9) Sectors traversed by the project, comprising 379 males and 224 females. Table 5.1 shows the distribution of consulted PAPs while plate 5.2 presents the questionnaire administration/interview session.

Table 5.1: Represented PAHs

State	Project Section	Gender	
		Male	Female
Kano State	1, 2, 7, 8	153	85
Katsina State	3, 4, 5, 6	98	54
Jigawa State	3, 8, 9	128	85
		379	224

Source: LRP Household Field Survey – Allott, 2024



Plate 5.2 Questionnaire administration/interview session with women leaders in Muduru (left) and Fago (right)

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND BUDGET

This chapter identifies the roles and responsibilities of key actors who will facilitate the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan. It also discusses the timescale of the Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAP), budgetary requirements, and information on grievance redress mechanisms.

6.1 Institutional Arrangement for LRP Implementation

Land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration issues constitute the mandate of specific government institutions at the local, state and national levels. To implement the LRP successfully, national, state and local government stakeholders must therefore be involved. KaMa has a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that identifies project stakeholders, their roles, responsibilities, areas of engagement, and modes of engagement. The SEP will guide engagements on different LRP aspects with stakeholders identified.

The institutional framework for the LRP provides a management structure for the implementation and monitoring of the LRP. The key institutions involved and their roles in the implementation of the LRP are outlined in table 6.1. These roles have been discussed with the respective institutions who have accepted and agreed to their roles in the implementation plan.

Table 6.1 Institutional Framework for Kano-Maradi LRP Implementation

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
Project Financier	AfDB, Afrexim, DBSA, RMB and AFC	Arrange financing for the project from the combination of several national and international banks and lending institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project financier will oversee the implementation of the LRP in compliance with stated financier guidelines. The Source of funds for the LRP will be from the BoQ. It would be part of the loan from the Bank
Project Proponent	Federal Ministry of Transportation (Nigeria)	Responsible for providing a system for moving people and goods within and outside the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministry will coordinate and oversee the project from the conceptualisation stage to the operational phase. The ministry will be responsible for ensuring the LRP is implemented in line with national standards and also monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process. The Ministry together with MENG will be responsible for the payment of compensation to the PAEs.

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
Project Implementation Unit	FMoT FMHUD Contractor NGO	Responsible for the implementing the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PIU has an oversight function in ensuring that all the required LRP activities and steps are followed
Project Engineer	MENG	Oversee engineering design, construction, operation and technological transfer of the project by organising and controlling project elements, delegating and managing resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure compliance with all applicable national laws and international standards. Responsible for the payment of compensation to the PAEs. Address all grievances related to the project. Responsible for implementing the LRP including continuous discussions with project affected people on livelihood options.
Project Consultant	Resettlement Consultant	Responsible for guiding the project proponent on the Resettlement / livelihood restoration plan of the project, ensuring it is in compliance with international best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Resettlement Framework (RF) and Resettlement Action Plans Establishment of the Resettlement Committees Secretary of the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC)
Key Regulator	Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (Land and Housing Development Department), Nigeria	The Ministry is responsible for ensuring the Nigerian roads are up to a standard of authentic economic assets and tools for national integration to drive economic growth, and national development. The ministry also facilitates the provision of affordable housing for all Nigerians in both urban and rural areas in a secure, healthy, and decent environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry will regulate the implementation of the LRPs
	Federal Ministry of Environment (Nigeria)	The Federal Ministry of Environment is responsible for drafting policies and enforcing regulations on environmental protection. The FMEEnv ensures every development project abides to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIA Act CAP E12 LFN 2004) which identifies the need to develop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry will work with the FMoT and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to ensure the LRPs are implemented in compliance with national and international best practices. The Ministry will be available to handle possible environmental issues encountered with respect to the LRPs in Nigeria.

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
		a LRP for project affected persons.	
Key State/ Regional; Institutions	Ministry of Land and Housing/ Bureau of Land management (Nigeria)	The Ministry is responsible for land management, processing land applications, allocating land for purchase to citizens, valuation of land, collection of revenues such as land use charge, resolving complaints and disputes on land and developing land governing policies in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumeration and valuation of affected lands and crops. Calculation of compensation rates Monitoring the payment of compensation Prepare Certificates of Occupancy to resettled PAPs Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRP activities Support the management of land related grievances
	Ministry of Justice (Nigeria)	Ministry of Justice is responsible for providing legal representation to the state government and legal services to the citizen of the state. The ministry resolves disputes, enacts legislation, prosecute law offenders and other judicial issues in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry will be the arbitrator to resolve grievances arising from the project or from the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who are not pleased with the resolution of the CRC and RMC.
Other Institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Nigeria)	The Ministry is responsible for ensuring the security of food in the country, providing solutions to farmers to enhance agricultural production and providing markets for farm produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry will work with the Ministry of Land and Housing for the restoration of livelihood of affected farmers during the LRP, the roles include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide expert advice to the Ministry of Land and Housing during the enumeration and valuation of crops in affected communities. Provide support to displaced farmers through trainings, provision of fertilisers, improved seed varieties and livestock breeds. Recommend service providers that can support the implementation of the livelihood restoration of the affected farmers.
	Nigerian Railway Corporation	The corporation is responsible for the operation of the rail system; fixing train rates, repair and maintenance of the train system, and enacting the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nigerian railway corporation will have a representative on the Resettlement Advisory Committee, the corporation will be responsible for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the LRP is carried out in

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the LRP
		Nigerian Corporation Act	<p>compliance with the Nigerian Railway Corporation Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the FMOT to monitor the compensation appropriation and disbursement process.
	Local Government Area	The local government is the closest government authority to the community people. The affected LGAs in Nigeria have the LG chairman in the RMC and representatives in the CRC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LGAs in Nigeria have a Land Allocation Committee that will play a key role at the local level during the LRP for the allocation and resettlement of PAPs, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing alternative land and resettlement sites ▪ Community sensitisation and information dissemination ▪
	Traditional Authority	The traditional authority is vital in the successful completion of each phase of a project which includes the resettlement process. The traditional leadership in the communities includes: the district head (Hakimi), village head (Degaci), the ward head (Mai Angwa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide representatives at the RMC and CRC • They will be the first respondent to address grievances on land issues and compensation before reporting to the CRC. • The traditional leaders will act as an intermediary between the people and the CRC. • Ensure community participation by mobilising and sensitising community members • They will ensure there is peace and conformity to law in the affected communities.
	CSO	The CSOs will be identified during the LRP study and the criteria for selection will be presence in affected LGAs and track record in programme implementation not limited to community participation, livelihoods, accountability and transparency and conflict management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The representatives of the CSOs will be responsible for representation of affected persons on the resettlement management committee as well as provide support for livelihood restoration programmes.

6.1.1 LRP Management Structure

The LRP will be managed and implemented by the RAP team, formed by the project proponent and consultants and the resettlement committees, which comprise all national, state, and local stakeholders.

6.1.1.1: *The KaMa RAP Team*

The KaMa RAP team is directly responsible for the development and implementation of the LRP, including the LRP delivery. The team comprises the MENG Environmental and Social (E&S) Team, and the RAP Consultants. The RAP team will manage and provide oversight to each of the implementing agencies that will be contracted to plan in detail and deliver the LRP.

6.1.1.2: *Resettlement Committees*

Due to the nature of the Kano-Maradi Rail Line Project which spans across different states and LGAs, a three-level management system has been established. These include the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) at the national level, the Resettlement Management Committee (RMC) at the state level and the Community Resettlement Committee (CRC) at the community level. The resettlement committees are expected to meet at regular intervals during the implementation phase of the LRP to ensure consistent communication of information among all stakeholders.

Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC)

This committee will be at the highest level and shall offer strategic oversight of the LRP's development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. This committee shall comprise representatives from the appropriate federal ministries, the MENG, and each of the impacted states' RMCs. The committee shall meet bi-monthly to review concerns related to the implementation of the LRP as identified in the SRMC's reports.

Members of the RSC

- Two (2) representatives from the Federal Ministry of Transport
- One (1) representative should be from the Nigerian Railway Corporation
- One (1) representative from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
- One (1) representative from the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
- One (1) representative from the Federal Ministry of Environment
- One (1) representative from the Federal Ministry of Water Resources
- One (1) representative from the Resettlement Consultant
- One (1) MENG representative
- Two (2) RMC representatives each from Jigawa State, Katsina and Kano State

Responsibilities of the RSC

- Serve as an advisory and supervisory body for developing and implementing the LRP
- Carry out the monitoring and evaluation of the LRP implementation at the national level
- Ensure participation of all stakeholders of the LRP at the national level

Resettlement Management Committee (RMC)

The RMC is a high-level committee at the State level and will oversee the LRP process within their jurisdictions, facilitating government processes, grievance resolution and monitoring of the LRP implementation process. The RMC shall be established in each state (Jigawa, Kano and Katsina). The committee shall meet monthly in each state.

Membership of the RMC

- One (1) representative of the Ministry of transportation
- One (1) MENG representative
- One (1) representative from the Resettlement Consultant
- One (1) representative from each of the State MDAs responsible for land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration. These include but are not limited to the Bureau of Land Management/ Ministry of Land and Housing, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- The LGA chairman of each affected LGA
- One (1) representative from the traditional leadership (Emirate)
- Two (2) CSO representatives

Responsibilities of the RMC

The specific function of the RMC during the LRP shall include:

- Ensure prompt approvals from the state/ regional government on resettlement components and project requests.
- Provide technical input on development and implementation of the LRPs and coordinating the LRP activities at the state/regional level

- Update the RSC on the progress of the LRP implementation.
- Oversee enumeration, compensation and disbursement processes.
- Address LRP- related grievances at the state level.
- Oversee the activities of the CRC including information dissemination and disclosure.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the LRPs.

Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)

The CRC will be the committee responsible for the implementation of the LRP at the community level. From the scoping exercise, about 101 communities and 69 hamlets in Nigeria have been identified as potentially impacted communities. Due to the huge number of potentially affected communities and hamlets and the expansive stretch of the project, several communities and hamlets will be merged to form the CRCs.

One CRC shall be formed for each LGA in the project area. This will allow for efficient management of the CRCs by the RMC. In essence, there will be 27 CRCs.

Responsibilities of the CRC

- Acting as an interface between PAEs and LRP Team or RMC
- Sensitisation and information disclosure on all resettlement issues. This includes facilitation of consultations and engagements with the project affected persons and communities.
- Representation of PAPs on all resettlement issues, including decision making on behalf of PAPs based on consultation with PAPs
- Grievance resolution at the community level and escalating unresolved issues to the RMC
- Reporting adequate information/feedback to the RMC
- Managing the LRP implementation expectations of the affected persons.

CRC Membership

The CRC shall comprise at least one representative from the following groups, other membership can be at the discretion of the community members:

- Two (2) to three (3) representatives of each affected community's cluster which includes (One (1) male, One (1) female and/or One (1) youth), for approximately 101 communities and 69 hamlets in Nigeria;

- District Head
- One (1) LGA representative

Criteria for Selection of Community Representatives

The LRP representatives from the communities have to be carefully selected and should comprise a fair representation of the men and women. The representatives should be transparently selected through an election within the communities with a system in place for the replacement of representatives should the need arise. Selection of community representatives shall be based on the following criteria:

- Cultural literacy: A representative should be able to communicate (Speak, read and write) in the local language and understand the culture of the PACs.
- Age: A representative should be 18 years and above.
- Gender: Each committee should comprise both male and female representatives to ensure gender balance.
- Impact: The chosen representative must be directly impacted by the project.
- Esteem: The representative must be respected in the community.

Before the commencement of activities by the community representatives, the committee members will be trained on their expected roles and responsibilities. The community representatives shall sign the project code of ethics acknowledging to carry out their role with transparency, integrity and accountability.

6.1.3 Livelihood Restoration Plan Implementation Committee, (LRPIC)

The LRPICs will be the cornerstone of the LRP Implementation. These committees will coordinate, document and be the data custodians of all the LRP activities. Specifically, the committee's main tasks will be to locate and reach out to eligible PAPs, disseminate information on the LRP through locally established communication channels, enrol PAPs into suitable LRAPs, coordinate LRAPs tasks, keep records, keep the RMC and RSC informed of progress and any developments. They will also play a crucial role in referring the PAPs wishing to utilize the project grievance redress mechanism to the grievance redress committees, ensuring that they know their rights and the process.

