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

FOR

THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL HUB IN AMANGWU COMMUNITY, OGBOJI, ORUMBA SOUTH LGA, ANAMBRA STATE

PREPARED FOR THE ANAMBRA STATE GOVERNMENT

MARCH, 2025

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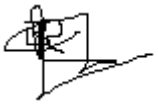
Developed by	Ms Blessing Robert	Lead Consultant Mifor Consult Nigeria Limited on behalf of Grim and Green Consult Limited		14-03-2025
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Version	**Status**			
2	**Final**			**09-04-2025**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALDP	Alternative Livelihood Development Program
ANSG	Anambra State Government
APEP	Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program
ARV	Antiretroviral Therapy
ATCs	Agricultural Transformation Centres
CBCs	Community-Based Committees
CBMGs	Community-Based Monitoring Groups
CGFPs	Community Grievance Focal Points
CoE	College of Education
CoE	Centre of Excellence
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EIA	Environmental and Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGDs	Focus group discussions
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMTP	Financial Management Training Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
ITNs	Insecticide-treated mosquito nets
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LAAC	Land Access Allocation Committee
LGA	Local Government Area

LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBSSI	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NESREA	National Environmental Standard and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PAC	Project-Affected Community
PGAP	Project Grievance Appeal Panel
PRA	PRA - Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RTI	Respiratory tract infections
SAPZ	Special Agro-Processing Zone
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TOR	Terms of Reference
WLSI	Women's Livelihood Support Initiative
YESDP	Youth Employment and Skills Development Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1.1 INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, AND LRP/RAP CONTEXT

ES 1.1.1 Introduction

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the proposed Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) located within the Anambra State Mixed Industrial City (AMIC) in Amangwu community, Ogboji, Orumba South Local Government Area (LGA), Anambra State, Nigeria. The AIH is part of a larger national initiative — the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) program — jointly promoted by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Federal Government of Nigeria, aimed at catalyzing private investment and transforming the agricultural sector through modern processing infrastructure, value chain optimization, and rural industrialization. The primary objective of the Anambra State Agro-Industrial Hub is to enhance agricultural productivity and processing capacity, promote value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, improve market linkages, and create both direct and indirect employment opportunities. The AIH is strategically designed to support the state's long-term development goals, especially its commitment to food security, poverty alleviation, and industrial diversification, by establishing an ecosystem that attracts small, medium, and large-scale agribusiness investors. The AIH, covering approximately 451.33 hectares of land within AMIC, is projected to accommodate specialized processing zones, storage facilities, administrative units, renewable energy systems, research laboratories, and modern utilities such as water treatment, drainage, and telecommunications networks. However, the acquisition and development of this site will result in the displacement of local farmers — specifically 21 identified individuals who have long depended on the land for agricultural activities such as the cultivation of cassava, yam, maize, and melon.

In compliance with national regulations, the Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, and the African Development Bank's 2023 Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), the Anambra State Government, through Grim & Green Consult Limited, commissioned this RAP to provide a comprehensive framework to mitigate the adverse social and economic impacts associated with the project. This RAP ensures that project-affected persons (PAPs) are compensated fairly and supported in restoring and potentially improving their livelihoods. The RAP identifies the project's anticipated impacts — including economic displacement, livelihood disruption, and the loss of farmland — and offers a strategic plan for equitable compensation, social safeguards, and livelihood restoration. The plan has been developed in close consultation with stakeholders, including PAPs, community leaders, relevant government agencies, and civil society organizations, ensuring transparency, fairness, and community participation throughout the resettlement and compensation process.

Specifically, the RAP adheres to the principles of avoidance, minimization, and compensation, prioritizing efforts to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible;
- Pay prompt and adequate compensation at full replacement cost;
- Offer livelihood restoration assistance to restore or enhance income-generating capacity;
- Address the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, elderly individuals, and low-income households;

- Establish clear grievance redress mechanisms to resolve disputes fairly and promptly;
- Monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the resettlement process to ensure compliance with project objectives and international best practices.

The proposed *Ogboji Special Agro-Processing Zone (SAPZ) Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH)* is a flagship development within the Anambra Agricultural Mechanisation and Industrial Cluster (AMIC), located in Ogboji, Anambra State. Designed to be a key driver of agro-industrial transformation in the state, the SAPZ AIH aims to enhance agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and support sustainable economic growth.

The AIH will serve as a centralized processing, packaging, and storage hub for agricultural produce sourced from surrounding Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs) and procurement zones. It will feature advanced facilities including milling equipment, oil extraction systems, cold storage units, automated packing lines, quality control laboratories, and renewable energy systems. The development is founded on sustainability principles, emphasizing biogas production, composting, water conservation, solar energy integration, and efficient waste and sewage management.

ES 1.1.2 Project Location, Footprint and Land Use

The Anambra SAPZ II Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) will be situated within the Anambra Mixed Industrial City (AMIC) in Amangwu, Ogboji, located in Orumba South LGA, Anambra State. The specific coordinates are 6.010337 N, 7.132317 E.

- The AIH will cover approximately 451 hectares of farmland within the 1,695.29 hectares allocated for AMIC.
- The land is communally owned.
- Surrounding towns include communities in Aguata, Orumba North, and Orumba South LGAs, such as Aguluezechukwu, Akpo, Achina, Ndiokolo, Ndiowu, Agbudo, and Akpu.
- The site is currently used for cultivating crops like cassava, yam, melon, and maize.
- Major access is through the Aguluezechukwu-Ogboji-Ajalli Road.
- The Ogboji Town lies about 1.5 km northeast, and St. Peter's Catholic University (Achina) is about 2 km southeast of the site.
- The terrain is undulating, with an average elevation of 120 meters above sea level, and soils are reddish laterite.
- A natural watercourse, the Eso Stream—a tributary of River Otali—flows through the site, with its source believed to originate from a local rock formation.

ES 1.1.3 Design Considerations

Facility designs prioritize hygiene, food safety, scalability, and operational efficiency. Shed and laboratory facilities incorporate modern standards, including materials suitable for food-grade operations, robust flooring, anti-contaminant roofing, and well-ventilated, accessible layouts. Laboratories will include autoclaves, gas containment systems, emergency wash stations, and advanced analytical equipment.

Infrastructure and Utilities

- **Power Supply:** Connection to the national grid supported by a 132/33KV substation and solar energy systems.
- **Water Supply:** Four boreholes with a 500,000-litre storage capacity.
- **Telecommunications:** Advanced networks including LAN/WAN, VSAT, GSM, and public address systems.
- **Drainage and Wastewater:** Closed box concrete drains and modular sewage treatment plants (3 × 50 KLD).
- **Fire Safety:** Comprehensive firewater grid, sprinklers, hydrants, Inergen/Argonite systems, and hose reel stations in line with NFPA standards.

ES 2.1 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the legal and institutional framework governing land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in Nigeria, with specific reference to the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project in Anambra State. It offers a comprehensive overview of both national and international policies, laws, and institutional responsibilities, demonstrating the complementarity between Nigerian legal instruments and international safeguards such as those of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Equator Principles. These frameworks collectively ensure fair, inclusive, and transparent compensation for all categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), in line with global best practices.

ES 2.1.1 National Legal Framework

Key Nigerian legal instruments that regulate land tenure, compulsory acquisition, and resettlement include:

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended): Guarantees citizens' rights to private property and mandates prompt payment of compensation for compulsorily acquired property. It also allows individuals to seek legal redress in court if they dispute the validity or amount of compensation.
Land Use Act, CAP L5, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 (originally enacted in 1978): Places all land in a state under the control of the State Governor, held in trust for the people. It provides for statutory and customary rights of occupancy and outlines conditions for land expropriation, transfer, and compensation.
Trustee Law of Western Nigeria, 1959 (Communal Land Rights): Transfers authority over communal land from traditional chiefs to government-appointed trustees in an effort to reduce abuse and mismanagement of communal land resources.

ES 2.1.2 Institutional Framework

The administration of land, environmental safeguards, and resettlement is shared between federal and state agencies:

- **National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA):** Enforces environmental laws and compliance, including in the context of land acquisition.

- **Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv):** Supervises and approves Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs).
- **Anambra State Ministry of Agriculture:** Oversees SAPZ implementation and ensures agricultural land use aligns with policy goals.
- **Anambra State Ministry of Environment:** Supervises environmental protection and coordinates with federal authorities.
- **Anambra State Environmental Protection Agency (ANSEPA):** Implements waste management, pollution control, and environmental health and enforces the **ANSEPA Edict of 1998**.
- **Anambra State Waste Management Authority (ASWAMA) Law, 2015:** Provides a legal basis for waste collection, recycling, and disposal.
- **Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection, and Administration Law, 2024:** Guides biodiversity protection, pollution control, and sustainable land use.
- **Anambra State Physical Planning Board (ANSPPB):** Implements state physical development laws and monitors compliance.
- **Local Government By-Laws (Awka North LGA):** Regulate local environmental, zoning, and waste management practices in project areas.

ES 2.1.3 Land Tenure and Transactions

Nigeria operates a dual land tenure system comprising a formal structure governed by the Land Use Act—where land rights are formalized through Certificates of Occupancy—and a customary system managed by traditional authorities based on local practices. While the formal system provides legal documentation, the customary system allows more flexible land use arrangements such as leasing or sharecropping. This duality presents legal and practical complexities in land acquisition and compensation, particularly in rural and peri-urban contexts where both systems often coexist. This duality creates legal and practical implications in land acquisition and compensation, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.

ES 2.1.4 International Guidelines and Standards

The RAP for this SAPZ project aligns with both AfDB's ISS and the Equator Principles, ensuring that **21 verified PAPs** are eligible for full compensation based on rigorous field verification, community consultations, and socio-economic profiling.

African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), 2023 (Effective from May 2024): The Anambra State SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) project aligns with the **African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), 2023**, which became effective in May 2024. Of particular relevance is **Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5)**, which addresses land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and the loss of livelihoods. OS5 expands the eligibility criteria for compensation to include not only individuals with statutory land rights but also those with customary tenure and persons without legal title who have occupied the land for at least six months prior to the established cut-off date.

Equator Principles: The Equator Principles serve as a globally recognized framework for managing environmental and social risks in project financing, and they are highly relevant to the implementation of the Anambra State SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). These principles

establish benchmarks that financial institutions and project developers must adhere to, particularly in assessing, managing, and mitigating potential environmental and social impacts. By aligning with the Equator Principles, the SAPZ project underscores its commitment to responsible investment practices and ensures that its development activities are conducted in a socially inclusive and environmentally sound manner.

