

GOVERNMENT



OF ENUGU STATE

**ENUGU STATE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
PROCESSING ZONE PROJECT (SAPZ)**

Resettlement Action Plan-Including Livelihood Restoration Plan

For

Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Owo

(April 2025)

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	5
DEFINITION OF TERMS	9
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	11
ES 2 Rationale for the RAP	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	26
1.1 Background	26
1.2 Rationale for the RAP	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3 Objectives of the RAP	26
1.4 Survey Methodology	27
1.4.1 Stakeholders Engagement	27
1.4.2 Specific Approaches	27
1.4.3 PAPs Census and Socio-economics	27
1.4.4 Method of Valuation of Land and Assets of PAPs	27
1.5 Report Structure	28
2.1 Project Components	29
2.2 Project Activities Triggering RAP	31
2.3 Project Location	31
Figure 1: Map of Nigeria showing location of Enugu State;	32
2.4 Description of the SAPZ Project Location in Owo	33
Figure 2: Map of Enugu State showing Nkanu East LGA	33
Figure 3: Map of Nkanu East LGA showing the project site: Source	34
2.5 Topography of Owo Community	35
CHAPTER THREE: POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK	37
3.1 Overview	37
3.2 Nigerian Land Related Matters	37
3.2.1 Statutory Tenure	37
3.2.2 Customary Land Tenure	37
3.3 African Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Policy (2003)	37
3.3.1 Gaps between the Nigerian legal and policy framework and AfDB policy	38
3.3.2 Dispute arising from compensation mechanism	42
3.3.3 Individual Restoration	42

3.4	Institutional Frameworks	42
3.4.1	<i>Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures</i>	42
3.4.2	<i>Prohibition of Fraudulent Practices on Land and Property Law (2024).</i>	44
3.4.5	<i>African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System</i>	45
CHAPTER FOUR: PAPs SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS		46
4.1	General	46
4.2	Description of Cultural and Socio-economic Environment	46
4.3	Cultural Environment	47
4.3.1	<i>Ethnic group</i>	47
4.3.2	<i>Religion</i>	47
4.3.3	<i>Land Tenure and Ownership</i>	47
4.3.4	<i>Conflict and Grievance Redress System</i>	48
4.4	Socio-Economic Data of PAPs	48
4.4.1	<i>Analysis of Household Socioeconomic Characteristics in Owo</i>	48
CHAPTER FIVE: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIONS		59
5.1	Public Participation Process	59
5.2	Stakeholders Identification	59
5.3	Consultations and Meetings	61
	Summary of Public Consultation with SAPZ Stakeholders	61
5.3.2	<i>Stakeholders' Concerns</i>	67
5.4	Guiding Principles	67
5.5	Key Recommendations from Consultations.....	68
5.6	Enugu SAPZ Responses to PAPs/PAHs Request	68
CHAPTER SIX: POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ENUGU SAPZ PROJECT		70
6.1	General.....	70
6.2	Identified Impacts	70
6.2.1	<i>Summary of Positive Impacts of the ENUGU SAPZ Project</i>	70
6.2.2	<i>Summary of Negative Impacts of the ENUGU SAPZ Project</i>	71
6.2.3	<i>Summary of Impact Mitigation Measures</i>	71
6.3	Identification of Project Affected Population	71
6.4	Vulnerable Group.....	72
	Table 2.9: Affected Persons Vulnerable by Age	Error! Bookmark not defined.
	Table 2.10: Affected Persons Vulnerable by Low Income	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table 2.12: Affected Persons Vulnerable because of Single Female Household head **Error!**
Bookmark not defined.

6.5	Cut-Off Date	74
CHAPTER SEVEN: PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)		75
7.1	Overview	75
7.2	AfDB Grievance Redress Mechanism Approach	75
7.3	GRM at project level.....	76
7.4	Appointing members of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)	77
7.5	Procedures, complaints channels and time frame for GRM	78
7.6	The AfDB's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)	80
CHAPTER EIGHT: RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY		81
8.1	Eligibility	81
8.1.1	<i>Loss of Assets</i>	81
8.1.2	<i>Loss of Livelihood</i>	81
8.2	Entitlement Matrix	81
8.3	Valuation Procedures	83
8.4	Compensation Procedures.....	85
8.4.1	<i>Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance</i>	85
8.4.2	<i>Compensation for Land Losses</i>	85
8.4.3	<i>Livelihood Restoration Measures</i>	85
8.5	RAP Implementation Procedure	86
8.5.1	<i>RAP Verification</i>	86
8.5.2	<i>RAP Implementing Agent (RIA)</i>	86
8.5.3	<i>RAP Implementation Schedule</i>	87
8.6	RAP Implementation Cost	88
8.7	Analysis of Compensation Cost.....	91
CHAPTER NINE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION		93
9.1	General.....	93
9.2	Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives	93
9.3	Performance Indicators	93
9.4	Monitoring	94
9.4.1	<i>Monitoring Outcomes</i>	94
9.4.2	<i>Internal Monitoring</i>	94

9.4.3	<i>External Monitoring</i>	94
9.5	Completion Audit.....	95
9.6	Reporting.....	95
Annex 1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)		96
Annex 2: Compensation Valuation Table for Ashishi-Owo		103
Annex 3: Compensation Valuation Table for Ishiegu-Owo		127

List of Plates

Plate 1: Vegetation in the Project Site	35
Plate 2: Showing the Fallow Vegetation nature of the Project Site.....	36
Plate 3: Road to the project Site.....	36

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEA	Agricultural Extension Agents
AfDB	African Development Bank
ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AIH	Agro-Industrial Hub
ATCs	Agricultural Transformation Centres
AoI	Area of influence
BAT	Best Available Technology
BCS	Broad Community Support
BPT	Best Practical Technology
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
CAT	Convention against Torture
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CoC	Code of Conduct
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEMPs	Construction Environmental Management Plans
C-ESMP	Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan
CO	Carbon monoxide
CITES	Convention on International Trade and Traffic in Endangered Species
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CPGs	Consumer Packaged Goods
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
Db	Noise-decibel
DFIs	Development Financial Institutions
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

EA	Environmental Assessment
ENSG	Enugu State Government
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESEU	Environmental Sanitation and Enforcement Unit
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESMAAI	Enugu State Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Industrialization
ESMECC	Enugu State Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESMWASD	Enugu State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
ESWMA	Enugu State Waste Management Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMWASD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GFSI	Global Food Safety Initiatives
GHGs	Green House Gases
GON	Government of Nigeria
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee

Ha	Hectare
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HHQ	Household questionnaires
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulphide
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
IESIA	Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
ICESCR -	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR -	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IRM	Independent Review Mechanism
KII	Key informant interviews
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LFN	Laws of the Federation of Nigeria
LGA	Local Government Area
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NH ₃	Ammonia
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NIMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
OS	Operational Safeguards
OHSP	Occupational Health and Safety Plan
PM	Particulate matter

PAPS	Project Affected Persons
PACs	Project Affected Communities
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAM	Risk Assessment Matrix
RH	Relative Humidity
SAPZ	Special Agro-Processing Zones
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
STDs/STIs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Sexually Transmitted Infections
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
TOR	Terms of Reference
UES	Uniform Effluent Standards
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goal
USEPA	United State Environmental Protection Agency
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEEE	Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment
WMP	Waste Management Plan

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (Convention on the rights of Child 2002)

Community: a group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.

Compensation: payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.

Cut-off Date: The date the enumeration ends. Persons occupying the project area after the cut- off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops and trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory or an alternative mutually agreed date will not be compensated

Displaced Persons: Persons who are affected by the involuntary taking or clearing of land or acquisition resulting in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter;
- Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

Economic Displacement: a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.

Entitlement: the compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short- term provisions required to move from one site to another.

Head of the Household: the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.

Household: a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision- making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Involuntary Resettlement: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land Expropriation: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

Lost Income Opportunities: lost income opportunities refer to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project.

Operational Safeguard 2: Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntarily displaced persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible

Physical Displacement: a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.

Private property owners: persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.

Project-Affected Community: a community that is adversely affected by the project.

Project-affected Person: Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or

pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

Relocation: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.

Replacement Cost: the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.

Resettlement: refers to the involuntary displacement of a person from his or her regular place of residence or business as a result of demolition of a structure for the project activities.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Relocation: refers to the involuntary temporary displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of adverse environmental or safety condition to allow for the project activities, which requires payment of compensation in line with the African Development Bank operational safeguards.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Structure Owner PAPs: Project Affected Persons who own structures within the project area.

Tenant PAPs: Project Affected persons who lease either residential or business premises within the project area.

Vulnerable Groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerable groups/Persons for this project are considered to be women headed households, elderly-age 65years and above and people suffering from disability or illness who are documented as PAPs, and not met the cut-off date during enumeration and socio-economic baseline survey are eligible for compensation or assistance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1 Brief Description of Project and Activities that induce Resettlement

The Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) is a major investment Project of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), driven by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) in collaboration with the Enugu State Governments (ENSG), African Development Bank (AfDB) and other Development partners, relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and private investors to develop agro-processing clusters in areas of high agricultural production across the country. It is aligned with the Federal Government of Nigeria's (FGN's) priority agenda and a flagship project of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy. The development objective is to support inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development. The primary goal of the SAPZ initiative is to encourage private sector investment in order to convert Nigeria's agriculture into one that is more focused on the market; increase household incomes, foster job creation in rural agricultural communities, especially for youth and women, and enhance food and nutritional security in Nigeria. The aim is to rapidly develop modern agro-processing capacity to serve the vast and growing local market, create sustainable market for farmers and reduce postharvest losses of local agricultural produce and thereby create wealth for farmers, promote import substitution and create sustainable agriculture related jobs for women and youth.

The **529.818 hectares** of land in Owo community, Nkanu East LGA, which was donated by Owo community for the SAPZ project. This land is presently used for farming by the members of the community. The community largely depends on farming for livelihood and cultivation of food crops such as oil palm and cassava.

The proposed AIH at Owo which involves the acquisition of 529.818 hectares of community land belonging to the people of Owo community (Ashishi-Owo and Ishiegu Owo villages) will also involve the construction of ancillary AIH facilities such as processing plants, power and water supply systems, office buildings, internal roads etc. These project activities will have direct and indirect as well as positive and negative impacts on the biophysical and socioeconomic environment. Likely impact of these activities (eg. land acquisition) on the lives and livelihood of the landowners, farmers, indigenes and residents of Owo communities has formed the focus of this RAP. Therefore, the Enugu State government is preparing this RAP as part of her commitment to ensure that the PAPs are proportionately resettled/compensated in line with the provisions of the Land Use Act and the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS OS 5) of the AfDB.

ES 2 Objectives of the RAP

The aim of the RAP for the ENUGU SAPZ project is to identify and assess the displacement impact of the project on project affected populations and formulate a resettlement/compensation action plan in compliance with the provisions of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) consisting of all appropriate measures and strategies which are necessary to mitigate the adverse

effects of the project, restore and improve the income and livelihoods of project affected persons (PAPs). The specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- Identify the categories of impacts/losses and the number of Project Affected Persons
- Ensure adequate consultation with the PAPs regarding their rights and entitlements in involuntary resettlement
- Develop mitigation measures such that affected persons are not worse off as a result of the project and that their livelihoods are restored or improved from what it was before the project.
- Quantify the land and Assets involved in the land acquisition as well the compensation due to the PAPs.
- Provide timely and fair compensation to ensure that all PAPs are adequately compensated and/or relocated.

ES 3 Survey Methodology

Stakeholders Engagement

The Development of the ENUGU SAPZ Project will involve substantial destruction of the Agricultural land thus it is a green to brown development. This situation will lead to loss of economic livelihood for the PAPs thus robust and comprehensive consultations were carried out at the two main villages of Ashishi and Ishiegu Owo to ensure proper stakeholders' engagements.

Specific Approaches

The RAP process was hinged on a combination of methods namely desktop reviews, Focus Group Discussions, key informant interviews, stakeholders' engagements and Town Hall meetings. This was carried out simultaneously with site visits, site boundary demarcation visits, site verifications and assessment as well as land and assets inventory exercise.

ES 4: Enumeration of the national Legislation and the Bank Requirements

In Nigeria, the Land Use Act CAP L5 LFN, 2004 remains the key legislation that deal with land ownership, expropriation, entitlement, compensation and resettlement issues. While the policy or procedures governing resettlement and/ or restoration is poorly defined within the context of this act as the law mostly recognizes land for cash compensation, AfDB requires the project sponsor to identify, review, and abide by all laws of the host country that are applicable to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

Notwithstanding, other applicable policies and institutional frameworks dealing with issues related to land use, acquisition, resettlement planning and operations were appraised in development of this RAP. These include:

- The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999.
- Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act CAP N138 LFN, 2014.
- African Development Bank's integrated safeguard system (OS 5) 2023

There are similarities between key indices of the African Development Bank Policy and the Nigerian Legislation. These legislations recognize the importance of compensation to those whose land is affected by government activities, especially mandatory acquisition where such land is intended for public good and use like in the case of ENUGU SAPZ. Despite this, the current Nigerian legislation is not explicit on resettlement. Part v, section 29 sub-section 1, 2, 3 agrees with the AfDB-OS5 on payment of compensation. However, the AfDB includes cover for socio-economic impacts of PAPs as well as those who did not have legal and customary rights in the land. Those occupying the land as squatters are also included among the PAPs and duly provided for in compensation requirements.

- Determination of compensation is based on market value in Nigeria law section 29, sub-section 4 (a) (b) agrees that compensation be paid on the land for an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked, buildings, installation or improvements thereon for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvement and crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon. However, the AfDB-OS5 maintained that cash compensation must be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

ES 5: Main Socio-Economic Characteristics of the PAPs living areas

Major livelihoods practiced by the people of Owo community are farming and trading, in which farming is the dominant livelihood. The people are into palm oil farming and processing, cassava and maize production. The implication of the land base predominant livelihood to the proposed land acquisition for the SAPZ can be examined in two ways. PAPs cultivating on the proposed land face the risk of loss of livelihood and income, and therefore, require a livelihood restoration plan proportionate to their potential losses. On the other hand, since SAPZ is an agricultural scale-up and enhancement project, the farmers in the project area will be positively affected as their productivity and market opportunities will be enhanced. The actualization of this requires the project implementers to further consult and integrate the concerns of the community into project design and inclusion.

ES6 Impacts of the Project

The Enugu SAPZ project will have monumental positive environmental and social impacts on households, farmers, investors and government. It is also anticipated that there will be some adverse impacts due to land acquisition, use of heavy equipment in vegetation clearing and construction activities. While the ESIA prepared by Enugu SAPZ covers a lot of these impacts and their mitigation measures, this RAP is focused on the socioeconomic and land-based impacts resulting from land acquisition for the proposed project.

Positive Socioeconomic Impacts

1. Employment Generation

During the Construction Phase there will be temporary jobs for local laborers in site preparation, construction of access roads, warehouses, and other infrastructure, estimated to generate employment to 300 direct employers and 500-700 indirect employees over 12-18 months.

Similarly, there will be permanent jobs in agro-processing, logistics, maintenance, administration, and security, and this is expected to create about: 1,000–2,000 direct jobs and 5,000–8,000 indirect jobs (e.g., transporters, input suppliers).

2. Household Income Growth

The SAPZ will result in improved household income due to employment and increased demand for local services from food vendors, housing, transport, etc. An average monthly household income increase of about ₦30,000–₦50,000 is expected for engaged workers.

3. Agricultural Value Chain Development

A major positive impact of Enugu SAPZ is access to markets, storage, and processing for farmers, reducing post-harvest losses by up to 30%. There will also be increase in farmgate prices by 10–20% due to better processing and market access.

4. Rural Infrastructure Improvement

Development of feeder roads, power supply, and water infrastructure will benefit both the SAPZ and surrounding communities, as improved rural access is associated with reducing transport time/cost by 40–60% (AfDB SAPZ Project Appraisal Report & Infrastructure Guideline). This increases the rate of economic activities thereby, fostering economic growth and development.

5. Skills Development

Training programs in agro-processing, logistics, safety, and technical maintenance is a positive impact of Enugu SAPZ designed with a target of 1,000+ youths and women to benefit annually from vocational and skills training.

Negative Socioeconomic Impacts

1. Involuntary Resettlement and Loss of Livelihoods

Land acquisition for SAPZ (529.818 HA) may displace farmers and households especially women and the elderly, and this is estimated to affect about 331 PAPs and over 700 project affected households.

2. There may be food insecurity and income loss for displaced families and vulnerable people in the project community and adjoining communities as a result of loss of agricultural land. This is expected to exacerbate the economic condition of 39 vulnerable people including 24 males and 15 females.

3. Risk of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual harassment (SH) may exacerbate following the demand for employment by the female unemployed persons during construction and operation phases of the project

4. Increased Inequality

The development of the SAPZ may lead to risk of elite capture, whereby large commercial farmers and businesses may benefit more and crowd out smallholders if safeguards are not put in place. Also, it is feared that marginalized groups (e.g., women, youth, disabled) may be excluded from benefits of the SAPZ.

5. Inflation and Land Speculation

Increased demand for housing and services in project areas is anticipated as a result of the influx of investors and SAPZ direct and indirect workers, which may cause local price inflation and speculative land buying, thereby displacing the poor class.

Summary of Impact Mitigation Measures

- Complete relocation of PAP (owner of only house/building within project site) and construction of a new residential house for the PAP.
- Following construction, cleared vegetation shall be compensated for via comprehensive green zoning and landscaping.
- Owners of acquired land shall be adequately compensated in line with AfDB IR policy on land acquisition. However, where machineries and improvements to the land exist, compensations shall also be paid for those improvements, including machineries relocation and economic trees/crops.
- There shall be inclusive Stakeholder Engagement including women, youth, and vulnerable groups in planning and decision-making.
- The project shall establish a transparent system for resolving disputes and addressing community concerns, thereby reducing litigations and delay in project implementation
- Skills and capacity development to PAPs will ensure livelihood restoration, employment and enhanced income to affected households.

ES 7 Identification of Project Affected Population

A total of 331 (three hundred and thirty-one) persons were affected by the proposed ENUGU SAPZ (AIH) project in Owo and associated land acquisition. These persons include owners of land, those losing economic trees/crops and one person losing a residential structure. The project affected persons (PAPs) are summarized as follows:

Potential Project Affected Persons / Assets

S/N	Community	Total Land Area (ha)	Structure	Economic Trees	No of PAPs
1.	Ashishi-Owo	379.818	NA	Several	146
2.	Ishiegu -Owo	150 Ha	NA	Several	185
	Total	529.818 Ha	NA	Several	331

Summary of Potential Project Affected Assets; Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024

ES 8 Method of Valuation of Land and Assets of PAPs

The adopted method of valuation of land and assets of PAPs is substitution and replacement method. This RAP is based on replacement value, this valuation method looks at the operating assets of a business and assigns value based on what it would cost to replace them. This valuation method views valuation from market price. It considers the damage cost avoided, replacement cost, and substitute cost, and estimates the value of providing substitute services.

In line with AfDB's ISS (OS5) compensation for land is at full replacement cost and to also go beyond the replacement cost to improve the livelihood of PAPs. Therefore, Enugu State government is committed to adhering to the policy of the Bank

ES 9 Gaps between the Nigerian legal and policy framework and AfDB policy

a. Compensation and eligibility

There are similarities between key indices of the African Development Bank Policy and the Nigerian Legislation. These legislations recognize the importance of compensation to those whose land is affected by government activities, especially mandatory acquisition where such land is intended for public good and use like in the case of ENUGU SAPZ. Despite this, the current Nigerian legislation is not explicit on resettlement. Part v, section 29 sub-section 1, 2, 3 agrees with the AfDB-OS5 on payment of compensation. However, the AfDB includes cover for socio-economic impacts of PAPs as well as those who did not have legal and customary rights in the land. Those occupying the land as squatters are also included among the PAPs and duly provided for in compensation requirements.

Determination of compensation is based on market value in Nigeria law section 29, sub-section 4 (a) (b) agrees that compensation be paid on the land for an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked, buildings, installation or improvements thereon for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvement and crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon. However, the AfDB-OS5 maintained that cash compensation must be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

b. Dispute resolution

Section 30 of the Land use Act, stipulates that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land-use and allocation committee whereas the AfDB incorporates combination of traditional and formal legal processes for resolution of disputes that arise during compensation procedures, thus making it more inclusive and participatory.

c. Livelihood restoration

There is no legal framework requiring government to restore livelihood or make provisions for restoration of livelihood in the Land use Act, neither was there any provision for consideration for vulnerable, or indigenous people in the Act, but the AfDB-OS5 provides that vulnerable people be specially considered in compensation, as well as provision for compensation that will restore the PAPs livelihood and improve his or her standard of living.

d. Consultation and disclosure

The Land Use Act provision for consultation was only limited to notification but the AfDB policy emphasized robust community engagements before, during and after the project implementation. It gives high consideration to participatory consultation in the project life cycle.

In Nigeria, the Land Use Act CAP L5 LFN, 2004 remains the key legislation that deal with land ownership, expropriation, entitlement, compensation and resettlement issues. While the policy or procedures governing resettlement and/ or restoration is poorly defined within the context of this act as the law mostly recognizes land for cash compensation, AfDB requires the project sponsor to identify, review, and abide by all laws of the host country that are applicable to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

Notwithstanding, other applicable policies and institutional frameworks dealing with issues related to land use, acquisition, resettlement planning and operations were appraised in development of this RAP. These include:

- The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999.
- Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Act CAP N138 LFN, 2014.
- African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (OS5) 2023
- World Bank Environmental and Social Framework 2018.

All relevant policies, laws and administrative and institutional frameworks were reviewed to explore their adequacy in covering involuntary resettlement issues and to examine their consistency as well as international conventions, principles and frameworks which Nigeria is signatory to.

ES 10: Implementation Schedule

The implementation and management of the RAP schedule is designed to facilitate prompt compensation and resettlement of the PAPs. The RAP process needs to be time bound, within an agreeable budget. The RAP shall be implemented under the supervision of the ENUGU STATE and the Enugu State Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Lands, Bureau of Land Services and Office of Surveyor General of the state shall all witness the implementation. The RAP activities will be executed in accordance with the schedule designed below in Table 11.

Table 11: Implementation schedule: Development Phase

Description of Activity	Time Schedule			
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 14
Appointment of RAP Implementing Agent RIA by ENUGU STATE	√			
Establishment of GRC and RIC	√			
RAP Verification Exercise	√	√		
Disbursement of Compensation to PAPs			√	√
RAP Completion Audit	√	√	√	√
Program Administration	√	√	√	√

Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024

ES 11 RAP Implementing Agent/Consultant (RIA)

The duties of the RAP implementation Agents will include:

- Carry out RAP verification
- Deal with complex issues that may arise during the implementation process
- Coordinate the RAP implementation process
- Ensure that third party NGOs witness the RAP implementation process.

e. Compensation Procedures

The compensation process will be carried out by the RAP Implementing Consultant/NGO under the supervision of the Enugu State Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the constituted PAP committee (PAPC) and the third-party NGO recruited to witness the process.

The following principles will be followed for payment of compensation:

- Compensation shall be paid prior to land acquisition
- Compensation will be at replacement cost using market value
- Compensation will be paid for those whose business needed relocation from the ENUGU SAPZ.

f. Livelihood Restoration

One important objective of the RAP is to develop programs that focus on improving the livelihoods of the PAPs and or restore them to the pre-displacement levels.

In the ENUGU SAPZ project, impact on land with economic trees/crops is huge such that sustainability of livelihood of affected PAPs will be threatened hence cash for land compensation is adopted.

Other factors to be considered in the livelihood restoration are:

- Development of capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment, and skills acquisition and Agro-allied enterprises.
- Adequate compensation to all the PAPs for loss of asset, relocation and income lost.

g. Compensation Plan

Eligibility

Persons considered as qualified for compensation in the ENUGU SAPZ project must be pre-identified PAPs, directly or indirectly subjected to loss of asset or livelihood. All valuation, resettlement and compensations adopted in this study align with National and State Laws as well as the African Development Bank (AfDB) guidelines for involuntary resettlement.

Entitlement Matrix

Considerations for entitlement were based on three broad categories enumerated below with provision for various types of losses ranging from temporary or permanent loss of land, crops, cultivation land, machinery, etc.

- Persons who have a right to the needed land for ENUGU SAPZ.
- Persons who use and cultivate the needed land for the ENUGU SAPZ.
- Persons whose livelihood is adversely affected due to the ENUGU SAPZ project implementation

Compensation Strategy

The compensation process shall be carried out by the RAP Implementing Agent (RIA) under the supervision of the Enugu State Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the constituted PAP committee (PAPC) and the appointed agent of AfDB. The following principles shall apply in payment of compensation.