The implementation committee will meet as often as necessary, but at least once a month, to discuss progress in LRP implementation. The committees will coordinate with the local authorities

to plan and hold regular consultation meetings with PAPs to listen to their views, inputs, concerns, challenges, and suggestions relating to the LRP implementation. The committee shall not only consider the input of the PAPs but also actively seek ways to incorporate it, where deemed feasible, to enable the realization of the LRP objectives.

6.1.4 Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

Grievances relating to the LRP will be channelled through the existing GRCs. A new category of grievances will be introduced to the GRCs. Accordingly, the existing members of GRCs will undergo training on the LRP to enable proper recording, tracking and resolution of LRP-related grievances. Grievance redress will constitute an integral aspect of the LRP implementation. The LRP Implementation Committee membership will include a representative of the GRCs. The GRC representative in the LRP Implementation Committee will act as one channel for escalating grievances to the GRCs. LRP grievances beyond the mandate of the GRC shall be escalated to the court for resolutions. Grievances shall be resolved within similar timeframes to other project-related grievances, that is, within 30 days from the date of receipt (Fig. 6.1). The GRC shall inform the complainant of any developments and steps in the grievance resolution process. The information on the livelihood restoration grievance redress process will be communicated to the PAPs during public disclosure meetings, village meetings, meetings between GRCs and PAPs, and other suitable communication channels identified during LRP implementation.

Figure 6.1: Structure of the Community GRC



NB: Unresolved grievances at the multi-door courthouse can be referred to the court of law.

6.1.5 Contractors and Supervision Consultants

Contractors must adhere to the RAP (and LRP) provisions, consistent with the nation's laws and the African Development Bank OS 5 on involuntary resettlement. During the construction and maintenance phases of the project, Contractors, with the guidance of the Supervision Consultants, will continuously monitor relocation and resettlement activities along the corridor to ensure compliance with RAP provisions. Contractors will prioritize affected persons for skilled and unskilled employment opportunities. The project will also create indirect income generation opportunities, including a supply of locally available goods and services that could benefit PAPs.

Further, Contractors shall ensure that their activities do not harm or further interfere with local livelihood activities. The Contractor will be responsible for the costs associated with the destruction of assets and, as such, will be required to promptly compensate/restore affected assets to avoid subjecting affected persons to prolonged suffering.

6.2 Implementation Steps

Implementation of the LRP will commence following the African Development Bank's acceptance of the LRP and disclosure to PAPs. The first implementation step will be receiving applications for the project-affected households' desired Livelihood Restoration Assistance Package. The LRP Implementation Committee will then assess the applications to determine if the eligibility criteria for the applied LRAP have been met. Applicants will then receive feedback on their applications and enrol in the LRAPs.

The LRPIC will implement LRP activities and closely monitor the progress over a twenty-four-month period, with the support of FMoT. The LRPICs will furnish the RMC with quarterly progress reports, which will be transmitted to the RSC, FMoT, and the African Development Bank. The first twelve months will primarily entail bringing service providers on board, implementing the livelihood restoration programs and monitoring progress, while the other twelve months will entail assessing the outcomes of the administered LRP interventions and making improvements to realize better outcomes for PAPs. Table 6.2 highlights the cross-cutting LRP activities to be implemented under each LRAP.

Table 6.2 Implementation Steps of Cross-Cutting LRP Activities

Activity	Element(s)	Responsibility	Duration
Formation of LRP implementation Committee (LRPIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and distribution of simple LRP information sheet to each PAC Preparation and distribution of application forms Approval of LRP and eligibility requirements in public meetings, to visited households, display of brochure in administrative offices, local media. Sensitizing PAPs on application process and submission of filled application forms 	LRPIC	One (1) month
Applications for desired programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing all eligible PAPs proactively rather than waiting for their application. Assisting PAPs to complete application forms Follow up with PAPs to ensure they properly fill forms and submit to the Community heads Collecting filled application forms from Community heads and leaders Review of application forms and ensuring all supporting documents are provided 	LRPIC	One (1) month, however applications to remain open for interested PAPs
Providing feedback on applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide feedback directly to all applicants Support PAPs who did not identify a suitable program to select suitable options 	LRPIC	One (1) month
Engaging service providers to deliver livelihood restoration programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contacting and signing agreements with service providers Preparation of simple work plans for delivery of the programs Agreeing with service providers on reporting and documentation of activities 	LRPIC	One (1) month
Enrolment of PAPs into livelihood restoration programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing of consent forms with PAHs Give direct prior information to PAHs on all aspects of the programs, including delivery schedules 	LRPIC	One (1) month
Delivery of livelihood restoration programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid assessment of needs of enrolled PAHs and aligning with delivery of programs Explaining objectives of the program to enrolled PAHs and obtaining their expectations of the programs Delivery of each program enrolled for by PAPs in a manner corresponding to identified needs 	Service providers	Within one (1) year for trainings, refresher sessions may be organized if deemed necessary

Activity	Element(s)	Responsibility	Duration
Monitoring and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring to be performed monthly and quarterly by contractor, with the support of LRPIC, while external monitoring is to be performed semi-annually by M&E Consultant 	LRPIC, M&E Consultant	Monthly; Quarterly; Semi-annually
LRP Completion Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an end-term evaluation of the LRP either independently, or as part of the overall RAP Completion Audit 	External M&E Experts	Last quarter to project end

6.3. Implementation Schedule

The LRP will be implemented over twenty-four months, between January 2025 and December 2026. The implementation of all the livelihood restoration assistance packages will be limited to twelve months, while the remaining twelve months will be for monitoring and evaluating the interventions' outcomes and designing further complementary assistance, which the LRPIC, in consultation with FMoT and with the concurrence of the African Development Bank, regards as necessary. Table 6.3 presents the LRP implementation schedule.

Table 6.3 LRP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Jul-2025	Aug-2025	Sep-2025	Oct-2025	Nov-2025	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Nov-2026	Dec-2026
Formation of LRP Implementation Committees (LRPICs)	█																							
Applications for LRAPs		█																						
Grievance management		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Feedback to PAHs			█																					
Engaging service providers				█																				
Enrolment in programs					█																			
Delivery of Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages						█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█				
Monitoring and reporting								█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
LRP Completion Audit																								█
Review and acceptance of the Completion Audit Report by the African Development Bank																								█

6.4 LRP implementation Budget

The LRP budget, designed with flexibility in mind, includes cost estimates for the formation of the LRP implementation committees. It also includes cost of training and capacity building of the committees, package-delivery costs, and monitoring and evaluation costs, with 10% contingency. The cost amounts to seven billion, sixty-one million, two hundred and sixty-one thousand, four hundred and eighty-two naira only (₦7,061,261,482) (Table 6.4). These costs are indicative, allowing for flexibility and adjustment as may be determined by the emerging needs of the participating households. The costing of the LRP items takes into account the possible need for further assistance, which the findings of the monitoring and evaluation by the LRPICs and the Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant will determine. Should such a need arise, any savings and the contingency amount could be helpful, demonstrating the budget's readiness to respond to changing circumstances.

Table 6.4 Indicative Budget for LRP Implementation in KaMa

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
A. Formation of Committees						
1	Formation of LRPICs	Days	5	2,000,000	10,000,000	Indicated costs are field allowances for FMoT and local administration staff to participate in the exercise.
2	Training and capacity building of LRPICs on the LRP	CRCs	282 (3 each from the 94 communities)	100,000	28,200,000	Indicated costs are for preparation of training materials and allowances for 282 PAPs representatives in the LRPICs to attend trainings at the rate of ₦100,000 per person. The participants shall converge at the respective LGAs for ease of logistics.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials for all CRCs • Allowance for the facilitators 	Lump sum	10,000,000	
3	Application and enrolment of PAHs into packages	PAHs	TBD	Lump sum	6,000,000	Application and enrolment costs can include disseminating information to PAPs to submit applications, making physical visits to homes of most vulnerable PAPs to assist them to correctly complete application forms, costs for collecting the completed application forms from community heads and costs for providing direct feedback to all applicants.



No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
4	LRP Implementation Committee (LPRIC) meetings	24 months	282 (3 each from the 94 communities)	50,000	338,400,000	Indicated costs are allowances for 282 PAPs representatives in the LRPICs at the rate of ₦50,000 per person. Meetings should be held at least once a month throughout the two-year implementation period (24 months).
5	Needs Assessment/ Baseline Assessment /stakeholder engagement	N/A	TBD	Lump sum	102,100,000	This cost covers the thorough assessment to be conducted to identify specific needs and vulnerabilities of affected communities and persons.
Sub-Total (A)					504,700,000	
B. Package Costs						
6	Employment	Positions	2,500	N/A	N/A	No definite costs to be borne by the project are foreseen at this stage.



No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
7	Home outreach	PAHs	TBD	Lump sum	1,350,000,000	The package will target 2,890 vulnerable households who may not be able to attend or participate in any of the training programs physically. This program is designed to be inclusive, with households potentially eligible for this package including elderly-headed households, child-headed (orphan) households, and persons with disabilities. The LRPIC will designate officers to visit these homes to train the PAPs in their identified areas of interest and ensure no community member is left behind. The participating households will receive a cash allowance for each session. The facilitators will also be paid for their services.



No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
8	Micro-Credit	Linkages	TBD	Lump sum	1,615,000,000	This lump sum will cover the implementation of the micro-credit package. This entails NAERLS working with the implementation committees to support beneficiaries to be registered with reputable micro financial institutions where funds provided by the lenders will be deposited. The PAPs can either access credit as individuals or groups at low interest rates. The selected micro-finance institutions will support interested farmers & the PAP that have demonstrated capacity during the on-farm capacity building and off-farm trainings sessions.
9	On-farm capacity building and training to boost agricultural production	Organise training sessions and workshops in 27 LGAs on modern agricultural techniques, entrepreneurship, and business management	TBD	Lump sum	66,620,500	The proponent will mobilize the Agricultural Officers to offer trainings to the beneficiaries. The costs indicated are the field allowances and training materials .
		Conduct demonstrations and practical sessions for 11 trades in 27 LGAs	TBD	Lump sum	42,763,500	
		Training sessions and workshops on good agronomic practices	TBD	Lump sum	22,873,500	

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
		Result demonstration using baby and mother demos	TBD	Lump sum	35,835,000	
		Group dynamics & formation	TBD	Lump sum	16,939,500	
		Record keeping	TBD	Lump sum	8,961,500	
		Farm Business Analysis	TBD	Lump sum	4,906,500	
	Poultry	Livestock	TBD	Lump sum	100,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in livestock farming will be given five livestock and two (2) large bags of feed to start them off. One (1) livestock rearing demonstration site will be set up in each LGA
		Feeds	TBD	Lump sum	50,000,000	
		Poultry demonstration site for each LGA	TBD	Lump sum	20,000,000	
	Dairy	Dairy cattle	TBD	Lump sum	300,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in dairy farming will be given 1 dairy cow and two (2) large bags of feeds to start them off. One demonstration site will be set up in each LGA level for the beneficiaries to be trained and gain practical knowledge on dairy farming
		Dairy feeds	TBD	Lump sum	200,000,000	
		Demonstration site	TBD	Lump sum	50,000,000	
	Fodder	Fodder production demonstration site	TBD	Lump sum	40,000,000	One fodder production demonstration site will be set up in each LGA for training and practical demonstration to PAPs.
	Apiculture	Beehive	TBD	Lump sum	30,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in

No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
		Apiculture demonstration site	TBD	Lump sum	15,000,000	apiculture will be given 1 beehive.
	Farming techniques & seed production	Farming techniques & seed production site	TBD	Lump sum	750,000,000	Each of the PAHs interested in farming techniques & seed production will be given 5 bags of suitable fertilizer and 2 bags of suitable Seeds
10	Off-farm training in select income generating activities (IGAs)	Sessions in each of the 27 LGAs	Lump sum	2,000,000	54,000,000	Costs indicated are for the preparation of training materials and field allowances for the facilitators.
		Training materials	Lump sum	100,000	15,000,000	
	Enterprise Establishment and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of sustainable enterprises, including agricultural cooperatives and small-scale businesses Provision of technical assistance and mentorship to entrepreneurs Support the development of business models and plans Entrepreneurship training and business development 	TBD	Lump sum	329,177,295	Costs indicated are for the preparation of training materials and field allowances for the facilitators.