ES 3.1 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

This section outlined the comprehensive stakeholder engagement process undertaken as part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed Special Agro-Industrial Processing Hub (AIH) in Anambra State. Recognizing that inclusive participation is critical for the success of resettlement planning, the engagement strategy focused on building trust, promoting transparent dialogue, and ensuring that the voices of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other key stakeholders were central to the decision-making process. The process was guided by international best practices, including the Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment Act, and the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10) on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

ES 3.1.1 Household Socioeconomic Surveys and Socioeconomic Sampling Approach

A stakeholder mapping exercise was carried out to identify and categorize groups by their level of influence and impact. **Primary stakeholders** were the 21 identified farmers and their households directly affected by the project. **Secondary stakeholders** included community leaders, women and youth groups, traditional authorities, government agencies, agro-processing firms, cooperative societies, and development partners like the AfDB and the Federal Government. Engagement methods included public consultations, community meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to ensure inclusive dialogue, address livelihood concerns, and gather technical and policy insights.

ES 3.1.2 Consultation Approaches Activities Conducted

In addition, a household socioeconomic survey was conducted to gather detailed demographic and livelihood data. Using a random sampling method, questionnaires were administered to 1,223 households within the 250 m² zone of influence, with 1,050 completed and returned—a response rate of 86%. The survey provided valuable information on population distribution, housing, access to services, livelihood patterns, income, and health status. To further enrich the data, FGDs and KIIs were conducted with teachers, health workers, and members of community institutions. The survey also captured community concerns, perceptions of the project, and their recommendations for mitigation.

ES 3.1.3 Training Needs Assessment and Capacity-Building Workshops

Training needs assessments and capacity-building sessions were also held to prepare PAPs for livelihood transition. These sessions identified skill gaps and helped shape proposed programs focused on climate-smart agriculture, agro-processing, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy.

ES Table 3.1: Stakeholder Feedback and Key Concerns

Stakeholder Concern	Key Issues Raised During Consultation
Land Displacement	Concern over loss of agricultural land; request for alternative farmland or compensation.
Employment and Livelihood Diversification	Need for job opportunities, vocational training, and access to agribusiness prospects.
Market Access and Value Chains	Traders highlighted poor storage, processing, and market access for farm produce.
Financial Assistance and Credit Access	Request for microfinance schemes and agricultural loans to sustain small businesses.
Environmental and Social Sustainability	Emphasis on protecting water sources, biodiversity, and natural resources.

ES 4.1 SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY FINDINGS

ES 4.1.1 Community Profile

Ogboji, a traditional Igbo settlement with an estimated population of **56,000 residents**, is structured around a deep-rooted governance system led by the **Igwe**, the **Ndichie** (council of elders), and various age-grade groups (Otu Ogbo). The town's social cohesion is reinforced by extended family systems (Umunna) and community associations, including the women's Umuada group. Christianity is the dominant religion, practiced by **95%** of the population, primarily Catholic (**55%**), Anglican (**25%**), and Pentecostal denominations (**15%**).

ES 4.1.2 Demography and Household Characteristics

The age structure of the community reveals a youthful and economically active population, with the **19–39-year age group** accounting for the majority — **304 male** and **242 female** respondents. The average household size stands at **6 members**, which is typical for rural Igbo communities, where extended family living arrangements are common. Male-headed households constitute **≥95%** of the total, while women lead only **≤5%** of households, often due to widowhood or divorce.

ES 4.1.3 Livelihoods and Income Levels

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy, with **45%** of surveyed households engaged in farming, while **20%** are involved in trading, **15%** in civil service, **10%** in artisan work, and **5%** each in transportation and other services. Income distribution indicates that **40%** of households earn less than **₦30,000 per month**, classifying them as low-income earners, while **35%** fall into the lower-middle-income bracket (**₦30,000–₦70,000 per month**). Only **10%** of households earn above **₦150,000 per month**, highlighting limited access to high-income opportunities.

ES 4.1.4 Infrastructure and Public Utilities

Access to water remains a challenge, with **54%** of households depending on private wells or boreholes, **15%** on communal boreholes, and **7%** still relying on surface water, posing potential health risks. Housing materials also reflect a mixed socioeconomic status:

- **Corrugated iron sheets** cover **48 buildings**, making them the most used roofing material.
- **Concrete block walls** are used in **68.2%** of buildings, while **28.4%** use mud.
- Flooring is predominantly **smooth cement** (**47.5%**) and **ceramic tiles** (**35.8%**), while **16.7%** of homes still use traditional earth flooring.

ES 4.1.5 Health and Sanitation

Healthcare facilities are limited to a mix of public and private services. Disease prevalence is highest for **malaria (35%)**, **typhoid fever (20%)**, and **diarrheal diseases (15%)**. Waste management practices are poor, with **68%** of households engaging in open dumping and **34%** of households practicing open defecation. Immunization coverage for children under five was recorded at **65%**, which falls slightly short of the national target of **70%**.

ES 4.1.6 Gender and Child Labour

Women are active in farming, trade, and domestic care but are underrepresented in land ownership and leadership roles. The survey recorded **10.5%** of children under age 14 participating in farming, hawking, or fishing activities; however, these tasks were deemed non-exploitative as they did not interfere with the children's health, education, or development.

ES 4.1.7 Agricultural Land Use

Agriculture remains the dominant land use, with cultivated crops such as cassava, yam, maize, and oil palm supporting both subsistence and commercial purposes. Farmers pay between **₦80,000 and ₦120,000 per plot** for farmland acquisition, reflecting the local value attached to arable land. Fishing is also a common livelihood, aided by proximity to water bodies.

ES 4.1.8 Community Needs and Development Expectations

During stakeholder consultations, community members identified three primary development needs:

- An **ICT Laboratory** to enhance digital literacy.
- **Healthcare facilities** to expand access to quality health services.
- **Borehole installations** to improve access to potable water.

These priorities reflect the community’s focus on improving social infrastructure, education, and public health in tandem with economic growth.

ES 5.1 IMPACTS ON PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs), PROJECT-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS (PAHs), AND NEARBY COMMUNITIES

While the AIH is designed to deliver broad-based developmental benefits, it also introduces multiple layers of potential adverse impacts—primarily economic displacement, environmental pressure, and sociocultural disruption.

ES 5.2.1 Positive Impacts: Positive Impacts are significant and transformative. During preconstruction, the project will generate at least 150 jobs for surveyors, environmental professionals, and engineers. It will also initiate feasibility and market studies, laying the foundation for robust infrastructure and economic development planning. In the construction phase, over 300 jobs will be created, with a 70% allocation to unskilled labour and a 50% quota for residents, leading to a projected 25% increase in local business revenues. Operation phase benefits include the permanent employment of over 200 staff in facility management and logistics, a projected 40% increase in agricultural trade volume, and improved access to services through road and utility infrastructure.

Beyond direct economic benefits, the project promotes agricultural development through the provision of improved seeds, training in mechanised and climate-smart agriculture, and formation of cooperatives. It also fosters knowledge and technology transfer via partnerships with technical institutions and apprenticeship programmes, which will enhance employability in the host communities. Governance capacity will be strengthened through workshops, transparency mechanisms, and continuous technical assistance for local institutions, ensuring improved project oversight and land-use planning.

ES 5.1.2: Negative Impacts: The aforementioned gains are counterbalanced by a range of negative impacts, most notably economic displacement and livelihood disruption due to the acquisition of approximately 451 hectares of land. During the preconstruction phase, anticipated risks include speculative land transactions, short-term job losses, and disruption of existing local businesses. The construction phase will exacerbate these challenges through the loss of productive farmland, inflationary pressures, unequal job distribution, and increased demand on overstretched local markets. During operation, long-term economic dependency on the AIH could threaten traditional livelihoods, heighten vulnerability to price volatility, and create structural shifts in land use patterns.

Food Security Risks are particularly salient. The project may reduce available arable land, displace farming communities, and erode traditional farming knowledge. Increases in food prices, competition between agriculture and infrastructure, and a shift towards cash crops could undermine subsistence agriculture and food sovereignty in the region.

Water Resource Stress is also a concern. Rising demand for water across construction and operation phases may strain local supplies, disrupt community access, and alter hydrological systems. Risks of contamination from construction runoff and operational waste threaten both groundwater and surface water integrity.

Psychosocial and Mental Health Impacts are evident across all phases. PAPs and PAHs face anxiety, stress, and fear of cultural erosion stemming from uncertainty about displacement and future livelihoods. Social dislocation, gender-based violence, and emotional distress are likely

during construction, while the operation phase may lead to long-term mental health issues tied to job pressures, social integration challenges, and disrupted family dynamics.

ES 6.1 COMPENSATION STRATEGY

This session presents the compensation strategy for the **Ogboji Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH)** project, designed to ensure fairness, transparency, and cultural sensitivity in addressing the impacts on land use and livelihood assets. The strategy aims to **restore if not improve the livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)** and Households (PAHs), while minimizing economic and social disruption during project implementation.

ES 6.1.1 Land Tenure

The project site is communal land owned by the local community, therefore, land compensation is expected to be addressed through negotiated processes which world involved compensation the community for the land through its King**.** Compensation has been provided for economic crops cultivated by individuals on the site.

ES 6.1.2 Objectives of the Compensation Strategy

The key objectives include:

- Providing full replacement cost compensation for all affected assets and land.
- Ensuring timely and adequate compensation for land users.
- Restoring or improving livelihoods in a sustainable manner.
- Promoting transparency, participation, and equity throughout the process.
- Providing special support to vulnerable groups.
- Aligning with national and international standards on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

ES 6.1.3 Guiding Principles

The strategy is anchored on the following principles:

1. **Equity and Fairness:** Compensation proportional to asset value and livelihood impact.
2. **Replacement Cost:** No depreciation applied in asset valuation.
3. **Timeliness:** Compensation prior to land acquisition or displacement.
4. **Participation:** Involvement of PAPs, community leaders, and stakeholders.
5. **Transparency:** Clear communication of processes and entitlements.
6. **Vulnerability Consideration:** Special attention to women, elderly, and persons with disabilities.
7. **Legal and Policy Compliance:** Adherence to Nigerian laws and international safeguards.

ES 6.1.4 Asset Categories and Compensation

- **Land:** Community-owned and not yet acquired; negotiations ongoing.

- **Access Impediment:** No major impact as the project lies within a designated industrial city.
- **Sand Mining:** An individual miner operating on-site has been asked to cease operations and relocate by December 2025. No compensation is due as the miner acknowledged the arrangement with the community and has alternative sites.
- **Crops and Economic Trees:** Compensation is provided to tenant farmers based on current market values and projected yields. Both annual and perennial crops are covered.
- **Structures:** No permanent structures are located on the project site, so structural compensation is not required.

ES 6.1.5 Eligibility and Entitlement

Eligibility is based on asset use prior to the cut-off date. **Twenty-One (21) tenant farmers**, who cultivated the land under informal lease arrangements, have been identified. They are entitled to **compensation** (to facilitate relocation and reestablishment on alternative farmland).