- Compensation shall be paid prior to land acquisition.
- Compensation shall be at current replacement cost using market value.
- Compensation shall be paid for business/livelihood relocation.

Due to land scarcity, cash for land compensation was adopted. However, livelihood restoration shall consider development of capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment, and skills acquisition and Agro-allied enterprises), in addition to adequate compensation for loss of asset, income and relocation.

ES 12 Cut-off Date for Eligibility

The cut of date represents the announcement date of the census/inventory of project affected persons, after which no new entrant into the project land will be eligible for compensation. The cut of date was announced as follows:

- Ashishi-14th October, 2024;
- Ishiegu – 27th November 2024

The staggered dates were based on the dates of completion of enumeration in the two communities. Cut-off date was announced through culturally acceptable means of information dissemination in the project areas. These included the use of town crier, announcement in the church and community town meeting.

ES 13 Estimate of actual losses and their compensation

1	ASHISHI OWO	Discrete Description	QTY	NO OF PAPS	MALE	FEMALE
	Total No of PAPS			146	112	34
	Permanent loss of land (title or recognized owners)	land where affected structures were built	0	0	0	0
	Permanent loss of Agricultural land		232,435 sqm	145	112	34
	Loss of crops	Cassava and Rice	386,600	144	110	34
	Squatters	0	0	0	0	0
	Tenants	0	0	0	0	0
	Loss of Economic trees	Palm and Bush Mango	185	7	6	1
	Unidentified PAPS for loss of Economic trees			0	0	0
	Permanent loss of structures	Block Fences, soak away, standalone toilet, concrete slab, borehole	0	0	0	0
	Unidentified PAPS for loss of Permanent Structures			0	0	0
	Temporary loss of structures	Moveable structures such as kiosk, Zinc and wooden make-shift structures	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable PAPS			33	8	25
2	Ishiegu Owo		QTY	NO OF PAPS	MALE	FEMALE
	Total no of PAPSs			185	86	99
	Permanent loss of land (title or recognized owners)	land where affected structures were built	0	0	0	0

	Permanent loss of Agricultural land		296,555 sqm	185	86	99
	Loss of crops	0	0	0	0	0
	Squatters	0	0	0	0	0
	Tenants	Tenants		0	0	0
	Economic trees	None	0	0	0	0
	Permanent loss of structures		0	0	0	0
	Permanent loss of asset	None	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable people			39	24	15

ES 14: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring, review and evaluation are essential aspects of this RAP. The main type of monitoring to be adopted will be an Internal Performance Monitoring (IPM). Accordingly, the RAP Implementing Agency (RIA) and the main units and institutions charged with implementation of the RAP will undertake continuous and systematic IPM of the RAP. A summary evaluation will be undertaken by an external agency (Independent assessment consultant). The evaluation will focus on the outcomes of the compensation, restoration and social development projects on the well-being of PAPs and affected communities. The cost of monitoring and evaluation has been structured into the RAP implementation cost.

Monitoring Indicators

Indicators need to be specific to the issue, easily measured, achievable, relevant and time bound, using relevant quantities which are suitable for trend analysis. The feedback from project affected persons and their representatives will be incorporated in various forums and discussion groups. Indicators that will be monitored related to performance are provided below.

However, if during the project implementation some other indicators are found relevant, those shall be included.

Monitoring will be based on indicators of change on:

- timely delivery of compensation;
- speedy resolution of grievances;
- available land access;
- increase or decrease in household assets;
- seamless transfer of livelihood;
- livelihood improvements;
- standard of living improvements; and
- health status;

Indicators will be in the form of:

- complete/not complete, present/not present, achieved/not achieved; and
- improvement, the same, worse off.

a. Monitoring

Monitoring enables the following to be verified:

- Resettlement implementation/actions are implemented fully and on time in accordance with the RAP.
- Entitled persons receive their entitlements under the RAP.
- RAP programs and initiatives are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project Affected Persons, Households and Communities.
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate and timely corrective action.
- Changes in RAP procedures are made where necessary to improve delivery of entitlements to Project-Affected Persons.
- Vulnerable Persons are tracked and supported as necessary.

b. Internal Monitoring

The social safeguard unit of ENUGU SAPZ will perform periodic monitoring of all resettlement activities in the organization's portfolio. The monitoring will be done on Quarterly Basis till the completion of RAP Implementation and a monitoring report should be prepared and submitted on quarterly basis.

For those areas with minor resettlement, defined here as locations without land acquisition ENUGU SAPZ will report at least quarterly on the:

- Implementation schedule
- Extent of community involvement
- Delivery and usage of any resettlement compensation
- Efficiency of resettlement agencies in fulfilling their obligations.

For those areas where a resettlement plan is required, ENUGU SAPZ Safeguards Unit will provide a quarterly progress report on resettlement activities. A monthly monitoring report will be submitted to the AfDB. The report will provide a detailed explanation of resettlement progress, document the problems arising, as well as solutions devised, during implementation. In addition, the report will present in tabular format comparisons of: the estimated and actual extent compensation delivered, the number of structures demolished; and all other matters that are pertinent for facilitating resettlement and project progress.

c. External Monitoring

For the resettlement, ENUGU SAPZ will engage an independent firm or organization to coordinate periodic external assessments of resettlement progress.

ENUGU SAPZ will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the AfDB. ENUGU SAPZ will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the consultant, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats. The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of effective consultation and

participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes of income and livelihood among displaced persons. Careful attention to monitoring matters such as these will help ensure equitable benefits for every displaced person.

d. Completion Audit

A completion audit will be carried out upon the completion of the project. ENUGU SAPZ will commission an external completion audit of the plan when all mitigation measures have been substantially completed.

The completion audit will be undertaken by competent resettlement professionals, which will assess whether livelihoods and living standards have been improved or the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. The findings of the audit will help in designing the corrective actions to meet the objectives, which are not yet achieved.

An audit will be carried out at project operation phase to determine whether the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. This completion audit will verify that all physical inputs earmarked in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. The audit will also evaluate if the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The baseline conditions of the affected parties before the relocation will be used as a measure against their socio-economic status after the resettlement. To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed. The completion audit will be submitted to the AfDB.

ES 15: Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP.

S/N	Livelihood option	Priority cost items	Description	Unit cost	Sub Total (Naira)
1	Farming	Improved seedlings	Cassava tubers and rice for 40 farmers at N10,000 each	85,000	3,400,000
		Fertilizer	for 40 farmers	70,000	2,800,000
		Land	0	0	0
		Agricultural extension services and training	6 months service provision	30,000	1,200,000
	Sub-Total Farming				7,400,000
2	Trading	Financial grant for improved trading or start-up	12 persons	200,000	2,400,000

		Financial Management Training	2 days for 12 persons	20,000	240,000
		Performance Monitoring	see monitoring cost below		0
	Sub-Total Trading				2,640,000
	Vocational Skills Enterprise				
		Equipment and supplies:			
		Store	See consolidated work space	0	0
		Oven	5	150,000	750,000
		Grill and Fryers	5	70,000	350,000
		Refrigerator	3	295,000	885,000
		Freezer	3	500,000	1,500,000
		Chafing dishes	20	53,000	1,060,000
		Serving trays and utensils	20	90,000	1,800,000
		Table, chair and liners	20	50,000	1,000,000
		Training:			0
		Food preparation and safety protocols	3 persons for 10 months	30,000	300,000
		Customer service / management	As in above		0
		Finance management and business development	As in above		0
	Sub-Total Catering				7,645,000
		Equipment and supplies:			
		Sewing machine			
		Industrial sewing machine	3	350,000	1,050,000
		Overlock (serger) machine for finishing seams	5	175,000	875,000
		Cutting tools		0	0
		Fabrics, scissor and pinking shear	20	50,000	1,000,000
		Rotary cutter and cutting mate	20	10,000	200,000
		Measuring Tools			0
		Measuring tape	20	1,000	20,000
		Straight and curved ruler	20	1,000	20,000
		Marking Tools		0	0

		Tailoring chalk or fabric markers	20	500	10,000
		Ironing Tools		0	0
		Steam iron	5	45,000	225,000
		Ironing board or pressing table	5	30,000	150,000
		Miscellaneous supplies			0
		Needle, thread, bobbins, zippers, buttons, pins, seam rippers and fasteners	5 packets	20,000	100,000
4		Tailoring skill training	10 persons for 6 months	45,000	450,000
	Sub-Total Tailoring				4,100,000
5	Sub-Total Land Compensation budget for Ashishi			120,622,634	
6	Sub-Total Land Compensation budget for Ishiegu			133,675,635	
7	Sum of Sub-Totals (1-6)				N276,083,269
9	Cost of construction of a Skilled Center for Catering and Tailoring Enterprises			20,000,000	20,000,000
10	Budget for GRM	5% of the Sum of Sub-Totals			13,804,163.45
11	Budget for Monitoring for one year	10% of the Sum of Sub-Totals			27,608,326.90
12	Contingency	10% of the Sum of Sub-Totals			27,608,326.90
13	Grand Total				N365,104,086.25

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) is a major investment Project of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), driven by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) in collaboration with the Enugu State Governments (ENSG), African Development Bank (AfDB) and other Development partners, relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and private investors to develop agro-processing clusters in areas of high agricultural production across the country. It is aligned with the Federal Government of Nigeria's (FGN's) priority agenda and a flagship project of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy. The development objective is to support inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development. The primary goal of the SAPZ initiative is to encourage private sector investment in order to convert Nigeria's agriculture into one that is more focused on the market; increase household incomes, foster job creation in rural agricultural communities, especially for youth and women, and enhance food and nutritional security in Nigeria. The aim is to rapidly develop modern agro-processing capacity to serve the vast and growing local market, create sustainable market for farmers and reduce postharvest losses of local agricultural produce and thereby create wealth for farmers, promote import substitution and create sustainable agriculture related jobs for women and youth.

The **529.818 hectares** of land in Owo community, Nkanu East LGA, which was donated by Owo community for the SAPZ project. This land is presently used for farming by the members of the community. The community largely depend on farming for livelihood, and cultivate food crops such as oil palm and cassava.

The proposed AIH at Owo which involves the acquisition of 529.818 hectares of community land belonging to the people of Owo community (Ashishi-Owo and Ishiegu Owo villages) will also involve the construction of ancillary AIH facilities such as processing plants, power and water supply systems, office buildings, internal roads etc. These project activities will have direct and indirect as well as positive and negative impacts on the biophysical and socioeconomic environment. Likely impact of these activities (eg. land acquisition) on the lives and livelihood of the landowners, farmers, indigenes and residents of Owo communities has formed the focus of this RAP. Therefore, the Enugu State government is preparing this RAP as part of her commitment to ensure that the PAPs are proportionately resettled/compensated in line with the provisions of the Land Use Act and the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), OS 5 of the AfDB group.

1.3 Objectives of the RAP

The aim of the RAP for the ENUGU SAPZ project is to identify and assess the displacement impact of the project on project affected populations and formulate a resettlement/compensation action plan in compliance with the provisions of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) consisting of all appropriate measures and strategies which are necessary to mitigate the adverse effects of the project, restore and improve the income and livelihoods of project affected persons (PAPs). The specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- Identify the categories of impacts/losses and the number of PAPs.
- Ensure adequate consultation with the PAPs regarding their rights and entitlements in involuntary resettlement.
- Develop mitigation measures such that affected persons are not worse off as a result of the project and that their livelihoods are restored or improved from what it was before the project.
- Quantify the land and other assets involved in the land acquisition as well the compensation due to the PAPs.
- Provide timely and fair compensation to ensure that all PAPs are adequately compensated and/or relocated.

1.4 Survey Methodology

1.4.1 Stakeholders Engagement

The Development of the ENUGU SAPZ project will involve substantial conversion of the Agricultural land thus it is a green to brown development this situation will lead to loss of economic livelihood for the PAPs thus robust and comprehensive consultations were carried out at the two main villages of Ashishi and Ishiegu Owo to ensure proper stakeholders' engagements.

1.4.2 Specific Approaches

The RAP process was hinged on a combination of methods namely desktop reviews, Focus Group Discussions, key informant interviews, stakeholders' engagements and Town Hall meetings. This was carried out simultaneously with site visits, site boundary demarcation visits, site verifications and assessment as well as land and assets inventory exercise.

1.4.3 PAPs Census and Socio-economics

A detailed socio-economic survey of the project affected population on household basis was done, using structured close and open-ended questionnaires administered to the PAPs to obtain socio-economic data of the PAPs. The question includes, date and time of interview, language used, GPS location, PAP Bio data and identification such as Name, Next of kin, Age, Religion, Contact, Level of education etc. The question also inquired into livelihood indicators and Household vulnerability. A sample of the questionnaire is as attached to this report in annex 1.

1.4.4 Method of Valuation of Land and Assets of PAPs

The adopted method of valuation of land and assets of PAPs is substitution and replacement method. This RAP is based on replacement value, this valuation method looks at the operating assets of a business and assigns value based on what it would cost to replace them. This valuation method views valuation from market price. It considers the damage cost avoided, replacement cost, and substitute cost, and estimates the value of providing substitute services.

Thus, in line with AfDB policy, there is valuation for the replacement of land that will be lost to the ENUGU SAPZ in a view to protect the livelihood of the agrarians currently operating in the

proposed zone. Further, the valuation for the economic trees was based on approved rates of assets compensation in Enugu State.

1.5 Report Structure

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report has been outlined as described below:

Cover Page

Table of Content

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Project Description

Chapter 3: Policy, Legislative and Administrative Framework

Chapter 4: Socio-economic and Cultural Baseline Conditions

Chapter 5: Public Participation and Consultations with Stakeholders

Chapter 6: Potential Impacts of the Proposed ENUGU SAPZ Project

Chapter 7: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Chapter 8: Resettlement and Compensation Strategy

Chapter 9: Monitoring and Evaluation

Annexes

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROJECT LOCATION

2.1 Project Components

The SAPZ will be made up of two building blocks which include the Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC) which is a community-based rural institution within the host community, supported with provision of quality production drivers for the production of feedstock and the Aggregation Centre (AC) for primary storage, and the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) that will be equipped with desirable infrastructure to create modern agro-processing environment where secondary value addition will take place. The Agro-Industrial Processing hub (AIH) will draw its processing feedstock from the ATC where activities of the production clusters and Aggregation Centres are being coordinated.

The key design features of the Project are the following:

- Support economic and social development programs of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and Enugu State;
- Contribute to rural infrastructure development;
- Improve access to agricultural markets;
- Increase agricultural production and productivity;
- Stimulate the adoption of agricultural technology;
- Facilitate climate smart agricultural production and processing practices;
- Increase value addition and agro-processing; and
- Increase skills acquisition and job creation for all actors along the value chain, including the smallholder farmers, women and youth.

The project has four broad mutually reinforcing components namely:

- (i) Support the development of enabling climate adapted infrastructure for Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs);
- (ii) Improve agricultural productivity and enterprise development to enhance agricultural value chains and job creation in the SAPZ Catchment Areas;
- (iii) Support Agro-Industrial Zone Policy and Institutional Development; and
- (iv) Program Coordination and Management.

1.3 Project Development Objective of Enugu SAPZ

Key development Objectives of the proposed SAPZ frameworks is as follow:

Key Development Needs/SAPZ objectives include	Discussion
Increasing food production capacity and efficiency	It is anticipated that the processing hub will have the capacity to process about 200,000 tonnes of cassava and palm oil respectively; hence, the farmers will need to increase their output. The processing centres will also process other crops such as cereal crops, cocoa and tuber crops. Increased demand for these products will undoubtedly result in higher farmer incomes, which will improve their standard of living and help to reduce poverty. These factors all work together to boost food production.
Increasing value addition to agriculture produce	Rather than exporting just raw material as we practiced for many years across Africa, the processing hub will process raw materials, thus add more value to the raw material.
Promoting local, regional and international trade.	<p>The market for ethanol was estimated to be worth USD 89.1 billion globally in 2019. From 2020 to 2027, it is projected to develop at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.8%. The demand for the product is driven by growing usage of the product as a biofuel and the rising consumption of alcoholic beverages</p> <p>By the end of 2025, the global palm oil market is anticipated to reach 111.3 million tonnes. With an output that is five to ten times more per hectare than other major vegetable oil crops, oil palm is the highest producing oil crop in the world.</p> <p>a) Ethanol, when blended with gasoline up to concentrations of 10% and 15%, tackles the problem of rising air pollution caused by automobiles. The addition of ethanol provides major advantages in terms of improved fuel economy, increased thermal efficiency and helps in cold starts during the winter season.</p> <p>b) Apart from its many nutritional benefits, palm oil is quickly replacing petroleum-based products as an effective alternative in the transportation and energy industries. Furthermore, the World Health Organization's awareness efforts and government actions in Denmark and other Western European countries to reduce trans-fat consumption are expected to spur market expansion.</p>

Promoting investments in agribusiness	c) The establishment of the processing hub, will promote investments into other linked value chain actors, such as seeds, mechanization, irrigation, aggregation storage, financial services etc.
Increasing the contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP, wealth and employment creation.	Sustainable direct and indirect employment of over 20,000 persons, as a result of the reviving of other value chain actors.

2.2 Project Activities Triggering RAP

ENUGU SAPZ project implementation will involve land acquisition and the establishment of ancillary AIH facilities such as construction of AIH infrastructure/facilities such as processing plants, power and water supply systems, office buildings, internal roads etc. These project activities will have direct and indirect as well as positive and negative impacts on the biophysical and socioeconomic environment. Likely impact of these activities (eg. land acquisition) on the lives and livelihood of the landowners, farmers, indigenes and residents of Owo communities has formed the focus of this RAP.

2.3 Project Location

Enugu state is located in the South Eastern part of Nigeria. The State lies within latitudes 6.5364° N, and longitudes 7.4356° E. Enugu State is bordered by Benue State to the northeast, Kogi State to the northwest, Abia State and Imo State to the south, Ebonyi State to the east, and Anambra State to the west. It covers an area of 13,161 km² (5.081 sq. mi) with a population of over 3,267,837 as at 2006 census (FGN, 2006). The state has good soil-land and climatic conditions all year and the soil is well drained during the rainy seasons. February is the hottest month with a mean temperature of 87.16 °F (30.64 °C), while the lowest temperatures occurs in November, reaching 60.54 °F (15.86 °C). About 158.57 millimetres (6.24 inches) of precipitation occur in Enugu State with about 192.73 rainy days annually. The state is mostly rural and agrarian with a substantial number of the population involved in farming, although some are also involved in trading and services sector.

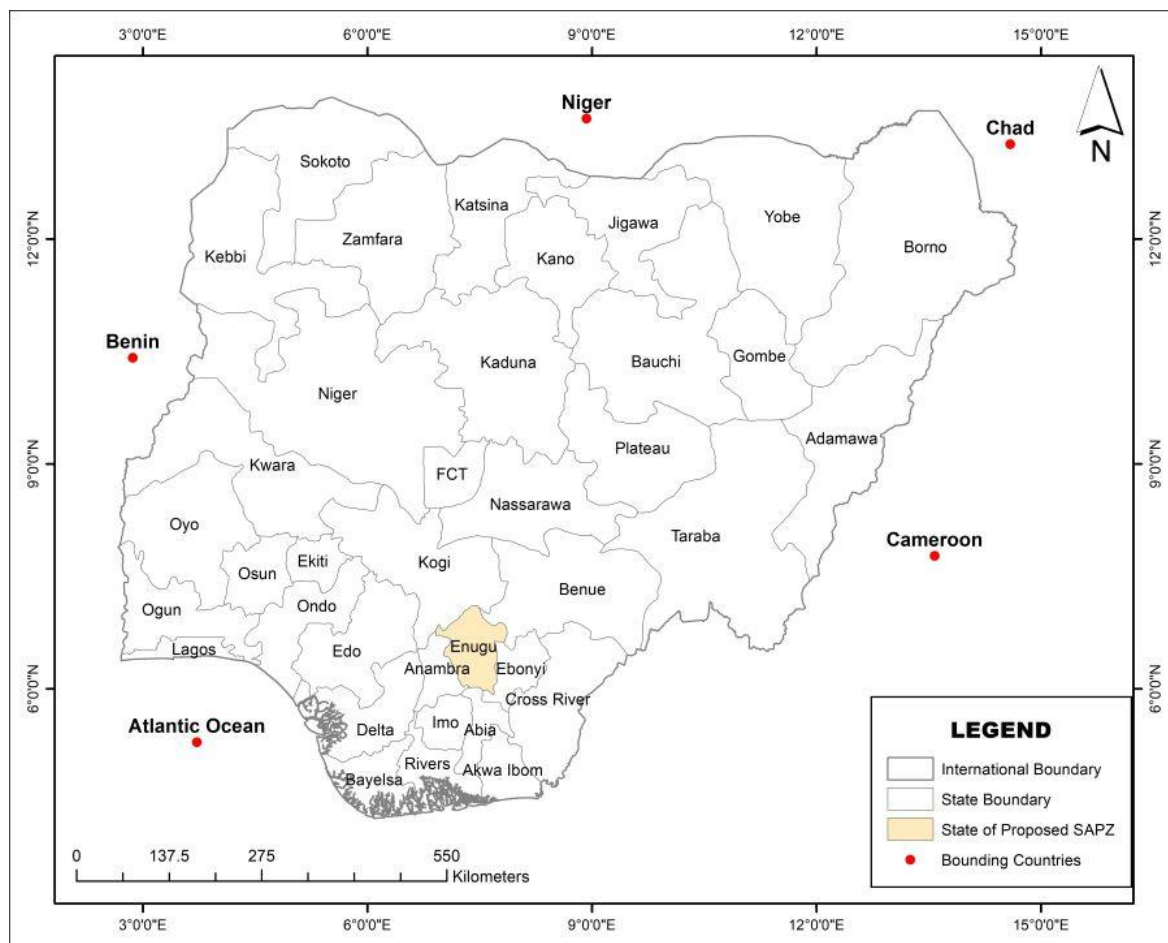


Figure 1: Map of Nigeria showing location of Enugu State; *Source: Enugu SAPZ ESIA Report*

2.4 Description of the SAPZ Project Location in Owo

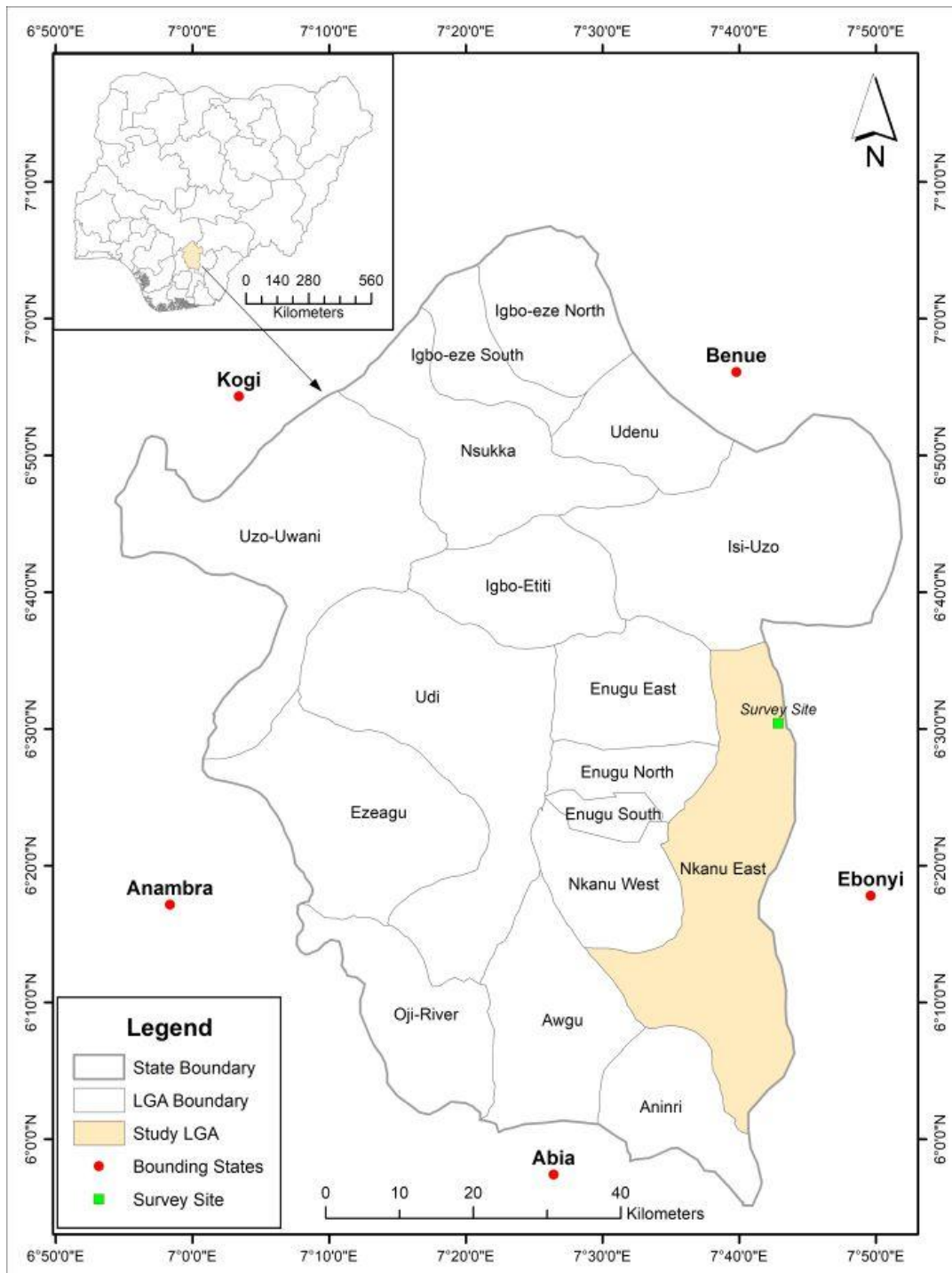


Figure 2: Map of Enugu State showing Nkanu East LGA; *Source: Enugu SAPZ ESIA Report*

The proposed location for the SAPZ is Owo, in Nkanu East local government area of Enugu State, located between 7.688°N; 6.544°E and 7.670°N; 6.49°E., and the land is traditionally owned by two communities; Ashishi-Owo and Ishiegu-Owo. Contributions/donations made to the 529.818 Ha of land are 150 Ha from Ishiegu and 379.818 by the people of Ashishi community.