No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
	Extension services and resource Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agric. Extension support services • Livestock Production Management and Veterinary Services 	TBD	Lump sum	240,035,705	Costs indicated are for the preparation of training materials and field allowances for the facilitators.
Sub-Total (B)					5,379,986,500	
C						
11	Monitoring by LPRIC, LGAs and FMoT	Years	2	12,000,000	24,000,000	This is to cater for any expenses associated with continuous monitoring to be done during LRP implementation.
12	Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge dissemination by the Centre for Fiscal Transparency & Public Integrity https://www.fiscaltransparency.org/	Frequency	Quarterly	Lump Sum	237,506,000	Wherever possible, this semi-annual activity will be executed within ongoing M&E contracts at FMoT over the two-year implementation period. If a separate consultancy is to be designed to carry out this task, these estimates may provide a guideline.



No.	Item	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Price (₦)	Cost (₦)	Notes
13	LRP Completion Audit	Frequency	Once	Lump sum	100,000,000	It is recommended that an external Monitoring and Evaluation Expert is contracted to conduct the completion audit in the last quarter of LRP implementation. The actual costs for the assignment will be determined at a later stage, though these estimates may provide a guideline.
14	LRP Management & Coordination	N/A	N/A	Lump Sum	173,136,120	
Sub-Total (C)					534,642,120	
Total					6,419,328,620	
Contingency 10% (A+B+C)					641932862	
Overall LRP budget					7,061,261,482 (\$4,314,476.6)*	

*1 USD = 1,636.7 NGN Sep 21, 2024

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In line with the standards of the African Development Bank OS 5 and best industry practices, projects that cause displacement in local communities should support monitoring the recovery of the livelihoods of those affected. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component is pivotal and crucial for the LRP, as it allows the project to monitor advancements and determine if the LRP goals are being met, reassuring the stakeholders about the project's progress.

7.1 Approach to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation will have an internal and an external component. Both will aim to assess progress and outcomes at defined intervals using pre-determined indicators.

7.1.1 Internal M&E

The internal M&E will be the responsibility of the LRP Implementation Committee and FMoT. Once the LRP implementation begins, internal monitoring and evaluation will be continuous. The M&E indicators for each assistance package will show the relationship between the LRP objectives and expected outcomes. During monitoring and evaluation, additional measures may be incorporated to address the beneficiaries' emerging needs and enhance the LRP's ability to meet its objectives.

PAPs will be made aware of the M&E element to enable their informed participation and to ensure effective data collection. A monitoring survey form tailored for each package will be developed by FMoT. These forms will be administered to beneficiaries for data collection at quarterly intervals. The data collection forms will, amongst other information, capture personal details, assistance package details, income status prior to assistance packages, current income and other outcomes on livelihood. The Monitoring & Evaluation team will collect and analyse data for each LRP package.

The team will evaluate the indicators defined under each package and prepare quarterly and annual progress reports. Table 7.1 presents the monitoring indicators for each of the assistance packages. The annual progress report will consolidate the progress made in each package over the reporting year in accordance with defined indicators and against expected outcomes. If the internal M&E reveals that any of the packages is failing to meet its objectives, adjustments may be considered to address the shortfalls.

7.1.2 External M&E

An external consultant will conduct monitoring and evaluation to ensure that LRP resources are being used effectively and that each assistance package is on track to achieve the set objectives within the specified timeframes.

The external consultant will visit LRP beneficiaries semi-annually to observe various livelihood aspects in depth and consult with PAPs on each package. The external consultant shall also consult with the LRP committee members and any other institutions involved in the implementation. The quarterly and annual progress reports shall be made available to the external consultant to provide more information on the implementation. The external consultant shall prepare a detailed M&E report on a semi-annual basis for submission to FMoT and the African Development Bank.

At the end of the two-year implementation period, an end-term evaluation shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the LRP in assisting the affected households to restore their livelihoods. A socioeconomic survey will be conducted as part of this evaluation to aid in determining outcomes on the socioeconomic conditions of beneficiary households. The indicators constituting the monitoring framework may inform the terms of reference for the task, alongside any others determined by FMoT in consultation with the African Development Bank. The external M&E will identify any gaps in implementation and recommend measures to close identified gaps.

7.2. Monitoring Framework

This section presents the framework for monitoring LRP aspects at different stages of implementation. Table 7.1 shows the LRP elements to be monitored, while Table 7.2 shows the monitoring indicators for each of the livelihood restoration assistance packages.

Table 7.1 LRP elements to be monitored

	Description	Indicators	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency
Goal	PAHs livelihoods restored/ improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of households whose livelihoods have been restored/improved 	Internal monitoring reports; external M&E Reports; end-term evaluation goal	Quarterly; Semi-annually; Annually End-term
Inputs/Action s	Approval of the LRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of approval meetings held per LGA No. of LRP brochures prepared No. of brochures distributed or displayed No. of PAPS sensitized on application 	Meeting records; Existence of brochures; records of sensitization	Once, after one month
	Formation of LRP Implementation Committees (LRPICs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of established committees No. of LRPICs trained 	Records of committee formation; Training records	Once, after two months
	Applications for Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of applications received No. of PAHs approached to make applications No. of PAPS assisted with applications No. of PAPS given direct feedback on application 	Application records obtained	Monthly
	Engagement of service providers to deliver packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of engaged service providers No. of work plans prepared Records from service providers 	Agreements with service providers; Work plans; Service provider records	Quarterly Semi-annually Annually
	Enrolment of PAPS into Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of enrolled PAPS No. of signed consent forms No. of PAPS informed of program schedule 	LRPIC records	Quarterly
	Stakeholder engagements conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of stakeholder engagements held Details of stakeholders engaged Outcome of engagement 	Records of stakeholder engagement	Quarterly

	Description	Indicators	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency
Output	Delivery of livelihood Restoration assistance packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PAHs enrolled for packages Engaged service providers 	LRPIC Records; service provider records	Quarterly; Semi-annually; Annually
	LRPIC Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of meetings held against planned No. of meetings held with PAPs 	Meeting records	Quarterly
	Grievance redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of grievances No. of open grievances No. of closed grievances Average time for processing grievances 	Grievance records	Quarterly
	Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of reports submitted against expected 	Progress reports; LRPIC records	Quarterly; Semi-annually; Annually; End-term
Outcome	Restored or improve livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PAHs with re-established livelihoods No. of PAHs with scaled-up/improve livelihoods No. of PAHs that adopt alternative livelihoods 	Monitoring reports; LRPIC records; Socio-economic Survey;	Quarterly Semi-annually Annually End-term
Impact	Enhanced capacity for sustainable income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PAHs with sustainable sources of livelihood 	Post-evaluation survey (TBD)	TBD

Table 7.2 Monitoring Indicators for Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages

No.	Assistance Package	Monitoring Indicators	- Reporting Frequency
1	Home outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of beneficiaries reached out of target number Amount of funds disbursed to the beneficiaries Evidence of application of training to livelihoods 	- Quarterly - Semi-annually - Annually
2	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PAPs hired against enrolled PAPs Income earned compared to pre-package income 	- Quarterly, - Semi-annually - Annually
3	Micro-credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PAPs linked with micro-credit facilities No. of PAPs awarded credit Amount of credit extended to PAPs Utilization of credit by PAPs Income earned compared to pre-package income 	- Quarterly, - Semi-annually - Annually
4	On-farm training to boost agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trained PAPs No. of PAPs engaging in area of training Comparison of pre-package and post-package income 	- Quarterly, - Semi-annually - Annually
5	Off-farm training in select income generation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trained PAPs No. of PAPs engaging in area of training Comparison of pre-package and post-package income 	- Quarterly - Semi-annually - Annually
6	Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of PAPs linked with government programs Benefits derived from the programs Comparison of pre-package and post-package income 	- Quarterly - Semi-annually - Annually

8. CONCLUSION

The Kano-Maradi rail project represents a significant infrastructural development that will improve transportation and economic integration between Nigeria and Niger. However, it is imperative to acknowledge that such large-scale projects will have socio-economic and environmental impacts on the communities living along the rail corridor. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) plays a pivotal role in ensuring that affected individuals and households, particularly those whose land, assets, or means of livelihood are displaced, receive adequate support to restore and improve their living standards.

The LRP's comprehensive approach is based on international best practices and principles, including those outlined by the AfDB, and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards. These emphasize the need to avoid or minimize displacement, but where it is unavoidable, ensure that those affected are not left worse off. Key components of the plan include fair compensation, livelihood restoration measures, capacity building, and ongoing community engagement to foster inclusion and transparency. Community participation remains at the core of the LRP for successful implementation. Engaging stakeholders in decision-making processes, such as in designing and monitoring livelihood programs, promotes trust and ensures that interventions meet the specific needs of affected populations. Furthermore, providing skills development, access to alternative income-generating opportunities, and financial literacy training are crucial in equipping affected individuals with tools for long-term sustainability.

Institutional collaboration between government bodies, local communities, and development partners is essential for the LRP's success. Ensuring accountability through monitoring and evaluation frameworks will also be vital for assessing the impact and effectiveness of livelihood restoration initiatives. Timely compensation payments, transparent grievance mechanisms, and adaptive management strategies must be in place to address unforeseen challenges and mitigate risks during project execution.

In conclusion, the Kano-Maradi rail project's Livelihood Restoration Plan is a mitigation tool and a development opportunity for affected communities. By focusing on capacity-building, economic empowerment, and inclusivity, the project can transform potential challenges into pathways for sustainable development. The long-term success of the LRP hinges on continued commitment to equity, fairness, and the welfare of the most vulnerable, ensuring that all share the benefits of this landmark project.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Sample of household survey questionnaire

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan

Questionnaire Number _____

Dear Respondent,

The Federal Ministry of Transportation of Nigeria (FMoT) is designing and constructing a 393-km single-track, standard-gauge railway line connecting Kano in Northern Nigeria to Maradi in the southern part of the Niger Republic (Niger) with financing from the African Development Bank. This transformative project will bring significant benefits to the region and the country. This survey aims to obtain information about the support the project-affected households need to improve or restore their livelihoods, at least to pre-project levels. The information will be used to develop the livelihood Restoration Plan for subsequent implementation. Thank you for your time and cooperation in this survey.

PART 1: BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

A1	Name of household head	
A2	PAP ID	
A3	Gender of household head	1 Male 2 Female
A4	Age of household head	
A5	Occupation of household head	
A6	Residence/Community	
A7	LGA/State	
A8	RAP Section	
A9	Telephone number of respondent	
A10	Is the respondent the head of the household	1 Yes 2 No
A11	What is the HH marital status?	1 Married 2 Single 3 Divorced 4 Widowed
A12	How many members constitute your household?	
A13	Do any of your household members fit the description provided?	1 Below 5 years' old 2 Above 60 years' old 3 Living with disabilities 4 Terminally ill

PART 2: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY PRE-DISPLACEMENT

Current employment status	Area of employment	Employer
1 Employed full-time 2 Employed part-time 3 Self-employed full-time 4 Unemployed 5 Seasonal worker 6 Temporary (casual) worker	1 Farming-livestock 2 Farming-crops 3 Farming- crops & livestock 4 Service provision 5 Business 6 Administration	1 Family/self 2 Government 3 Other private party 4 Non-governmental Organization
<i>Provide additional details:</i>		

PART 3: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY POST-DISPLACEMENT

Current employment status	Area of employment	Employer
1 Employed full-time 2 Employed part-time 3 Self-employed full-time 4 Unemployed 5 Seasonal worker 6 Temporary (casual) worker	1 Farming-livestock 2 Farming-crops 3 Farming- crops & livestock 4 Service provision 5 Business 6 Administration	1 Family/self 2 Government 3 Other private party 4 Non-governmental Organization
<i>Provide additional details:</i>		

PART 4: EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	No. of household members	Relationship to HHH
Never attended school or attended for a limited time		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
Tertiary college		
Undergraduate degree		
Advanced degree		

PART 5: VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocation training attended	No. of household members	Relationship to HHH

PART 6: DESIRED LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FROM THE PROJECT