ES 7.1 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

This session outlines a comprehensive **Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Strategy** to mitigate these impacts and ensure sustainable socio-economic recovery for affected individuals. The strategy prioritizes **equity, inclusivity, and sustainability**, aiming to restore livelihoods to pre-project levels or better. It is guided by national policies, international standards, and input from stakeholder consultations. Key objectives include promoting alternative livelihoods, building agricultural and non-agricultural skills, and supporting vulnerable groups.

ES 7.1.1 Key Programs

1. **Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (APEP)** – Focuses on improved seeds, tools, training, and cooperatives to boost farm yields and incomes.
2. **Alternative Livelihood Development Program (ALDP)** – Offers vocational training, start-up grants, and access to microfinance for non-farm ventures.
3. **Women's Livelihood Support Initiative (WLSI)** – Supports women with training, cooperative formation, and access to finance to boost participation and economic resilience.
4. **Youth Employment and Skills Development Program (YESDP)** – Delivers vocational training, internships, and entrepreneurship support for youth.
5. **Community Farmers Livelihood Enhancement Program (CFLEP)** – A 2-year program supporting smallholder farmers with inputs, training, land development, and market access, targeting a 40% increase in household income.

ES 7.1.2 Capacity Building & Vulnerable Group Support:

- Tailored training in agricultural extension, business management, and peer learning.
- Special provisions for women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, including accessible training, financial support, and active monitoring.

ES 7.1.3 Budget and Timeline:

The total cost of the main programs is estimated at **$12,000 (₦19.26 million)**, with an additional **₦18.2 million** allocated to CFLEP. The programs are scheduled for implementation over **24 months**, with quarterly monitoring and evaluation to ensure adaptive learning and sustainability.

ES 8.1 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

The implementation of the Ogboji Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) entails land acquisition and potential disruption to livelihoods, which may result in concerns or grievances from Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Households (PAHs). To proactively manage and resolve such issues, a robust, inclusive, and transparent Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established, aligned with international best practices and Nigerian legal standards.

The GRM aims to ensure **timely, fair, and accessible resolution of grievances**, particularly for vulnerable groups. It operates on core principles such as equity, accountability, cultural sensitivity, and confidentiality, and provides multiple reporting channels including community focal persons, suggestion boxes, hotlines, digital platforms, and physical GRM desks.

A tiered structure guides grievance handling from the **Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs)** to the **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**, **Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP)**, and ultimately, **external arbitration or legal recourse**. Grievances are categorised into five key areas: land acquisition, livelihood restoration, environmental impacts, social issues, and project implementation.

The GRM process includes six sequential steps:

1. **Receipt and Acknowledgment** within 48 hours.
2. **Preliminary Assessment and Screening** within 5 working days.
3. **Investigation and Resolution** within 10 working days.
4. **Communication of Resolution** within 3 working days.
5. **Implementation of Agreed Actions** within 15 working days.
6. **Appeals Process**, resolved within 20 working days if necessary.

All grievances are thoroughly documented, tracked in a centralized **Grievance Register**, and reviewed periodically. Special provisions are made to accommodate vulnerable populations through targeted outreach, submission assistance, and confidential reporting mechanisms.

Institutional responsibilities are clearly defined across various actors, including community members, implementing ministries, and project management teams. To support effective implementation, regular capacity-building programs, simulation exercises, and public awareness campaigns will be conducted.

Finally, GRM performance will be **monitored and evaluated** using Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as the number and resolution rate of grievances, PAP satisfaction levels, and the rate of grievance escalation. Quarterly and annual reports will ensure transparency and continuous improvement of the mechanism.

ES 9.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The session outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), aimed at tracking implementation, assessing effectiveness, and ensuring the restoration or improvement of livelihoods for affected persons. M&E activities aim to monitor implementation, evaluate results, ensure stakeholder participation, support adaptive management, and confirm the long-term sustainability of livelihood initiatives. The framework includes two main components—monitoring (continuous tracking) and evaluation (periodic assessment)—to measure performance and impact. A variety of indicators (input, output, outcome, impact) will be used to measure progress, using tools like financial records, surveys, and interviews, with defined targets and timelines. Key roles are assigned to the Project Management Team, M&E Officers, community representatives, independent evaluators, and government agencies to implement and validate M&E activities. Evaluations will be conducted at baseline, mid-term, end-of-project, and post-implementation stages to assess effectiveness, sustainability, and PAP satisfaction.

ES 9.1.1 Key Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring indicators are input, output, outcome, and impact indicators.

ES Table 9.1: M&E Indicators

Indicator Type	Indicators	Measurement Methods	Frequency	Target
Input	Budget utilisation for LRP activities	Financial records	Quarterly	100% of planned funds utilised
Output	Number of livelihood training sessions conducted	Training records	Monthly	At least 4 sessions annually
Output	Number of PAPs compensated	Payment records	Monthly	100% compensation completion
Outcome	PAP satisfaction with livelihood restoration	Surveys/interviews	Bi-annually	≥80% satisfaction rate
Outcome	Increase in income levels post-intervention	Household surveys	Annually	≥30% income improvement
Impact	Improvement in food security	Household surveys	Annually	≥20% increase in food security
Impact	Reduction in livelihood dependency on single income source	Livelihood surveys	Annually	≥25% diversification achieved

ES 10.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation strategy is built around a collaborative structure involving government agencies at both federal and state levels, the project proponent, local communities, civil society

organisations, and technical experts. Each actor has defined functions to ensure clarity, prevent overlap, and enhance synergy throughout the LRP lifecycle.

ES Table 10.1: Roles and Responsibility

Institution	Responsibilities
Project Proponent	Coordinates LRP execution, mobilises resources, engages stakeholders, oversees M&E, and ensures compliance with project objectives and timelines.
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	Provides national policy direction, technical support (e.g., climate-smart agriculture), funding facilitation, research & innovation, and oversees alignment with national food security goals.
National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU)	Supervises national project execution, ensures standardisation, builds capacity at subnational levels, monitors progress, and provides financial oversight.
Anambra State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)	Handles daily implementation activities, identifies PAPs, delivers capacity-building, collects data, coordinates with local stakeholders, and reports to NPCU and the State Ministry.
Regulatory Authorities	Includes Anambra Ministries of Environment and Agriculture. They provide policy alignment, monitor compliance, resolve disputes, and offer technical guidance.
Community-Based Committees (CBCs)	Includes PAPs Livelihood Committee, Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), and Community Monitoring Committee. Represent PAPs, resolve grievances, support monitoring, and ensure local participation.
Independent M&E Consultants	Conduct baseline/follow-up surveys, evaluate LRP performance, audit implementation, build local capacity in M&E, and submit independent findings to project management and government.
NGOs and CSOs	Provide training, sensitisation, advocacy for vulnerable groups, and support sustainable livelihood practices. Ensure social inclusion and awareness at community level.
Financial Institutions	Facilitate access to credit, provide financial literacy training, and monitor use of livelihood funds. Key players include microfinance banks and cooperative societies.

To support effective coordination, several **communication mechanisms** will be employed:

- **Monthly coordination meetings** for operational teams.
- **Quarterly stakeholder workshops** for strategic alignment.
- **Community feedback sessions** to capture beneficiary input.
- **Information dissemination** via physical and digital platforms.

This institutional and operational framework is backed by a detailed **implementation schedule**, which outlines time-bound milestones, deliverables, and responsible parties. This ensures transparency, progress tracking, and accountability across all project phases.

ES Table 10.2: ICT Laboratory Implementation Stages and Cost Breakdown

S/N	Implementation Stage	Description	Estimated Cost (₦)
1	**Needs Assessment & Design**	Site evaluation, school ICT needs analysis, and lab design planning	1,000,000
2	**Renovation/Construction Works**	Refurbishment or construction of the ICT lab space, electrical fittings, etc.	4,000,000
3	**Procurement of ICT Equipment**	Purchase of desktop computers, servers, projectors, printers, and accessories	8,000,000
4	**Networking & Internet Setup**	LAN setup, routers, cabling, and installation of internet connectivity	2,000,000
5	**Power Supply Installation**	Provision of solar/inverter system or backup generator for stable power	2,500,000
6	**Furniture & Interior Setup**	Desks, chairs, air conditioning, and lab layout furnishing	1,000,000
7	**Training & Capacity Building**	Training of teachers and lab managers on ICT use and basic maintenance	900,000
8	**Monitoring and Evaluation**	Post-implementation follow-up and performance assessment	600,000

ES Table 10.3 Cost of RAP

Particulars	Description	Cost (₦)
		33,849,750
Compensation cost	Transitional support for relocation of PAPs.	12,480,000
Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program	Cost of programs such as Agricultural Productivity Enhancement, Alternative Livelihood Development, Women's Livelihood Support, and Youth Employment.	19,262,400
GRM implementation	Includes setting up grievance redress committees, public awareness campaigns, complaint handling, and legal support	3,000,000
Monitoring and evaluation	Data collection, progress tracking, impact assessment, and external auditing to ensure RAP effectiveness.	2,500,000
Contingency	Funds set aside for unforeseen costs, inflation, and emergency resettlement needs.	3,000,000

Total	The overall budget for implementing the RAP includes all components above.	**74,092,150**

ES 11.1 Conclusion – Summary

The LRP is a comprehensive framework developed to address and mitigate the negative socioeconomic impacts of the Ogboji AIH project on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Households (PAHs). It is grounded in extensive socioeconomic assessments and stakeholder consultations to ensure that those affected are supported in restoring or improving their livelihoods.

ES 11.1.1 Key Findings

- **Twenty-One PAPs/PAHs** were identified, along with their vulnerabilities and sources of livelihood.
- Impacts include **loss of land, income, and assets**, necessitating structured interventions.
- The LRP integrates a **compensation strategy** that aligns with Nigerian legal standards and international best practices.
- Measures for **livelihood restoration and enhancement** aim to bring PAPs to pre-project or better conditions.
- A **grievance redress mechanism** ensures accessible, transparent resolution of complaints.
- A **monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework** supports continuous assessment and adjustment of interventions.
- Clear **stakeholder roles and responsibilities** are defined for effective implementation.

ES 11.1.2 Commitment to Sustainable Restoration

The project proponent, in partnership with government and community actors, is committed to ensuring that PAPs are not left worse off but are supported in achieving sustainable, resilient livelihoods. This involves prompt compensation, sustained engagement, and adaptive management of the LRP.

ES 11.1.3 Key Actions Moving Forward

- Complete all compensation as per the agreed framework.
- Implement and assess livelihood restoration initiatives.
- Build PAP capacity through training and resource access.
- Review and improve restoration strategies using M&E feedback.
- Maintain legal and institutional compliance through collaboration.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, AND LRP/RAP CONTEXT

1.0 Introduction

This document presents the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Anambra State Government's Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in the Amangwu community, Ogboji, Orumba South LGA, Anambra State. The proponent (Anambra State Government/Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources) is committed to ensuring compliance with Nigerian law, its internal policies, and relevant international standards.