In Ashishi-Owo, some parts of the proportion of land for the SAPZ project is used for farming cultivation, while the land in Ishiegu-Owo is fallow. Following consultation with the 2 villages, the total population of the land users/owners in the project area was taken, which include 146 persons (PAPs) in Ashishi-Owo and 185 persons (PAPs) for Ishiegu-Owo.

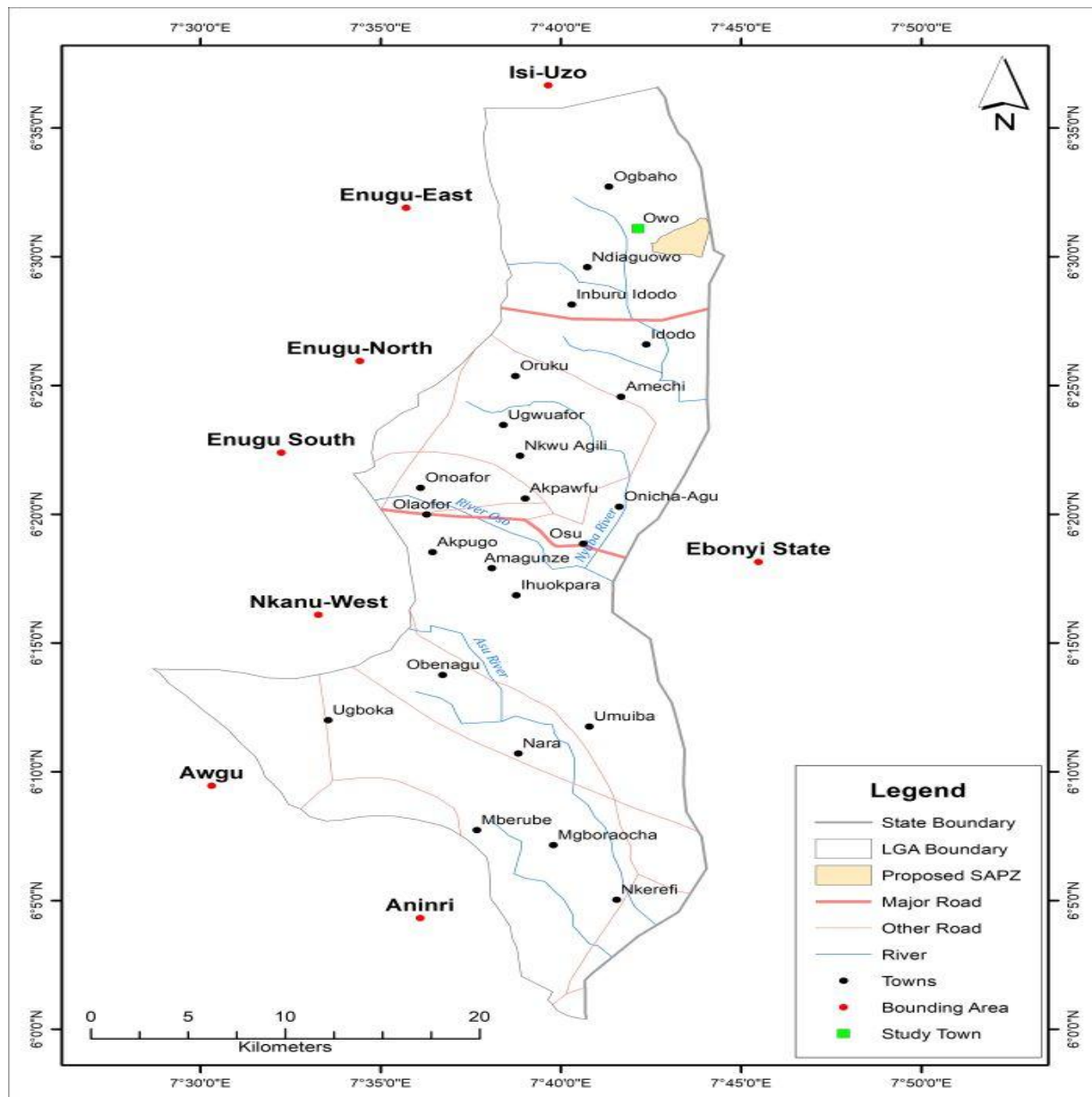


Figure 3: Map of Nkanu East LGA showing the project site: Source: *Enugu SAPZ ESIA Report*

2.5 Topography of Owo Community

Owo is a rural community in Nkanu East LGA of Enugu State, it has a mix of low hills and valleys, it is located near Idodo River which influences the area's drainage and soil composition, the soil is mostly sandy-loamy making it suitable for agriculture. The residents are largely agrarians, artisans, traders and very few skilled professionals who work in schools and health institutions located in the community. A large number of its population are Christians, while the rest are African Traditional worshipers. As of the time of filing this report, the majority of the residents said they had access to the national electricity grid which was not reliable and which does not also meet household energy demand. Therefore, a small proportion of the residents make up their home lightening, cooking and other demands by generating their electricity with petrol generators, leaving the vast majority to depend on firewood, hurricane lanterns and other local alternatives. Furthermore, except for the rainy season and few household boreholes and wells, a greater number of households depend on a local stream (Idodo) to supply their demand for water as the community has no access to public pipe-borne water.

Overview of the Vegetation of the Project Area



Plate 1: Vegetation in the Project Site



Plate 2: Showing the Fallow Vegetation nature of the Project Site



Plate 3: Road to the project Site

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

In the development of the RAP report, various National Laws of Nigeria and Enugu State government, as well as the African Development Bank guidelines and policies, and other international guidelines and best practices relevant to land, Land-acquisition and compensation issues were reviewed. This report has been developed with due consideration of these laws and regulations, especially the African Development Bank operational safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement for impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement.

3.2 Nigerian Land Related Matters

Interest in land in Nigeria can be grouped into two distinct categories. Rights that are held through Nigerian traditional systems and the Rights that are derived from the Nigerian legal system. The traditional land tenure (interest) is also known as Customary tenure regulated by traditional rules (Customary Law) and then interest in land through the legal system, involves statutory tenure, secured and expressed through the Land use Act (1978) of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3.2.1 *Statutory Tenure*

The basic legal framework for rights in land and land acquisition in Nigeria is the Land use Act, under the laws of the federation of Nigeria, 1990. The Land use Act 1978 of Nigeria, chapter 202 vests all land within the Urban areas of any Nigerian State in the Executive Governor of that State. Land within the rural areas of the State is vested on the Local Government. The law provides for compensation to holders of any land title when such land is acquired for public purpose. For Developed Land, the Governor in the case of urban areas or Local Government (in the case of rural areas) may, in lieu of compensation, offer resettlement in any other place as a reasonable alternative commendation and in acceptance of resettlement, the holder's right to compensation shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied.

3.2.2 *Customary Land Tenure*

Customary Land Tenure refers to the unwritten land ownership practices by various communities under the customary law, such Tenure still exists in many parts of southern Nigeria where land has not been registered, the management of customary land tenure lies with the respective family heads and traditional heads.

3.3 African Development Bank's Operational Safeguards 5 (OS5)

The African Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy covers any involuntary displacement and resettlement of people caused by any project financed by the bank. It applies when people residing in the project area are compelled to relocate or they lose their shelter, their

assets are lost or livelihoods affected or their access to natural resources is restricted because of a project financed by the Bank.

The primary goal of the AfDB ISS OS5 2023 is first to explore measures to avoid involuntary resettlement/displacement; but where it cannot be avoided the policy seeks to ensure that when people must be displaced, they are treated equitably and share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement. The policy aims to ensure that disruption to the livelihoods of people in the project area is avoided or at least reduced, and that the displaced persons receive resettlement assistance to improve their living standards. It provides guidance to Bank staff and borrowers, and sets up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of the resettlement programmes. Most importantly it requires the preparation of a RAP under a development approach that resolves issues of the livelihood and living standards of the displaced persons as well as compensation for loss of assets using a participatory approach at all stages of project design and implementation.

The Enugu SAPZ project will potentially cause loss of Land, Assets and cumulatively the loss of economic livelihoods of agrarians who predominantly are farmers. Thus, the main objective of this RAP is to provide the framework for compensating the project affected population to ensure that they are not thrown into poverty in line with the existence of the African Development Bank Group to contribute to poverty reduction in Africa.

3.3.1 Gaps between the Nigerian legal and policy framework and AfDB ISS OS5 policy

There are similarities between key indices of the African Development Bank Policy and the Nigerian Legislation. These legislations recognize the importance of compensation to those whose land is affected by government activities, especially mandatory acquisition where such land is intended for public good and use. Despite this, the current Nigerian legislation is not explicit on resettlement. Part v, section 29 sub-section 1, 2, 3 agrees with the AfDB-OS5 on payment of compensation. However, the AfDB includes cover for socio-economic impacts of PAPs as well as those who did not have legal and customary rights in the land. Those occupying the land as squatters are also included among the PAPs and duly provided for in compensation.

Determination of compensation is based on market value in Nigeria law section 29, sub-section 4 (a) (b) agrees that compensation be paid on the land for an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked, buildings, installation or improvements thereon for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvement and crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon. However, the AfDB-OS5 maintained that cash compensation must be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets. Details of the disparity between the AfDB OS5 and the Nigerian Land Use Act is further explained in Table 3.1:

Table 3.1: Gaps between the AfDB OS5 and Nigerian Land Use Act

Resettlement Category	Nigeria's policy	AfDB's Involuntary Resettlement (ISS Policy Statement)	Gap filling measures
Landowners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation, or cash compensation at full replacement cost.	Eligible PAPs will be compensated on full replacement cost.
Land tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon the asset or improvement on land	Not entitled to land but entitled to compensation for all owned assets at full replacement cost plus other assistance measures to restore PAPs livelihood	PAPs will be compensated for all affected assets at full replacement cost plus assistance measures for livelihood restoration
Owners of "Nonpermanent" and "permanent" buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to full replacement cost and further assistance measures for relocation movement	Entitled to full replacement cost and further assistance measures for relocation movement
Encroachers and squatters	No compensations	Not entitled to land. However, OS5 recognizes that individuals without formal legal rights to land, such as tenants, encroachers, and squatters, may still be eligible for resettlement assistance, if these individuals can demonstrate occupancy within the project area prior to a specified cut-off date, they are entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for non-land assets (e.g., dwellings, crops, improvements) at full replacement cost. • Resettlement assistance to restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards 	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures but not to land
Consultation	Silent	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.	Insists upon consultation and informed participation PAPs

Resettlement Category	Nigeria's policy	AfDB's Involuntary Resettlement (ISS Policy Statement)	Gap filling measures
Loss of Access/Rights of Way	Silent	OS5 mandates that economically displaced persons who lose access to their livelihoods due to project activities must receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for lost assets at full replacement cost. • Assistance in restoring or improving their income-earning capacity, which may include livelihood restoration programs, vocational training, or access to credit facilities. 	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community
Livelihoods	Silent	Economic displacement. [1] Eligible for income restoration	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.
Communal resources	Where land is owned by the community, compensation may be paid to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community	AfDB requires the Borrower to compensate the PAPs for communal resources.	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based compensation where feasible Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.
Resettlement assistance	Silent	OS5 stipulates that all displaced persons, regardless of legal land tenure status, are entitled to resettlement assistance, which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation support, such as transportation and moving allowances. • Provision of housing 	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.

Resettlement Category	Nigeria's policy	AfDB's Involuntary Resettlement (ISS Policy Statement)	Gap filling measures
		<p>or housing allowances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in re-establishing livelihoods, including access to employment opportunities or agricultural land. 	
Vulnerable groups	Silent	<p>OS 5 requires tailored consultation processes that consider their specific needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional support measures to ensure they can access resettlement benefits and livelihood restoration opportunities. 	Provide assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.
Grievance	Land Use Act provides for establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each state to arbitrate compensation related disputes. Either party may seek judicial redress in the courts.	<p>OS5 requires the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address complaints and disputes arising from resettlement activities. Key features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible and transparent procedures for lodging grievances. • Timely resolution of complaints without cost to the complainant. • Documentation and reporting of grievances and their outcomes. 	<p>Establish a clear grievance redress channels, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution promptly in an impartial and transparent manner.</p> <p>Recognizes judicial redress as the last option.</p>
Consultation	The land use Act resonates with inclusive consultation of stakeholders in any given development project	<p>OS5 emphasizes the importance of meaningful consultation with all affected persons throughout the resettlement process. Requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and ongoing engagement with communities to inform them about project impacts and resettlement options. • Inclusion of vulnerable 	The SAPZ will be guided by inclusive and meaningful consultation throughout the life cycle of the project

Resettlement Category	Nigeria's policy	AfDB's Involuntary Resettlement (ISS Policy Statement)	Gap filling measures
		groups in the consultation process. • Documentation of consultation activities and incorporation of feedback into resettlement planning.	

In a situation of disparities between the Land Use Act (1978) and the OS5OS5 of the AfDB, this RAP shall align with the policy of the Bank, which is more stringent and pro-poor to ensure that the PAPs are not made worse-off economically as a result of the project.

3.3.2 Dispute arising from compensation mechanism

Section 30 of the Land use Act, stipulates that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land-use and allocation committee whereas the AfDB incorporates combination of traditional and formal legal processes for resolution of disputes that arise during compensation procedures, thus making it more inclusive and participatory.

3.3.3 Individual Restoration

There is no legal framework requiring government to restore livelihood or make provisions for restoration of livelihood in the Land use Act, neither was there any provision for consideration for vulnerable, or indigenous people in the Act, but the AfDB-OS5 provides that vulnerable people be specially considered in compensation, as well as provision for compensation that will restore the PAPs livelihood and improve his or her standard of living.

3.4 Institutional Frameworks

3.4.1 Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1978 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and non-urban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all lands irrespective of the category belong to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

Thus, the Land Use Act is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. Relevant Sections of these laws with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section.

The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and to demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.

Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The Local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

Requirements of the Land Use Act

The State is required to establish an administrative system for the revocation of the rights of occupancy, and payment of compensation for the affected parties. So, the Land Use Act provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land (Section 2 (2) (c)).

In addition, each State is required to set up a Land Allocation Advisory Committee, to advise the Local Government on matters related to the management of land. The holder or occupier of such revoked land is to be entitled to the value of the unexhausted development as at the date of revocation (Section 6) (5). Where land subject to customary right of Occupancy and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (section 6) (6). If the local government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier. (Section 6) (7). Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as: Anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf, and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.

Developed Land is also defined in the under Section 50 (1) as follows:

Land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes. It follows from the foregoing that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements

resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation. Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act is confusing. Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different persons entitled to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of section 6 (5) of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a peremptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

Again, the Act provides in section 30 that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee. It is clear from section 47 (2) of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor. Where a right of occupancy is revoked for public purposes within the state of the Federation; or on the ground of requirement of the land for the extraction of building materials, the quantum of compensation shall be as follows:

- In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- In respect of the building, installation or improvements therein, for the amount of their placement cost of the building, installation or improvements to be assessed on the basis of prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation.
- With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.
- In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

Where the right of occupancy revoked is in respect of a larger portion of land, compensation shall be computed in respect of the whole land for an amount equal in rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked less a proportion calculated in relation to the area not affected by the revocation; and any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in the like manner. Where there is any building installation or improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the quantum of compensation shall follow as outlined above and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.

3.4.2 Prohibition of Fraudulent Practices on Land and Property Law (2024).

The State Prohibition of Fraudulent Practices on Land and Property Law was enacted to curb illegal land transactions, forceful takeovers, and other fraudulent practices related to land and property. This law provides legal backing for individuals and organizations to seek redress against

land grabbers, ensuring that landowners and rightful property holders are protected from exploitation. It also prescribes penalties for offenders, including fines and imprisonment.

3.4.5 African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System

Integrated Safeguard System (ISS OS5) 2023 Objectives and Principles

- When people must be displaced, they are treated fairly, equitably, and in a socially and culturally sensitive manner;
- That they receive compensation and resettlement assistance so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved; and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement.

In order to avoid long term adverse consequences associated with involuntary resettlement, the specific objectives of operational safeguards are;

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored.
- Even for some projects that may involve temporary relocation of people; the objective should be to minimize disruption to the affected people, avoid irreversible negative impacts, provide satisfactory temporary services and—where appropriate—compensate for transitional hardships.
- Ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes.
- Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.
- Provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society.
- Guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

For the proposed ENUGU SAPZ project, which will also involve civil works, the AfDB required the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan, which will guide in the execution of a sustainable resettlement or compensation process for all the PAPs.

CHAPTER FOUR: PAPs SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 General

The socio-economic baseline information was obtained along the process of asset enumeration. Trained enumerators were assigned to the prospective identified Project Affected Persons and the designed and approved questionnaire on socio-economic characteristics and livelihood data were administered on the PAPs. In all 331 PAPs were interviewed and comprehensive data on them obtained. The data on PAPs socio-economic profile is attached to this report in [Appendix 2](#). The socioeconomic attributes were presented and analyzed in Tables for better understanding.

4.2 Description of Cultural and Socio-economic Environment

The project area covers approximately 529.818 hectares, with surface elevation that varies gradually from 348m to 388m. The cultural/socio-economic elements and characteristics of the project area considered in this RAP process include population, land-use, land tenure system, social status, economic activities, education, vulnerability profiles, gender, religion and health status.

The methodology adopted in this RAP includes a qualitative and quantitative mixed method that offers an effective means to interact closely and comprehensively with the Ashashi-Owo and Ishiegu-Owo community stakeholders during the RAP preparation. Thus, a participatory approach was fostered that included community meetings, public engagements, as well as consultations with key informants (chiefs, traditional council members, officers of the Bureau of Land Services officers, and Surveyor General staff, Enugu State). A brief description of these methods as presented below:

- i. **Rapid Assessment Techniques:** This method involved a quick professional assessment of the project impact potential based on proximity of residential assets to the Enugu SAPZ site, the anticipated impact, and its severity of impacts.
- ii. **Socio-Economic Survey:** This involved enumeration/inventories of project affected population, the tenants, focus group discussion with traditional and administrative leaderships. A comprehensive questionnaire was developed to obtain data from the project affected population. The survey included census of PAPs and their socio-economic characteristics.
- iii. **Public consultations:** This was used as part of the participatory approach to obtain good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the project as approved by the communities of Ashishi-Owo and Ishiegu-Owo respectively.
- iv. **Use of maps and GIS:** The consulting team used survey maps as well as high resolution imagery combined with use of global positioning System (GPS) to identify and map out the project area showing various PAPs land assets within the Enugu SAPZ.

The qualitative analysis involved an assessment of information obtained during the stakeholders' consultations, and public participation. The socio-economic study provided necessary primary quantitative data of the project assessment. These includes;

- Socio-economic profile of the project area
- Establishing assets of the PAP
- Assets valuation using substitution and replacement methods

4.3 Cultural Environment

4.3.1 Ethnic group

The predominant ethnic group observed among the people of Owo in Enugu State is Igbo. The Igbo ethnic group is the common ethnicity of most indigenes of Enugu state as well as a number of southeastern states in Nigeria. The social and cultural aspects in the project site are traditional practices like new yam festival, masquerade, kingship, traditional marriage ceremony and traditional religion and worship. The people of the Owo have basic written and oral command of Igbo and English languages.

When considering the existing basic infrastructure/amenities, Owo community has seven (7) nursery schools, seven (7) primary schools and four (4) secondary schools. It can also boast of a hospital, a health center, about four (4) maternity homes, three (3) traditional healing homes, and seven (7) patent medicine stores. Regarding sanitation and environmental waste management, the community has no public waste management infrastructure. On the issues of security, Owo has a police station and a vigilante group that works under Police supervision police in securing the community. Apart from the availability of amenities in the community, a sample of a few residents' opinions shows that it takes most households about one hour of walk time to access the only public water source (Idodo stream), public transportation pack and the public secondary schools. It was also estimated that an average household spends about 30 minutes of walking time to access food market, healthcare facilities and a public primary school.

4.3.2 Religion

The predominant religion in the two communities (Ashishi and Ishiegu) is Christianity (92.5%), while 7.5% are traditional religion worshippers.

4.3.3 Land Tenure and Ownership

Land acquisition and ownership in Owo is by inheritance, family land ownership and communal land ownerships with approved government issued land titles and surveys. Ownership is based on being an indigene or by purchase from indigenous family/individuals. The ownership of land in these communities are based on family lands and head of families.

4.3.4 Conflict and Grievance Redress System

Pockets of land conflicts had occurred in the past which are related to leadership tussle and land disputes between and among community members. The issues were said to have been resolved through the existing traditional dispute resolution mechanism anchored within the traditional governance structure.

4.4 Socio-Economic Data of PAPs

To understand the socioeconomic characteristics of the immediate community, the RAP team interviewed all of the community members from Owo whose farming livelihood will be affected as a result of the project. A structured questionnaire was developed to carry out the interview. The questionnaire was used to collect demographic and socioeconomic data.

4.4.1 Analysis of Household Socioeconomic Characteristics in Owo

The result of the socioeconomic attributes of the project area is presented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Respondents Demography and Gender Distribution

Community Name & LGA	Male	Female	No of Respondents
Ahishi Owo (Nkanu East LGA)	112	34	146
Ishiegu Owo (Nkanu East LGA)	86	99	185
Total	198	133	331

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

There are a total of 331 Respondents across the project area, made up of 198 males and 133 females. Ishiegu village has the largest contribution of Respondents with 56.1% of the Respondents and Ashishi with 43.9% of the Respondents population has the lowest percentage. The Respondents demographic data will be useful for organizing resources and carrying out the livelihood restoration plan.

Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents

LGA	Ashihi Owo in Nkanu East LGA	Ishiegu Owo in Nkanu East LGA	TOTAL	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE
Age Distribution					
<20 yrs	1	0	1	1	0
20 - 39 yrs	61	83	144	83	61
40 - 59 yrs	59	36	95	64	31
60 yrs & above	25	66	91	47	44
Total	146	185	331	195	136

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

Table 4.2 shows the age distribution of the 330 Respondents disaggregated into four categories: less than 20 years old, 20 to 39 years old, 40 to 59 years old and 60 years and above. The result shows that only 1 PAP falls under 20 years. Respondents under 20 to 39 years are 143 including 82 males and 61 females. Those between 40 and 59 years old are 95 made up of 64 males and 31 females, while elderly Respondents (60 years and above) constitutes 91 Respondents made up of 47 males and 44 females. Two major implications can be spotted out of this result. One is that those above 60 years old may be frail to participate fully in the restoration process because of their age and strength. This group will be treated as vulnerable group with some special preferences accorded to them in this project. Another point is that the youths represented by the age category of 20-39 years are about 43% across the project area. Proper implementation of the SAPZ project will have multiplier effect in terms of reduction in youth unemployment and crime.