Package	Description	Yes	No	Comments
Home outreach	This package targets households who due to the nature of their vulnerability may not be able to be physically present to participate in any training package. These may include child-headed, elderly-headed and households with PWDs. These households will be given a cash allowance for each session the trainer visits their home to deliver training			
	Other proposed livelihood package			
Employment	Consideration for employment opportunities within the project			
	Specify your skillset			
Financial literacy	Financial planning and budgeting;			
	Sound investment options			
	Tracking expenditure			
	Business plan development			
	Other proposed financial literacy topic			
Micro-credit	Referral to secure low interest credit for income generation activities			
	Other proposed micro-credit facilities			
On-farm training	Training in poultry farming			
	Training in dairy farming			
	Training in fodder production			
	Training in apiculture (bee keeping)			
	Training in value addition to produce			
	Other proposed on-farm training area			
Training in off-farm income generating activities	Stocking and sale of fast moving consumer goods (“boutique”)			
	Food catering/restaurant business			
	Other proposed business training area			



PART 7: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- A. How volatile is the monthly household income?
 - 1 Stable
 - 2 Slightly volatile
 - 3 Highly volatile

- B. Do you have access to credit? (Bank loans, microfinance or credit extensions)
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No

- C. Are there any livelihood interventions by the Government or Non- Governmental Organizations in your area that you could be interested in?
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No

- D. Please provide more details about the livelihood intervention identified in (C) above

Appendix II: Focus Group Discussion





Shinkafi 21/8/2024

Allott.ng LRP Katsina State



Shinkafi 21/8/2024

Allott.ng LRP Katsina State



Allott LRP Katsina Fago 24/8/2024



Allott LRP Katsina Fago 24/8/2024

Appendix III: Attendance List

Chedi Tugawa

Date: 22.08.2024 Kano State, RAP Section 2 Communities: Tumfafi

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
35	Tunaidu Gumbo	0709867303	5812481709	
36	Muttaki Mahmud	0803973604	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
37	Musa Awudu	08032656986	24721298424	
38	Sulisu Adamu	07041771080	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
39	Raza Saidu		Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
40	IBRAHIM USMAN	08132112170	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
41	ALMU IBRAHIM	08148862834	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
42	USMAN HARUN	080325594709	589688107	
43	SULEIMAN SARIKU	08037138513	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
44	RAH MUSA	07064661619	27686429253	
45	FATUZA SINDIRI	07030027042	75780854474	
46	TUSUF SAKIN	08041563486	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
47	HAMZA YAM	08188944737	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
48	ISTAKA BILYA	08108094777	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
49	HARUNA NURA		6008168757	
50	HASIU YAHAYA	08103151109	6792108984	

Chedi Tugawa

Date: 22.08.2024 Kano State, RAP Section 2 Communities: Tumfafi

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
16	YAHAYA ABDULAZIZ	07037715878	38263528213	
17	LAWAN ALMU	08032484467	8053327130	
18	SAIDU SULEIMAN DAGO	08034531678	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
19	SALihu TAHURU	08066649477	40101981878	
20	HARUNA ZBATE	08100456263		HARUNA
21	Zisman Isa	08066408947	72264430892	
22	Masaud Ibrahim	08101651499	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
23	AHMAD LAWAN TUMFAI	08067333210	64550547995	
24	Adamu Dalha	09125079785	87158009654	
25	Abubakar Adamu	07030456529	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
26	Mugzu Abdullahi Chadi	08069108899	44368886108	
27	Abdulkarim silaman Sa'id	08106068284	82828106203	
28	MANNIRU LAWAN	08106175454	1206577182	
29	MAJIB TAHURU ABDULAZIZ	08086512023	58044206117	
30	Ashara Haruna	07037715878	24073930	
31	Nona Silaman	09031925514	Kan/CM/Int/Tum/01/01/2024	
32	Aiyu na Yugus rogij	07662485858	52519156472	

Date: 21.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Kano

State: KANO

Communities: Trumfafi

Chedi Ingawa

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	MUSA SULTA	0768137024	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/06	MUSA
19	DAU UMAR	07080864451	4153491654	UMARU
20	IBRAHIM SULEIMAN	0117652641	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/23	SULE
21	ZAKARIYAU SULTAN	09121040098	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/02	LEW
22	ADAMU DALHA	07031525574	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/23	ADAMU
23	SAMI DAUDA HASSAN	0703399637	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/18	SAMI
24	TALATU HASSAN	07084821785	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/04	TALATU
25	HUSSEIN NAJIBU	09038277065	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/20	HUSSEIN
26	HARUNA AYUBA		6475896351	HRUNA
27	MUHAMMAD USMAN	07028384757	447/44/0795	MUHAMMAD
28	UMARU UMARU		Kankal/Trumfafi/01/35	UMARU
29	FATHMA BELLO	08086215551	4025010067	FATHMA
30	SALE ALIYU	07064854549	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/216	SALE
31	IDI INUSA	07037715898	27462834745	IDI
32	SULTANU MALI	0901176754	84970457832	SULTANU
33	USMANU SIDIU	07041176080	51332178722	USMANU
34	YAKATA USMAN	08036533572	26031061533	YAKATA

Date: 21.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Kano

State: KANO

Communities: Trumfafi

Chedi Ingawa

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	HASSANU LILWANI	08035458993	68484633002	LILWANI
19	ABDULLAHU ABUBAKAR	08020829142	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/07	ABDULLAHU
20	YAKUBU USMAN	08067136050	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/04	YAKUBU
21	MASIRU BALA	08032551170	3652230003	MASIRU
22	HANUSA KADIRI	07021972460	7804649919	HANUSA
23	IBRAHIM SULTAN	08078534521	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/19	IBRAHIM
24	MUSMANI ISAH	07075571743	4587584876	MUSMANI
25	ALI SALE	08168558091	47413247598	ALI
26	YAMU ANIMU	08069252528	43247012545	ANIMU
27	ABUBAKAR USMAN	07086723905	25085472361	ABUBAKAR
28	ABUBAKUR IBRAHIM	N/C	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/105	IBRAHIM
29	FALIBA MIKTERI	N/C	VIN0658132029	FALIBA
30	YAKUBU DANLAMI	07067724288	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/186	DANLAMI
31	SAMUA HADUWA	09163802530	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/217	HADUWA
32	ABDULLAHU SANI	07071657544	7037801512	SANI
33	ABDULLAZIZ HUSSEIN	08162823874	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/219	HUSSEIN
34	MASIRU	07080652190	Kankal/Trumfafi/01/213	MASIRU

Date: 22.08.2024 Kano State, Kano Sec 2 Community: Kwanar Dumawa

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	ANWALU YATMAY	08034901438	Kano/Min/Kano/01/03	[Signature]
19	MAHUDA ISA			[Signature]
20	BALA ALIYI KWANAR DUMAWA	09122920372	Kano/Min/Kano/01/03	[Signature]
21	BASIRU ABDU	0906777020	Kano/Min/Kano/01/07	[Signature]
22	BASIRU ILIYA	0703049115	Kano/Min/Kano/01/02	[Signature]
23	BALA USMAN	09060996704	Kano/Min/Kano/01/08	[Signature]
24	RAMATU SULEIMAN	09177772564	Kano/Min/Kano/01/15	[Signature]
25	AMINU SHUAIBU GARBA	07066575171	Kano/Min/Kano/01/18	[Signature]
26	ANUSA USKARE		Kano/Min/Kano/01/042	[Signature]
27	ABDUGAMBU MUSA		Kano/Min/Kano/01/131	[Signature]
28	MATJ GARBA	0703764994	Kano/Min/Kano/01/029	[Signature]
29	NURHU MUSA	07061157498	637390082	[Signature]
30	ABDULLAH IDRIS	09135213679	8416250390	[Signature]
31	LADU KHADA GARBA	07032297390	Kano/Min/Kano/01/124	[Signature]
32	AMINU SHUAIBU GARBA	07066575171	Kano/Min/Kano/01/18	[Signature]
33	HARUNA MUSA	07025891688	Kano/Min/Kano/01/002	[Signature]
34	BASIRU HAMMAN	09129323994	Kano/Min/Kano/01/001	[Signature]

Date: 22.08.2024 Kano State, Kano Sec 2 Community: Kwanar Dumawa

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	HARUNA BALA	07080787330	14084008100113	[Signature]
19	ABDURAHMAN AYUBA	07069252528	3750904626	[Signature]
20	IBRAHIM IDRIS NAGAJI	07020317840	1945219704	[Signature]
21	ADAMU IDRIS NAGAJI	08768386440	57157126573	[Signature]
22	HASSAN YUNUSU YACUBA	08023975747	33451301700	[Signature]
23	SHIBAHU SHUAIBU	08161642880	7108842071	[Signature]
24	AMINU DATALMA	0912091218	Kano/Min/Kano/01/011	[Signature]
25	ALIYU IDRIS NAGAJI	08106010047	8506389451	[Signature]
26	BASIRU ILIYA	07030479115	Kano/Min/Kano/01/02	[Signature]
27	MUSA ABDU	07030479115	Kano/Min/Kano/01/036	[Signature]
28	ABDURAH IMAH	09129925372	Kano/Min/Kano/01/035	[Signature]
29	MURTAZA HARUNA	07066460573	Kano/Min/Kano/01/029	[Signature]
30	MAMUDA ALASAN	0912270605	Kano/Min/Kano/01/095	[Signature]
31	ABDURAHMAN ILIYASU	08184826716	Kano/Min/Kano/01/011	[Signature]
32	MUSA ABDU	07030479115	Kano/Min/Kano/01/051	[Signature]
33	ABDULLAH MUKHAMMAD	09023910990	Kano/Min/Kano/01/031	[Signature]
34	SALIS USMANI	09135170397	73386951833	[Signature]

Community: Kwanar Sumawa

Date: 22.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

KANO State: KANO LGA: SECTION 2

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	LAWAN ALHAJI SAIKU	07065532742	KAN/KAN/01/01/01/149	[Signature]
19	HASSAN ABOLKADIR	07067337437	KAN/KAN/01/01/01/151	[Signature]
20	MURUDEEN AHMAD	08140145850	KAN/KAN/01/01/01/080	N.P.A
21	HASSAN SULAIMAN	09063975359	9063975359	[Signature]
22	SALISU SALISU	07064684191	KAN/KAN/01/01/01/137	[Signature]

Community: Kwanar Sumawa

Date: 22.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

KANO State: KANO LGA: SECTION 2

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	AMMAN AUDA	08088695116	30531198127	[Signature]
19	MUSA ANWAR	09167471380	5265052309	[Signature]
20	MANNAN ABOLWAZAB	08068702883	KAN/KAN/01/01/085	[Signature]
21	AMMAN ABDULLAH	07063314907	KAN/KAN/01/01/0112	[Signature]
22	KABIRU YATAYA	09144200491	KAN/KAN/01/01/01009	[Signature]
23	SULAIMAN UMAR	08037214026	KAN/KAN/01/01/01002	[Signature]
24	KABIRU MUSA	08038346047	70520636626	[Signature]
25	NAJMA SULAIMAN	09122800950	KAN/KAN/01/01/01055	[Signature]
26	SADU BALA	09037251477	KAN/KAN/01/01/01020	[Signature]
27	SHAFIU ABDULLAH	08037238669	9412480284	[Signature]
28	MUSA SANI	07069149583	KAN/KAN/01/01/01117	[Signature]
29	MUSA FAIZU	09162846717	3301725841	[Signature]
30	MUSA SANI	07069149583	KAN/KAN/01/01/01091	[Signature]
31	TALAGUJI SANI	08144200491	KAN/KAN/01/01/01012	[Signature]
32	LADO ANWAR	07030792082	6477534625	[Signature]
33	SHUAIBU RAMUDA	08106172536	KAN/KAN/01/01/01019	[Signature]
34	ADAMU BALA	08063959237	92030480645	[Signature]



Date: 22.08.2024 KANO State: KANO Community: Ujwara Buser,

S/N	Name	Telephone	MARKED	Signature
1	MUSA AMADU	0806558702	NIN	[Signature]
2	IBRAHIM ABUSAYI	07069135029	NIN	[Signature]
3	IBRAHIM ABULWATHAB	07069427050	NIN	[Signature]
4	MUSA ISAH	✓	✓	[Signature]
5				
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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 24.08.2024 Jigawa State, RAP Section: Katoge Future Communities Badari