The goal of establishing the Agro-Industrial Park is aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, processing, and value addition. However, the project has necessitated the displacement of farming communities that traditionally occupied the land. To mitigate adverse impacts, compensation was provided to affected individuals.

The first phase of the SAPZ project is being implemented across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones in Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Ogun, and Oyo states, as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). It aligns with the priority agenda of the Federal Government of Nigeria and the African Development Bank's Feed Africa Strategy, which aims to stimulate the development of effective agriculture value chains with a focus on sustainable agriculture practices, including the development of maritime products and the blue economy. The central strategy of the SAPZ programme is to stimulate private sector investments to drive a market-oriented agricultural transformation across Nigeria.

To achieve this, the Anambra State Government (ANSG) plans to establish the AIH and ATCs as critical infrastructures. These specialised zones, or enclaves, are designed to provide essential infrastructure, including but not limited to roads, power, processing equipment, water supply and commercial facilities. Additionally, innovation hubs will be created within these enclaves to promote capacity building and knowledge exchange, ensuring farmers and agro-processors can access the latest technologies and best practices. The programme also aims to connect producers and buyers, shorten the time produce is moved from farms to markets, reduce operational costs, empower rural agricultural communities, boost competitiveness, and unlock the state's agricultural potential.

Given the project's enormous potential for socioeconomic impact, the Anambra State Government is keen to leverage the opportunities presented by the second phase of SAPZ (SAPZ II), which aligns closely with the state government's vision for the Anambra State Mixed Industrial City (AMIC) Project, a strategic initiative to transform the economic landscape of Anambra State and Nigeria as a whole. AMIC is designed to attract 2,000 small, medium, and large scale industries, serving as Centres of Excellence (CoE) with modern

infrastructure and shared services to expedite economic growth. The project also aligns with the ANSG's commitment to transforming the state's economy through industrialisation and agriculture, enhancing the livelihoods of Anambrarians, and contributing to national goals of food security, poverty alleviation, economic diversification, and job creation.

However, the development and operation of the SAPZ may also have adverse impacts on natural and human environments. These impacts may include degradation of terrestrial and aquatic habitats, loss of flora and fauna species, physical and economic displacement and resettlement of affected persons and businesses, and increased health and safety risks.

Consequently, the Anambra State Government commissioned Grim & Green Consult Limited to undertake a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study. This RAP was executed in compliance with the Nigerian EIA Act and the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) of the AfDB. While the project offers significant economic and social benefits, it may also have environmental and social implications, particularly concerning land use and potential livelihood disruptions. In line with sustainable development objectives, the Anambra State Government has initiated this RAP to ensure that individuals and households whose livelihoods might be affected by the proposed project receive adequate support. This RAP is aimed at identifying, assessing, and mitigating any negative impacts by implementing targeted interventions that promote economic resilience, skill acquisition, and alternative livelihood opportunities for affected community members.

This report outlines strategies to ensure that the Ogboji community benefits equitably from the project and minimises any adverse social or economic impacts. The RAP aligns with national policies and international best practices. Through this plan, the project seeks to support inclusive development, enhance social equity, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the project in the host community.

1.2 Project Location

The proposed Anambra SAPZ II AIH will be located within the Anambra Mixed Industrial City (AMIC) (6.010337 N, 7.132317 E). The host community is Amangwu in Ogboji, Orumba South Local Government Area (LGA), Anambra State. AMIC is designed to provide a critical infrastructure to support the development of the industrial supply chain. The SAPZ AIH will occupy about 451 hectares (ha) out of the 1,695.29 ha earmarked for AMIC. Ogboji is surrounded by the following neighbouring towns including Aguluezechukwu, Akpo and Achina in Aguata LGA, Ndiokolo, Ndiokpalaeke, Ndiokpalaeze and Ndiowu in Orumba North LGA and Agbudo, Akpu and Onneh in Orumba South LGA. The landmass is approximately 451 ha of farmlands, currently being utilised for cultivating tubers such as cassava and yam, legumes such as melon and cereals such as maize. The project site is shared with

Aguluezechukwu in Aguata LGA, with the Aguluezechukwu-Ogboji-Ajalli Road providing the major access road. Ogboji Town is located about 1.5 km northeast of the site, while St Peter's Catholic University, Achina, Aguata LGA, is approximately 2 km to the southeast of the site. The terrain is undulating with an average elevation of approximately 120 meters above sea level. The soil is predominantly reddish laterite. The Eso (or Eso Ogbo) stream, a tributary of River Otali, meanders through the site (Plate 1.1). Parts of the stream were hardly accessible during the ESIA site visit. The local guides claimed it was derived from an unnamed rock. The stream is a tributary to River Otali. The land on which the Agro-Industrial Hub will be sited is owned by the Ogboji community, and while the Anambra State Government is in the process of acquiring the land through legal means and subsequently obtaining a Certificate of Occupancy, the acquisition process is still in its early stages, prompting the government's request to the Ogboji community for land donation/deeds of donation, as evidenced in Annexes 1 and 2, which was graciously granted by the community. However, the land is currently under cultivation by twenty-one (21) farmers whose names are presented in Table 3.1. Other details of the farmers are presented in the individual consent forms and summary matrices.

Plate 1.1: Physical illustration of the proposed project site

Plate 1.2: Eso stream near the project area

Figure 1.1 presents the overall view of the AMIC with the section allocated for the AIH.