Table 4.3: Marital Status of Respondents

Categories	Ashihi Owo in Nkanu East LGA	Ishiegu Owo in Nkanu East LGA	TOTAL	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE
Single	13	9	22	15	7
Married	132	175	307	182	125

Separated	1	1	2	1	1
Total No of Respondents	145	185	331	198	131

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

Table 4.3 presents the marital status of Respondents. It reveals four applicable categories and outcomes: singles (22), married (306) and separated (2). This result outcome implies that majority of the Respondents (92%) are married, while the proportion of the Respondents who are separated amounted to 0.6%. The project will ensure that these females have equal and inclusive participation in the SAPZ livelihood restoration by giving them preferences and attention that may be required.

Table 4.4: Distribution Pattern of PAPs Household size and Dependent Ratio

Table 4.4: Distribution Pattern of PAPs Household size and Dependent Ratio						
Community Names & LGAs	Ishiegu Owo in Nkanu East LGA		Ashishi Owo in Nkanu East LGA		Total No of HH	% No of HH
Category						
No of persons in Households: (Category)	No of households	No of persons	No of households	No of persons		
(1-5)	70	258	40	130	110	33.3%
(6-10)	101	757	86	530	186	56.4%
(11+)	14	75	20	85	34	10.3%
Total	185	1,090	146	745	331	100%
No of Household members working	No of households	No of persons	No of households	No of persons		
1person	70	70	29	29	99	30%
2 persons	52	104	47	92	98	29.7%
3 persons	28	84	42	126	70	21.2%
4+persons	35	140	28	112	63	19.1%
Total	185	351	146	359	331	100%
No of household members unemployed						
		739		386		
Children of PAPs		690		480		
Other dependent HH Members		49		26		

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

The dependents ratio of Respondents is presented in Table 4.4. This is calculated as the ratio of those working in the household as a proportion of the household members who are unemployed. Overall, the statistics show that there are 1,835 members of households in which 331 are working, while 1,505 are not working. The dependent ratio is 2.1, and this implies that on the average, the respondents who are likely to be the head of the household is saddled with the responsibility of catering for more than 2 persons at any given time, this exposes him to income shock and stress should his source of income be affected by the SAPZ project. Therefore, SAPZ will mitigate this impact by ensuring that compensations are paid commensurable to Respondents losses and before the displacements are carried out.

Similarly, Table 4.4 reveals the distribution pattern of Respondents household size. Family size classification was based on the average size recorded in the project area, which is 6.5. Based on this, households are classified as moderate if they are between 6 and 7, small if they are less than 6, and high, if they are above 7. Large households can be a positive factor if they all work to contribute to household well-being, but a negative factor if they are predominantly unemployed.

Table 4.4 shows that the project area is dominated by moderate household size and is followed by large household size. Given that 1,505 out of 1,090 (67.8%) are not working (as seen in Table 4.4), it means that moderate and large family size in the project area are economically a disadvantage. However, the project development objective of SAPZ which aims at providing enabling environment for agro-chain business growth will be sufficient to confer livelihood advantage to the large family size conditions.

Table 4.5: Distribution Pattern of Respondents Level of Education

Categories	Ashihi Owo in Nkanu East LGA	Ishiegu Owo in Nkanu East LGA	TOTAL	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE
No formal Edu.	4	51	55	11	44
Pry Education	56	78	133	80	53
Sec. Edu	74	50	124	91	33
Ter. Edu	12	6	18	15	3
Total No of Respondents	146	185	331	198	133

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

Table 4.5 gives an insight into the educational level of the Respondents. It shows that those without formal education are 56 and account for 16% of PAPs. This number is made up of 44 females and 12 males and underscores the educational backwardness of the female gender in the project area. 133 Respondents (40%) attained only primary education, while those who had secondary education are 124 (91 males and 33 females), while the proportion of those who attained tertiary education are 18 out of the 331 PAPs. Enugu SAPZ shall ensure that consultations are carried out both in English and local language to encourage mutual communication and participation.

Table 4.6: Distribution Pattern of Respondents Livelihood

Categories	Ashihi Owo in Nkanu East LGA	Ishiegu Owo in Nkanu East LGA	TOTAL	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE
Trading	36	46	82	37	45
Artisanship	3	23	26	26	0
Farming	85	98	183	109	74
Driving	15	10	25	25	0
Hair dressing	6	8	14	0	14
Total No of Respondents	146	185	331	198	133

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

The survey reveals five (5) primary livelihoods for the project area as seen in Table 4.6. These are trading, artisanship, farming, teaching and fashion design. Farming dominates the primary livelihood of the respondents as is evidence in the result (55.4%). Impacts of the Special Agro Processing Zone (SAPZ) will dominantly be on the farming/agricultural livelihood and therefore, requires that the SAPZ implementers should pay adequate attention to the compensation in order to ensure that there will be no residual adverse impacts on the farmers, and this can be achieved through livelihood restoration training that provides better farming methods and training. Also, compensating Respondents prior to displacement of their affected assets and educating them on the mitigation goal of the compensation package they have received will be helpful.

Table 4.7: Income Distribution Pattern of Respondents

Categories	Ashihi Owo in Nkanu East LGA	Ishiegu Owo in Nkanu East LGA	TOTAL	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE
<70,000	21	9	30	19	11
70,000 - 100,000	99	126	224	133	91
110,000 - and above	26	50	76	45	31

Total No of Respondents	146	185	331	198	133
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Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

Table 4.7 shows three (3) income categories used in the Respondents survey. These are income less than N70,000 (National Minimum Wage), income between N70,000 and N100,000) and income above N100,000. Those on income below the minimum wage of N70,000 are 30 and 19 are male, while 11 are females, and make up about 9% of PAPs. They are classified as living in extreme poverty and thus, a vulnerable group. Measures for income restoration of this group is presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Vulnerability Distribution Pattern of PAPs

Categories	Ashihi Owo in Nkanu East LGA	Ishiegu Owo in Nkanu East LGA	TOTAL	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE
AGE (61 years +)	25	11	36	26	10
BELOW MINIMUM WAGE (<N70,000/month)	9	21	30	19	11
Single Female HH	0	2	2	0	2
Total No of Respondents	34	34	68	45	23

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

The result of the vulnerability profile indicates that the vulnerable PAPs from Ashishi and Ishiegu project areas are 68 comprising of 45 males and 23 females. The composition of their vulnerability are aged persons (36 persons), those earning income below minimum wage (30 persons) and single females heading homes (2 persons) in Ishiegu Owo. Based on their vulnerability conditions, differentiated measures will be applied to ensure that they are not deprived of any right in this project. Also, special attention will be given to their concerns to ensure that they benefit from the livelihood restoration measures available under this project.

Chapter 6 offers detail discussion on vulnerability profiling and differentiated measures for assistance.

Table 4.9 Affected Persons Vulnerable by Age

S/N	VILLAGE NAME	Full Name of Vulnerable Respondent	Gender	Age
1	Ashishi Owo	Peter Mbanwusu	Male	62
2	Ashishi Owo	Emmanuel Ogbachi Ochayi	Male	76
3	Ashishi Owo	Nnamchi Alexander	Male	75
4	Ashishi Owo	Aniowo Eucheria	Female	60
5	Ashishi Owo	Theresa Nnamani	Female	76
6	Ashishi Owo	Emmanuel Umanzi	Male	65
7	Ashishi Owo	Clement Eze	Male	70
8	Ashishi Owo	Boniface Eze	Male	65
9	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Michael	Male	62
10	Ashishi Owo	Omaba Godwin	Male	75
11	Ashishi Owo	Abonyi Fidelis	Male	70
12	Ashishi Owo	Esther Najjeze	Female	85
13	Ashishi Owo	Obachi John	Male	60
14	Ashishi Owo	Donatus Edeh	Male	70
15	Ashishi Owo	Nnjeze Godwin	Male	60
16	Ashishi Owo	Aniowo Eucheria	Female	70
17	Ashishi Owo	Mba Simeon Aniowo	Male	68
18	Ashishi Owo	Nomeh Emmanuel Okorie	Male	63
19	Ashishi Owo	Samuel Ogbachi	Male	60
20	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Thomas Anthony	Male	65
21	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji George Chukwuemeka	Male	63
22	Ashishi Owo	Bridget Nnaji Nwauzu	Female	77
23	Ashishi Owo	Ede Kelvin	Male	62
24	Ashishi Owo	Michael Ugochukwu	Male	70
25	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Justina	Female	65
26	Ishiegu Owo	GODWIN OKENWA NNAJI	Male	80
27	Ishiegu Owo	OKOYEMBA ONYEMAECHE	Male	61
28	Ishiegu Owo	UBAGU CHRISTOPHER	Male	64

29	Ishiegu Owo	CHIEF OKEKE OGBA	Male	74
30	Ishiegu Owo	NNAMOKO ONYEMA	Male	65
31	Ishiegu Owo	OKEKE GRACE	Female	80
32	Ishiegu Owo	OKENWA JOHN N	Male	64
33	Ishiegu Owo	ONWE PATRICK	Male	65
34	Ishiegu Owo	CHINALO EBIEM UZOMA	Female	78
35	Ishiegu Owo	NGOZI NNAMANI	Female	64
36	Ishiegu Owo	CHINELO BLESSING NNAMANI	Female	66

Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

Table 4.10: *Affected Persons Vulnerable by Low Income*

S/N	VILLAGE NAME	NAME	SEX	AGE	PRY LIVELIH OOD	PHONE
1	Ishiegu Owo	GODWIN OKENWA NNAJI	M	80	FARMIN G	NA
2	Ishiegu Owo	NWAKAEGO NWATU	F	51	FARMIN G	NA
3	Ishiegu Owo	NKIRUKA OGBU	F	34	FARMIN G	0703515088 2
4	Ishiegu Owo	UBAGU CHRISTOPHER	M	64	FARMIN G	0904967360 0
5	Ishiegu Owo	NNAMANI ANTHONY UWADIEGWU	M	42	FARMIN G	0806557116 8
6	Ishiegu Owo	OKOYE OGOCHUKWU BLESSING	F	34	FARMIN G	0708764680 7
7	Ishiegu Owo	OKENWA CHIGOZIE	M	27	FARMIN G	0803739970 7
8	Ishiegu Owo	GABRIEL DESIRE NGOZI	M	38	HAIR DRESSIN G	0808626134 3
9	Ishiegu Owo	NWAFOR SUNDAY	M	50	FARMIN G	0814238737 7

10	Ishiegu Owo	CHIOMA NNAMOKO	F	30	FARMIN G	0701298083 8
11	Ishiegu Owo	CHINASA NWATU	F	28	FARMIN G	NA
12	Ishiegu Owo	EKENE EDEH	M	56	FARMIN G	0812855640 0
13	Ishiegu Owo	FRIDAY NNAJI	M	40	FARMIN G	0703440224 0
14	Ishiegu Owo	OKOYE CHINENYE GLORIA	F	24	FARMIN G	0907623259 0
15	Ishiegu Owo	OKENWA PETER	M	39	FARMIN G	0813164760 5
16	Ishiegu Owo	EDEH PETER EBUKA	M	34	FARMIN G	0813560716 6
17	Ishiegu Owo	EUNICE NDIDIAMAKA OKAFOR	F	43	FARMIN G	0913812381 5
18	Ishiegu Owo	BRIGENTH OKORI	F	47	FARMIN G	0708092305 9
19	Ishiegu Owo	JOHN NNAM	M	50	FARMIN G	0706839486 3
20	Ishiegu Owo	NWIKWE IFESINACHI	M	34	FARMIN G	0813888080 7
21	Ishiegu Owo	CHINELO BLESSING NNAMANI	F	66	FARMIN G	0913901268 2
22	Ashishi Owo	Friday Nwamani	M	53	Farming	0905730767 4
23	Ashishi Owo	Njoku Mark Ifebuche	M	55	Farming	0708594885 1
24	Ashishi Owo	Ede Anselm	M	58	Farming	0703591059 9
25	Ashishi Owo	Esther Najjeze	F	45	Farming	0905925487 2
26	Ashishi Owo	Nnamuchi Chukwuma Nelson	M	48	Farming	0706854976 3
27	Ashishi Owo	Innocent Agbo	M	50	Farming	0806687787 9
28	Ashishi Owo	Ani Joseph	M	40	Farming	0807943864 1
29	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Justina	F	48	Farming	0705982737 3

30	Ashishi Owo	Michale Aniawo	M	52	Trader	0905679151 9
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Source: RAP consultant Survey Team, 2024

Table 4.12: Affected Persons Vulnerable because of Single Female Household head

S/N	VILLAGE NAME	NAME	AGE	PHONE
1	Ishiegu Owo	NNAMANI NNEKA ANASTESIA	27	08146211429
2	Ishiegu Owo	CHINASA NWATU	28	NA

CHAPTER FIVE: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Public Participation Process

The public participation process adopted for this RAP process involved identifying and consulting with all stakeholders and interested persons, groups and agencies. These include residents in close proximity to the Enugu SAPZ, indigenes of the host communities, persons/ groups that may be temporarily or permanently displaced (physical or economic) due to project development, all likely project affected persons, community members and heads, person or groups with traditional and/or administrative interest or ties to the area.

The main objective of the public participation was to provide prior and comprehensive information about the proposed ENUGU SAPZ project to all stakeholders and interested parties, highlighting the project envisaged benefits, sustainability strategies as well as the potential/ associated impacts (negative and positive), and how these impacts will be managed (attenuation measures for negative impacts and enhancement strategies for positive impacts). The public sessions also allowed for participation in socio-economic surveys and dissemination of information on necessary compensation and resettlement process /plans to the project affected population, which will help foster acceptance of the project and stakeholders' cooperation.

The engagement process with the host (Ashishi and Ishiegu) communities was hinged on participatory consultations. This was to promote community support for the Enugu SAPZ project and enhance project sustainability. The consultations and stakeholder engagements initiated with this study will continue throughout the project life, with community engagements designed to span through all project development/ implementation phases. Issues of land acquisition, displacement and compensations with the project affected persons was thoroughly discussed. The communities were also informed about the alternative channels for dispute resolution, anchored on the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) provided for the project in line with the AfDB Operational safeguards, to address grievances and avoid/reduce litigations as much as possible.

5.2 Stakeholders Identification

Stakeholders of the Enugu SAPZ project were identified following a detailed assessment of the key parties within and around the project area as well as the level of impact, relevance and perception of the project by these parties. The identification procedure involved the categorization of individuals, parties and organizations based on the level of interaction and impact from any aspect of the project activities across the various implementation phases. The stakeholders' categorization adopted in this study is presented in Table 5.1 below, while the comprehensive list of stakeholders identified and their interest areas in relation to the ENUGU SAPZ project is detailed in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1: Categories of Stakeholders Identified in ENUGU SAPZ Project Area

Group	Description	Role(s) in community Engagement process
Group A	Individuals or groups whose day to live-hoods/activities may be directly affected by the project activities, this category of persons is those currently having interest in the land and or carrying out Agricultural, activities on the land.	This category of people is the project affected populations (PAPs) or Households (PAHs)
Group B	Individuals or group of persons whose daily traditional or administrative functions include oversight of activities within the project environment (Gate Keepers)	These are the main people who served as the avenue for reaching out to the entire community. They include the chiefs/community leaders
Group C	Individuals group of persons whose daily activities (including farming) bring them in close proximity to the project area, these persons may either reside or carry out their daily activities outside the project site but within the project environment.	This category may not be within the acquired land area but are part of the two communities namely the Ashishi and Ishiegu communities. They have long-term stake in the project sustainability.
Group D	Individuals or groups of persons who are political office holders and have legal jurisdiction on the project site.	This group or individuals are collectively responsible for political and general development of the communities they represent the government.

Source: Green Engagement Team, 2024.

Table 5.2: List of Stakeholders and Areas of Interest

Groups	Identified Stakeholders	Area of Interest in the project
A1	Residents of Ashishi-Owo	PAPs/PAHs
A2	Residents of Ishiegu	PAPs/PAHs
B	His Royal Highness the Igwe of Owo and Owo council of Chiefs	Welfare of the entire Owo community
	The town Development Union President of Ashishi and Ishiegu Communities	Welfare of the entire community

Groups	Identified Stakeholders	Area of Interest in the project
C	Office of the Executive Governor of Enugu State	Economic prosperity for Enugu State.
	Office of the D.G. Enugu State Development and Investment Promotion Agency	Investment & Development of Enugu State.
	The office of the Hon. Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning Enugu State	Economic Development of Enugu State and payment of compensation.
	The Office of the Executive Secretary Bureau for Land Services Enugu State	Land and Assets enumeration co-ordination of compensation valuation and payment.
	The Surveyor General office Enugu State S.A. to the Government of Enugu State on Governance, Reforms and Innovation	Land demarcation and crises free land identification. Economic transformation of Enugu State.
	The Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development Enugu State	Sustainable Development issues. Ensuring planning Standards/Regulations.
	Office of the Chairman Nkanu East Local government Enugu State	Development of Owo/Nkanu East local government
D	Office of the Chairman Nkanu East Local government Enugu State	Development of Nkanu East local government
	Office of the SSA to the Governor on Environment Enugu State government	Environmental protection and sustainable development.

Source: Green Engagement Team, 2022.

5.3 Consultations and Meetings

Summary of Public Consultation with SAPZ Stakeholders

Date	28 th October, 2024
Attendance	Representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry Agriculture, Traditional Ruler, Nkanu East LGA Chairman, RAP Consulting team, Community groups (including men, women, farmers, etc)
Language	English and Igbo
Venue	Owo Community Hall

Introduction	<p>After a brief prayer and introductory remark by the traditional ruler, the Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development gave an overview of the purpose of the project. He informed the participants about the project and pleaded for their cooperation to the successful implementation of the project. He introduced the RAP Consultant. The team leader introduced the proposed SAPZ project and members of his team. He gave an overview of the purpose of the RAP study. He informed the participants that his team was in the meeting to consult with the community on their willingness to host the SAPZ, to find out their concerns about the SAPZ and to educate them on potential positive and negative environmental and social externalities associated with the project. According to the team leader, the town hall meeting was aimed at ascertaining the public approval of the community/land owners to host the project and also ascertain their concerns about the project. The meeting also aimed at ensuring that there is no conflict of interest on the land designated for the project.</p> <p>He inquired to know from the people if there are concerns about implementation of the project in their area and went further to explain the scoping activities that will be carried out in the period of the field study. The scoping activities involved focus group discussions with various stakeholders, collection of water and soil samples at strategic locations for environmental parameter analysis and description of the Bio-physical features that borders the project area. The study would be useful in addressing the adverse impact of the project.</p> <p>The consultant stated that the conduct of the RAP is in line with the extant law of Nigeria EIA Act Cap E12 LFN 2004 which requires Environmental Assessment for major development activities. This is also in compliance with the requirement of African Development Bank for support and funding of the project. He informed the people about the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), which will be established for the project, who's aim is to provide a platform for lodgment and settlement of grievances which may affect the project. He stated that the operational guideline for the GRM will be revealed at the end of the preparation of the RAPRAP and that the Enugu State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will also sensitize the stakeholders further about it.</p> <p>The consultant informed the stakeholders that the prepared RAPRAP report will be disclosed at community level, LGA level, State Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development office when it is ready for the public to have access to it for comments. In addition, the RAPRAP report according to the consultant will be disclosed on the website of AfDB.</p>
Remarks	<p>The Igwe thanked the project team, the government officials and community members present. He stated that the community freely donated land for the project as a means to support the development agenda of the State Government and to create opportunities for the welfare of its citizenry and the State at large. In his statement, he mentioned that the community previously called for a town hall meeting where the State government's request for 500 hectares of land for the SAPZ project was discussed and the community voted to give the proposed site to the government with no opposition</p>

	<p>in the meeting. It was based on the outcome of the town hall meeting that the twelve (12) villages in the community sent their delegates, which comprise the village chairmen, women leaders and youth leaders to represent them in the consultation meeting with the RAPRAP team and the Enugu State government representatives.</p> <p>In support, the Igwe, the President General of the community and a few key speakers maintain that the community has a vast expanse of land where displaced farmers will be relocated to continue their farming activities. They also emphasize that the use of the site for SAPZ which intends to utilize a mechanized farming system will create huge welfare gains and pave the way for rapid urbanization in the community through the multiplier effect. They also emphasized that the use of the site for SAPZ which intends to utilize a mechanized farming system will create huge welfare gains and pave the way for rapid urbanization in the community through the multiplier effect.</p>
<i>Perception about the Project</i>	<p>The stakeholders took their time in turns to express their appreciation to the government of the state and African Development Bank for the project. They believe that the project is a step in the right direction to enhance the livelihood of the people and create employment. They gave their assurance that the Community would give their full support to make sure that the project is successful and sustainable.</p>
<i>Concerns, Questions and Request raised by the stakeholders</i>	<p>Concerns raised by the stakeholders include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the farmers be allowed access to the hub after start-up? • How will farmers be engaged? • What are the solutions to the environmental impacts and ecological issues mentioned by the consultant? • Will government provide compensation package for those whose crops were still on the land at the time of site clearing and construction. • How will the project benefit the crop farmers and what will happen to their crops? • The project should mainstream the participation of women • How will security on farmlands be ensured?
<i>How concerns questions and requests were addressed.</i>	<p>The questions and concerns of the people were addressed by the consultant as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers will be allowed access to the hub in line with an agreed plan. • The RAP will recommend mitigation measures for addressing specific adverse impacts so that all significant impacts are avoided, reduced to barest minimum or mitigated. He cited examples, that where the project will result in surface water pollution and depleting of the available surface water in the community, there will be need to renovate existing water sources in the project location as a veritable alternative. • The project will compensate farmers who may lose their crops due to the project. However, it is hoped that they farmers must have harvested their crops before the start of the project. • The project will mainstream the participation of women farmers and workers, in various employment opportunities created by the project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant requested for the improvement of security situations within the community through the Igwe and Nkanu East LGA Chairman. He also stated that the investment company would be responsible for maintaining security during operations. • The location description with common landmarks were provided as well as coordinate points
<i>Conclusion</i>	The consultant and the Hon Commissioner for Agriculture assured them that their concerns are well noted and will be mainstreamed into the decision framework of the project to ensure project sustainability. All relevant issues were exhausted, and the meeting ended with a closing prayer by a member of the community.



A cross section of the participants with the traditional ruler of Owo





A cross section of participants during the consultation at Ishiegu-Owo

5.3.2 Stakeholders' Concerns at Ishiegu Owo

The major concerns raised during the community/stakeholder's engagement sessions were:

- i. The need to reduce the quantum of land to be acquired as it has great effect on the community's future expansion and poses significant threat to potential economic livelihood.
- ii. The need to shift the pillars away from the community development area to give room for expansion (Structural design).
- iii. The need to adequately compensate owners/ users of acquired lands to ensure their livelihoods are sustained.
- iv. The need for MoA with EPC contractor on community employment quota during project construction phase.

5.4 Guiding Principles

In ensuring that the RAP survey complies with AfDB involuntary resettlement policy ADB-OS5, and international best practices with respect to resettlement; the RAP team was guided by the following principles.

- Resettlement must be avoided or minimized.
- Genuine and robust consultations with the people.
- Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data.
- Assistance in relocation where necessary.
- Fair and equitable compensations properly negotiated and agreed.

- Special care for the vulnerable social groups.
- Resettlement to be factored as part of project cost.
- Establishment of an independent monitoring and grievance mechanism.
- Adherence to the AfDB goal on involuntary resettlement policy.

5.5 Key Recommendations from Consultations

The outcome of the consultations made during the RAP had the following key recommendations.

- The RAP recommended to ENSG to restrict the land acquired for the Enugu SAPZ to the 529.818 agreed with the communities.
- Need to ensure the provision of the community social amenities for restoration of power, water to the two communities before the commencement of project construction.
- Full replacement cost for those who lost land, assets and are affected by the acquisition for the Enugu SAPZ.
- Need to sign agreement with the host communities on employment quota that will be reserved for competent indigenes of the communities especially the productive population during the operational phase of the project.
- Need to set up an integrated grievance committee for the PAP using the existing community's liaison committee set up.
- Will the farmers be allowed access to the hub after start-up?
- How will farmers be engaged?
- What are the solutions to the environmental impacts and ecological issues mentioned by the consultant?
- Will government provide compensation package for those whose crops were still on the land at the time of site clearing and construction.
- How will the project benefit the crop farmers and what will happen to their crops?
- The project should mainstream the participation of women
- How will security on farmlands be ensured?