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
35	Saifullahi Bala Muhammad	08032914682	61524691366	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	MOHAMMED UMAR WALIRI	08061555754	29432234539	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	Radiu Sam	07032858986	56896719770	<i>[Signature]</i>
38	JERAMM MAIKASARA	08165955747	11750349537	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Jamisu Yusuf 0706229069	07062229069	2742917864	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	Ibrahim Sani	08166153674	12644714876	<i>[Signature]</i>
41				
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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 24.08.2024 Jigawa State, RAP Section: Katoge Future Communities Badari

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	Muhtar Jafar Badakaya	08038140072	58782020861	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	HABIB JAFAR BAKAYO	08066140970	87347707506	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Abdullahi	07137120426	3747432578	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Hamidan Jafar Badakaya	07061697787	41938091761	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Abdullahi Rabiu Abdullahi	08027258410	81589114501	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Saidu Ibrahim	08037273484	61811288115	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Usman Abdullahi	08130423128	4934200662	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Usman Adamu Adamu	08168892039	87152532292	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Saidu Isah	08169102803	67085523250	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Mustapha Ibrahim	08151151505	96290673004	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Abubakar Aliyu	08064877378	6571165731	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Hassan Adamu	08065497672	43461151777	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Ilyasu Sani	07065702545	20788791141	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Zakariya Hassan	0809344581	8885517002	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Usman Abubakar	08067425969	442846583	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Kamilu Jafar Badakaya	08025079866	89293206129	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Yusuf G. ALI	08036095087	9726244171	<i>[Signature]</i>

Date: 24.08.2024

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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Kano State, RAP Section: 3 Communities

Kafage, Fitare, Badori

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	YUSUF Sami	07068355070	9675174907	[Signature]
2	Umar Sule Adams	08037492305	7245462827	[Signature]
3	Saleh Sami	0810748444	85499387097	[Signature]
4	HARISH JAFARU BADALAYA	0803895589	611693080	[Signature]
5	HASIYA Kulu	09061933272	20699327170	[Signature]
6	BASIRU LAWAN	08165381566	5305329215	[Signature]
7	ABBA MANNIR	08161641618	9352000727	[Signature]
8	Umar Zubairu	07031906361	83652300390	[Signature]
9	Isah Haruna	08081936188	39915618419	[Signature]
10	Abdul Basiru	0816658771	27703864672	[Signature]
11	TAMIR TASIU	07039356699	9895863168	[Signature]
12	SALISA MARIKE	08022190486	16265547974	[Signature]
13	MUHAMMED ABBA	08137629167	1527748196	[Signature]
14	SALE HALAWA	08125525		[Signature]
15	Itatiry Jafaru Badalaya	08032405956	75284795045	[Signature]
16	Abbas Jafaru Badalaya	08087885933	6546314578	[Signature]
17	Mariya Jafaru Badalaya	08034280198	556223781	[Signature]

Date:

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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Kano State, RAP Section: 3 Communities

Furta, Fur, Gamaji

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
35	IBRAHIM LABASI	09031894380	57860769868	[Signature]
36	DANAZIMI BALA	08142605568	Ka09/Kaw/Fur/0102	[Signature]
37	GAMBO JIBRI	09031638836	Ka05/Kaw/Fur/0616	[Signature]
38	LAWAL MUHAMMAD	08068282898	Ka05/Kaw/Fur/0405	[Signature]
39	LITI ISAH		Ka01/Kaw/Fur/0602	[Signature]
40	ILIASU IBRAHIM	08028972333	87234795739	[Signature]
41	IBRAHIM USANI	08101238706	Ka09/Kaw/Fur/0402	[Signature]
42	ADNAN SANI	0703651910	Ka06/Kaw/Fur/0105	[Signature]
43	ADAMU HALILU	0731104888	29725824237	[Signature]
44	ALIYU SANI	09128930681	Ka06/Kaw/Fur/0609	[Signature]
45	MARIYAN JAFARU	08068800305	NW056111468	[Signature]
46	LABI JAFARU	09161076067	2435924295	[Signature]
47	HABIBA JAFARU BADALAYA	0706772749	3087634352	[Signature]
48	AMINA JAFARU BADALAYA	08135899190	5186193847	[Signature]
49	HASSAT JAFARU BADALAYA	08020071978	92605125413	[Signature]
50	DAUDA AHMAD DAUDA	07033321002		[Signature]

Date: 23.08.2024

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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 23.08.2024 State: KANU Communities: Firtawa, Firda, Gandaji

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	SHAMSUDDIN HALLIRU	08144441305	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04085	Man
19	IMKO MUSA	07065390840	47467802672	
20	ICAH ACTO	08454744952	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04015	S
21	MURTALA MURTALA	07688568514	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04018	ABU
22	KAMICH AYUBA	07069441757	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04020	ABU
23	DANTALATA ABDULKARIM	0809804428	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04019	T
24	KAMILU ABDOU AZIZ	07035869022	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04022	A
25	DANDUMMA SALISU	08126820128	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04025	BY
26	MUSA MATUNGUWA MURTALA	0832511407	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04036	
27	HABU SARKIN GABAS	08062234728	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04019	ABU
28	SANI SAKEMAN HALLIRU	08065575773	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04028	S
29	ISAH HALLU	0704537331	33619559261	DA
30	YAU AHMED	08066928635	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04028	ABU
31	DANDUMMA SALISU	08126820128	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04025	
32	UMAR ABDULCAHI	07039718439	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04034	U
33	SABU USANI	0806045031	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04020	D
34	ABANI HUSSAINI	08100820442	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04017	

Date: 23.08.2024 Jirawa

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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 23.08.2024 State: KANU Communities: 3 Communities: Firta, Firda, Gandaji

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	Ismaile Haruna	0906724527	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04028	SMALWA
2	ASU SALE	07040239174	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04010	H
3	MUSA FARUKI MIKO	08063369965	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04024	ABU
4	SALISU SALE	08032283957	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04026	S
5	AHMAD HALLIRU	08066300711	3322063957	ABU
6	IBRAHIM GABAS	08037527666	5513091127	ABU
7	MUHAMMAD HARUNA	07063480532	5520155223	HARNUN
8	ABDULCAHI UMAR	07061218255	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04034	ABU
9	SANI SULE	07060993613	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04041	KR
10	ABDULMANNAN HARUNA	08109804428	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04019	O
11	ABDUL SANI	08069801963	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04028	ABU
12	ACTO MUSA	09160289835	2877777820	MUSA ALTO
13	RABU ABU	08065529122	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04021	R
14	UMAR LAWAN	09078219699	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04021	ABU
15	AHMAD MUHAMMAD	09164083062	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04037	
16	ABDULKADIRI RANAN	08149473726	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04043	U
17	ISAHU ABDULLAHI	08063211978	Ka04/Gwal/Fir/04031	S



Date: 24/08/2024

Household survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the road works

Jigawa

State: Kano

3 Communities:

Katage
Fitare,
Badon

Name	Telephone	Mobile	Signature
Abdusamad Sausa	08101541105	70265029573	<i>[Signature]</i>
FADMA JAFAN			
MELIAD SANI HASSAN	09023746820	62351869092	<i>[Signature]</i>
Shafiu Jafan	08037158111	80960987581	<i>[Signature]</i>
AISHA JAFAN BADAHAJA	08067115333	86607488149	<i>[Signature]</i>
BINA JAFAN	08067979383	18964189229	<i>[Signature]</i>
ADAMU JAFAN	08160390000	868954565	<i>[Signature]</i>
RADIZA JAFAN	08160399010	8658954055	<i>[Signature]</i>
JABILA USMAN	08140014777	117658563433	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mauwa Jafan	08160600166	3552044314	<i>[Signature]</i>

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NIGERIA

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 23.08.2024 State: Katsina Community: Ungwar Ganga

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	MUDAHU CRADO	07038992784	3213094042	[Signature]
2	YUSUF SAID DIREVER	091034572532	7976120531	[Signature]
3	HAFIZ SADE	08130244821	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
4	MASADUKU TUKUR / Kmks/Oran/308	07031112996	57812331038	[Signature]
5	AMINU HAMZA	08104033211	3870766244	[Signature]
6	RABIU SANI	07036107875	1131121247	[Signature]
7	BASIRU TUKUR	07038879584	99519185320	[Signature]
8	AHMADU SAIDU	07080386377	8299968386	[Signature]
9	STEHTU SANDA	08086547456	5375370011	[Signature]
10	UZABU SALISU	07011776638	7437497002	[Signature]
11	SANI MAMUDA	07038914327	29346233285	[Signature]
12	HAMISU ISHAKA	07042189135	34626705016	[Signature]
13	ILIASU ABDULLAH	08139609116	9658779300	[Signature]
14	MARU SULZ	08063909396	78866384309	[Signature]
15	KAMAL YAU	08165948208	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
16	SAIDU MUTIKA	08144860748	80364255346	[Signature]
17	YUNUSA ABDULHAMID	0903280729	11353932	[Signature]

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NIGERIA

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 24.08.2024 State: Katsina Community: Tago

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	MAMMAN ABDU	08101629701	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
2	ISAHU HASSAN	07041136980	091113	[Signature]
3	HABIB IDRIS	08066950111	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
4	UZABU GOMBO	07039205913	22325243583	[Signature]
5	IBRAHIM AHMED	07060699083	1001096	[Signature]
6	HABU HASSAN	08134979423	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
7	MUSTAPHA HASSAN	08134779423	091109	[Signature]
8	LAJAL SULEIMAN	08100480099	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
9	AMADU LAJAWAMBA	08139973372	09111	[Signature]
10	MUSA BUDAI	07036409592	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
11	ISAH GOMBO	09065610831	1001083	[Signature]
12	IBRAHIM HUSSAINI	09165385543	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
13	NUMU ANITARI	09039269085	1001099	[Signature]
14	SANUSI MAMMAN	09064111596	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]
15	BASHIR ABDUL-SALAM	08034062060	0911097	[Signature]
16	AMAR MUWAHID LAJAWAN	09064815951	Kmks/Oran/308	[Signature]

Date: 24.08.2024, KATSINA State: KATSINA Section 3 Communities: Fago

Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
Maharazu Muhammad	08065458554	6470882626	[Signature]
AMUSA Ali	09169592746	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Shu aribu Hashimu	08164666656	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Haruna Alhaji	08144061197	794121145152	[Signature]
Mamman Abubakar	08149648603	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Nasiru Beuo	08166705211	15580854162	[Signature]
Mutari Ado	080604416670	8360844389	[Signature]
Sahu Zamaidu	08109499140	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Amadu Boy	0706399876	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Umar Sali	08112622428	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Ado Habu Fago	07034519615	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Abdullahi Habu	07041367670	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Muddana Wahaya	08109960528	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Hamisu Fago Umar	08065821574	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Manda Yusuf	07131659565	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Haruna Aminu	090472510405	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]
Sule Fago mamman	08064823554	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	[Signature]

Date: 23.08.2024, Katsina State: KATSINA Section 3 Communities: Chadi

38	UMAY Danyabu	08036352266	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	0463	[Signature]
39	Samasa mamman	07030439042	KMKS/SBU/01/01031	124	[Signature]
40	Tissan Abubakar	08162802277	KMKS/CD/01/01031	047	[Signature]
41	Abubakar Sam	09066079628	KMKS/CD/01/01031	009	[Signature]
42	Zahayad Abdullah	09022533789	KMKS/CD/01/01031	036	[Signature]
43	Ibrahim Abubakar	07026030282	KMKS/CD/01/01031	095	[Signature]
44					
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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 23/08/2024 Katsina State. RAP Section: 3 Communities: Chadi, Yadaganmu

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
35	MUSA Ibr chiu			
36	Ahmedu Abo	07044479	Kmks/Sou/01/107 PA	
37	FORIS cesman	0706867573	Kmks/Sou/01/121 PA	
38	MUSA HARU	09012638533	Kmks/Sou/01/006 PA	
39	RAMANSI ABAY	09022732655	NM:22/14057402 -N	
40	MUSA HARU	09012638533	Kmks/Sou/01/006 PA	
41	ILYASU FORIS	08039603553	Kmks/Sou/01/021 PA	
42	Abo USMANI	07060863454	Kmks/Sou/01/008 PA	
43	Abdullahi AISARO	0808129696	6168222472 PA	
44	Muhammad Abubakar	07033484493	Kmks/CDI/JAM/01/096 PA	
45	AMADU YAU	09044564523	Kmks/Sou/Kau/01/027 PA	
46	SIRAJU DCU	0706444085	Kmks/CDI/JAM/01/096 PA	
47	SAMAIL MAMMA	07030439040	Kmks/CDI/JAM/01/124 PA	
48	SULE LADAN	08033065910	Kmks/Sou/01/026 PA	
49	ADUBAKAR HARUNA	09022824260	Kmks/Sou/01/021 PA	
50	LAWAL HALILU	08168047002	Kmks/Sou/01/004/002 PA	