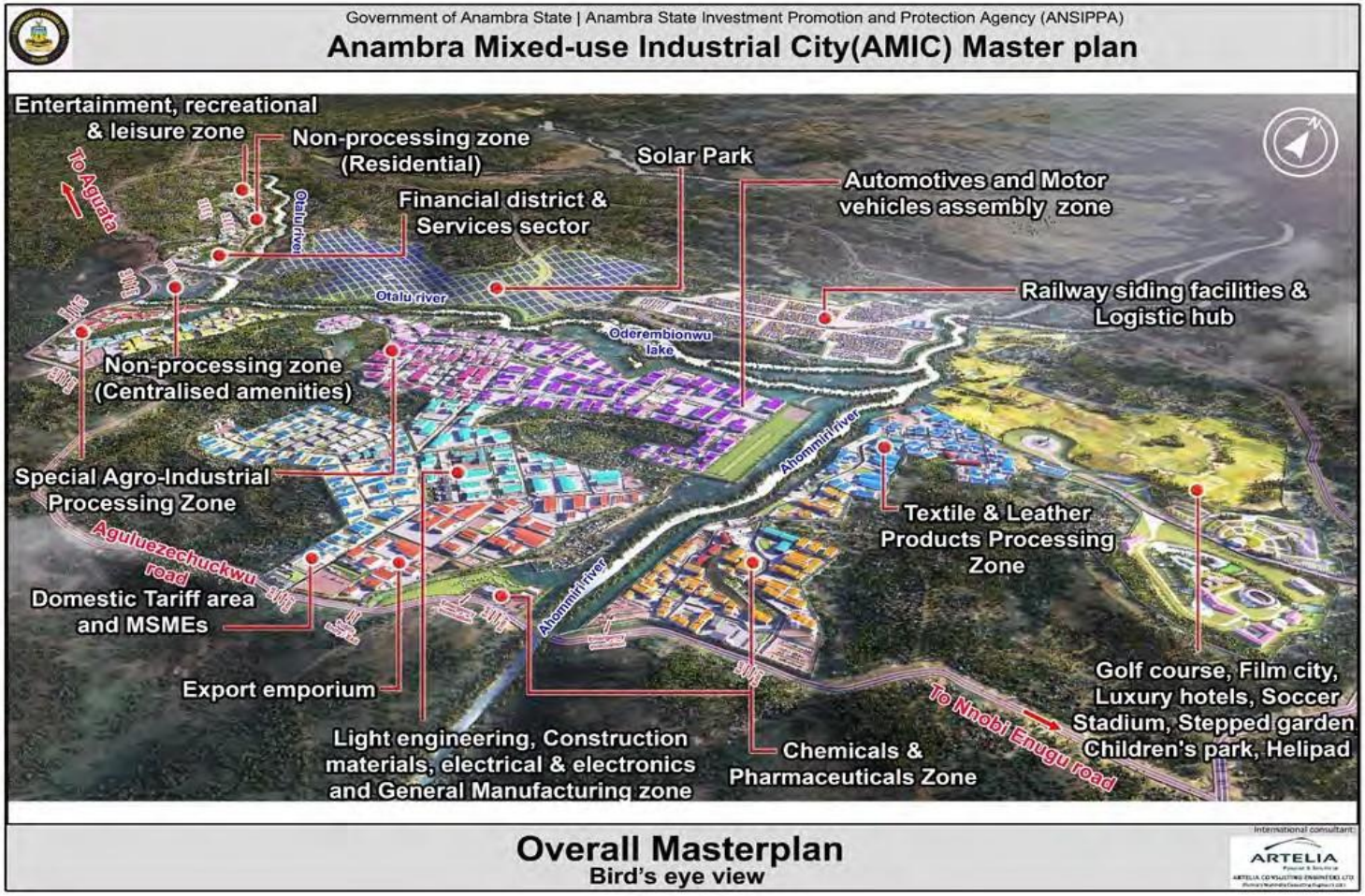

Figure 1.1: Facility overview of the AMIC

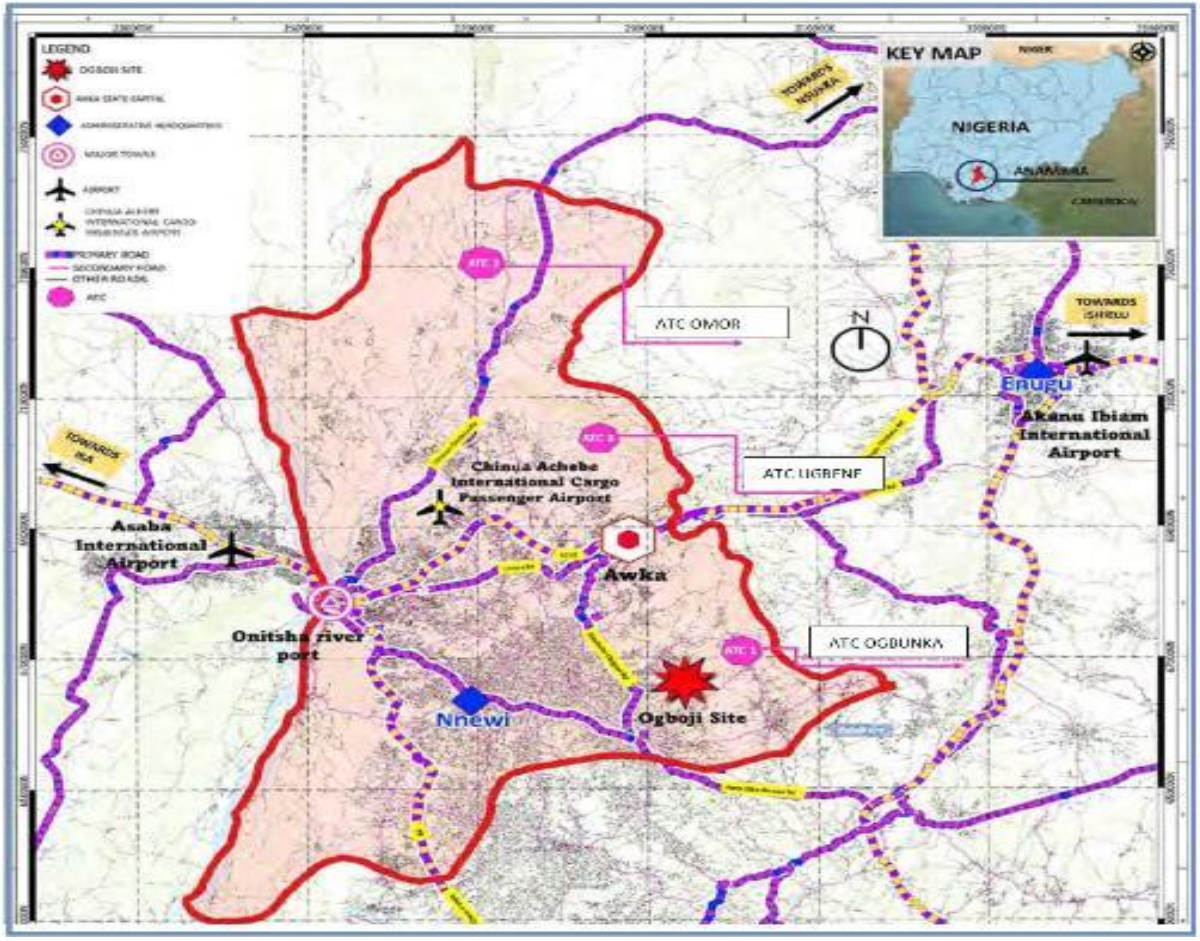

Figure 1.2: Map of the Project Area showing the HUB within the AMIC

1.3 Project Description

1.3.1 Project Technology and Processes

Situated within AMIC in Ogboji, the SAPZ AIH is poised to be a central processing facility for agricultural produce sourced from the ATCs and procurement areas. Its success relies on a reliable and cost-effective supply of raw materials and an efficient procurement system.

The SAPZ AIH will feature advanced facilities tailored for agro-processing, including:

- Processing Units: Specialised units for handling various commodities, including anchor units for major processing activities and ancillary units for supporting functions.
- Storage Facilities: Dedicated spaces for raw material collection and finished goods storage.
- Packing and Labelling Zone: Automated lines for efficient and accurate packaging. The exact number of automated lines is yet to be determined and will be based on operational requirements and the scale of production.
- Specialised Infrastructure: State-of-the-art technology and facilities for comprehensive processing needs

Key technologies in the SAPZ will include:

- Milling Equipment**:** for processing cereals (such as rice and maize) and pulses (like beans).
- Oil Extraction Systems**:** High-efficiency systems for extracting oil from oilseeds such as sesame and oil palm.
- Cold Storage Units**:** Advanced refrigeration systems to preserve perishable goods, especially fruits and leafy vegetables.
- Automated Packing Lines**:** Integrated labelling systems to streamline the packaging process.

The SAPZ will also include quality control laboratories equipped with high-tech analytical equipment to ensure the excellence of both raw materials and finished products. Research and development spaces will support ongoing innovation in processing techniques and product development. Supporting infrastructure will feature a robust logistics hub for efficient product distribution, with ample warehousing and transportation facilities. An export emporium will cater to international markets with specialised quality control and packaging tailored for export requirements.

Sustainability is a core principle of the SAPZ design. The hub will implement comprehensive waste management systems, including biogas production from organic waste and composting

for agricultural use. Water conservation will be prioritised, with primary reliance on groundwater and surface water, complemented by rainwater harvesting systems. Water recycling technologies will optimise water use efficiency within the processing units. Energy efficiency will be supported through the use of solar energy and energy-efficient machinery.

The SAPZ will integrate seamlessly with AMIC, fostering industrial synergy and efficient resource utilisation across different zones. Knowledge and technology transfer between sectors within AMIC will enhance overall capabilities, while essential utilities and services, such as water treatment and sewage management, will support the SAPZ's operations. Designed for scalability, the SAPZ will accommodate future expansion and technological upgrades. Continued investment in research and development will ensure ongoing innovation and maintain the SAPZ's role as a pivotal element in Anambra's agro-industrial landscape.

1.3.2 Proposed facility allocation for the SAPZ AIH, Ogboji

Table 1.1 presents the planned storage and processing facilities for the AIH in Ogboji and their associated components. It details the planned land use allocation for the Anambra State SAPZ AIH. The total area of the AIH is 451.53 hectares, divided into various functional zones dedicated to industrial activities, utilities, amenities, green spaces, and roads. This breakdown ensures the SAPZ functions efficiently while promoting environmental sustainability.

Table 1.1: Processing facilities and associated components for the AIH in Ogboji

S/N	Category	Description	Allocated land take
1	**Functional Areas**	Specific zones are dedicated to various types of agricultural processing.	(73.71%)
		Fruits & Vegetables Processing Zone	14.67
		Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds Processing Zone	17.88
		Livestock Processing Zone	10.22
		Agroforestry Products Processing Zone	6.86
2	**Infrastructure**	Allocation of space for essential infrastructure.	(4.28%)
		Raw Material Storage	0.5
		Grading & Sorting Areas	0.73
		Packing & Labelling Zones	0.62
		Finished Goods Storage Areas	0.51

		Centralised Processing Centres	0.57
		Boilers, Chillers & Compressors	0.46
3	**Amenities**	Areas for public amenities, administrative buildings, and support services.	(2.42%)
		Public Amenities	1.15
		Admin. Buildings, R&D Labs, QA/QC	0.15
		Security Checkpoints	0.92
		Restaurants & One-Stop Shops	0.2
4	**Roads & Transportation**	Land dedicated to transportation infrastructure.	(7.34%)
		30 m Wide Roads	3.61
		24 m Wide Roads	3.06
		18 m Wide Roads	0.67
5	**Green Spaces**	Inclusion of green zones for environmental sustainability.	(11.22%)
		Peripheral Green Areas	4.12
		Buffers Between Zones	1.52
		Elevated Areas & Close Contour Areas	5.58
6	**Utilities Zone**	Allocation for utilities.	(5.31%)
		Zone-Specific Infrastructure	1.33
		Substation & Overhead Tanks	1.9
		Water Treatment Plants	0.36
		Summer Storage Tanks	0.45
		Sewage Treatment & Solid Waste Management	0.38
		Additional Overhead Tanks	0.88
7	**Renewable Energy Production**	Designated areas for renewable energy infrastructure.	18.51
Total Area		**(451.53 hectares)**	

1.3.3 Project Activities

The proposed project activities will include:

- Project layout and design
- The assemblage of heavy pieces of machinery and materials
- Land clearing
- Disposal of vegetal waste
- Site preparation
- Excavation, compaction, grading and disposal of waste
- Construction of drainages/internal road network and waste disposal
- Installation of prefabricated agro-industrial sheds, construction of service facilities, administrative buildings, apartment blocks, truck and car parks, workshops and waste treatment plant, foul drainage system
- Installation of power/electrical, plumbing, telecommunication facilities and wastewater treatment plant
- Commissioning
- Operation/maintenance
- Decommissioning/Abandonment
- Closeout

It is to be noted that a standalone ESIA has been prepared to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed project activities covering the construction of the park and ancillary systems.

1.3.3.1 Infrastructure Development

1.3.3.1.1 Site Preparation

The cutting and filling method will be used for site preparation. Vegetal clearance shall be limited to the immediate areas required for construction. Bulldozers, tractors, JCB Dumper, and mechanical Hammer will be used for site preparation.

1.3.3.1.2 Road Development

The development of roads is an integral part of planning for an industrial park. Although the Aguluezechukwu-Ogboji-Ajalli Road provides the major access road, the State government plans to develop the internal road networks as part of its commitments to the project.

1.3.3.1.3 Project layout and design

The project shall be executed in phases.

- Phase one (1) shall involve service areas and last for two months.
- Phase two (2) shall involve the construction of industrial sheds and administrative offices. The duration is six months.

There shall be no interval between phase one and phase two.

1.3.3.1.5 Shed Design

The design of the sheds took into cognisance the following criteria:

- Proposed factory site
- 100% flexibility in expansion
- Single-storey access requirement
- Size of equipment to be housed
- Drainage requirement
- Waste treatment, food safety and hygiene conditions.

The design also considered no ingress of dirt, rodents/insects and suitable weatherproofing materials to protect production and finished materials from contamination. The design entailed erecting a steel frame and then laying bricks to fill between the steel frameworks with cladding as an external finish. The steel frame is proposed as a portal frame or lattice beam supported on a column. In areas with high-sided steel frames, the wall would be reinforced with wind bracing as high-sided steel frames can be unstable during high winds. Roofs of steel-framed buildings are usually supported on steel purling. The roof shall be constructed with a single apex since multiple apex roofs are notorious for leaking.

Hygienic conditions of raw and finished products were factored into the design of the factory walls, floors and ceilings. The use of cladding is proposed for the walling as grouting is less demanding on this surface than on tiles which are also susceptible to cleaning chemicals and crevice production.

Cladding sheets would be joined using suitable mastic or rubberised sealants. The sheets to be used include stainless steel, polyester, aluminium glass, reinforced plastics and Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) laminates. The use of metal protectors is planned at wall corners to prevent chipping. Since foam-filled panels are major fire risks, partitioning walls are constructed from mineral wool and rock wool.

Walling, flooring, and ceiling materials are proposed to be adaptable to foaming, fogging, scrub-down, and cleaning techniques. The project is planned to adjust to 'Just in time principles' (JIT), utilising the packaging sheds nearby to supply raw materials.

CEILING DESIGNS

Solid ceilings are to be used over suspended ones (false). This is due to the inherent risk of dust, dirt, insect and vermin associated with the latter design. Lay-in panels and metal-forced panels are proposed for ceiling finishes, allowing sufficient strength to enable one to walk on them.

FLOORS

The surface coatings on floors need to be robust since significant wear can result from the movement of heavy items, cleaning and forklift trucks. The floor is designed to be suitable for food products, ingredients and equipment, durable, free-draining, cleanable and hygienic, low cost, adaptable and repairable if damaged.