5.6 Enugu SAPZ Responses to PAPs/PAHs Request

The concerns raised during the stakeholders meeting received responses from Enugu State government as follow:

- Enugu State government responded to the request from host communities to keep the land area proposed for the ENUGU SAPZ site by adopting the agreed land area of 529.818 hectares.
- The need to shift the pillars away from the community development area to give room for expansion (Structural design) was agreed to.
- The need to adequately compensate owners/ users of acquired lands to ensure their livelihoods are sustained was accepted and back up with a commitment not to commence activities until compensation is paid to the last PAP.
- On the need for Memorandum of Understanding (MoA) with Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor on community employment quota during project construction phase
- Farmers will be allowed access to the hub in line with an agreed plan.

- vi. The RAP will recommend mitigation measures for addressing specific adverse impacts so that all significant impacts are avoided, reduced to barest minimum or mitigated. He cited examples, that where the project will result in surface water pollution and depleting of the available surface water in the community, there will be need to renovate existing water sources in the project location as a veritable alternative.
- vii. The project will compensate farmers who may lose their crops due to the project. However, it is hoped that they farmers must have harvested their crops before the start of the project.
- viii. The project will mainstream the participation of women farmers and workers, in various employment opportunities created by the project.
- ix. The consultant requested for the improvement of security situations within the community through the Igwe and Nkanu East LGA Chairman. He also stated that the investment company would be responsible for maintaining security during operations.
- x. The location description with common landmarks were provided as well as coordinate points

CHAPTER SIX: POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF ENUGU SAPZ PROJECT

6.1 General

The ENUGU SAPZ project is designed to attract foreign direct investments, create jobs, contribute to stimulation of (economic, industrial and commercial) growth, increase capacity building and innovations in Enugu State. Therefore, the development of the Enugu SAPZ will among others provide opportunities to youths by increasing capacity in agro transformation, encourage rural community transformation and provide direct and indirect employment to over a thousand persons during construction and operation phases.

ENUGU SAPZ project implementation will involve land acquisition, site clearing and preparations, movement of heavy machinery, increased human and vehicular traffic, workers influx, construction activities commencing with perimeter fencing and various infrastructural installations/ constructions in line with the project components. These project activities will have direct and indirect as well as positive and negative impacts on the biophysical and socioeconomic environment. Likely impact of these activities (eg. land acquisition) on the lives and livelihood of the landowners, farmers, indigenes and residents of Owo communities has formed the focus of this RAP.

6.2 Identified Impacts

The potential and associated impacts of the project have been systematically identified, characterization and evaluation as documented in the Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report of ENUGU SAPZ project which was disclosed in November 2024.

6.2.1 *Summary of Positive Impacts of the ENUGU SAPZ Project*

- During construction, the project will create over 300 jobs for both skilled and unskilled labour with at least 50% of all unskilled positions reserved for inhabitants of the host and surrounding communities thereby promoting economic growth and reducing unemployment rates in the project area during project implementation.
- During operation, increased demand for goods and services from local vendors will result from market and externalities created by the SAPZ thereby, enhancing economic activities, creating jobs and income.
- The presence of the SAPZ is expected to change the eco system of the area as a number of investments and economic activities will be attracted to the area, thereby boosting employment, reducing poverty and increasing revenue to the government
- Generation of jobs (skilled and unskilled) for locals and other nationals during the project.
- Increased revenue for all stakeholders (local supplies, local government, contractors etc.).
- Improved livelihood for locals and stimulations of local economic development (LED).
- Expand capacity building for digital and modern skills in Enugu State and beyond.

- Promote research and innovative development in Enugu State.
- Improve aesthetics of the zone and host communities.
- Economic boost and revenue generation from foreign direct investments (FDI) to the state.

6.2.2 Summary of Negative Impacts of the ENUGU SAPZ Project

- The proposed ENUGU SAPZ project will lead to loss of biodiversity (native flora and fauna).
- Loss of fertile land by the land owners, farmers and households.
- Loss of economic trees/crops and valuable plants (e.g. medicinal and aesthetic values).
- Increased fugitive dust due to frequent movement of vehicles and heavy-duty equipment.
- Loss of livelihood and other ecosystem services derived by farmers and indigenes of the communities.

6.2.3 Summary of Impact Mitigation Measures

- Complete relocation of PAP (owner of only house/building within project site) and construction of a new residential house for the PAP.
- Following construction, cleared vegetation shall be compensated for via comprehensive green zoning and landscaping.
- Owners of acquired land shall be adequately compensated in line with AfDB ISS (OS 5) on land acquisition. However, where machineries and improvements to the land exist, compensations shall also be paid for those improvements, including machineries relocation and economic trees/crops.

6.3 Identification of Project Affected Population

A total of 330 (three hundred and thirty) persons were affected by the proposed ENUGU SAPZ project in Owo and associated land acquisition. These persons include owners of land, those losing economic trees/crops and one person losing a residential structure. The project affected persons (PAPs) are summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Potential Project Affected Persons / Assets

S/N	Community	Total Land Area (ha)	Structure	Economic Trees	No of PAPs
1.	Ashishi-Owo	379.818	NA	Several	145
2.	Ishiegu -Owo	150 Ha	NA	Several	185
	Total	529.818 Ha	NA	Several	331

Summary of Potential Project Affected Assets; Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024

Based on the above considerations the project impact significance and potential for resettlement was developed and summarized in Table 6.2

Table 6.2: Summary of Project Impact Significance and Potential Need for Resettlement

S/N	Population Group	Identified Project Impact	Impact Significance	Need for Resettlement
1.	Owners of structures within the ENUGU SAPZ	No house is affected	Not applicable	Not applicable
2.	Landowners within the ENUGU SAPZ	Loss of land and economic livelihood	Significant	Yes, compensation required
3.	Shrines and traditional places	Loss of cultural values and religious spot	No shrine or traditional place is present	Not applicable
4.	Owners of economic trees and crops, including cultivated farmlands etc.	Loss of valuable Agricultural assets and livelihoods	Significant	Yes, compensation required.

Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024.

6.4 Vulnerable Group

In the comprehensive survey undertaken by the RAP team a vulnerable group refers to a group of people who by virtue of age, loss of household head, disability and economic or social status disadvantage may be more adversely affected by the resettlement than others Three of such groups have been identified differently from the PAPs, these are persons:

1. Vulnerable on account of women headed households.
2. Vulnerable on account of age (elderly persons over 60 years).
3. Vulnerable on the account of extreme low-income status.

The list of vulnerable people grouped according to the categories of vulnerability identified in the project area is presented in annex 8 of this document.

Therefore, in addition to the compensation for the PAPs, special provision for the vulnerable group is required to enhance their livelihoods through differentiated livelihood measures as presented below:

Vulnerability Profiling and Differentiated Assistance Measures

Vulnerable people may require assistance at different stages of the project. This may include assistance to participate in RAP implementation process, assistance to restore livelihood assistance for subsistence during transition or assistance to movement of affected assets, etc.

The needs of vulnerable people are not the same, and these varies subject to the nature of their vulnerabilities. In view of this, this project profiles the identified vulnerable groups and outlines their bespoke assistance measures proportionate to their need, identified through consultation with them and also through expert knowledge.

Vulnerability Group	Number of Affected Persons	Assistance Measures
Age (elderly people)	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement assistance such as hiring of vehicles to convey them to venues of meeting shall be carried out • Income restoration measure that could restore their loss assets shall be provided (trading kiosk, in-kind assistance to plant/replace the affected item, where possible)
Single FHH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Training and empowerment • Cash transfer for vulnerable female traders • Free school training for single mothers' children in primary and secondary schools • Protecting the right of women and the girls through gender inclusive policies (eg 30% employment quota for women and girls), protection against GBV
People with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not identified
People on low income (income less than the National Minimum Wage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subsistence to them during resettlement process and/or during the compensation transition period; • Provide temporal accommodation and shops to those in need of them • Develop an income restoration plan, including a vocational skill training • Grant them opportunity for unskilled employment in the project, and monitoring the implementation of the policy for effectiveness

6.5 Cut-Off Date

The cut of date represents the announcement date of the census/inventory of project affected persons, after which no new entrant into the project land will be eligible for compensation. The cut of date was announced as follows:

- Ashishi-14th October, 2024;
- Ishiegu – 27th November 2024

The staggered dates were based on the dates of completion of enumeration in the two communities. Cut-off date was announced through culturally acceptable means of information dissemination in the project areas. These included the use of town crier, announcement in the church and community town meeting.

CHAPTER SEVEN: PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

7.1 Overview

Against the background that grievances may emanate from the actions, inactions or omissions from the implementation of this RAP, Enugu State SAPZ has adopted the GRM from the ESIA report of the SAPZ to be followed to report and address all project related grievances. The grievance redress mechanism takes into consideration the existing social and administrative structures present within Owo project area to constitute a GRM that is localized and acceptable. This structure will be adapted and enhanced using the AfDB approach. The AfDB's approach to resolving grievances on project interventions is described below:

7.2 AfDB Grievance Redress Mechanism Approach

The AfDB defines project GRM as a systematic process for receiving, evaluating and facilitating resolution of affected people's project-related concerns, complaints and grievances about the borrower's/client's social and environmental performance on a project. AfDB requires its clients to be aware of and respond to stakeholders' concerns related to the project in a timely manner. For this purpose, the Project will establish an effective grievance mechanism, process, or procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of stakeholders' concerns and grievances, in particular, about the client's E&S performance.

In OS 1, the Bank requires the borrower/client to establish a "credible, independent and empowered local grievance and redress mechanism to receive, facilitate and follow up on the resolution of the affected people's grievances and concerns regarding the E&S performance of the project. The local grievance mechanism needs to be sufficiently independent, empowered and accessible to the stakeholders at all times during project cycle and all responses to grievances shall be recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports."

Some Bank's intervention may inevitably have the potential to impact the local population's well-being. The aim of a project GRM is, therefore, to enable people fearing or suffering adverse impacts to be able to be heard and assisted. People potentially or actually affected by a Bank-funded project need a trusted way to voice and resolve project related concerns and the project needs an effective way to address affected people's concerns. The GRM provides a structured and managed way of allowing the concerns of affected people to be heard and addressed, including by the borrower's/client's project management staff and in certain circumstances, by Bank staff.

The main advantages of establishing and maintaining an appropriate GRM linked to a Bank-funded project are:

- Helping maintain good development conditions in the field, conducive to harmonious, sustainable development.
- Minimizing the risk of violent or otherwise destructive behaviors, and the associated economic and social costs.
- Helping to protect the most vulnerable local groups and individuals.

- Alleviating the risk of dispute or conflict escalation, such as cases being brought to the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism.

The process by which the GRM is designed should be integrated into the overall approach to project preparation as prescribed in the Bank's ISS. The Bank ISS through its (IESIA) Guidelines Notes provides guidance on development and Implementation of GRM. It should also be included in the concrete actions required in the ESMP for Category 1 projects and on a case-by-case basis, for Category 2 projects that exhibit specific potential social tensions, in particular risks of mismanagement of compensation/resettlement schemes or the presence of particularly vulnerable groups in the project's area of influence.

7.3 GRM at project level

The GRM in the Project will be established under the guidance provided in the Bank's ISS through its IESIA Guidelines Notes. The first step is to determine the primary goal of the GRM which would generally be to resolve specific grievances in a manner that meets both project management and community needs, but with important local variations. The scope of the grievances that may legitimately be brought forward by the communities and/or individuals affected shall be defined in advance. That scope will generally cover most, if not all, of the issues raised in a typical E&S Assessment: natural resources, pollution, cultural property, land acquisition, the income of resettled/displaced populations, the welfare of vulnerable groups, etc.

The second step is to design the GRM by:

- Preparing a preliminary design.
- Selecting ways and means to receive, register, assess and respond to grievances.
- Select grievance resolution approaches.
- Design a means to track and monitor grievances.
- Develop the grievance mechanism infrastructure.
- Review and refine the design.

At the project level, the design of GRM may be done with the assistance of the specialized Independent consulting team as part of the ESMP implementation. The GRM shall be designed based on the following principles:

- Involvement of individuals of mixed levels and functions from the entity (e.g., operations, environmental affairs, community relations, legal affairs, contractors, farmers). Staffing the design team from just one function such as community relations or human resources is unwise.
- The inclusion of a balanced group of representatives from the community, representing the range of constituencies and demographics that will be using the grievance mechanism, while keeping the team small enough to be responsive.
- GRM Relying upon clear terms of reference and a work plan that outlines team goals, roles, and responsibilities, level of decision-making authority, reporting lines, tasks, time frame, and products.

- Making the use of multiple channels (e.g., face to face, phone conversation, mail, text or e-mail, message on a dedicated website), sensitive to cultural customs and traditional methods that may influence or impede the expression of grievances.
- The existence of a central point of contact that will receive complaints and log them into a central register.
- Existence and operation of designated complaint resolution staff.
- Processes for acknowledging the receipt of a grievance and informing the complainant about the time frame in which a response can be expected.

7.4 Appointing members of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)

The Project will involve the formulation of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at project level, i.e., GRM staff, for handling grievances. Generally, all project staff, the management staff of agencies involved in the project, and government administrators will take on grievance handling as a responsibility. Other levels for receiving and addressing grievances are the traditional or community grievance committee, SPIU level, State level, NPCU level and the court as final.

The GRC members shall be qualified, experienced, and competent personnel who can win respect and confidence of the affected communities. It is also important to maintain a gender balance within the GRMs. Criteria for selecting members of GRCs shall include the following:

- Knowledge of the project, its objectives, and outcomes.
- Technical knowledge and expertise to understand project design and requirements.
- Understanding of the social, economic, and cultural environments and the dynamics of the communities.
- Capacity to absorb the issues dealt with and to contribute actively to decision-making processes.
- Social recognition and standing; and
- Equitable representation of males and females.

Grievances may be reported at first to the project level or the traditional/community level.

Project Level GRC: the GRC at project level shall constitute among other members:

- Representatives from Nkanu East LGA
- Igwe of Owo town.
- A Representative of Crop and Animal Farmers Group
- A Representative of Community Women
- Youth Leader (Owo town)
- a member from a recognized Non-Government Organization
- SAPZ Liaison Officer from ESMAAI (Secretary).
- 2 Representative of PAPs (1 male and 1 female)

Grievances that could not be handled at this level shall be escalated to the SPIU level.

GRC at the SPIU Level: the GRC at SPIU level shall constitute of the following:

- The Project Coordinator (as the chairman)
- Social safeguard Officer (as the secretary of the committee)
- A Representative of PAPs
- A Representative of Women
- Youth Leader
- NGO

Whereby an understanding could not be reached satisfactorily at this level, PAP should be encouraged to take the matter to the GRC at the state steering level

GRC at the State Steering Level: the GRC at state level shall constitute of the following:

- The Hon Commissioner for Agriculture and Agric-Industrialization (Chairman)
- The Project Coordinator (as the secretary)
- Commissioner for Finance or a Representative
- Commissioner of Environment or a Representative
- Commissioner for Ministry of Women Affairs or a Representative

Whereby an understanding could not be reached satisfactorily at this level, PAP should be encouraged and assisted to go to the court.

The GRC shall have the right to request the project technical staff, and officers from relevant state or non-state institutions to attend the meetings and provide information. A complainant has the right to appear in person, to be accompanied by a community member, and/or to request to be represented by a community elder. GRCs shall be established at the project level to assure accessibility for Project Affected Persons.

7.5 Procedures, complaints channels and time frame for GRM

As there is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution, the best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale. The process by which a complaint will be accepted or rejected needs shall be carefully designed and shall maximize interactivity and cultural sensitivity. The acceptance/rejection of a complaint will go through a discussion stage where the plaintiff and the GRM staff interact on the grounds and motives of the complaint, after which the plaintiff should clearly and transparently be told whether or not the complaint is eligible and will be processed. The acceptance/rejection of the complaint shall be based on objective criteria that are posted by the GRC, including a written copy displayed in the public access area of the GRM in an appropriate language.

The processing of the complaint, if accepted should go through various phases:

- Filing of the complaint and labelling with an identification code communicated immediately to the plaintiff.

- Assessment of the complaint (including severity of the risk/impact).
- Formulation of the response.
- Selection of the grievance resolution approach is a key. There are four general approaches to choose from:
 - The project's management proposes a solution.
 - The community and the project's management decide together.
 - The project's management and the community defer to a third party to decide.
 - The project's management and the community utilize traditional or customary practices to reach a solution.

AfDB's ISS recommends the application of a "Decide together" approach that is usually the most accessible, natural and unthreatening ways for communities and a project's management to resolve differences. With the potential to resolve perhaps the majority of all grievances, "decide together" should be the centre piece of any grievance mechanism's resolution options. In its simplest form, a grievance mechanism can be broken down into the following primary components:

1. Receive and register a complaint.
2. Screen and validate the complaint (based on the nature and type of a complaint).
3. Formulate a response.
4. Select a resolution approach, based on consultation with affected person/group.
5. Implement the approach.
6. Settle the issues.
7. Track and evaluate results.
8. Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

The time for the Grievance Redress Committees to be held shall be agreed and documented, depending on the nature and severity of the complaint.

A number of mechanisms will be available to aggrieved parties to access redress. These shall include institutions specific (internal) to a project and set up from its inception or others that might have emerged over time in response to needs identified while the project evolved. Other institutions which are already established within a country's judicial, administrative, and/or political systems and exist outside a project shall also be used. These include the government bureaucracy; judicial institutions; and political institutions such as Local Government Authorities, etc.

In addition, the Bank itself sometimes shall provide a forum for grievance redress. GRMs shall include avenues for resolving conflicts between Affected Persons or other stakeholders and can provide information sought by the public on the project.

The channels of presenting complaints could include the presentation of complaints via third parties (e.g., village elites/traditional leaders, community-based organizations, lawyers, non-government organizations [NGOs], etc.); face-to-face meetings; facsimile, telephone, and email communications; written complaints; etc.

The projects to be implemented under this intervention will have diverse E&S contexts. It is therefore expected that as part of the implementation of these projects, the projects shall develop GRM which will bring simpler means of addressing complaints. If the complainant is not satisfied, the complainer will have to appeal to the ENSG SAPZ Project Implementation Unit domiciled in the ESMAAI, headed by the Permanent Secretary.

7.6 The AfDB's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)

AfDB has also established its own accountability mechanism, the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM). The IRM seeks to assess whether a Bank approved project complies with relevant AfDB's ISS. The IRM makes itself accessible to any group (a minimum of 2 persons living in the project's area of influence) actually or potentially negatively affected by a Bank-funded project. The IRM report to the Bank's Board of Directors and is thus independent of Bank management.

The IRM has been set up by the Bank to achieve more transparency. It is also a costly mechanism to trigger. The establishment of local GRMs can help to alleviate the need for plaintiffs to resort to the IRM, while problem-solving can be more rapidly and cost-effectively done locally. The cultural context in which GRMs operate also helps to defuse complaints and to find appropriate and commensurate solutions.

CHAPTER EIGHT: RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY

8.1 Eligibility

The persons considered as qualified for compensation in the Enugu SAPZ project are pre identified PAPs, directly or indirectly subjected to asset and livelihood losses.

8.1.1 Loss of Assets

Compensation will be paid for assets on the land to mitigate the adverse consequences on the lives and livelihood of landowners following expropriation. In the Enugu SAPZ project there will be loss of rich Agricultural lands due to the project implementation. Due to land being scarce resources in Enugu State, the government has adopted the process of mitigating land loss for the project through cash compensation; thus, all persons who are affected regardless of their legal status concerning the affected lands and economic trees/crops are considered eligible for some sort of compensation.

8.1.2 Loss of Livelihood

PAPs will suffer loss of livelihood particularly, the agrarian subsistence farmers who are landless and depend on the community land for their farming livelihood. These group are identified as vulnerable and shall be provided with livelihood restoration packages in line with the OS5 policy of the AfDB. The livelihood measures will also be complemented with the RAP compensation entitlement as budgeted for all the PAPs irrespective of vulnerability status.

8.2 Entitlement Matrix

Acquisition of land for the Enugu SAPZ will adversely affect the livelihood of persons who live, work or earn their living on the land including hunters within the project area. Therefore, before commencement of the project a mechanism for payment of compensation of PAPs should be in place and duly carried out to reduce the difficulty of the losses outlined above.

For the purpose of this RAP Report the entitlement list is drawn based on following people and detailed in Table 8.1.

- Persons who have legal and customary rights to the needed land for ENUGU SAPZ.
- Persons who use and cultivate the needed land for the ENUGU SAPZ.
- Persons whose livelihood is adversely affected due to the ENUGU SAPZ project implementation.

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix for Identified Categories of PAPs

Type of loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1.1 Permanent loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal or customary owners of land Occupancy/Hereditary tenant 	<p>1.1a. Land for compensation is not practicable; therefore, cash compensation of replacement value based on market rate is the option.</p> <p>1.1b. Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum to enable restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation (where required) to a place where they can live or work legally</p>
2.1 Loss of income and livelihood	Cultivator occupying land	2.1 Estimated net income for each lost cropping season based on the land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
3.1 Loss of economic trees and crops. etc.	<p>3.1a. Owners of economic trees and crops</p> <p>b. Tenants</p> <p>3.2 Persons working on the affected lands</p>	<p>3.1a. Cash compensation for loss of economic trees and crops at current market value for mature crops while approved rates shall apply to other categories of crops and economic trees that are not in mature state..</p> <p>Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be completed at current market value.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of wood trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood as the case maybe)</p> <p>3.1b. No tenant exists. All land users are recognized as the owners of the land they occupied</p> <p>3.2 One-time lump sum grant to Agricultural tenants.</p> <p>(a) Tree/Perennial/Crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, payment will be made according to the approved market rates. Counting of the</p>

Type of loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
		<p>affected crops was done in the presence of the owners.</p> <p>In addition to assure safety of the people and restore confidence, trees/crops that cannot be harvested shall be considered lost to the project and compensation paid to owners.</p> <p>Computation cost will be done according to market rate.</p>
4.1 Permanent loss of structures	Persons with physical structures within the ENUGU SAPZ project site.	<p>(a) Cash compensation for the loss of the structure at replacement cost.</p> <p>(b) There was no installed machinery found</p>
5.1 Cultural, Religious and Community Assets Loss	Community shrines or traditionally protected places by Ashishi/Ishiegu	(a) There was no shrine or traditional place identified within the ENUGU SAPZ site.
6.1 Special provision for vulnerable PAPs	6.1 Women-headed households, physically challenged or elderly persons and landless	6.1 Differentiated livelihood restoration measures are provided based on choices made during consultation.
6.2 Enhancing community livelihood.		
Unanticipated adverse impact due to the project implementation or associated activities.	The project team will deal with any unanticipated impact on the project at any of the phases in the spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024..

8.3 Valuation Procedures

The valuation procedures for the development of this RAP complies with the National and State Laws as well as AfDB guidelines for involuntary resettlement. The procedure adopted is summarized in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2 RAP Valuation Procedure

Categories	Additional Information	Valuation Method
Land with structures	Only one land with structure is documented within the ENUGU SAPZ site.	Compensation for the value of reinstating a new structure of equal size and finishing
Land without structures	Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons affected by the project have been documented. Appendix 1 presents the comprehensive list of PAPs due for compensation. PAPs are compensated in equal amount because the land is communally owned in no delineated proportion	Cash Compensation at the prevailing market value of the land in the same area.
Loss of access to Business operational area	Not applicable	Not applicable
Crops/Trees on the ENUGU SAPZ cultivated by PAPs.	Economic trees/crops: Harvesting of the crops by owners will be given a first priority, in addition to assuring the safety of the people and restoring confidence; trees/crops that cannot be harvested shall be considered lost to the project. Thus, compensation will be paid to owners for these trees/crops.	Owners of Economic trees/crops on acquired lands will be entitled to compensation for their crops based on the number of affected crops/trees, maturity period and cost of nursery
Vulnerable people	(a) Inventory: The names and contact details of all persons who are vulnerable due to the implementation of the ENUGU SAPZ project have been documented as part of the RAP. (b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation shall be paid for vulnerability	Enugu State Government/Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to pay compensation for documented vulnerable groups in line with the AfDB policy.

Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024

8.4 Compensation Procedures

The compensation to all PAPs shall be conducted in a sequential manner carried out by the RAP Implementing Agent (RIA) under the supervision of the Enugu State Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the constituted PAP committee (PAPC) and an independent third-party monitor appointed by the ENSG to witness the procedure. The following principles will be followed for payment of compensation.