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 23.08.2024 Katsina State. RAP Section: 31A Communities: Ungwar Ganyi

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	MANZO MUHAMMAD	07034593163	NIL	
19	SHAMSU MUHAMMAD	08105382740	Kmks/01/059	
20	AMMAD MUHAMMAD	08168553673	9839056053	
21	INUSA ABDULHAMID	07030123939	Kmks/01/066	
22	MUHAMMAD TUKUR	08124381601	749729483	
23	TIJANI HAMISU	08083210212	5118460242	
24	SALE MAMMAN	09061218220	412988784	
25	BUTARI LAWAL	08082863120	5392010424	
26	ZEMANI YAU	07068183705	7246203214	
27	SHAZALI Sululman	07038548731	7790053374	
28	MUSTAPPA HAMISU	09037555806	Km/01/01/025	
29	MAGGI MUKHTAR KANSILA	09167346458	11056318529	
30	ADAMU ABDULLAH	08127883329	52840259805	
31	ABDULMUDALIB LAWAL	0814436806	Kmks/01/01/021	
32	AMER YAKUBU	08030530876	017475425202	
33	BILITA BATA	08147921635	Kmks/01/01/025	
34	LUKMAL SOLE	07038181200	NM:22/61201327	

Communities:
Shinkafi, Katsina
Rimin-Guza, Makurda.

Date: 21.08.2024 Katsina State, Section 5 NIG KANNA/SE

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	BASIMU ABDULLAH	0902840665	KAN/KIN/01/070	[Signature]
2	MURTALA Ibrahim	0806721490	KAN/KIN/01/073	[Signature]
3	SAMUWA Ibrahim	—	KAN/KIN/01/08	[Signature]
4	Basim Ibrahim	—	KAN/KIN/01/08	[Signature]
5	LIJANI Abdullahi	08140759670	KAN/KIN/01/08	[Signature]
6	Emi Abdullahi	0803863648	KAN/KIN/01/026	[Signature]
7	ABDULRAHMAN SABIU	07037444745	KAN/KIN/01/022	[Signature]
8	AGGARU LAMAL MARI	07065212125	KAN/KIN/01/025	[Signature]
9	Adnan Sulaiman	07043431024	KAN/KIN/01/064	[Signature]
10	Umar KALLA	08065452830	KAN/KIN/01/017	[Signature]
11	HAMISU ABDALLA	07058212419	NIL	[Signature]
12	SABBI RABIU	07046758788	KAN/KIN/01/011	[Signature]
13	MAMMAN IDAS	08025452830	KAN/KIN/01/020	[Signature]
14	JASIRU ABDULRAHMAN	NIL	KAN/KIN/01/038	[Signature]
15	WAZIR JAFARU			
16	ABDULRAHMAN UMARU			
17	IDAS ISAH			

Date 23.08.2024 Katsina State, Section 4 Communities: Shargalle/Sirika

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
25	Muhammad Bashi Garba	08035512670	35524521376	[Signature]
26	TAMMO MUSA	09030478245	57179026641	[Signature]
27	MUSA ABDULLAH	07074785274	9479655091	[Signature]

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano -Maradi Railway Project

Date: 23.08.2024 Katsina State, RAP Section: 4. Communities: Shargalle/Srika.

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
16	HARUNA ABUBAKAR	08064836735	A2715696	AH
17	DANKAM HARUNA	0907738425	0377256944	03
20	INUSA IBRIS	09063916870	2080087258	Ude
21	YAU IBRAHIM	08132672976	A13021996	U
22	ADO AUDI	09128377215	VIN 9063240	U
23	AMIRU LAWLAL	08128377215	VIN 9063240	U
24	SALAU KUSUF	07013082421	VIN 9063240	U
25	DANENDE HARUNA	08169078823	WA 0666118	HA
26	YAL USMAN	09028377103	0816173776	M
27	Ogbo Sallau	07068324905	7501402200	Abdullah
28	RABIHA HALILU	08162519832	2966671100	L
29	LAWAL DANLAM	08121672998	VIN 9063240	HM
30	LADO LAMI		VIN 9063240	L
31	ADREN ALI	0902190117	1108089212	AL
32	MUSA bousa	09063862500	9263355051	MUSA
33	GUNGULA USMAN SAKA	08143792149	11932535	U
34	SANI MUHAMMAD		13121937	

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano -Maradi Railway Project

Date: 23.08.2024 Katsina State, RAP Section: 4. Communities: Shargalle/Srika.

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	MUSUFU HAMZA	0126765794	07396451022	U
2	ISA MASALI	07065555304	7732023490	M
3	USMAN ABDULLATEI	07069594527	13419321	A.D
4	MUSUF HAMZA	09126765794	1571699148	U
5	TAMBAT ISA	07037057172	3549354579	J.T.S
6	ADO UMARU	09010473733	1553590822	U
7	LAWAL ISA	09117891930	4908374373	U
8	USMANI ANWAR	09166296189	15392696	K
9	ABAMU ABDUSALAM	09010473733	11483655	U
10	MANGARI AMINU	08062186086	12551902	SATS
11	USMAN LAWAL	08077757644	13405859	U
12	BAWA ISA	07054501055	117106918	ISA
13	LAWAL BASIRU	09166528600	9994144475	U
14	ISA AHMADU MANGARI	0616460774	1199657	U
15	MANGARI ANWARU	09046502384	27240462	U
16	UMAR SANI	09077334125	3962173782	U
17	ABDULLATEI LAWAL SRIKA	09066847437	11261957	U

Communities:
Shinkafa, Katsina
Rimin Guga, Makurda

Date: 21.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Katsina State. RAP Section: 5

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
28	USMAN ABUBAKAR			
29	HANAFI HANGALI	0816875619	NIL	[Signature]
30	AWU LAOAL DAN HIRAN	08139378678	NIL	[Signature]
31	IBRAHIM MUSTA	08139378678	NIL	[Signature]
32	USMAN ABUBAKAR	08139378678	NIL	[Signature]
33	SALISU ABULKATTI	08135097462	NIL	[Signature]
34	ADAMU ISMAIL	0803222603	NIL	[Signature]
35	IBRAHIM IBRAHIM	08139378678	NIL	[Signature]
36				
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Date: 24.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Jigawa State. RAP Section: 8

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID
35	AHMAD IBRAHIM	08165085255	
36	IASILU ADO	09061508929	
37	RABUL KALHAMMO	08138244579	
38	BASILU WAH (BOS ISAH?)	0816879865	
39	SADU SHETTU	08068737001	
40	BASILU HARUNA	08168728805	
41	MAMUDA JAU KUSA	07032598524	
42			
43			
44			

Date: 24.08.2024

Jigawa State

8 Communities: Gurung, Gamaji, Maimakawa

S/O	Name	Telephone	PAPID	Signature
14	Nura Samia	07069276044	607397508	
15	Robin Usman	07065373631	18388652278	
20	Ima Usman			
21	Umar Abubakar			
22	Sani Hussaini	08146221041		
23	Sulaiman SAIBU	07034427468	147970230	
24	Almuad Hussaini	08140172009	NIL	
25	Mohammed Mohammed	070861008	KM/J/KW/Gim/04/104	
26	Damusa Yusuf	0706610539	1071578225	
27	Salim Hudu	08141706575	11861874609	
28	Nasifi Yusuf	0704312438	52246016527	
29	Almuad Yussuf	07041211001	KM/J/KW/Gim/04/131	
30	STAMBU IDI	NIL	NIL	
31	YUKA TALADU	09162552380	Km/J/KW/Gim/04/138	
32	Ah Ullaga Idris	08030514393	648012382	
33	ABUBAKAR USMAN	08141950395	28529760724	
34	KABIRU USMAN	09150311564	28529761579	

Date: 24.08.2024

Jigawa State

8 Communities: Gurung, Gamaji, Maimakawa

S/O	Name	Telephone	PAPID	Signature
1	SALE HANONA	0912590558	NIL	SALE
2	Umar Usman	07062605283		
3	Yusuf Hamza	07048594485	1071578225	
4	Yusuf Ali	09131301139	19671416732	
5	ABUBAKAR SHETU	09067941580	380699804	
6	Abdulaziz Sani	08104685375	22970548	
7	Muhammed Abubakar	070678373910	1874237969	
8	Sani Yussuf	08062707883	762743740	
9	Abubakar Adam	NIL	VIN/05/0157	
10	Alloji Yaladu	07031376040	30523131098	
11	Harung Saleh	08131660127	1071578225	
12	HARISU YUSUF	0706483126	1071578225	
13	STAMBU YUSUF	07425714485	0715525489	
14	Salim Adam	0816343320	1071578225	
15	Badamasi Hudaibi	07041437976	2820354083	
16	ZANAB HUSSAINI		0570011286	
17	Yusuf Garba	07035805097	7870351046	



Date: 21-08-2024
 Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project
 Communities: Dundeubus, Zango-moji

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	HARUNA ADO	08166785351		[Signature]
2	BURUKUDDA YAHIA	07073434762	77318385913	[Signature]
3	TAHARU ALI	0800002083		[Signature]
4	SANI BAURE	01844247563	8835442407	S
5	ISAH HASSAN		1488514610270560	[Signature]
6	JAFARU MUSA	080644266719	372366520	[Signature]
7	SAM SAMUWA LADAN	7629100117	76277206607	[Signature]
8	MAMUDA IBRAHIM	07034454518	7840711758	[Signature]
9	SHAHIBU MIKAILA	08140661617	48620711107	[Signature]
10	HUSSEINI ADAMU	07077559763	3526750547	[Signature]
11	YAM LADAN	08061632952		[Signature]
12	IBRAHIM SAGO Achiagi	01806410334	2290495136	[Signature]
13	SAMU BALA	07025587581	5436474636	[Signature]
14	DALHA DAHILU	08068503698	227	[Signature]
15	TIJJANI Abdullahi	081464903420	35350358	[Signature]
16	ABULLAH ADAMU	0186141558	VIA: 90FG/161	[Signature]
17	SANI UKMAH	081462221041	NIL	[Signature]

Communities:-
1. Fan-Idau
2. Maimakawa
3. Gamoji

Date: 22.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

KANO STATE State: RAS: 9 Communities:




S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
1	Halima Idris			
2	Ashau ISHAK	07046547657		
3	Balsala Usman	081584160007	01584160409	
4	RAFIQA MUSA	07032285568		
5	SANDU AHMAD NAO	07066222410		
6	DILHA MUSA	07038791756		
7	KAMBU MUHAMMADU	08143825467		
8	MUHD Umar MAMUD	07013445607		
9	ISAH ABDULLAH	08125241178		
10	ADAMU ADAMU ABDULLAH	071135233689		
11	HASAN MUHAMMAD	07033683373		
12	Saniya Salisu AUBAL	07036124259	17844014381	
13	INUSA Umar	08035252875		
14	SARAGO Umar	01022727571		
15	Umaru Mohammed	07080447639		
16	HANWAI ISAH	07030392433		
17	SAYYA ISAH	07030392433		

Communities:
1. Fan-Idan,
2. Maimakawa,
3. Garamojo.