Thick ceramic tiles are proposed, though expensive but durable and effective over epoxy coating concrete and PVC vinyl. Around pillars and supports, tiles or flooring would be curved to allow ease of cleaning. Tank legs are best mounted on concrete plinths for the same reason. Doorways require rising to prevent material from washing or blowing into the clean area.

1.3.3.1.6 Design for Laboratory Facility

A specialised shed will also be constructed for laboratories. The laboratories shall be used for agro-product certification and quality assurance. Several scientific tests and analyses of agro and agro-allied products will be conducted before exporting. The design of the laboratory shall be according to health and safety guidelines for best practices.

These health and safety guidelines shall be incorporated, as appropriate, in facility-specific construction documents to ensure that health and safety protection is engineered into the design of any new or renovated facility and at the time of construction of the facilities.

The laboratory shall be designed for easy cleaning and decontamination. Carpets or rugs shall not be used. Spaces assigned between benches, cabinets, and equipment shall be accessible for cleaning.

Laboratory Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and cabinets/counters shall be as vertically flush as possible. Kneehole space shall be provided for waste containers to allow better movement in the laboratory and increase safety. The planned laboratory furniture shall be capable of supporting anticipated loads and uses.

Casework

Laboratory casework shall be easily cleanable, and finishes should be compatible with materials used for cleaning and disinfection. Fixed casework and countertops shall be sealed to walls and floors to minimise the harbourage of pests and provide a cleanable joint. Traditional chemical-resistant plastic laminates may be appropriate for some applications. Epoxy resin will apply to most applications in cases where corrosive chemicals are used or where sinks or heavy water usage occurs. Stainless steel shall be used for all glassware wash areas, cold rooms, and other areas as necessary based on usage.

Chemical Fume Hoods

All containment devices shall be located in the laboratory to avoid entrapment, blocking of egress, or safety hazards to the lab occupant. Fume hoods shall be located away from areas that produce air currents or turbulence, such as high traffic areas, air supply diffusers, doors, and operable windows. Fume hoods shall also be labelled to identify the fan or ventilation system where they are connected.

Autoclaves

A method for decontaminating all laboratory wastes shall be available in the facility. Autoclave space shall be finished with epoxy coatings and shall not have a suspended, acoustical ceiling. This area shall be thoroughly caulked and sealed to promote cleanliness and reduce pest harbourage. The space shall have adequate exhaust capacity to remove heat, steam, and odours generated by using the autoclave(s).

Gas Cylinders

If gas cylinders are to be placed in the lab, they should be adequately secured to a vertical surface or counter out of the way of traffic in the space.

Biological Safety Cabinets (BSCs)

BSCs shall be connected to the laboratory exhaust system by either a thimble (canopy) connection or a direct (hard) connection to allow 100% of the filtered exhaust air to be discharged out of the laboratory. The expense for installation and maintenance of a total-exhaust BSC is much higher. It, therefore, shall only be selected and installed when justified based on the specific type of research being conducted in the lab. BSCs shall be located away from doors, windows that can be opened, and heavily travelled laboratory areas. This will help to minimise air pattern disruption in the cabinet.

Architectural finishes

Floor and Base Materials

Floor materials shall be non-absorbent, skid-proof and resistant to the adverse effects of acids, solvents, and detergents. Materials such as vinyl composition tile (VCT) or rubber tile should be installed.

Walls

Wall surfaces shall be free from cracks, unsealed penetrations, and imperfect junctions with ceiling and floors.

Ceiling

Fire code requires laboratories to maintain an 18-inch ceiling clearance between sprinkler heads and materials stored in the lab to ensure that sprinklers can adequately disperse water without being blocked by storage materials near the ceiling. When storing lab supplies, all laboratory shelving units shall be installed far enough below the ceiling to maintain the required 18-inch ceiling clearance.

Windows and Window Treatment

Windows shall be non-operable and shall be sealed and caulked. Window systems that use energy-efficient glass shall be used.

Doors

Vision panels are recommended for all laboratory doors. If larger equipment is used, wider/higher doors should be considered. Laboratory doors should be recessed and swing outward in the direction of egress. Door assemblies should comply with all appropriate codes.

Equipment Pathway

The potential routing or pathway for the addition or relocation of heavy equipment shall be reviewed and identified during the design phase.

Hazard Communication Signage

The laboratory shall have a signage holder for displaying hazard communication information at the entrance door.

Plumbing

Sinks

Automated sinks shall be installed near the exit door.

Emergency Showers and Eyewash Stations

At least one emergency shower and eyewash station shall be installed. These emergency showers and eyewash stations shall be tapped into the laboratory water supply.

Electrical Lighting

Laboratory research requires high-quality lighting for close work in terms of brightness and uniformity. Fixtures shall be positioned to provide uniform, shadow-free and glare-free illumination of the laboratory benchtop. General lighting for laboratories shall be fluorescent fixtures.

Alarm and Monitoring Systems

The increasing sophistication and fine control of laboratory instruments and the unique quality of many experiments demand closely monitored and alarm systems connected to individual pieces of equipment or temperature-controlled rooms.

1.3.3.1.7 Design for administrative block

1.3.3.1.7.1 Relevant codes and standard

Relevant codes and standards to be used in the construction of the residential houses are:

- NNBC (2006) section 7.1.1.4 Building design requirements for apartment houses
- BS 8004 Foundations
- BS 8110 Structural use of concrete, Parts 1, 2 & 3.
- BS 63399 Design loading for buildings
- BS 5896 Specification for high tensile steel wire strand for the pre-stressing of concrete
- BS 5075 Concrete admixture
- BS 4483 Steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete
- BS 4482 Hard drawn mild steel wire for the reinforcement of concrete
- BS 4466 Specification for bending dimensions and scheduling of reinforcement concretes
- BS 4461 Specification for cold-worked steel bars for the reinforcement of concrete
- BS 4449 Specification for hot rolled steel bars for the reinforcement of concrete
- BS 1881 Methods of testing concrete

1.3.3.1.8 Construction of common and service facilities

Cable galleries and internal drainage are common areas to all the sheds and thus have the same design.

1.3.3.1.8.1 Cable Galleries

Major installations comprising many cables shall pass through large high-risk areas. A cable gallery shall allow enough space for technicians to move and work within. It shall be routed along masonry walls comprising as few bends as possible. The sheds are proposed to be equipped with a fire detection system and emergency lighting.

1.3.3.1.8.2 Internal Drainage

Foul water drains shall be of companion flange. A thick methyl methacrylate filling will be constructed around gutters. This channel will be at least 30 cm wide and deep. An open drainage system with drainage grilles and culverts linked to a conduit shall take wastewater to the sewage treatment plant. No floor gully is placed in cold rooms to avoid air reflux from the central drainage system. Drainage valves shall also be installed at all the low points.

1.3.3.1.8.3 Internal Road Network

A broader road network is already present in the project area. An internal road network shall be established within the Park.

It will be a single carriageway which will include the following;

- Asphaltic Wearing Course
- Binder Course
- Crushed Sub-base
- Lateritic Sub-base

Seven feeder single-lane internal road networks would then be constructed to connect all processing facilities and service areas.

Road Safety Criteria for Junctions Design

The main objective of junction design is to increase convenience, comfort and safety while at the same time enhancing the efficient movement of all road users (motor vehicles, buses, trucks, bicycles, and pedestrians). Junctions are intended to operate where vehicles often must share space with other vehicles and pedestrians. Negotiating a connection requires many simultaneous or closely spaced decisions, such as selecting the proper lane; manoeuvring to get into the appropriate position; need to decelerate, stop, or accelerate; and selection of a safe gap. The following essential areas were considered in the design: junction angle; coordination of the vertical profiles of the intersecting roads; coordination of horizontal and vertical alignment for junctions on curves; improvement of operation, safety, and capacity through channelisation; and drainage requirements for safe operation. Poor integration of these two elements often results in a junction that is less safe and uncomfortable to use.

Junctions

Junctions, at-grade or grade-separated, are locations of high accident concentration, and accidents occur more at junctions. Consequently, special attention was paid to determining the type and shape of junctions, and detailed designs would be produced before construction.

1.3.3.1.9 Truck Workshop

Table 1.5 outlines the basic criteria considered in the truck workshop design.

Table 1.5: Basic criteria considered in truck workshop design

Element for consideration	Specific Focus Area
Sight Distance	• Stopping Sight Distance • Decision Sight Distance • Passing Sight Distance • RR-Highway Grade x-ing Sight Distance • Intersection Sight Distance
Horizontal Alignment	• Curve Radius • Superelevation • Intersection and Channelisation • Pavement Widening
Vertical Alignment	• Critical Length of Grade • Downgrades
Cross- Section Elements	• Lane Width • Shoulder Width and Composition • Side slopes and Drainage Features • Pavement Cross-slope Breaks • Vertical Clearance • Traffic Barrier • Passive Signs • Curbs

	• Acceleration Lanes

The design specifications are:

- Workshop: 10 bays (2 bays with pits)
- Installation type: Pre-fabricated drop-in pit in 2 bays
- Pit length: 23m each
- EWs in each pit (4 × EWP)
- Platform floor: Steel plate

Workshop with two pit bays each pit with two independent EWPs

Independent EWPs allows the platforms to be different heights while working on two trunks over the pit

1.3.3.1.10 External Drainage

The external drainage system will solely cater to the surface runoff within the project area by gravity flow. Covered foul drains will be used for the proposed system. This will reduce unauthorised garbage disposal into the gutters and prolong service life. Drains will be maintained to ensure proper flow. Maintenance would include inspection, de-silting, repairing any damaged drains and monitoring solid waste disposal. The following highlights how the drainage system would be constructed. All drains to be built are proposed along the roads;

- Drainage type would be closed box drain with reinforced concrete construction;
- The proposed minimum gradient would be 1:1000;
- All secondary drains are expected to discharge to the primary drains;
- Primary drains are proposed to discharge stormwater to the nearest Fete stream;
- The maximum primary drain width would be 2.5 m, but the depth varies from 1.4 m to 2.5 m; and
- The maximum secondary drain width would be 1.5m, but the depth ranges from 0.6m to 2.0m.
- The estimated monthly volume of drains is 450,000 litres

It should be noted that the values presented here are estimates.

All foul drains within the project area will be channelled to the 800 m^3 retention pond and pre-treated before being discharged into the existing central drainage system established for the Park.