- Compensation shall be paid prior to land acquisition
- Compensation will be at replacement cost using market value
- Compensation will be paid for those whose business needed relocation from the ENUGU SAPZ.

To qualify as a Project Affected Person (PAP), the individual or group must be identified as a candidate for the following.

- Resettlement
- Relocation
- Loss of land and or loss of economic trees/crops

8.4.1 *Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance*

Cash compensation is adopted as the mitigation measure for the needed agricultural land and lost of economic trees/crops due to the ENUGU SAPZ site expropriation. Adequate assistance will also be provided to the PAPs requiring relocation/resettlement and those identified as vulnerable.

8.4.2 *Compensation for Land Losses*

The total land size marked for acquisition is 529.818 hectares this is calculated by layout and breath and shown in the valuation data sheet. The AfDB ISS OS 5 (2023) requires that appropriate compensation be paid to involuntary displaced persons to a level that improves and restores their income livelihood after displacement. Thus, in line with above, all persons whose lands shall be expropriated for the ENUGU SAPZ project shall be compensated appropriately with due consideration to the entitlement matrix.

8.4.3 *Livelihood Restoration Measures*

One important objective of the RAP is to develop programs that focus on improving the livelihoods of the PAPs and or restore them to the pre-displacement levels. In the ENUGU SAPZ project, impact on land with economic trees/crops is huge such that sustainability of livelihood of affected PAPs will be threatened. Hence cash for land compensation is adopted.

Other factors to be considered in the livelihood restoration are:

- Development of capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment, and skills acquisition and related Agro-allied enterprises.
- Adequate compensation to all the PAPs for loss of Asset, relocation and income lost.

- Relocation and resettlement of the only property owner involved and reconstruction of a new house on terms agreed to with the (PAP)

8.5 RAP Implementation Procedure

8.5.1 RAP Verification

The RAP implementation process will commence with verification of PAPs and all claims documented in this report. An independent RAP verification team will be established to ascertain status of PAPs, their eligibility and valuation claims under the supervision of the AfDB team and Enugu State Ministry of Finance and Economic Development within the first two months of completion of this RAP process. This step will be duly completed before the compensation process is initiated.

8.5.2 RAP Implementing Entities and Roles

The implementation of the RAP will rest more on the Enugu State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) who are expected to play a lead role in coordination with other agencies/partners as discussed under this section:

State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU): Will have the overall coordination and implementation role. The responsibilities of the SPIU in the RAP implementation includes engaging a consultant for verification of PAPs and assets, engagement of a witnessing NGO, supervision, disbursement of compensation, documentation of database, implementation and monitoring of livelihood restoration and reporting to NPCU and AfDB

Witnessing NGO

Shall witness the entire process of the RAP implementation including consultations, training and verification, and shall be involved in signing the compensation forms to ensure that best practices are followed.

RAP Implementation Consultant

This may be a firm or an individual consultant. The consultant to be hired by the SPIU will handle all the technical and operational process for RAP implementation. The role of the consultant will include but not limited to verification and validation of claims and claimants, review of compensation rate and cost, update of PAP database, consultation with PAPs, enlightenment/sensitization of PAPs and community on livelihood restoration process, documentation of compensation details and supervision of disbursements, assisting PAPs to participate in the compensation process, establishment or retraining of the GRC and RIC members and ensuring effective operations of the GRC and RIC. Finally, the RAP consultant reports to the SPIU with all the progress report of the RAP implementation including the final implementation report.

NPCU: Responsible for review and quality assurance of RAP participation and implementation process, and shall play a role in the grievance redress mechanism for any matter that is escalated to the national level GRC.

Enugu State Ministry of Agriculture (ESMAAI)

The ministry shall assist with her land/crop/economic tree gazette for compensation which is a minimum for compensation rate in the state. It will work with the SPIU to provide assistance to livelihood

restoration for the PAPs on land-based livelihood. The ESMAA shall also be part of the grievance redress party at the state-level

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food security

They have no direct role in the implementation process

Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoEnv)

The FMoEnv will have the responsibility of disclosing the RAP document to the public in line with the country extant laws.

8.5.3 RAP Implementation Schedule

This RAP implementation and management schedule is designed to facilitate prompt compensation and resettlement of the PAPs within agreed budget and set time frame.

Thus, in order to avoid false claims for compensation, a cut-off date was set for 14th October 2024 for Ashishi-Owo and 27th of November 2024 for Ishiegu-Owo. These dates correspond to the time of completion of census in each of the project communities. Prompt implementation of this schedule shall commence following verification of this RAP report. The RAP activities shall be executed in accordance with the schedule presented in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: RAP Implementation Schedule

Description of Activities	Time Schedule			
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Formation of Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	√			
Appointment of RAP Implementing Entity	√	√		
Pre-Compensation Stakeholders Engagements and Enumeration of Land/Assets	√	√		
RAP Report verification	√	√		
Disbursement of Compensation to PAPs			√	√
Receiving and Addressing Grievances/Complaints and resolving them	√	√	√	√
Conduct of Monitoring and evaluation	√	√	√	√
Program Administration	√	√	√	√

Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024.

8.6 RAP Implementation Cost

The overall cost of compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and relocations under the Enugu SAPZ project RAP, including cost for administration, monitoring and evaluation is Three Hundred and Sixty-three Million, Seventy-nine Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Eight Naira Sixty Five Kobo (N363, 079,738.65) only. A summary of the compensation and resettlement costs is shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Compensation and Resettlement Cost

S/ N	Livelihood option	Priority cost items	Description	Unit cost	Sub Total (Naira)
1	Farming	Improved seedlings	Cassava tubers and rice for 40 farmers at N10,000 each	85,000	3,400,000
		Fertilizer	for 40 farmers	70,000	2,800,000
		Land	0	0	0
		Agricultural extension services and training	6 months service provision	30,000	1,200,000
	Sub-Total Farming				7,400,000
2	Trading	Financial grant for improved trading or start-up	12 persons	200,000	2,400,000
		Financial Management Training	2 days for 12 persons	20,000	240,000
		Performance Monitoring	see monitoring cost below		0
	Sub-Total Trading				2,640,000
3	Vocational Skills Enterprise				
	Catering	Equipment and supplies:			
		Store	See consolidated work space	0	0
		Oven	5	150,000	750,000
		Grill and Fryers	5	70,000	350,000
		Refrigerator	3	295,000	885,000
		Freezer	3	500,000	1,500,000
		Chafing dishes	20	53,000	1,060,000
		Serving trays and utensils	20	90,000	1,800,000
		Table, chair and liners	20	50,000	1,000,000
		Training:			0
		Food preparation and safety protocols	3 persons for 10 months	30,000	300,000

		Customer service / management	As in above		0
		Finance management and business development	As in above		0
	Sub-Total Catering				7,645,000
	Tailoring Skills Enterprise	Equipment and supplies:			
		Sewing machine			
		Industrial sewing machine	3	350,000	1,050,000
		Overlock (serger) machine for finishing seams	5	175,000	875,000
		Cutting tools		0	0
		Fabrics, scissor and pinking shear	20	50,000	1,000,000
		Rotary cutter and cutting mate	20	10,000	200,000
		Measuring Tools			0
		Measuring tape	20	1,000	20,000
		Straight and curved ruler	20	1,000	20,000
		Marking Tools		0	0
		Tailoring chalk or fabric markers	20	500	10,000
		Ironing Tools		0	0
		Steam iron	5	45,000	225,000
		Ironing board or pressing table	5	30,000	150,000
		Miscellaneous supplies			0
		Needle, thread, bobbins, zippers, buttons, pins, seam rippers and fasteners	5 packets	20,000	100,000
4		Tailoring skill training	10 persons for 6 months	45,000	450,000
	Sub-Total Tailoring				4,100,000
6	Sub-Total Compensation budget for Ashishi			119,900,155	
7	Sub-Total Compensation budget for Ishiegu			133,658,615	

8	Sum of Sub-Totals (1-7)				N275,348,770
9	Cost of construction of a Skilled Center for Catering and Tailoring Enterprises			20,000,000	
10	Budget for GRM	5% of the Sum of Sub-Totals			13,767,438.55
11	Budget for Monitoring for one year	10% of the Sum of Sub-Totals			27,534,877.0
12	Contingency	10% of the Sum of Sub-Totals			27,534,877.0
13	Grand Total				N364,185,962.55

* Exchange rate = 1USD/N1,500

Source: RAP Consultant Team, 2024.

8.7 Analysis of Compensation Cost

Details breakdown of the compensation for the affected items (land, economic tree & crops and structure) is presented below, while detail database of PAPs for each category is attached in the annex (annex 2)

Table 8.5: Summary of Impacts and Number of Affected PAPs

1	ASHISHI OWO	Discrete Description	QTY	NO OF PAPs	MALE	FEMALE
	Total No of PAPs			146	112	34
	Permanent loss of land (title or recognized owners)	land where affected structures were built	0	0	0	0
	Permanent loss of Agricultural land		232,435sqm	146	112	34
	Loss of crops	Cassava and Rice	386,600	145	111	34
	Squatters	0	0	0	0	0
	Tenants	0	0	0	0	0

	Loss of Economic trees	Palm and Bush Mango	185	7	6	1
	Unidentified PAPs for loss of Economic trees			0	0	0
	Permanent loss of structures	Block Fences, soak away, standalone toilet, concrete slab, borehole	0	0	0	0
	Unidentified PAPs for loss of Permanent Structures			0	0	0
	Temporary loss of structures	Moveable structures such as kiosk, Zinc and wooden make-shift structures	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable PAPs			33	8	25
2	Ishiegu Owo		QTY	NO OF PAPS	MALE	FEMALE
	Total no of PAPSs			185	86	99
	Permanent loss of land (title or recognized owners)	land where affected structures were built	0	0	0	0
	Permanent loss of Agricultural land		296,55 5sqm	185	86	99
	Loss of crops	0	0	0	0	0
	Squatters	0	0	0	0	0
	Tenants	Tenants		0	0	0
	Economic trees	None	0	0	0	0
	Permanent loss of structures		0	0	0	0
	Permanent loss of asset	None	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable people			39	24	15

CHAPTER NINE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 General

Monitoring and evaluation are crucial for the success of any resettlement project as it accurately verifies the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The monitoring will provide feedback to project management to keep the resettlement programme on schedule. This chapter describes the monitoring and evaluation procedures required to ensure the RAP objectives are met, in accordance with international and national good practice. It is designed as a participatory and inclusive process, in order to safeguard the Project, where Project Affected Persons have a full voice and process to air their views.

9.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

Regular monitoring and evaluation provide information on the impact and effectiveness of the RAP and enable adjustments to be made in a timely manner where required. The following are objectives for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP:

- To enable on-going improvement of the implementation process
- To monitor milestone deliverables for the RAP deliverables.
- To verify that funds for RAP implementation are provided for by the Project proponents in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are utilized in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.
- To audit compliance of the RAP's implementation schedule and budget with the objectives of the RAP and to enable the Project to demonstrate that the resettlement process is being managed in line with the Project's objectives and desired outcomes with respect to Project stakeholders.
- To evaluate emergent, mid-term and long-term impacts of the Project on the welfare of Project Affected Persons.

9.3 Performance Indicators

Indicators need to be specific to the issue, easily measured, achievable, relevant and time bound, using relevant quantities which are suitable for trend analysis. The feedback from project affected persons and their representatives will be incorporated in various forums and discussion groups. Monitoring will be based on the listed performance indicators (PI). However, this list may be updated as relevant information is made available during project implementation.

- Timely delivery of compensation.
- Speedy resolution of grievances.
- Available land access.
- Increase or decrease in household assets.
- Seamless transfer/ restoration of livelihood.
- Livelihood improvements.
- Improvement in standard of living
- Health status.

The PI evaluation matrices will involve two main factor completion (complete/not complete, present/not present, achieved/not achieved) and improvement (better, the same, worse off).

9.4 Monitoring

9.4.1 *Monitoring Outcomes*

Monitoring enables the following to be verified:

- Resettlement implementation/actions are implemented fully and on time in accordance with the RAP.
- Entitled persons receive their entitlements under the RAP.
- RAP programs and initiatives are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project Affected Persons, Households and Communities.
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate and timely corrective action.
- Changes in RAP procedures are made where necessary to improve delivery of entitlements to Project-Affected Persons.
- Vulnerable Persons are tracked and supported as necessary.

9.4.2 *Internal Monitoring*

The social safeguard unit of ENUGU SAPZ will perform periodic monitoring of all resettlement activities in the organization's portfolio. The monitoring will be done quarterly till the completion of RAP Implementation and a monitoring report should be prepared and submitted quarterly.

For those areas with minor resettlement, defined here as locations without land acquisition ENUGU SAPZ will report at least quarterly on the:

- Implementation schedule
- Extent of community involvement
- Delivery and usage of any resettlement compensation
- Efficiency of resettlement agencies in fulfilling their obligations.

For those areas where a resettlement plan is required, ENUGU SAPZ Safeguards Unit will provide a quarterly progress report on resettlement activities. The report will provide a detailed explanation of resettlement progress, document the problems arising, as well as solutions devised, during implementation. In addition, the report will present in tabular format comparisons of: the estimated and actual extent compensation delivered, the number of structures demolished; and all other matters that are pertinent for facilitating resettlement and project progress.

9.4.3 *External Monitoring*

For the resettlement, ENUGU SAPZ shall engage an independent firm or organization to coordinate periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. ENUGU SAPZ will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the AfDB. ENUGU SAPZ will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the consultant, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats. The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of effective consultation and participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes of income and livelihood among displaced persons. Careful attention to monitoring matters such as these will help ensure equitable benefits for every displaced person.

9.5 Completion Audit

A completion audit shall be carried out upon the completion of the project. ENUGU SAPZ shall commission an external completion audit plan when all mitigation measures have been substantially implemented. The completion audit will be undertaken by competent resettlement professionals to assess whether livelihoods and living standards have been improved or the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. The findings of the audit shall form key inputs in designing corrective actions to ensure fulfillment of the RAP objectives.

An audit will be carried out at project operation phase to determine whether the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. This completion audit will verify that all physical inputs earmarked in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. The audit will also evaluate mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP against the desired effect. The baseline conditions of the affected parties prior relocation will form the benchmark against which PAPs socio-economic status after resettlement shall be measured.

In ensuring effectiveness, the completion audit shall be conducted after all RAP activities have been completed (including development initiatives), but before the completion of financial commitments to the project. This will allow flexibility to undertake corrective action that may be recommended by auditors before project completion.

9.6 Reporting

The IR policy recommends quarterly reviews of large-scale resettlement operations and in-depth mid-term progress reviews. It stipulates that the resettlement component of an operation must be fully and specifically covered in the reports on the progress of the overall project.

Thus, a quarterly feedback reporting on the performance monitoring as well as the impact monitoring shall be adopted.

Annex 1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)

ASSET SURVEY SHEET

Community:

Name of Ward :.....

Date:

**Pap Photograph, (Pls
Insert Phone Picture
No. captured against
Affected Property)**

IDENTIFICATION/ BIO INFORMATION

- 1.1. Name of Village.....
- 1.2. Full Name of PAP:
- 1.3. PAP Means of Identification
- 1.4. Sex:
- 1.5. Age:
- 1.6. Marital Status: Married..... Single..... Divorced..... Separated
- 1.7. No of wives.....
- 1.8. No of Children.....
- 1.9. Is the PAP the Land Owner? (Yes/ No).....
- 1.10. If no:
 - a. What is the relationship to the Land Owner? (a) Tenant (b) Sharecropper (c) Other (specify)
 - b. Full name of Land Owner:
 - c. PAP number if different from Land Owner:
- 1.11. PAP's Telephone Number:
- 1.12. Details of Next of kin or Representative
 - a. Full name of PAP's Next of kin or Representative.....
 - b. Phone number of Next of Kin or Representative.....

LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS

- 1.13. Level of Education: (a) Tertiary (b) Secondary..... (c)Primary..... (d) None.....
- 1.14. Major Occupation:
- 1.15. Additional Occupation:
- 1.16. Income (Pls Insert Amount in Naira): Weekly: Monthly:
- 1.17. Number of persons in PAPS household
- 1.18. Number of people working among household members.....
- 1.19. Which of the following energy sources for cooking do you use?
 - a. Charcoal
 - b. Kerosene

- c. Firewood
 - d. Gas
 - e. Electricity
 - f. Biomass
 - g. Coal
- 1.20. Which of them is the primary (main) source?
- a. Charcoal
 - b. Kerosene
 - c. Firewood
 - d. Gas
 - e. Electricity
 - f. Biomass
 - g. Coal
- 1.21. What is your main source of energy for lighting?
- a. Electricity from national grid
 - b. Electricity from generator
 - c. Electricity from solar
 - d. Do not use electricity
- 1.22. What is the total number of years spent in school, starting from the basic one to when you stopped school?

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

- 1.23. Means of Communication (tick)

Mosque	Town Crier	Radio	Text Message	Village Meeting	Phone Calls

- 1.24. Dispute Resolution

What body resolves land related conflict in the community?

.....

- 1.25. Are women consulted or involved in decision-making concerning activities or development projects carried out in this community?

Yes=3, No=2, I do not know=1

- 1.26. Do women own land in this community?

- 1.27. How do you acquire land in this community?(tick)

Inheritance	Community Allocation	Gift	Lease	Govt. Allocation	Buying from Individuals or Government

AFFECTED ITEM CENSUS

1.28. Trees Information

GPS track/ waypoint number	Tree type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status

Codes:			
Tree type:	Maturity:	Unit	Ownership Status
	S: Seedling	(a) M ²	a. Owned
	I: Immature	(b) Ha	b. Rented
	M: Mature	(c) Stems	c. Long Term Lease
			d. Sharecrop
			e. Other (Please Specify)

1.29. Crops Information

GPS track of plot ¹	Crop type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status
Codes:					
Crop type:	Maturity:	Unit		Ownership Status	
	S: Seedling	(d) M ²		a. Owned	
	I: Immature	(e) Ha		b. Rented	
	M: Mature	(f) Stems		c. Long Term Lease	
				d. Sharecrop	
				e. Other (Please Specify)	

¹In cases of intercropping, the same track number will be entered in more than one row, with each row containing information on each type of intercropped crop. E.g. Maize 70%, Legumes 30%

- 1.30. **Land:**
- 1.31. Land ID(GPS):
- 1.32. Who owns this land? A) Community... b) Family joint Ownership, c) PAP alone
- 1.33. If Jointly own by joint family members, list the name & Phone numbers of co-owners:
 A:.....Phone.....
 B:.....Phone.....
 C:Phone ...
 D:.....Phone.....
- 1.34. Type of Right PAP has over affected land:
 a) Right of Occupancy (R of O)..... (b) Certificate of Occupancy..... (C) Owned by Inheritance (d) Others..... **(Please clearly state)**
- 1.35. Land use: (a) Agricultural..... (b) Industrial..... (c) Commercial (d) Other
- 1.36. Size of Land: Total Area of Land Total Area of Land Affected

FOR STRUCTURE/HOUSE:

- 1.31. GPS coordinate:
- 1.32. Structure Reference Code:.....
- 1.33. Who owns the affected structure or house? (Please tick one)
 a) Landlord (b) Tenant (c) Company / organisation (d) Government i. Local ii. State iii. Federal
 (e) Family
 others (please specify).....
- 1.34. Type of affected Structure: (a) Mud House (b) Block House (c) Open well (d) Hand pump
 (e) Borehole
- 1.35. What type of roofing materials were used for the affected structure? (a) Thatch (b) corrugated iron sheet (c) Aluminium zinc (d)Asbestos (e) others(please specify).....
- 1.36. What type of ceiling materials were used for the affected structure? (a) Asbestos (b) POP (c) Cement (d) PVC (e) others (please specify).....
- 1.37. What type of floor materials were used for the affected structure? (a) Cement (b) Mud (c) Tiles (d) wood (e) others (please specify).....
- 1.38. What type of door materials were used for the affected structure? (a) Iron (b) Zinc (c) wooden
- 1.39. What type of wall finishing does the structure have? (a) Plastered (b) plastered with paint (c) Un plastered (d) Tiles (e) others (please specify).....

Full Description of affected structure	Size of Structure in M2	No of rooms
---	--------------------------------	--------------------

- 1.40. if rented, how much do you pay annually?.....

FOR BUSINESS PREMISES LOSS OF MANHOUR

- 1.41. What type of business would be affected?
- 1.42. What are your average daily income/sales
- 1.43. How many days in the week do you operate your business
- 1.44. How many staff/workers has the business employed?
- 1.45. What implication will relocating have on your business?
 (i)
 (ii)

- (iii)
- 1.46. How do you think this impact can be minimized?
- (i)
- (ii)
- 1.47 Describe the alternative livelihoods you would prefer besides your current source of livelihood and occupation to you do?
- 1.48 Would you like the government to give you a grant to start a personal activity if the government use your land for the SAPZ or ATC, and you will lose your livelihood?

Endorsements

I/we certify that this is the correct account of my/our land, crops and/or trees:

Claimant(s) signature/thumb print: Date:

Name of Interviewer/Enumerator:

Phone number of Enumerator.....Signature.....

Annex 2: Compensation Summary Sheet for Owo, Nkanu East LGA Enugu State

No	Variables	Data
General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Enugu State, Nigeria.
2	Municipality/District...	in Nkanu East Local Government Area (LGA).
3	Village/Suburb ...	Ashishi/Ishiegu in Owo Community
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land Acquisition
5	Project overall cost	
6	Overall resettlement cost	N364,185,962.55
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	Ashishi-14th October, 2024; Ishiegu – 27th November 2024
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	28th October, 2024
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	
	B. Specific information	
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	331
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	331
13	Number of affected households	331
14	Number of females affected	133
15	Number of vulnerable affected	72
16	Number of major PAP	331
17	Number of minor PAP	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	331
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	529.818 ha.

21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	331
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	529.818 ha
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD) \$1/N1,529	\$9,800.58
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	0
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	381,785
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	331
...		