Date:

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project
State: KAN State: 9 Communities:

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
18	SANI MUSA	0703469400	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/012	[Signature]
19	USMAN ISAH	07063507149	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/011	[Signature]
20	AMINU AKIBU	0701348607	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/010	[Signature]
21	SULTAN MUSA	07039442357	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/009	[Signature]
22	AMINU AMINU ABULLAH	07026107136	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/020	[Signature]
23	SANI AMADU SALE	07044844123	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/015	[Signature]
24	HASANA SULIMAN	07065385783	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/019	[Signature]
25	GARBA UMAR	07030652026	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/045	[Signature]
26	SABU MUSA	07080326114	Kano/Kano/Maradi/010/01	[Signature]
27	YAHAYA IDRIS	07030514373	6480238171	[Signature]
28				
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Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Date: 24.08.2024 Jigawa State. RAP Section: 8 Communities

S/N	Name	Telephone	PAP ID	Signature
35	AHMAD IBRAHIM	08165085255	Kan/Ku/Dig/IBY/100	[Signature]
36	IASIU ADO	09061508929	79860690072	[Signature]
37	RABU KACHAMMO	08138274579	Kan/Ku/Gin/Mudu/071	[Signature]
38	BASIRU ISAH (MRS ISAH)	08168798605	Kan/Ku/Gin/Gin/040	[Signature]
39	SAADU SHEFFU	08068737001	68270078107	[Signature]
40	BASIRU HARUNA	08168728805	Kan/Ku/Gin/Ban/131	[Signature]
41	MAMUDA ZAU KUSA	07032593854	Kan/Ku/Gin/Mudu/062	[Signature]
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Kano state

Date: 24.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Jigawa

State: Kano

8 Communities:

Gurung Gamaji
Mamakawa

S/N	Name	Telephone	PPID	Signature
1	Nura Simian	09092766044	607397509	[Signature]
10	Robin Usman	07065373631	18388152278	[Signature]
20	Ali Usman			[Signature]
21	Umar Abubakar			[Signature]
22	Sani Hussaini	08146221041		[Signature]
23	Sulaiman SAIBU	07034429468	1479702304	[Signature]
24	Ahmed Hussaini	08140172009	NIL	[Signature]
25	Muhammad Muhammad	09080610008	1479702304	[Signature]
26	Dauda Usuf	0706610509	1775598725	[Signature]
27	Salisu Hadu	08141706375	11881874609	[Signature]
28	Nazifi Yusuf	0704312438	82246016527	[Signature]
29	Ahmed Yunusa	07041211001	1479702304	[Signature]
30	SHAMBA IDI	NIL	NIL	[Signature]
31	YUWA HALADU	09162552380	1479702304	[Signature]
32	Ali Usman Idris	08030514393	648012387	[Signature]
33	ABUBAKAR USMAN	08141250305	2852976924	[Signature]
34	KABIRU Usman	09150211564	2852976924	[Signature]

Date: 24.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Jigawa

State: Kano

8 Communities:

Gurung Gamaji
Mamakawa

S/N	Name	Telephone	PPID	Signature
1	SALE HARUNA	08125905588	NIL	SALE
2	Umar Usman	07062605282		[Signature]
3	YUSUF Haruna	07048574485	1479702304	[Signature]
4	YUWA Ali	09131301177	1479702304	[Signature]
5	ABUBAKAR SHEHU	09067941588	380609804	[Signature]
6	Abdulaziz Sani	08104605375	22998548	[Signature]
7	Muhammad Abubakar	07064037310	1479702304	[Signature]
8	Sani Yunusa	08062709883	7679143740	[Signature]
9	Abdullahi Adamu	NIL	1479702304	[Signature]
10	Alhaji Saleh	07031376040	30523121095	[Signature]
11	Haruna Saleh	08131660127	1479702304	[Signature]
12	HARISU YUSUF	0706483126	1479702304	[Signature]
13	SHAMBA YUSUF	07042574485	075525481	[Signature]
14	Salisu Adamu	0816343320	1479702304	[Signature]
15	Badamasi Hussaini	07041439916	2852976924	[Signature]
16	ZAINAB Hussaini		0520011286	[Signature]
17	Umaru Garba	07035805077	7890357046	[Signature]



Date: 21.08.2024

Household Survey for Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project

Communities: Dundeubus, Zango-moji

S/N	Name	Telephone	Part ID	Signature
1	HARUNA ADO	08166 785 381		[Signature]
2	BUMALUWA YAHAI	07073434762	79738385913	[Signature]
3	TAHANI ALI	08160203583		[Signature]
4	SANI BATURE	01044247563	8835442407	[Signature]
5	ISAH HASSAN		VIA: 90FE B161	[Signature]
6	JAFARU MUSA	08064426671	3723665254	[Signature]
7	SAM SAMUWA LADAN	08064426671	76277206617	[Signature]
8	MUMUNA IBRAHIM	07034454518	7840311738	[Signature]
9	SHARIHU MUWAILA	08140661617	48620911107	[Signature]
10	HUSSAINI ADAMU	07077559763	3926950547	[Signature]
11	YANU LADAN	08061632952		[Signature]
12	IBRAHIM SABO AHUJI	08064130334	22904495136	[Signature]
13	SAMU BALA	07025587581	8436474036	[Signature]
14	DALHA DAKIRU	08068503698	227	[Signature]
15	TIJJANI ABDULLAHI	08144903420	35350252	[Signature]
16	ABDULLAHI AGMARI	0136141588	VIA: 90FE B161	[Signature]
17	SANI UKMARI	08146222104	NIL	[Signature]

Appendix IV: Responses from the FGDs

Issues	Kano	Katsina	Jigawa
Social Security	<p>1 Agricultural support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural loan from Kano State Government • Government intervention in agriculture • RIFAN (Rice Farmers Association of Nigeria) • Soft loan without interest from farmers association and other microfinance banks (RIFAN/NIRSAL/IFAN) <p>2 Fertilizer allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer by the state government • Free allocation of fertilizer to the farmers by the government • Free fertilizer allocation to rice farmers by federal government <p>4 Education support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children education support program <p>5 Health interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization 	<p>1 Cash transfers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfer by state government • Cash transfer by the federal government <p>2 Agricultural support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming tools and cash transfer from state government • Farming tools by state government • Government intervention on agriculture • Livestock <p>3 Fertilizer allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free fertilizer allocation to farmers by state government • Federal Ministry of Agriculture free fertilizer allocation <p>7 Financial assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance by federal government • Financial assistance by the state government 	<p>1 Agricultural loans and support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agric Loan Through RiFAN • Agriculture Development Fund Intervention Programme <p>2 Fertilizer allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of fertilizer to farmers by federal government • Free fertilizer allocated to farmers by federal government <p>4 Trader Money program</p> <p>5 Employment assistance:</p>
Vulnerable Households	<p>There are several households that could be considered vulnerable and may face difficulties in physically participating in training packages. The reasons for vulnerability are as follows</p> <p>1 Age-related vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old age • "Because I am old" • Need for home outreach due to old age <p>2 Economic reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital to improve farming • Capital to start business 	<p>There are several households that could be considered vulnerable and may face difficulties in physically participating in training packages. The reasons for vulnerability are as follows</p> <p>1 Age-related vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old age • Under age / Under Age Children <p>2 Economic reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve occupation • To increase capital for business 	<p>There are several households that could be considered vulnerable and may face difficulties in physically participating in training packages. The reasons for vulnerability are as follows</p> <p>1.Age-related vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Old age ○ Children under age/Underage children <p>2.Economic reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To boost/booster business ○ To improve capital

Issues	Kano	Katsina	Jigawa
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve capital for business • Economic diversification/development • To improve livestock farming • To improve occupation • To improve living standard/life <p>3 Inadequate compensation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate compensation not given for land used in project • Need to buy farmland due to insufficient compensation <p>4 Family support needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support family • To support orphans <p>5 Lack of training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enough special training <p>6 Land-related issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to restore land • Decrease in size of cultivated land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase capital for economic diversification <p>3 Inadequate compensation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To buy another farmland since appropriate compensation is not given 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic diversification to satisfy family needs ○ Poor compensation <p>3. Health-related vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not physically fit <p>4. Poverty alleviation program participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SPW Jigawa State poverty alleviation programme <p>The main categories of vulnerability reasons are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age-related vulnerability (both old age and underage) 2. Economic vulnerability 3. Health-related vulnerability 4. Participation in poverty alleviation programs

Appendix V: Expression of Interest as LRP Implementing Partners



AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA, NIGERIA. OFFICE OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

Vice - Chancellor: Professor Kabiru Bala, BSc (Hons) Building, M.Sc. (Bldg.Serv.), MBA, PhD (Const. Mgt.) (ABU), FNIQB, MAPM, MCABE, C. Bldg E, MCI/Arb

VC/GEN/126

20th May, 2024

The Managing Director,
MOTA ENGL LTD,
Lagos Nigeria.

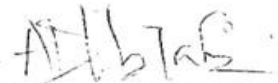
Subject: Submission of Proposal for livelihood Restoration and Improvement through Agricultural Extension Services

Dear Sir,

Submission of proposal for the implementation of livelihood Restoration and Improvement through Agricultural Extension Services as part of the Resettlement Action Plan for the Kano-Maradi Railway Project.

Please do not hesitate to contact the **Team leader Prof. Rilwanu Umar** on **08022676695** or **07035542201** for any additional information or clarification.

Thank you



Professor Kabiru Bala
Vice Chancellor



CENTER FOR FISCAL TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC INTEGRITY

Public Sector Integrity | Anti-Corruption | Data Science | Countering Organized Crime | Transparency | Research

Office Address:
No. 11, Ado-Ekiti Close,
Off Emeka Anyaoku Street,
Area 11, Garki - Abuja.

CeFT/2024/PE/VOL.2/035

18th September 2024

The Chief Executive
Mota Engil Nigeria Ltd
19 Adeola Odeku Street
Victoria Island
Lagos

Expression of Interest to Provide Monitoring & Evaluation for Livelihood Restoration Plan Implementation for the Kano - Maradi Railway Project- Nigeria Section

Introduction

The Center for Fiscal Transparency and Public Integrity is a non-partisan and nongovernmental organization established in 2016 to promote good governance by strengthening systems and mechanisms that enhance transparency and accountability of public institutions at the national and sub-national levels. The Center collaborates with government, media and civil society partners to design, implement, conduct monitoring and evaluation of projects and interventions in fiscal transparency, public sector integrity, organized crime prevention, anti-corruption and data science.

Our Work

i. Transparency and Integrity Index

The Center has been at the forefront of monitoring and evaluating proactive information disclosures by Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) through the Transparency and Integrity Index (TII), a first of its kind. This comprehensive research tool assesses compliance with key principles of transparency, integrity, and open governance, ensuring that public institutions adhere to both national and international standards. By annually evaluating over 500 MDAs on crucial variables such as Fiscal Transparency, Open Procurement, Control of Corruption, Citizens Engagement, and Human Resources & Inclusion, the Center fosters accountability and enhances citizens' access to information. The TII draws from globally recognized frameworks like the UN Convention against Corruption and locally


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Website: www.fiscaltransparency.org, Email: mail@fiscaltransparency.org, Phone: 09 2921659

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ratified legislation such as the Freedom of Information Act, enabling public institutions to promote open governance. In alignment with the International Day for Universal Access to Information, the Center publishes its findings each year, supporting both national and continental efforts to adopt and localize these standards, and has gained international recognition, including representing Sub-Saharan Africa on the UN Convention against Corruption Coalition. (<https://www.fiscaltransparencv.org/transparency-and-integrity-index/>)

ii. Countering Organized Crime Programme

As part of our advocacy towards countering organized crime, we developed the Casper HXN database; a cutting-edge crime reporting software that leverages artificial intelligence and machine learning to monitor and evaluate crime data across Nigeria. By focusing on ten key thematic areas—Financial Crimes, Arms Proliferation, Drug Crimes, Abuse of Persons, Environmental Crimes, Cybercrimes, Terrorism, Maritime Crimes, Grand Corruption, and Auto Theft—the Center collects and analyzes data from open-source channels to provide real-time insights and trends on criminal activities such as kidnapping, human trafficking, drug trafficking, cybercrime, terrorism, and economic crime.

Designed to assist law enforcement agencies, academia, CSOs, media, and policymakers, the Casper HXN database delivers timely data and statistics to enhance crime prevention strategies.

(<https://cocpng.org>)

iii. Passage of Anti-corruption Bills

In 2021, the Center played a pivotal role in monitoring and evaluating the legislative process surrounding key anti-corruption bills. As the lead civil society organization, the Center actively engaged with the Office of the Honourable Attorney General of the Federation & Minister of Justice to secure high-level support for the successful passage of landmark legislation, including the Money Laundering (Prevention and Prohibition) Act 2022, Proceeds of Crime (Recovery and Management) Act 2022, Witness Protection Act 2022, and Terrorism (Prevention and Prohibition) Act 2022. These efforts underscore the Center's commitment to strengthening the legal framework for combating corruption, financial crimes, and terrorism in Nigeria.