1.3.3.1.11 Sewage Treatment Plant

Three modular Sewage Treatment Plants of 50 KLD capacity will be provided to fasten, removing contaminants from wastewater. A by-product of sewage treatment is usually a semi-solid waste or slurry, called sewage sludge. After that, pre-treated wastes shall be fed to the existing sewage treatment plant established by the park. The treatment plants shall undergo several treatment processes, including primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment processes. The plant will also have facilities for handling and treating sludge generated during the treatment process. This can include sludge thickening, dewatering, and sometimes digestion. There will be a control room for monitoring and controlling the treatment processes, as well as a laboratory for conducting water quality analysis. There will be pumping stations to move wastewater between different treatment stages. The sewage treatment plants shall include odour control systems to minimise odours generated during the treatment process. The plant will have safety features in place, such as fencing, signage, and emergency response equipment, to ensure the safety of workers and the public. The treated effluent will be discharged into the existing central drainage system established for the park.

1.3.2.1.11 Telecommunication Network

A communication system comprising telephones, fax machines, wireless sets, computers, etc. and a public address system will be provided in all areas of the facility. Businesses and industries are becoming heavily reliant on fast, reliable, secure telecommunication networks. Providing world-class telecommunication services will thus be a factor in attracting investors, leading tenants and customers to the park. Local telecom operators would provide a global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) infrastructure. The land portion will be reserved for one telecom exchange, and cable corridors will be reserved for cabling. The following Telecommunication Systems will be considered during the construction phase:

- Telecom Tower;
- Local Area Network (LAN) / Wide Area Network (WAN);
- Public Telephone/GSM Network;
- Microwave/ Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Systems as applicable;
- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) System;
- Gatehouse and Access Control System;

During the Operation/completion of construction, telecommunication Infrastructure and facilities shall include:

- Public Address and General Alarm (PAGA) System
- Telecom Tower

- LAN/WAN Network
- Public Telephone/GSM Network
- Microwave/VSAT Systems as applicable
- CCTV System
- Gatehouse and Access Control System
- Ultra-High Frequency (UHF) / Very High Frequency (VHF) Operations Radio System

All works undertaken in the facility and all equipment supplied shall conform to the latest issues of the relevant codes and standards from the following organisations:

- International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Sector (ITU-T).
- International Telecommunication Union - Radio Sector (ITU-R).
- International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO).
- All relevant International Electro-technical Commission (IEC) standards applicable to telecoms equipment and systems.
- National Fire Protection Association

Communication systems comprising telephones, fax machines, wireless sets, computers, and public address systems shall be provided. These aspects are summarily described below;

Telecom Exchange System: An electronic (digital) automatic PBX exchange will be provided for the SAPZ. A telephone system in open and high-sound areas will provide adequate weather and soundproof arrangements.

Radio Communications: The efficiency of SAPZ operations depends on a speedy flow of information between persons involved in activities at any point within the Park. A radio communications system will be developed to handle the flow of information which passes between the personnel engaged in the following operations:

- Park services and maintenance
- Access control
- Health Safety Environment and Security
- Quay crane and mobile equipment operations
- Control office
- Park and Port Terminal engineering services
- Operations management
- Supervision

- Port Security

1.3.2.1.12 Power Supply

The Park is connected to the National electricity grid. In addition, within the AMIC itself, an additional 132/33 KV substation will distribute power, ensuring a robust energy supply for the SAPZ's high-tech processing units and support facilities. Also, solar panels shall be used to support as additional power source. Table 1.6 details the power required for the facility's operation and the DG fuelling.

Underground cables which offer better reliability and aesthetics may be used for commercial and residential areas; overhead lines which cost less and enable plug and play are proposed for the industrial areas.

for the commercial and residential areas, cables shall be pre-laid to provide stand-alone outdoor package switchboards at every plot. Future Industrial Park investors and occupants will pick up the connection points from there. Cables would be laid below side tables for easy access without disturbing the traffic. They would generally be buried directly without pipes except at crossings 200mm diameter, where UPVC pipes would be laid in single rows and hunched in concrete. This provision would facilitate cable pulling.

1.3.2.1.13 Street Lighting

Efficient and adequate street lighting is essential for security and road safety at night. Good street lighting would illuminate streets and sidewalks in the Park.

Lighting types/specifications being proposed are as follows:

Major road:

- The average lux level would be 15 lux;
- Uniformity factor to be 0.33 or better;
- 12-meter poles with 400 Watt or 250 Watt high-pressure sodium lamps

Minor roads:

- The average lux level would be 22 lux;
- Uniformity factor to be 0.5 or better.

1.3.2.1.14 Water Supply

The planned infrastructure in terms of water supply is expected to be adequate to cater for its water requirements. It is scheduled that groundwater or stored water in overhead tanks be deployed for cooling and other water requirements. Groundwater shall be the source of water supply to the infrastructure.

Water Storage Tanks

Four Boreholes and storage tanks capable of holding about 500,000 litres of water are planned on a land take of 1,028 m^2. This is the overall capacity of the distribution reservoir when all the facilities are in place. One of the storage tanks will be reserved for firefighting. However, this distribution tank capacity is considered to adequately serve the population that would be resident in facilities for the next ten years. The preferred tank shall be a 650 m^3 overhead steel (hot-pressed mild steel plates of external type connection 4 ft x 4 ft, galvanised finish, stays, cleats, bolts, washers, nuts, sealant) tank of Braithwaite type or approved equivalent on a 15-metre high steel-framed tower. These shall include all inlet, outlet and overflow pipework, valves, internal and caged external ladders, perimeter tank surrounding the platform, level indicator, access maintenance hole, rest platform, screened vent, lightning protection and ancillaries.

Pipes, Fittings Supply and Installation

The works shall include supplying and laying PVC pipes of standard socket/spigot type. It shall consist of excavating a trench in all kinds of soil and to any depth, providing and joining all pipe materials all may be directed by the Engineer.

1.3.2.1.14.1 Water Requirement

Water requirements (Table 1.6) for the project will be met through the boreholes within the boundary premises.

Table 1.6 Water Requirement

S/No	Utility	Cum/day
1	Domestic	15
2	Fire fighting	23
3	Workshop/ Vehicle Maintenance shed	6
4	Hazardous waste treatment, Recycling, etc	100
5	Green belt	105
	Total	249

1.3.2.1.14 Fire Fighting

The Park shall have a fire service station located to fight fire outbreaks within its premises. Smoke detectors and fire alarm systems shall be configured for every building. Firefighters shall be employed and trained. The primary responsibility of the firefighter is to respond to an incident within a minimum amount of time that will allow them to protect and save lives and properties and contain the fire outbreaks.

The following facilities will be installed to provide an effective fire protection/ fighting system in the project area.

- A firewater grid system;
- Sprinkler systems;
- Inergen/ Argonite installations;
- Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems;
- Portable firefighting equipment and fire/ smoke stopping system; and
- Fire station for housing fire engines, ancillary equipment and supplies.

Firewater System

Firewater will be used to extinguish fires involving common combustible materials. The system shall consist of a storage tank, pumps and a piping network for discharging water to all Plant parts.

Fire Fighting Pumping System will be designed according to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, USA. The firefighting Pumping System will supply firewater from the storage tank to the extinguishing system.

The discharge pressure of the pumps shall be such that the header pressure is not less than 8.0barg. The firewater pumps shall be equipped with auto-starting and manual starting facilities initiated by a push button. The pushbuttons will be placed at the following locations:

- Firewater pump house for local starting;
- Utility control room for remote starting; and
- Manual "FIRE" call points installed at strategic locations.

The firewater pumps shall take suction from a dedicated fire water tank with at least four (4) hours fire water supply at full pump discharge flow to meet the maximum fire water demand. A backup water supply shall be provided from the raw water tanks to enable the fire water tank to be taken out for inspection/ maintenance. The water shall be fresh from the borehole and free from silt and debris, and saline water shall not be used. The firewater tank shall be a surface cone-roof structure fabricated with carbon steel and shall be kept full of water with the header pressure maintained by jockey pumps.

Firewater piping system

As necessary, the firewater piping shall be laid out in a loop system with sectional isolation valves provided at all crossovers and elsewhere. This is to permit the isolation of firewater system components without compromising the safety of other Park installations.

The fire water supply lines shall not be smaller than 45 cm. Material for constructing pipelines shall be carbon steel given the high cost of Glass Reinforced Epoxy (GRE) pipe. The lines shall favour the least hazardous side of the road to facilitate access to fire hydrants. Firewater lines around process equipment and large machinery shall generally be on the side of the road remote from them.

Hydrants

All hydrants shall have two 21/2-inch hose connections. Each hose connection shall be capable of passing 55 m3/h of water. Hydrants shall be located adjacent to risks to provide the requisite amount of water for the specific risk. The average distance between fire hydrants shall be 45 m to 90m. Wherever practicable, the distance between a hydrant and a building or structure to be protected shall be at least 15 m.

The hydrants shall be provided and suitably located to supply firewater for cooling and spaced to permit coverage of any section of the industrial zone. One hose stream shall be provided for each 900 m^2 of service area containing combustible material. The hydrants to be used shall be fabricated from carbon steel materials with a 150 mm riser, a weld cap, and two 21/2 inch valve

hose connections. Also, the hose threads shall be interchangeable with those used by the local fire brigade or other firefighting institutions.

Water Sprinklers

Water sprinklers shall be installed within facilities except for the electrical panel room. Sprinkler system shall be automated and be adequately distributed in conference halls, laboratories, maintenance workshops, restaurants, hotels and other buildings where combustible material may be present. Installation of sprinkler systems in buildings shall be by NFPA codes. An automatic water spray system will be installed. Automatically controlled systems are of two types; the wet and the dry pipe systems. The wet pipe system shall consist of spray heads attached to water pipes and permanently connected to a water supply. The water shall be discharged immediately through spray heads opened by fire. On the other hand, the dry pipe system shall consist of spray heads attached to pipes containing air under pressure, which would permit water to enter the system through a deluge valve. The water shall be discharged through spray heads opened by fire.

Inergen/ Argonite Fire Protection System

Inergen and Argonite are relatively inexpensive and readily available fire extinguishing agents used to extinguish electrical fires in enclosed spaces. They shall be installed particularly for use in generator enclosures and control cubicles. Inergen and Argonite also offer the advantages of an inert atmosphere with minimum risk to personnel, high efficiency, compact storage containers and pipework, no cold shocks to delicate apparatus, no residue left after discharge, indefinite storage life, and non-conductor of electricity. They can be used safely on electrical and electronic devices.

Hose Stations and Hose Reel Stations

The diesel oil pump house shall provide service water stations, fuel gas arrival and metering facilities, a diesel oil truck unloading bay, diesel tanks, a laboratory and maintenance workshops.

However, buildings shall be provided with fixed hose reel stations. The number of hose reel stations on each floor shall be sufficient to permit the coverage of any portion of the floor with a 6 m water stream from a nozzle attached to 20 m of 11/2" fire hose. The nozzles shall have an 11/2"tip.