Annex 3: Summary matrix of PAP ASHISHI-OWO, Nkanu East LGA, Enugu State

Code PAP*	First and last names of the PAP	Sex (M, F) and Age	Profession and principal activity of PAP	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property	GPS coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost (LCU) Naira
OWO001		M,62	Farmer		Land	6.50635, 7.70967	837,229
OWO002		M,35	Business		Land	6.50698, 7.70157	789,979
OWO003		F,59	Farmer		Land	6.50651, 7.71767	812,479
OWO004		F,55	Farming		Land	6.50406, 7.71241	834,979
OWO005		M,26	Farmer		Land	6.50530, 7.70966	797,979
OWO006		M,76	Farmer		Land	6.50389, 7.71068	789,979
OWO007		M,44	Farming		Land	6.50413, 7.71238	812,479
OWO008		M,75	Farming		Land	6.50488, 7.71432	789,979
OWO009		M,34	Business		Land	6.50553, 7.70987	767,479
OWO010		M,45	Farmer		Land	6.50530, 7.70925	789,979
OWO011		M,38	Farming		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	812,479
OWO012		M,35	Civil servant		Land	6.50769, 7.71926	767,479
OWO013		M,38	Artisan		Land	6.50817, 7.71960	789,979
OWO014		M,57	Civil servant		Land	6.50578, 7.70923	831,979
OWO015		F,45	Business		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	744,979
OWO016		F,60	Farmer		Land	6.50694, 7.71821	789,979
OWO017		M,33	Farmer		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	811,379
OWO018		M,24	Business		Land	6.50694, 7.71858	767,479

OWO019		M,48	Business		Land	6.50522, 7.70907	812,479
OWO020		M,49	Farmer		Land	6.50378, 7.71095	812,479
OWO021		M,38	Farmer		Land	6.50534, 7.70865	789,979
OWO022		F,43	Business		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	831,979
OWO023		F,76	Farmer		Land	6.50507, 7.71438	767,479
OWO024		M,45	Farmer		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	853,679
OWO025		M,65	Farmer		Land	6.50615, 7.70950	812,479
OWO026		M,40	Farming		Land	6.50793, 7.71945	879,979
OWO027		F,58	Farmer		Land	6.50661, 7.71745	798,979
OWO028		F,26	Farmer		Land	6.50660, 7.71699	802,479
OWO029		M,33	Artisan		Land	6.50572, 7.70954	812,479
OWO030		M,35	Electrician		Land	6.50475, 7.71343	798,979
OWO031		M,26	Farmer		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	767,479
OWO032		F,45	Business		Land	6.50752, 7.71875	879,979
OWO033		F,56	Farmer		Land	6.50483, 7.71454	879,979
OWO034		M,35	Business		Land	6.50439, 7.71082	825,079
OWO035		M,70	Farmer		Land	6.50593, 7.70862	1,814,479
OWO036		M,46	Business		Land	6.50458, 7.70925	767,479
OWO037		M,38	Business		Land	6.50772, 7.71902	812,479
OWO038		F,56	Farmer		Land	6.50486, 7.71438	789,979
OWO039		M,42	Business		Land	6.50461, 7.71515	744,979
OWO040		M,65	Farmer		Land	6.50610, 7.71026	789,979

OWO041		M,31	Farmer		Land	6.50592, 7.71016	767,479
OWO042		F,56	Farmer		Land	6.50670, 7.71714	780,979
OWO043		M,45	Farmer		Land	6.50609, 7.70958	776,479
OWO044		F,34	Farming		Land	6.50430, 7.71083	767,479
OWO045		M,35	Artisan		Land	6.50622, 7.70963	744,979
OWO046		M,62	Business		Land	6.50368, 7.71050	767,479
OWO047		M,36	Arti		Land	6.50816, 7.71948	879,979
OWO048		M,25	Farmer		Land	6.50633, 7.71028	789,979
OWO049		M,41	Farmer		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	744,979
OWO050		M,46	Business		Land	6.50606, 7.71623	785,479
OWO051		M,75	Artisan		Land	6.50783, 7.71921	857,479
OWO052		M,70	Farmer		Land	6.50474, 7.71481	812,479
OWO053		M,45	Farmer		Land	6.50476, 7.71519	767,479
OWO054		F,38	Farmer		Land	6.50502, 7.71450	794,479
OWO055		F,25	Farmer		Land	6.50499, 7.71448	792,229
OWO056		M,27	Business		Land	6.50645, 7.70950	792,229
OWO057		F,85	Farmer		Land	6.50486, 7.70868	789,979
OWO058		M,32	Farmer		Land	6.50603, 7.71037	789,979
OWO059		M,35	Engineer		Land	6.50719, 7.71853	767,479
OWO060		M,36	Business		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	744,979
OWO061		M,28	Brick layer		Land	6.50603, 7.70966	780,979
OWO062		M,53	Farming		Land	6.50419, 7.71226	785,479

OWO063		M,60	Farmers		Land	6.50505, 7.70984	767,479
OWO064		M,34	Farmer		Land	6.50620, 7.70959	780,979
OWO065		M,57	Farmer		Land	6.50402, 7.71073	789,979
OWO066		M,25	Artisan		Land	6.40212, 7.48913	780,979
OWO067		M,24	Farmer		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	744,979
OWO068		M,48	Farmer		Land	6.50506, 7.70940	785,479
OWO069		M,35	Driving		Land	6.50428, 7.70845	812,479
OWO070		M,26	Business		Land	6.50698, 7.71839	812,479
OWO071		F,55	Farmer		Land	6.50382, 7.71062	834,979
OWO072		M,32	Farmer		Land	6.50612, 7.71024	812,479
OWO073		M,70	Farmer		Land	6.50626, 7.70987	857,479
OWO074		M,60	Retired teacher		Land	6.50699, 7.71835	812,479
OWO075		F,70	Farmer		Land	6.50558, 7.71033	857,479
OWO076		M,68	Farmer		Land	6.50601, 7.70945	812,479
OWO077		M,31	Farmer		Land	6.50607, 7.70955	837,229
OWO078		M,40	Business		Land	6.50611, 7.70971	857,479
OWO079		M,63	Farmer		Land	6.50458, 7.70925	879,979
OWO080		M,42	Business		Land	6.50484, 7.71435	879,979
OWO081		M,57	Farmer		Land	6.50626, 7.70988	735,979
OWO082		M,47	Farmer		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	767,479
OWO083		M,42	Farmer		Land	6.50394, 7.71058	767,479
OWO084		F,50	Farmer		Land	6.50721, 7.71877	857,479

OWO085		M,51	Mechanic		Land	6.50714, 7.71901	879,979
OWO086		M,65	Business		Land	6.50368, 7.71070	789,979
OWO087		F,56	Farming		Land	6.50429, 7.71076	767,479
OWO088		M,60	Farmer		Land	6.50405, 7.71074	789,979
OWO089		M,21	Business		Land	6.50596, 7.70954	785,479
OWO090		M,38	Transporter		Land	6.50458, 7.70925	812,479
OWO091		M,34	Farmer		Land	6.50491, 7.70845	780,979
OWO092		M,63	Transporter		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	767,479
OWO093		M,48	Business		Land	6.50328, 7.70497	2,912,479
OWO094		M,38	Farmer		Land	6.50587, 7.70968	789,979
OWO095		M,55	Farmer		Land	6.50394, 7.71046	789,979
OWO096		F,35	Business		Land	6.50372, 7.71037	767,479
OWO097		F,46	Farmer		Land	6.50393, 7.71071	767,479
OWO098		M,23	Tiller		Land	6.50496, 7.70884	1,293,979
OWO099		M,48	Business		Land	6.50598, 7.71621	789,979
OWO100		M,45	Farmer		Land	6.50614, 7.71044	780,979
OWO101		F,30	Farming		Land	6.50733, 7.71789	857,479
OWO102		M,45	Business		Land	6.50644, 7.70934	767,479
OWO103		F,44	Business		Land	6.50701, 7.71874	834,979
OWO104		M,36	Farmer		Land	6.50526, 7.70888	776,479
OWO105		F,77	Farmer		Land	6.50520, 7.71445	1,322,479
OWO106		F,53	Business		Land	6.50583, 7.71034	789,979

OWO107		M,62	Farmer		Land	6.50723, 7.71884	857,479
OWO108		F,52	Farmers		Land	6.50597, 7.71018	812,479
OWO109		M,46	Farmer		Land	6.50631, 7.71033	789,979
OWO110		M,42	Farmer		Land	6.50608, 7.71019	789,979
OWO111		M,26	Farmer		Land	6.50590, 7.70983	789,979
OWO112		M,36	Civil servant		Land	6.50557, 7.70934	780,979
OWO113		F,23	Farmer		Land	6.50435, 7.70976	789,979
OWO114		M,24	Business		Land	6.50603, 7.70926	789,979
OWO115		M,70	Farming		Land	6.50608, 7.70948	780,979
OWO116		M,25	Farming		Land	6.50472, 7.70859	776,479
OWO117		M,36	Business		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	767,479
OWO118		F,65	Farmer		Land	6.50458, 7.70925	767,479
OWO119		M,35	Business		Land	6.50708, 7.71860	812,479
OWO120		M,56	Trading		Land	6.47206, 7.47243	780,979
OWO121		M,45	Pastor		Land	6.50720, 7.71834	834,979
OWO122		M,30	Farmer		Land	6.50513, 7.70998	857,479
OWO123		F,27	Farmer		Land	6.50628, 7.71648	767,479
OWO124		M,33	Farming		Land	6.50631, 7.71618	776,479
OWO125		F,46	Farming		Land	6.50737, 7.71558	780,979
OWO126		M,49	Artisan		Land	6.50680, 7.71601	792,229
OWO127		M,28	Business		Land	6.50639, 7.71665	792,229
OWO128		M,30	Business		Land	6.50722, 7.71575	792,229

OWO129		M,34	Welder		Land	6.50713, 7.71569	767,479
OWO130		M,57	Farmer		Land	6.50643, 7.70919	767,479
OWO131		M,35	Farmer		Land	6.50589, 7.71011	767,479
OWO132		M,44	Business		Land	6.50562, 7.70916	767,479
OWO133		M,34	Transporter		Land	6.50520, 7.70970	789,979
OWO134		M,39	Farmer		Land	6.50618, 7.71013	785,479
OWO135		M,42	Artisan		Land	6.50615, 7.71619	792,229
OWO136		F,49	Business		Land	6.50707, 7.71849	834,979
OWO137		M,37	Business		Land	6.50629, 7.70950	780,979
OWO138		M,18	Carpentry		Land	6.50495, 7.71519	767,479
OWO139		M,51	Artisan		Land	6.50785, 7.71933	857,479
OWO140		F,49	Farmer		Land	6.50617, 7.70956	780,979
OWO141		M,44	Farmer		Land	6.50374, 7.71069	776,479
OWO142		M,60	Business		Land	6.50407, 7.71225	767,479
OWO143		F,52	Farming		Land	6.50725, 7.71557	767,479
OWO144		M,33	Farming		Land	6.50617, 7.70952	767,479
OWO145		M,30	Business		Land	6.50764, 7.71550	798,979
OWO146		M,61	Farmer		Land	6.50684, 7.71759	879,979
	Sub-Total: Ashishi Owo Land						120,622,634

Annex 4: Summary matrix of PAP ISHIEGU-OWO, Nkanu East LGA, Enugu State

Code PAP*	First and Last names of the PAP	Sex (M, F) and Age	Profession and principal activity of PAP	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property	GPS coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost (LCU)
OWO148		F,63	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,479
OWO149		F,77	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,480
OWO150		F,59	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,481
OWO151		F,55	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,482
OWO152		M,45	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,483
OWO153		M,25	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,484
OWO154		F,60	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,485
OWO155		M,23	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,486
OWO156		M,40	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,487
OWO157		F,59	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,488
OWO158		F,54	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,489
OWO159		M,48	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,490
OWO160		M,57	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,491
OWO161		M,58	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,492
OWO162		F,54	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,493
OWO163		F,45	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,494
OWO164		M,52	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,495
OWO165		M,42	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,496
OWO166		F,43	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,497

OWO167		F,75	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,498
OWO168		M,47	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,499
OWO169		F,51	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,500
OWO170		F,78	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,501
OWO171		F,32	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,502
OWO172		F,50	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,503
OWO173		F,57	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,504
OWO174		F,64	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,505
OWO175		M,45	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,506
OWO176		F,35	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,507
OWO177		F,41	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,508
OWO178		F,82	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,509
OWO179		F,64	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,510
OWO180		F,50	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,511
OWO181		F,68	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,512
OWO182		M,27	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,513
OWO183		M,65	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,514
OWO184		F,79	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,515
OWO185		F,71	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,516
OWO186		F,34	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,517
OWO187		M,24	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,518
OWO188		M,54	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,519

OWO189		M,43	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,520
OWO190		F,82	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,521
OWO191		F,69	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,522
OWO192		M,38	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,523
OWO193		F,56	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,524
OWO194		F,60	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,525
OWO195		F,80	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,526
OWO196		F,79	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,527
OWO197		F,28	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,528
OWO198		M,44	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,529
OWO199		M,57	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,530
OWO200		M,52	Driving		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,531
OWO201		M,52	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,532
OWO202		F,28	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,533
OWO203		M,74	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,534
OWO204		F,71	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,535
OWO205		F,50	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,536
OWO206		F,39	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,537
OWO207		M,70	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,538
OWO208		M,72	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,539
OWO209		F,40	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,540
OWO210		M,29	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,541

OWO211		F,67	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,542
OWO212		M,55	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,543
OWO213		M,22	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,544
OWO214		F,29	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,545
OWO215		M,77	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,546
OWO216		M,40	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,547
OWO217		F,59	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,548
OWO218		M,56	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,549
OWO219		F,64	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,550
OWO220		F,50	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,551
OWO221		F,50	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,552
OWO222		M,22	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,553
OWO223		M,78	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,554
OWO224		F,53	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,555
OWO225		F,30	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,556
OWO226		M,77	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,557
OWO227		M,55	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,558
OWO228		M,48	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,559
OWO229		M,55	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,560
OWO230		F,25	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,561
OWO231		M,38	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,562
OWO232		F,47	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,563

OWO233		M,56	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,564
OWO234		F,69	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,565
OWO235		F,46	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,566
OWO236		F,42	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,567
OWO237		M,60	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,568
OWO238		F,62	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,569
OWO239		M,50	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,570
OWO240		F,54	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,571
OWO241		F,66	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,572
OWO242		F,67	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,573
OWO243		M,25	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,574
OWO244		M,56	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,575
OWO245		M,70	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,576
OWO246		M,82	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,577
OWO247		M,61	Civil servant		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,578
OWO248		F,64	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,579
OWO249		M,97	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,580
OWO250		M,34	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,581
OWO251		F,70	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,582
OWO252		M,47	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,583
OWO253		F,75	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,584
OWO254		M,82	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,585

OWO255		M,35	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,586
OWO256		M,49	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,587
OWO257		M,54	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,588
OWO258		F,40	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,589
OWO259		M,40	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,590
OWO260		F,75	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,591
OWO261		F,49	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,592
OWO262		M,64	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,593
OWO263		M,63	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,594
OWO264		M,70	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,595
OWO265		M,33	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,596
OWO266		M,55	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,597
OWO267		F,60	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,598
OWO268		M,32	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,599
OWO269		M,56	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,600
OWO270		F,28	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,601
OWO271		F,60	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,602
OWO272		M,58	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,603
OWO273		M,33	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,604
OWO274		F,30	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,605
OWO275		M,70	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,606
OWO276		F,58	Teaching		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,607

OWO277		F,76	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,608
OWO278		F,55	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,609
OWO279		F,73	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,610
OWO280		F,52	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,611
OWO281		F,59	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,612
OWO282		F,57	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,613
OWO283		F,50	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,614
OWO284		F,59	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,615
OWO285		F,29	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,616
OWO286		F,45	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,617
OWO287		F,66	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,618
OWO288		M,42	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,619
OWO289		M,65	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,620
OWO290		F,59	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,621
OWO291		F,38	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,622
OWO292		M,67	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,623
OWO293		F,66	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,624
OWO294		M,53	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,625
OWO295		F,77	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,626
OWO296		F,46	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,627
OWO297		F,78	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,628
OWO298		M,74	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,629

OWO299		M,37	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,630
OWO300		F,29	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,631
OWO301		F,77	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,632
OWO302		M,56	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,633
OWO303		F,73	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,634
OWO304		F,59	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,635
OWO305		F,34	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,636
OWO306		M,57	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,637
OWO307		F,50	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,638
OWO308		F,36	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,639
OWO309		M,32	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,640
OWO310		M,69	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,641
OWO311		M,68	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,642
OWO312		F,79	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,643
OWO313		F,76	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,644
OWO314		M,65	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,645
OWO315		M,21	Artisan		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,646
OWO316		M,22	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,647
OWO317		M,48	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,648
OWO318		M,82	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,649
OWO319		F,21	Business		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,650
OWO320		F,56	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,651

OWO321		M,70	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,652
OWO322		F,71	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,653
OWO323		M,79	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,654
OWO324		F,79	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,655
OWO325		M,55	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,656
OWO326		M,66	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,657
OWO327		F,60	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,658
OWO328		F,40	Fashion designer		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,659
OWO329		M,47	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,660
OWO330		F,62	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,661
OWO331		M,62	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,662
OWO332		M,64	Farming		Land	6°30'205"N, 007°42.621'E	722,663

Annex 6: Compensation Valuation Table for Ashishi-Owo

S/ N	Name of PAP	Phone Number	Gen der	LATIT UDE	LONGIT UDE	Tree Type	Matu rity	Uni t Rat e (N)	Quan tity	Cost of Nurser y J*N100	Area of Land M2	Cost of Land L*N45*10, 000	Sub- Total I*J+K+ M	Total Individual Compensation (Naria)
1			Male	6.50634 6667	7.70967	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2,550	0	1603	722,479	114,750	837,229
2			Male	6.50698 3333	7.701565	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
3			Fema le	6.50650 8333	7.7176716 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
4			Fema le	6.50406	7.712405	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2500	0	1603	722,479	112,500	834,979
5			Male	6.5053	7.7096616 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1700	0	1603	722,479	75,500	797,979
6			Male	6.50389 1667	7.710675	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
7			Male	6.50413 3333	7.7123816 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
8			Male	6.50487 8333	7.7143166 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
9			Male	6.50552 5	7.70987	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
10			Male	6.50529 6667	7.7092483 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
11			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
12			Male	6.50768 8333	7.7192633 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
13			Male	6.50816 6667	7.719595	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
14			Male	6.50578 3333	7.7092283 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	831,979
						Palm	Matur ed	209 00	2	200	0	0	42,000	
15			Fema le	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	500	0	1603	722,479	22,500	744,979

16			Female	6.50693 8333	7.718205	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
17			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333	Cassava	Matured	45	300	0	1603	722,479	13,500	811,379
						Bush Mango	Matured	376 00	2	200	0	0	75,400	
18			Male	6.50694 3333	7.718575	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
19			Male	6.50521 8333	7.709065	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
20			Male	6.50378 1667	7.7109466 67	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
21			Male	6.50534	7.7086466 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
22			Female	6.47205 5	7.4724333	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	831,979
						Palm	Matured	209 00	2	200	0	0	42,000	
23			Female	6.50506 8333	7.7143766 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
24			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	853,679
						Palm	Matured	209 00	3	300	0	0	63,700	
25			Male	6.50614 5	7.7095016 67	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
26			Male	6.50792 5	7.7194483 33	Cassava	Matured	45	3500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	879,979
27			Female	6.50661	7.7174516 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1700	0	1603	722,479	76,500	798,979
28			Female	6.50659 6667	7.7169883 33	Cassava	Matured	45	1800	0	1603	722,479	81,000	802,479
29			Male	6.50571 5	7.70954	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
30			Male	6.50475 1667	7.713425	Cassava	Matured	45	1700	0	1603	722,479	76,500	798,979
31			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
32			Female	6.50752	7.71875	Cassava	Matured	45	3500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	879,979
33			Female	6.50482 8333	7.71454	Cassava	Matured	45	2500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	879,979
34			Male	6.50439 1667	7.7108166 67	Cassava	Matured	45	2300	0	1603	722,479	103,500	825,079

35			Male	6.50614 8333	7.7094466 67	Palm	Matur ed	209 00	52	5200	0	0	1,092,00 0	1,814,479
36			Male	6.50457 8333	7.709245	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
37			Male	6.50771 5	7.7190233 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
38			Fema le	6.50486 3333	7.7143833 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
39			Male	6.50460 5	7.7151516 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	500	0	1603	722,479	22,500	744,979
40			Male	6.50610 1667	7.71026	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
41			Male	6.50591 6667	7.710155	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
42			Fema le	6.50669 6667	7.717135	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
43			Male	6.50609 1667	7.709575	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1200	0	1603	722,479	54,000	776,479
44			Fema le	6.50430 1667	7.710825	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
45			Male	6.50622 3333	7.70963	Cassava	Matur ed	45	500	0	1603	722,479	22,500	744,979
46			Male	6.50368 1667	7.7105	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
47			Male	6.50816 1667	7.719475	Cassava	Matur ed	45	3500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	879,979
48			Male	6.50632 5	7.7102766 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
49			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	500	0	1603	722,479	22,500	744,979
50			Male	6.50606 3333	7.7162266 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1400	0	1603	722,479	63,000	785,479
51			Male	6.50783 1667	7.7192083 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479
52			Male	6.50474 3333	7.7148066 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
53			Male	6.50476 1667	7.7151933 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
54			Fema le	6.50501 5	7.7145	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1600	0	1603	722,479	72,000	794,479
55			Fema le	6.50499 3333	7.7144833 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1550	0	1603	722,479	69,750	792,229
56			Male	6.50645	7.7095033 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1550	0	1603	722,479	69,750	792,229

57			Female	6.50485 6667	7.7086783 33	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
58			Male	6.50602 8333	7.7103716 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
59			Male	6.50718 5	7.7185266 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
60			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matured	45	500	0	1603	722,479	22,500	744,979
61			Male	6.50602 5	7.7096566 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
62			Male	6.50418 8333	7.7122616 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1400	0	1603	722,479	63,000	785,479
63			Male	6.50505	7.70984	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
64			Male	6.50619 6667	7.7095933 33	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
65			Male	6.50402 1667	7.7107316 67	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
66			Male	6.40212	7.48913	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
67			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matured	45	500	0	1603	722,479	22,500	744,979
68			Male	6.50506 3333	7.7093983 33	Cassava	Matured	45	1400	0	1603	722,479	63,000	785,479
69			Male	6.50428	7.7084483 33	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
70			Male	6.50697 8333	7.7183866 67	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
71			Female	6.50382 1667	7.7106166 67	Cassava	Matured	45	2500	0	1603	722,479	112,500	834,979
72			Male	6.50611 8333	7.710235	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
73			Male	6.50625 6667	7.7098733 33	Cassava	Matured	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479
74			Male	6.50698 5	7.71835	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
75			Female	6.50557 8333	7.7103283 33	Cassava	Matured	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479
76			Male	6.50601	7.709445	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
77			Male	6.50606 6667	7.7095516 67	Cassava	Matured	45	2550	0	1603	722,479	114,750	837,229
78			Male	6.50610 5	7.7097083 33	Cassava	Matured	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479

79			Male	6.50457 8333	7.709245	Cassava	Matur ed	45	3500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	879,979
80			Male	6.50483 6667	7.7143483 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	3500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	879,979
81			Male	6.50626 1667	7.70988	Cassava	Matur ed	45	300	0	1603	722,479	13,500	735,979
82			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
83			Male	6.50394 3333	7.710575	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
84			Fema le	6.50721 1667	7.7187716 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479
85			Male	6.50713 5	7.7190133 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	3500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	157,500
86			Male	6.50367 5	7.7106983 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
87			Fema le	6.50429	7.7107566 67	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
88			Male	6.50405 3333	7.7107433 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
89			Male	6.50595 6667	7.7095433 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1400	0	1603	722,479	63,000	785,479
90			Male	6.50457 8333	7.709245	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
91			Male	6.50491 1667	7.7084533 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
92			Male	6.47205 5	7.4724333 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
93			Male	6.50328	7.7049683 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	2,912,479
				6.50511 3333	7.7084416 67	Palm	Matur ed	209 00	100	10,000	0	0	2,100,00 0	
94			Male	6.50586 6667	7.709675	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
95			Male	6.50394 3333	7.71046	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
96			Fema le	6.50371 6667	7.710365	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
97			Fema le	6.50392 5	7.7107083 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
98			Male	6.50495 6667	7.7088383 33	Cassava	Matur ed	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	1,293,979

				6.504915	7.70883833	Palm	Matured	20900	24	2400	0	0	504,000	
99			Male	6.505983333	7.716205	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
100			Male	6.50614	7.71043667	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
101			Female	6.507333333	7.71788667	Cassava	Matured	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479
102			Male	6.506441667	7.70934333	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
103			Female	6.50701	7.71874167	Cassava	Matured	45	2500	0	1603	722,479	112,500	834,979
104			Male	6.505255	7.70887833	Cassava	Matured	45	1200	0	1603	722,479	54,000	776,479
105			Female	6.505195	7.71445333	RICE	Matured	40	150,000	0	1603	722,479	600,000	1,322,479
106			Female	6.505831667	7.71034	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
107			Male	6.507233333	7.71883833	Cassava	Matured	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479
108			Female	6.505968333	7.71018	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479
109			Male	6.506313333	7.71033	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
110			Male	6.506081667	7.710185	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
111			Male	6.505896667	7.70983167	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
112			Male	6.50557	7.70934167	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
113			Female	6.504351667	7.709755	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
114			Male	6.506026667	7.70926	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
115			Male	6.506075	7.709475	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
116			Male	6.504718333	7.70859333	Cassava	Matured	45	1200	0	1603	722,479	54,000	776,479
117			Male	6.472055	7.47243333	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
118			Female	6.504578333	7.709245	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
119			Male	6.50708	7.71859667	Cassava	Matured	45	2000	0	1603	722,479	90,000	812,479

120			Male	6.472055	7.4724333	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
121			Male	6.507196667	7.718335	Cassava	Matured	45	2500	0	1603	722,479	112,500	834,979
122			Male	6.50513	7.70997667	Cassava	Matured	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479
123			Female	6.506275	7.71647833	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
124			Male	6.506306667	7.716175	Cassava	Matured	45	1200	0	1603	722,479	54,000	776,479
125			Female	6.507365	7.71557667	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
126			Male	6.506803333	7.716005	Cassava	Matured	45	1550	0	1603	722,479	69,750	792,229
127			Male	6.506385	7.716645	Cassava	Matured	45	1550	0	1603	722,479	69,750	792,229
128			Male	6.507216667	7.715745	Cassava	Matured	45	1550	0	1603	722,479	69,750	792,229
129			Male	6.507125	7.71569	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
130			Male	6.506431667	7.709185	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
131			Male	6.505885	7.710105	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
132			Male	6.505623333	7.70915833	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
133			Male	6.5052	7.70970333	Cassava	Matured	45	1500	0	1603	722,479	67,500	789,979
134			Male	6.506178333	7.71013	Cassava	Matured	45	1400	0	1603	722,479	63,000	785,479
135			Male	6.506145	7.71618833	Cassava	Matured	45	1550	0	1603	722,479	69,750	792,229
136			Female	6.507066667	7.71848667	Cassava	Matured	45	2500	0	1603	722,479	112,500	834,979
137			Male	6.506293333	7.70949667	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
138			Male	6.504948333	7.71519167	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
139			Male	6.507853333	7.71932833	Cassava	Matured	45	3000	0	1603	722,479	135,000	857,479