<https://www.fiscaltransparency.org/stakeholders-urge-9th-national-assembly-to-expedite-passage-of-the-witness-protection-bill-to-strengthen-the-anti-corruption-environment>

iv. National Anti-corruption Strategy (NACS)

The Center was appointed by the Office of the Honourable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice as the leading civil society partner in the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2017–2021). In this capacity, the Center has been actively monitoring Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to ensure compliance with the Strategy’s objectives.

Additionally, the Center has served as a technical partner to key legislative bodies, including the Senate Committee on Financial Crimes and Anti-Corruption, House Committee on Financial Crimes and Anti-Corruption, and the Senate Committee on Judiciary, providing expert guidance and support to strengthen anti-corruption efforts in Nigeria.

<https://fiscaltransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Action-Plan-For-Implementation-NACS.pdf>

v. Probes Monitor

In 2022, we launched the Probes Monitor Portal, a comprehensive repository tracking grand-corruption-related investigations made public between 1999 and 2022 that remain unresolved. This innovative platform is designed to raise awareness among stakeholders and encourage advocacy for the conclusion of stalled probes. By providing a transparent, accessible tool, the Center empowers citizens to demand accountability and promotes ongoing monitoring and evaluation of high-profile corruption cases to ensure justice and transparency in governance. <https://www.fiscaltransparency.org/probesmonitor/current-probes>

vi. Electoral Financing

Ahead of the 2023 general elections, the Center for Fiscal Transparency developed the Electoral Financing Portal to enhance transparency in election campaign spending. The portal provides detailed information on political candidates in Nigeria, including their sources of political financing, based on responses to questionnaires administered to each candidate. In addition, the Center has been a

strong advocate for financial transparency within the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and all political parties, ensuring that electoral processes are conducted with integrity and accountability. This initiative underscores the Center's commitment to monitoring and evaluating the financial aspects of the 2023 elections to strengthen Nigeria's democracy. (<https://fiscaltransparency.org/electoralfinancing/>)

vii. United Nations Convention Against Corruption: Civil Society Organization's Monitoring Mechanism

To deepen Nigeria's implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, we developed the first ever Civil Society Monitoring Mechanism to equip relevant stakeholders with the resources and capacity to drive advocacy, set the anti-corruption agenda for the new administration and hold government accountable.

(<https://fiscaltransparency.org/uncac/>)

Our Prayers

From the above, we have been monitoring policies and projects of public institutions at the national and sub-national level to ensure implementation. We understand the importance of monitoring & evaluation in ensuring the successful execution of the Livelihood Restoration Plan and are confident in our capacity to monitor the project using a civil society monitoring framework.

As we look forward to the opportunity to contribute to the success of the Kano - Maradi Railway Project, please accept the assurance of my high regards.



Umar Yakubu PhD
Executive Director



Appendix VI (a – c): Household Survey for livelihood Restoration Plan

Appendix VII Grazing routes

Gazetted grazing reserves exist in Jigawa and Katsina states. Kano state has no gazetted grazing reserves, only community grazing reserves. Source: Saleh B. Momale and Pastoral Resolve, 2021. In reality, the grazing reserves listed here are also heavily encroached or have disappeared. In Jigawa State, it was reported that the present state government has de-gazetted grazing reserves and forest reserves. These areas are no longer protected and many are being taken over by politically connected individuals for farming. Traditionally there were also Hurmi – community grazing areas - in Kano, Katsina and Jigawa. These are not gazetted but were important. Some still remain, but most have been encroached by farmers.

Katsina State Grazing Reserves

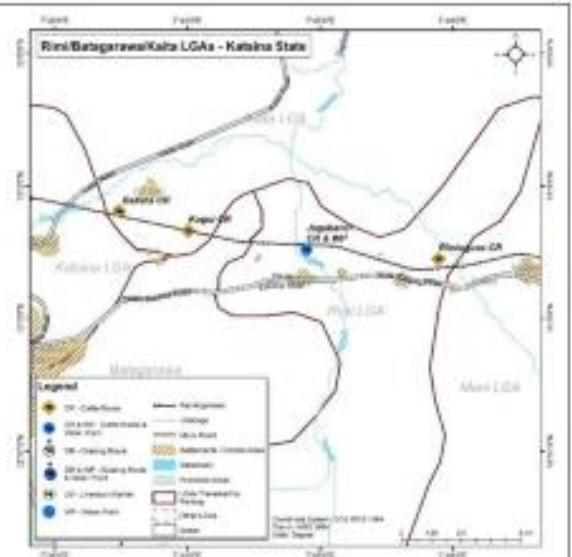
SN	Village Located	LGA	Size (Ha)	Status (Gazetted/Not
1	Ruma-Kukar-Jangarai	Safana, Batsari, Kankara	123,000	Gazetted
2	Dan Nakolo	Daura	50	Not Gazetted
3	Garo	Mashi	50	Not Gazetted
4	Mani	Mani	40	Not Gazetted
5	Ingawa	Ingawa	40	Not Gazetted
6	Gidan Kakwa	Katsina	50	Not Gazetted
7	PPU	Katsina	20	Not Gazetted
8	Rimi	Rimi	140	Not Gazetted
9	Ruma	Batsari	400	Not Gazetted
10	Aljanna	Dutsin-ma	200	Not Gazetted
11	Mararrabar	Malumfashi	50	Not Gazetted
12	Karfi	Malumfashi	150	Not Gazetted
13	Bakori	Bakori	25	Not Gazetted

Jigawa State Grazing Reserves

SN	Name of grazing reserve	Local Govt.	Size (ha)	Status gazetted/not
1.	Gabargal		8,000	Gazetted
2.	Sankara		5,555	Gazetted



Map showing stock and grazing routes in Sandamu LGA of Katsina State



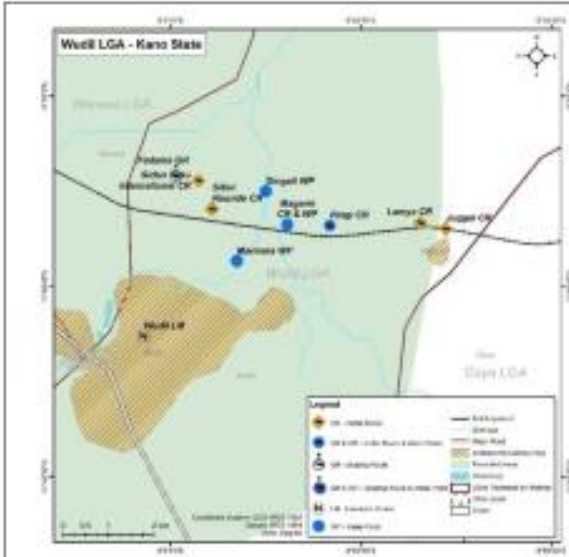
Map showing stock and grazing routes in Rimi/Batagarawa Kaita LGAs of Katsina State



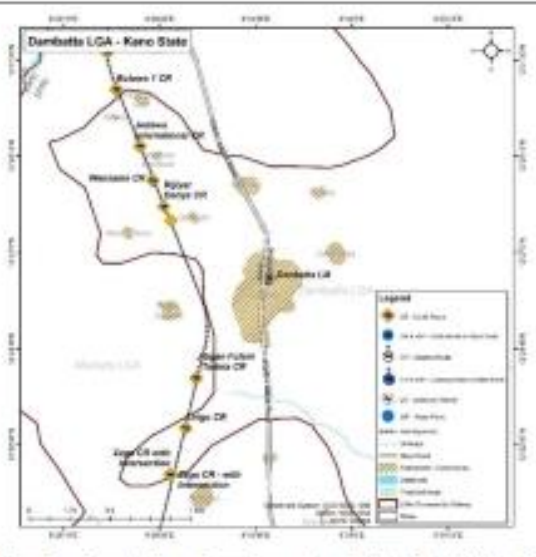
Map showing stock and grazing routes in Mashi LGA of Katsina State



Map showing stock and grazing routes in Mani LGA of Katsina State



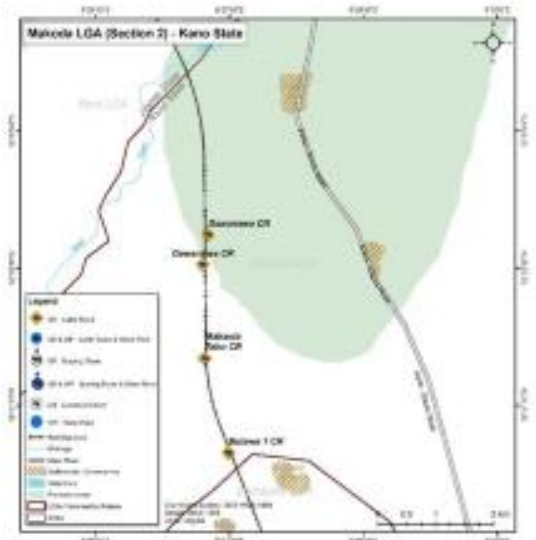
Map showing stock and grazing routes in Wudil LGA of Kano State



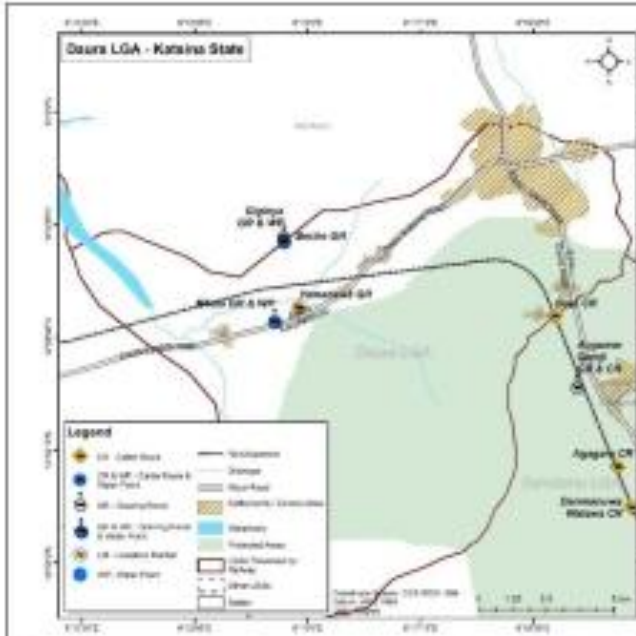
Map showing stock and grazing routes in Dambatta LGA of Kano State



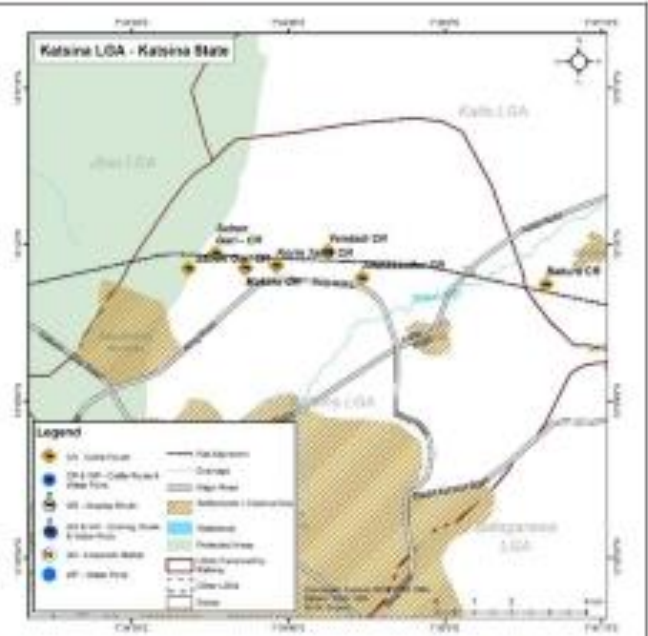
Map showing stock and grazing routes in Makoda LGA (Section 1) of Kano State



Map showing stock and grazing routes in Makoda LGA (Section 2) of Kano State



Map showing stock and grazing routes in Daura LGA of Katsina State



Map showing stock and grazing routes in Katsina LGA of Katsina State



Map showing stock and grazing routes in Jibia LGA of Katsina State



Map showing stock and grazing routes in Maradi Region, Niger Republic