140			Female	6.506166667	7.709555	Cassava	Matured	45	1300	0	1603	722,479	58,500	780,979
141			Male	6.503736667	7.710691667	Cassava	Matured	45	1200	0	1603	722,479	54,000	776,479
142			Male	6.50407	7.712251667	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
143			Female	6.507253333	7.715568333	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
144			Male	6.506173333	7.709518333	Cassava	Matured	45	1000	0	1603	722,479	45,000	767,479
145			Male	6.50764	7.715503333	Cassava	Matured	45	1700	0	1603	722,479	76,500	798,979
146			Male	6.504836667	7.714348333	Cassava	Matured	45	3500	0	1603	722,479	157,500	879,979
	TOTAL													119,900,155

Annex 7: Compensation Valuation Table for Ishiegu-Owo

S/N	Name of PAP	Phone Number	Gender	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	Area of Land M2	Cost of Land G*N45*10,000	Total Individual Compensation (Naria)
1			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
2			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
3			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
4			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
5			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
6			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
7			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
8			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
9			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
10			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
11			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
12			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
13			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
14			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
15			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
16			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
17			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
18			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
19			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
20			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
21			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
22			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479

23			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
24			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
25			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
26			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
27			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
28			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
29			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
30			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
31			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
32			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
33			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
34			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
35			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
36			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
37			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
38			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
39			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
40			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
41			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
42			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
43			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
44			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
45			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
46			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
47			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
48			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
49			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
50			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
51			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
52			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479

53			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
54			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
55			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
56			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
57			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
58			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
59			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
60			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
61			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
62			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
63			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
64			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
65			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
66			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
67			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
68			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
69			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
70			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
71			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
72			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
73			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
74			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
75			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
76			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
77			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
78			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
79			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
80			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
81			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
82			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
83			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479

84			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
85			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
86			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
87			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
88			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
89			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
90			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
91			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
92			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
93			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
94			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
95			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
96			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
97			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
98			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
99			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
100			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
101			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
102			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
103			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
104			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
105			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
106			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
107			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
108			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
109			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
110			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
111			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
112			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
113			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
114			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479

115			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
116			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
117			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
118			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
119			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
120			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
121			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
122			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
123			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
124			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
125			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
126			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
127			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
128			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
129			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
130			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
131			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
132			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
133			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
134			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
135			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
136			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
137			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
138			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
139			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
140			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
141			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
142			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
143			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
144			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
145			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479

146			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
147			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
148			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
149			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
150			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
151			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
152			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
153			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
154			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
155			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
156			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
157			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
158			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
159			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
160			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
161			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
162			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
163			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
164			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
165			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
166			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
167			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
168			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
169			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
170			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
171			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479

172			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
173			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
174			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
175			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
176			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
177			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
178			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
179			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
180			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
181			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
182			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
183			Female	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
184			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
185			Male	N/A	N/A	1,603	722,479	722,479
	TOTAL							133,658,615

Annex 8: List of Vulnerable People by Categories of Vulnerability

Vulnerable Persons by Age

S/N	VILLAGE NAME	Full Name of Vulnerable Respondent	Gender	Age
Ashishi Community				
1	Ashishi Owo	Peter Mbanwusu	Male	62
2	Ashishi Owo	Emmanuel Ogbachi Ochayi	Male	76
3	Ashishi Owo	Nnamchi Alexander	Male	75
4	Ashishi Owo	Aniowo Eucheria	Female	60
5	Ashishi Owo	Theresa Nnamani	Female	76
6	Ashishi Owo	Emmanuel Umanzi	Male	65
7	Ashishi Owo	Clement Eze	Male	70
8	Ashishi Owo	Boniface Eze	Male	65
9	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Michael	Male	62
10	Ashishi Owo	Omaba Godwin	Male	75
11	Ashishi Owo	Abonyi Fidelis	Male	70
12	Ashishi Owo	Esther Najjeze	Female	85
13	Ashishi Owo	Obachi John	Male	60
14	Ashishi Owo	Donatus Edeh	Male	70
15	Ashishi Owo	Nnjeze Godwin	Male	60
16	Ashishi Owo	Aniowo Eucheria	Female	70
17	Ashishi Owo	Mba Simeon Aniowo	Male	68
18	Ashishi Owo	Nomeh Emmanuel Okorie	Male	63
19	Ashishi Owo	Samuel Ogbachi	Male	60
20	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Thomas Anthony	Male	65
21	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji George Chukwuemeka	Male	63
22	Ashishi Owo	Bridget Nnaji Nwauzu	Female	77
23	Ashishi Owo	Ede Kelvin	Male	62
24	Ashishi Owo	Michael Ugochukwu	Male	70
25	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Justina	Female	65
Ishiegu Community				

26	Ishiegu Owo	GODWIN OKENWA NNAJI	Male	80
27	Ishiegu Owo	OKOYEMBA ONYEMAECHI	Male	61
28	Ishiegu Owo	UBAGU CHRISTOPHER	Male	64
29	Ishiegu Owo	CHIEF OKEKE OGBA	Male	74
30	Ishiegu Owo	NNAMOKO ONYEMA	Male	65
31	Ishiegu Owo	OKEKE GRACE	Female	80
32	Ishiegu Owo	OKENWA JOHN N	Male	64
33	Ishiegu Owo	ONWE PATRICK	Male	65
34	Ishiegu Owo	CHINALO EBIEM UZOMA	Female	78
35	Ishiegu Owo	NGOZI NNAMANI	Female	64
36	Ishiegu Owo	CHINELO BLESSING NNAMANI	Female	66

Source: Enugu SAPZ RAP Team, 2024

Vulnerable Persons by Low Income

S/N	VILLAGE NAME	NAME	SEX	AGE	PRY LIVELIH OOD	PHONE
Ishiegu Community						
1	Ishiegu Owo	GODWIN OKENWA NNAJI	M	80	FARMIN G	NA
2	Ishiegu Owo	NWAKAEGO NWATU	F	51	FARMIN G	NA
3	Ishiegu Owo	NKIRUKA OGBU	F	34	FARMIN G	0703515088 2
4	Ishiegu Owo	UBAGU CHRISTOPHER	M	64	FARMIN G	0904967360 0
5	Ishiegu Owo	NNAMANI ANTHONY UWADIEGWU	M	42	FARMIN G	0806557116 8

6	Ishiegu Owo	OKOYE OGOCHUKWU BLESSING	F	34	FARMIN G	0708764680 7
7	Ishiegu Owo	OKENWA CHIGOZIE	M	27	FARMIN G	0803739970 7
8	Ishiegu Owo	GABRIEL DESIRE NGOZI	M	38	HAIR DRESSIN G	0808626134 3
9	Ishiegu Owo	NWAFOR SUNDAY	M	50	FARMIN G	0814238737 7
10	Ishiegu Owo	CHIOMA NNAMOKO	F	30	FARMIN G	0701298083 8
11	Ishiegu Owo	CHINASA NWATU	F	28	FARMIN G	NA
12	Ishiegu Owo	EKENE EDEH	M	56	FARMIN G	0812855640 0
13	Ishiegu Owo	FRIDAY NNAJI	M	40	FARMIN G	0703440224 0
14	Ishiegu Owo	OKOYE CHINENYE GLORIA	F	24	FARMIN G	0907623259 0
15	Ishiegu Owo	OKENWA PETER	M	39	FARMIN G	0813164760 5
16	Ishiegu Owo	EDEH PETER EBUKA	M	34	FARMIN G	0813560716 6
17	Ishiegu Owo	EUNICE NDIDIAMAKA OKAFOR	F	43	FARMIN G	0913812381 5
18	Ishiegu Owo	BRIGENTH OKORI	F	47	FARMIN G	0708092305 9
19	Ishiegu Owo	JOHN NNAM	M	50	FARMIN G	0706839486 3
20	Ishiegu Owo	NWIKWE IFESINACHI	M	34	FARMIN G	0813888080 7
21	Ishiegu Owo	CHINELO BLESSING NNAMANI	F	66	FARMIN G	0913901268 2
Ashishi Community						
22	Ashishi Owo	Friday Nwamani	M	53	Farming	0905730767 4
23	Ashishi Owo	Njoku Mark Ifebuche	M	55	Farming	0708594885 1

24	Ashishi Owo	Ede Anselm	M	58	Farming	07035910599
25	Ashishi Owo	Esther Najieze	F	45	Farming	09059254872
26	Ashishi Owo	Nnamuchi Chukwuma Nelson	M	48	Farming	07068549763
27	Ashishi Owo	Innocent Agbo	M	50	Farming	08066877879
28	Ashishi Owo	Ani Joseph	M	40	Farming	08079438641
29	Ashishi Owo	Nnaji Justina	F	48	Farming	07059827373
30	Ashishi Owo	Michale Aniawo	M	52	Trader	09056791519


Source: Enugu SAPZ Survey Team, 2024

Persons Vulnerable *by being* Single Female Household head











S/N	VILLAGE NAME	NAME	AGE	PHONE
1	Ishiegu Owo	NNAMANI NNEKA ANASTESIA	27	08146211429
2	Ishiegu Owo	CHINASA NWATU	28	NA

Annex 9: Attendance Sheet


ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE PROJECT AT OWO, NKANU EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ENUGU STATE

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Nwaeji Ignatius	Owo	09157695914	
2	Nnamchi Chinedu	Owo	08151819663	
3	Nnaji Monday	Owo	08155230112	M.O
4	Regina Nnajiogo	Owo	08147760641	Regina
5	Christina Okoro	Owo	080706722692	
6	Grace Agusi	Owo	07051132836	G.A.
7	Anih Richard	Owo	08111436050	R.A.
8	Edet Hillang Okizaka	Owo	08115736837	
9	Emeka Nnamani	Owo	08051805564	
10	Josphine Nnaji	Owo	07055534578	
11	Yzu Nnabuisi	Owo	09138742467	Yzu
12	Abuka Nnamchi	Owo	08077015101	





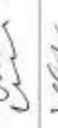






ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE
PROJECT AT OWO, NKANU EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ENUGU STATE

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Holt Igwe C. v. Anem	Teaching Under	0806046850	
2	Hon Chief John Obioroke	P. G. OWO	071921660	
3	Prof. Christian Nkomo	Professor of Mass Communication	08033257920	
4	Chief Eze Job	Pa. Mbule Owo	08033326363	
5	Mr Matthew Ogbodo	Mbule Owo Chairman	09022820440	
6	MR NNAN TOBIAS C	Mbule Owo Chairman	0808277607	
7	Chief Mbule John Mbule	Mbule Mbule	08057545110	
8	Chief David Ede	Anieke Chairman	09074702267	
9	Egwaka A. Clifford	Asiwu Owo	09151301296	
10	Nnaji Elizabeth	Anieka Amaezem	0705677715	
11	Igwe Alice	Anieka Amaezem	09157283193	
12	Ani Joseph	Asiwu Owo	0807943841	

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE
PROJECT AT OWO, NKANU EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ENUGU STATE

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Hon. Gammagud Mbah	Owo	08145667838	
2	Mr Igwe Chinedu Kenneth	Owo	08066941123	K. Igwe
3	Hon. Nnaji Paul	Owo	08068921495	Paul Nnaji
4	Igweregha John	Owo	0706898826	John Igweregha
5	Egbo Chigbo K.	Owo	09037752259	K. Egbo
6	Akum Sunday	Owo	08052656483	Sunday Akum
7	Chief Vincent Nke	Owo		Nke
8	Chief Ikeh John	Owo	08082887470	John Ikeh
9	Onwani Osita	Owo	09165060904	Osita Onwani
10	Adeniyi Segestine	Owo	0805683734	Segestine Adeniyi
11	Anih Angela	Owo	08067708511	Angela Anih
12	Abonji Onyiah A	Owo	09157065336	Onyiah A

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE
PROJECT AT OWO, NKANU EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ENUGU STATE

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Nnamdwa Chiketa	DWO	08059929749	
2	Onyemigbo Nnamdi	DWO	08157977856	
3	Eden Gomonu	DWO	0905909959	
4	Mah Chiketa	DWO	0807805740	
5	Lake Nnamdi	DWO	0905373752	
6	Ngboke Gomonu	DWO	0908580765	
7	Umarzi Chiketa	DWO	0909959116	
8	Modester Mba	DWO	08119165165	
9	Eden Chiketa	DWO	09157379560	
10	Perfe. Olucho Agu	DWO	08118823899	
11	Anthony Odo	DWO	0708449729	

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE
PROJECT AT OWO, NKANU EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ENUGU STATE

[illegible]

Annex 10: Deed of Land Donation

DEED OF DONATION OF LAND

BY

CHIEF HRH IGWE (DR) GODWIN OKEKE ARUM, CHIEF OGGBU JOHN OKEKE, CHIEF JOHN IKECHI MBA, CHIEF MIKE MBA, CHIEF DONATUS EDE, CHIEF JOSPEH ARUM, VICENT AGA, JNR, INNOCENT ENOKA, CHIEF OGBACHI OCHIAYA, ANU NWAOGBACHI, BONIFACE OGBYU, JOHN ODO FRIDAY AND MICHAEL AGBOWORETE FOR THEMSELVES AND ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE PEOPLE OF OWO COMMUNITY IN NKANU EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ENUGU STATE OF NIGERIA

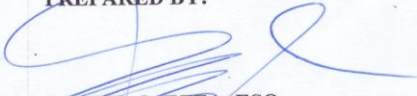
TO

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENUGU STATE OF NIGERIA

In respect of all that piece or parcel of land with appurtenances situate at Owo Community, Nkanu East Local Government Area of Enugu State of Nigeria measuring approximately 1101.26 Hectares and bounded with Survey Beacon Nos. PBF 91004; PBF 91005; PBF 91006; PBF 91007; PBF 91008; PBF 91009; PBF 91010; PBF 91011; PBF 91011; PBF 91012; PBF 91013; PBF 91014; PBF 91015; PBF 91016; PBF 91017; PBF 91018; PBF 91019; PBF 91020; PBF 91021; PBF 91022; PBF 91023; PBF 91024; PBF 91025; PBF 91026; PBF 90984; PBF 90985; PBF 90986; PBF 90987; PBF 90988; PBF 90990; PBF 90991; PBF 90992; PBF 90993; PBF 90994; PBF 92583; PBF 92584; PBF 92585; PBF 92586; PBF 92587; PBF 92588; PBF 92589; PBF 92590; PBF 92591; PBF 92592; PBF 92593; PBF 92594; PBF 92595; PBF 92596; PBF 92597; PBF 92598; PBF 92599; PBF 92600; PBF 92601; PBF 92602; and PBF 92603 which is more particularly delineated and shown in Enugu East Local Government Area Survey Plan No. AG(E)77 ORIGIN: WGS 84 (UTM ZONE 32N) signed by Surv. Chime Justus U. (MNISS), Ag. Surveyor General dated 11/01/2024



PREPARED BY:


BARTH. O. EZEA, ESQ.
BARTH. O. EZEA & ASSOCIATES,
(PARACLETE CHAMBERS),
NO. 11 OWERRI ROAD,
BESIDES LG ELECTRONICS SHOP,
ASATA, ENUGU,
ENUGU STATE.
PHONE NO. 08035504589

0

DEED OF DONATION OF LAND

THIS DEED OF DONATION OF LAND made this 15th day of December2024

BY

HRH IGWE (DR) GODWIN OKEKE ARUM, CHIEF OGGBU JOHN OKEKE, CHIEF JOHN IKECHI MBA, CHIEF MIKE MBA, CHIEF DONATUS EDE, CHIEF JOSPEH ARUM, VICENT AGA (JNR), INNOCENT ENOKA, CHIEF OGBACHI OCHIAYA, ANU NWAOGBACHI, BONIFACE OGBU, JOHN ODO FRIDAY and MICHAEL AGBOWORETE for themselves and on behalf of all the people of Owo Community, Nkanu East Local Government Area of Enugu State of Nigeria (hereinafter called the **"Owners of the land"** which expression shall wherever the context so admits include their heirs, assigns, executors, administrators, successors-in-title, personal representatives, legal substitutes, etc.) of the **One Part**

TO

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENUGU STATE OF NIGERIA (hereinafter called the **"Government"** which expression shall wherever the context so admits include its assigns, successors-in-title, personal representatives, legal substitutes, etc.) of the **Other Part**.

WHEREAS:

- (1) The owners of the land are the **customary and beneficial owners in possession and free from all encumbrances** and by virtue of the Land Use Act the deemed holders of **Statutory Right of Occupancy of ALL THAT** piece or parcel of land with appurtenances situate at Owo Community, Nkanu East Local Government Local Government Area of Enugu State of Nigeria measuring approximately 1101.26 Hectares and bounded with Survey Beacon Nos. PBF 91004; PBF 91005; PBF 91006; PBF 91007; PBF 91008; PBF 91009; PBF 91010; PBF 91011; PBF 91011; PBF 91012; PBF 91013; PBF 91014; PBF 91015; PBF 91016; PBF 91017; PBF 91018; PBF 91019; PBF 91020; PBF 91021; PBF 91022; PBF 91023; PBF 91024; PBF 91025; PBF 91026; PBF 90984; PBF 90985; PBF 90986; PBF 90987; PBF 90988; PBF 90990; PBF 90991; PBF 90992; PBF 90993; PBF 90994; PBF 92583; PBF 92584; PBF 92585; PBF 92586; PBF 92587; PBF 92588; PBF 92589; PBF 92590; PBF 92591; PBF 92592; PBF 92593; PBF 92594; PBF 92595; PBF 92596; PBF 92597; PBF 92598; PBF 92599; PBF 92600; PBF

92601; PBF 92602; and PBF 92603 which is more particularly delineated and shown in **Enugu East Local Government Area Survey Plan No. AG(E)77 ORIGIN: WGS 84 (UTM ZONE 32N)** signed by **Surv. Chime Justus U. (MNISS), Ag. Surveyor General** dated **11/01/2024** hereinafter referred to as the **Demised Land**.

- (2) The aforementioned representatives of the owners of the land have the **authority, consent and permission of all the people of Owo Community** in Nkanu East Local Government Area of Enugu State of Nigeria to **execute, sign and endorse this Deed of Donation on their behalf and on behalf of all the people of Owo community**.
- (3) The Government is desirous of establishing in each of the seventeen (17) Local Government Areas in the State an **Agricultural Processing Zone** wherein agribusiness encompassing a wide range of activities, including farming, livestock production, agricultural input suppliers, food processing and distribution will take place.
- (4) The Owners of the land have agreed to donate the demised land to the Government to enable it establish the said **Agricultural Processing Zone** in Nkanu East Local Government of Enugu State of Nigeria.

NOW IT IS HEREBY further agreed as follows:

- (1) In pursuance of the above agreement and in consideration of the importance and attendant economic and social benefits/development derivable from the Agricultural Processing Zone the owners of the land **HEREBY DONATE to the Enugu State Government ALL THAT** piece or parcel of land with appurtenances situate at **Owo Community, Nkanu East Local Government Local Government Area of Enugu State of Nigeria** measuring approximately **1101.26 Hectares** and bounded with Survey Beacon Nos. **PBF 91004; PBF 91005; PBF 91006; PBF 91007; PBF 91008; PBF 91009; PBF 91010; PBF 91011; PBF 91011; PBF 91012; PBF 91013; PBF 91014; PBF 91015; PBF 91016; PBF 91017; PBF 91018; PBF 91019; PBF 91020; PBF 91021; PBF 91022; PBF 91023; PBF 91024; PBF 91025; PBF 91026; PBF 90984; PBF 90985; PBF 90986; PBF 90987; PBF 90988; PBF 90990; PBF 90991; PBF 90992; PBF 90993; PBF 90994; PBF 92583; PBF 92584; PBF 92585; PBF 92586; PBF 92587; PBF 92588; PBF 92589; PBF 92590; PBF 92591; PBF 92592; PBF 92593, PBF 92594; PBF 92595; PBF 92596; PBF 92597; PBF 92598; PBF 92599; PBF 92600; PBF 92601; PBF 92602; and PBF 92603** which is more particularly delineated and shown in **Enugu East Local Government Area Survey Plan No. AG(E)77**

ORIGIN: WGS 84 (UTM ZONE 32N) signed by Surv. Chime Justus U. (MNISS), Ag. Surveyor General dated 11/01/2024 hereinafter referred to as the Demised Land.

- (2) A copy of the aforesaid **Survey Plan No. AG(E)77 ORIGIN: WGS 84 (UTM ZONE 32N) signed by Surv. Chime Justus U. (MNISS), Ag. Surveyor General dated 11/01/2024** is herewith attached and made part and parcel of this Deed.

THE OWNERS OF THE LAND COVENANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT as follows:

- (a) That in accordance with the custom and tradition of **Owo Community**, the owners of the land have the **power, authority and right** to donate the demised land to the Government.
- (b) That by this donation the **possession** of the demised land hereby vests with the Government.
- (c) That the owners of the land having put the Government **into possession** of the demised land **in the presence of the witnesses** mentioned hereunder hereby covenant that the Government shall be entitled to **enjoy the demised land free from any interruption or disturbance** from the owners of the land, their successors in-title, heirs, assigns, agents, representatives and the likes and howsoever described.
- (d) That the demised land is **free from all encumbrances or claims** under customary law or the general law.

THE GOVERNMENT COVENANTS WITH THE OWNERS OF THE LAND as follows:

- (a) That the Government shall use the land **solely, primarily and only** for **Agricultural Processing Zone** wherein agribusiness encompassing a wide range of activities, including farming, livestock production, agricultural input suppliers, food processing and distribution will take place and **for no other purpose**.
- (b) That the owners of the land **still retain and maintain** their customary and beneficial ownership of the demised land and that only possessory right is vested in the Government.

- (c) That the possession and use of the demised land shall revert to the owners of the land any time the Government **decides to abandon, jettison, and or stop the implementation** of its policy on Agricultural Processing Zone due to change in government policy and or change in government.
- (d) That **qualified and experienced** indigenes of Owo Community in particular and of Nkanu East Local Government Area in general **shall be given priority** during employment of personnel to work in the Agricultural Processing Zone.

AND IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the owners of the land shall whenever or wherever required **sign all relevant papers** which may be required to properly vest **possession** of the demised land to the Government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their respective hands and seal the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the within named **owners of the land** for themselves and on behalf of all the people of Owo Community:

(1) **HRH IGWE (DR) GODWIN OKEKE ARUM**

(2) **CHIEF OGGBU JOHN OKEKE**

(3) **CHIEF JOHN IKECHI MBA**

(4) **CHIEF MIKE MBA**

(5) **CHIEF DONATUS EDE**

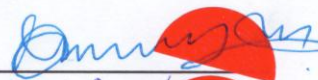


(6) **CHIEF JOSPEH ARUM**







(7) **VICENT AGA (JNR)**

(8) **INNOCENT ENOKA**

(9) **CHIEF OGBACHI OCHIAYA**

(10). **ANU NWAOGBACHI**

(11) BONIFACE OGBU

(12) JOHN ODO FRIDAY

(13) MICHAEL AGBOWORETE





IN THE PRESENCE OF:

(1) Name of witness: Ani Anselm Arize

Address of witness: Ashishu Owo Village Nkenu East L.C

Occupation: Public Servant

Signature: Anselm 15/12/2024

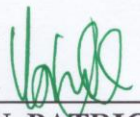

(2) Name of witness: Chief Job Eze Ugochukwu

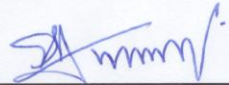

Address of witness: Amazam Mbulu Owo

Occupation: Trader

Signature: _____

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the within named **GOVERNMENT:**

 15/12/2024 
HON. PATRICK UBRU,
COMMISSIONER FOR AGRICULTURE, MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE, ENUGU STATE OF NIGERIA

 15/12/2024 
MR. VICTOR NGWU
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
ENUGU STATE OF NIGERIA

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

(1) Name of witness: Ivo Theophilus (D. Angelin, Apr

Address of witness: Empn State Minstry of Agriculture

Occupation: Civil Servant

Signature: [Signature] 15/12/24

(2) Name of witness: Offisha Lucky (Head, Engineering Services

Address of witness: Empn State Ministry of Agric

Occupation: Civil Servant

Signature: [Signature] 15/12/2024