Fire and Gas Detection, Control and Alarm Facilities

Fire detection, control and alarm facilities shall cover the entire industrial zone. Alarm triggers shall be installed within every building and a minimum of one per floor. Smoke detectors and heat sensors shall also be distributed to enable early detection of fire incidents.

1.3.3 Magnitude of Displacement

The Anambra AIH project in Amangwu, Ogboji, Orumba South LGA, Anambra State, is expected to primarily induce economic displacement of about Twenty-One (21) farmers. Although the land on which the Agro-Industrial Hub will be sited is owned by the Ogboji community, (refer to Annex 1 & 2 for evidence Land donation/deeds of donation), the commencement of project activities and associated infrastructure development will lead to the displacement of Twenty-One (21) individuals currently engaged in agricultural activities on the site. These affected persons, with an average household size of six (6), had previously applied for temporary land-use rights to sustain farming operations until the official project implementation timeline is established (see Figure 1.3 for the farm and farmers details and Annex 4 presents additional information on the farmers). Also, other farm/ farmers details are presented in the individual consent form and summary matrix.

1.4 Purpose and Scope of the LRP

The purpose of developing a RAP at this stage of the Project cycle is to outline the framework for mitigating and restoring the project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected persons and the people of the Amangwu village in Ogboji as early as possible in project development. This will allow for effective disclosure to key stakeholders and subsequent feedback and inputs before the project's approval and commencement. It is also to meet part of the permit requirement of Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and African Development Bank (AfDB)

In addition to the Nigerian Government's requirements, the Anambra State Government is committed to meeting international standards such as the Equator Principles, which refer to the Environmental Sustainability of the African Development Bank's Safeguard Policies. The scope of work for the development of this RAP therefore reflects requirements of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, the African Development Bank's (AfDB) ISS 2023.

The RAP includes measures which meet the objectives of the Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) under the 2023 Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which requires that:

- Prompt and effective compensation is paid to affected people at full replacement cost, and prior to land take;

- Compensation packages emphasize in-kind replacements, where possible;
- The required transitional support and development assistance is provided to affected people, to enable them to restore/improve their livelihoods and standards of living; and
- Particular attention is paid to vulnerable groups among the affected population.
- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable project designs; and
- Ensure that economically displaced people receive livelihood assistance, preferably under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity, and production levels are improved;

In line with principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Constitution of Nigeria, adopted in 1999, includes a number of provisions aiming at protecting the right to private property.

As per the Terms of Reference (TOR), the RAP shall cover the following key elements:

- A socioeconomic baseline of the project area including owners of crops under cultivation, drawing from the census, the asset inventory and the socioeconomic survey;
- An analysis of the project's existing institutional framework, including the identification of responsible agencies, an assessment of institutional capacity and proposed capacity enhancement measures to be carried out to enable the institutional framework to implement the resettlement operation effectively;
- A definition of the criteria to be used to determine eligibility for compensation
- The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their full replacement cost, a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and a description of the supplementary measures that the project will need to provide to ensure adherence to the Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5);
- An entitlements matrix. The summary shall be disclosed to the Ogboji community;
- A description of the compensation package options and the livelihood restoration options that affected people will be asked to choose between;
- A description of issues pertaining to Ogboji and how they are being addressed;
- A summary of the local views thus far expressed in the consultation and engagement process, and how these views have been taken into account in RAP development;
- A description of the project's grievance mechanism;
- A description of plans for livelihood monitoring and evaluation and
- A detailed implementation schedule and budget.

1.5 Outline of the RAP Report

In developing this report, close attention was paid to international guidance and best practice, particularly AfDB Safeguard Policy. Accordingly, this RAP is broken down into the following sections:

Chapter 1 presents an overall introduction, Project Description and context for the RAP.

Chapter 2 presents the institutional and legal framework that has guided RAP preparation.

Chapter 3 presents Stakeholder participation, and the consultation activities conducted to inform RAP planning.

Chapter 4 presents the socioeconomic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs).

Chapter 5 presents the impacts on PAPs, PAHs, and nearby communities.

Chapter 6 presents the compensation strategy for compensation for all forms of ownership or use rights affected by the Project.

Chapter 7 presents the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives to help PAPs/PAHs re-establish existing livelihoods or create new ones.

Chapter 8 presents the mechanisms available to PAPs for the processing and resolution of grievances or claims related to the Project's land acquisition process.

Chapter 9 presents the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) measures in place to determine whether RAP objectives are met.

Chapter 10 presents the roles and responsibilities of the different parties involved in implementing the RAP, and the anticipated implementation schedule.

Chapter 11 presents the summary of key findings as well as the conclusion

Appendix This section shall contain details of the meeting with executing agencies, proof of community consultation, a list of forms, etc.

The approach and methodology adopted for preparing the RAP are presented below.

1.6 Approach and Methodology

The approach and methodology adopted for the development of the RAP involve a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive process. The methodology is structured around the following key components:

1. Data Collection and Analysis:
    - Primary data collection through structured interviews, focus group discussions, and household surveys with affected individuals and communities.

- Secondary data review from existing reports, government policies, and previous compensation assessments.
- Socioeconomic profiling of the affected communities to understand their income sources, financial literacy levels, and investment priorities.

2. Stakeholder Engagement:
   - Consultations with key stakeholders including community leaders, government agencies, financial institutions, and project proponents.
   - Participatory workshops to discuss compensation utilisation strategies and address community concerns.
   - Engagement with financial advisors and business development experts to design appropriate support mechanisms.
3. Livelihood and Investment Assessment:
   - Analysis of viable investment options for compensation fund utilisation.
   - Feasibility studies for proposed livelihood restoration programs.
   - Risk assessment to identify potential challenges in fund utilisation and propose mitigation strategies.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:
   - Establishment of key performance indicators (KPIs) to track the impact of compensation utilisation.
   - Development of a structured reporting system for continuous assessment and improvement.
   - Regular follow-ups and audits to ensure compliance with the LRP objectives.

Community entry and field reconnaissance

This involved rapid reconnaissance visits to the project areas to get acquainted with the terrain, livelihoods and general characteristics of the area through transect walks and direct observations. This process enabled initial contacts to be made with key stakeholders such as the Chief and elders of the towns, providing the opportunity to introduce the purpose and approach of the study in advance of more detailed consultations. It also helped in initiating the planning process for the field visits and refining data collection tools and procedures.

Reviewing of reports/documents

Project-related reports including technical and environmental reports as well as official documents from the relevant Government agencies were reviewed. This provided in-depth information on the human environment of the project areas. Legislations and policy documents governing involuntary displacement and livelihood restoration were also reviewed.

Census survey

A physical census survey was conducted in the Hub concession to determine the number of households/persons owning/making use of land within the specified area and to provide a brief overview of the size of land/fields each person/household owns. Before now, attention was drawn to the enumeration of the persons with farmland. Cut-off date was announced in a meeting to be 12th February, 2025 while gainful occupation of the land by the government will take effect from the 1st of January 2026 after compensation has been paid to all occupants of the land.

Socioeconomic survey

A socioeconomic survey was undertaken as part of the RAP

Heritage Resources Study

All heritage features within the study area were identified and described in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 8 criteria (IFC 2012). These resources include graves and sacred grooves.

Community Profile

Community profiles of all impacted households have been prepared using the results of the census and socioeconomic surveys as well as focus group discussions. Socioeconomic environments of the LGA and the traditional structure of the project area have also been described.

Community Needs Assessment

An assessment of the preferred or desired needs of affected members was undertaken. The approach adopted for the study was based on current and evolving methodologies for Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) including community mapping, institutional mapping and analysis, and preference ranking. This was done through focus group discussions with fishermen/fishmongers, farmers, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee members, petty traders and the youth.

Fetch Point Analysis

Fetch point analysis was carried out to elicit information on the presence, distance and means of access to the closest markets, agricultural input supplies, education, health, and credit facilities.

Gender Analysis

As part of the baseline survey, the socially defined roles were examined, and the relationships and responsibilities of both women and men within the social and economic context in which they live.

Institutional Assessment

This has been done to gain an understanding of the institutions that have a political, social or economic influence on the communities in the project area. Interviews were held with senior managers and frontline officers such as Agricultural Extension Officers, Health Officers, Education Heads, and National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI).

Identification of vulnerable groups

Members of vulnerable groups who may require special or supplementary compensation assistance were identified. This is because they are less able to cope with the economic displacement than the affected population in general. Identification of persons and reasons for vulnerability was undertaken directly and also through the affected communities.

Non-farm business survey

All economic activities (farm and non-farm business) in the Project area have been identified and documented.

Community infrastructures survey

This involved the mapping out of community infrastructures that will be affected by the Project. The assessment covered facilities such as roads, electricity poles/lines, water facilities etc.

Valuation survey

All assets have been valued in accordance with standardized item prices for agricultural goods and other assets by the Land Valuation Board's certified valuers. The purpose of the valuation exercise is to seek an independent estate survey assessment of the values of properties to be affected by the project as a basis of determining the total amount payable as part of the assessment of compensation program. The scope of the valuation covers all structures, farms, fishponds and any other business on the project footprint that are entitled to compensation.

Establishing "Cut-off Date"

In order to protect those who are eligible for compensation, and prevent possible in-migration and opportunistic development, an 'Entitlement Cut-off Date' was announced in a meeting to take effect from 12th February 225. This date refers to the day on and beyond which any person who occupies land, earns an income from the land, or builds assets on the land required for project use, would not be eligible for compensation. The announcement was done through public forum, notification on the community notice boards, on local public address systems and by beating of the *gong-gong*.

Stakeholder Engagement

Basic information was provided to and feedback received from potentially affected people on the project regarding compensation and livelihood restoration issues through public meetings, one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions. This was in addition to the process of engaging with the LRP Committee.

Formation of RAP Committee

An RAP Committee has been formed to deal with compensation levels for the agricultural assets on the land affected by the Project and other relevant issues arising out of the RAP process.

Preparation of Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix was prepared to outline all project-affected persons (PAPs), the characteristics of the impact, and the types of compensation/reinstatement due them. By this matrix, all project-affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and livelihood assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

Establishment of Grievance Resolution Mechanism

A grievance mechanism has been established to receive, respond and address any complaints made to the Project.

Investigation of Alternative Sites

To determine whether there is a suitable alternative site for PAPs to continue their farming, and other economic activities, community leaders, government officials and PAPs themselves were consulted and engaged in the search for sites in the immediate vicinity and other parts of the Project area.

1.7 Proponent Contact Details

Table 1.7 presents the proponent's contact details

Table 1.7: Proponent's Contact Details

Project Proponent	**Anambra State Investment Promotion and Protection Agency (ANSIPPA)**
Address	Office: Onitsha Enugu Expressway 3rd Flyover, Awka
Contact Person	Ejike Osisioma MD, ANSIPPA
Phone number	07068400760

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the principal policy and legislative framework that pertains to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in Nigeria as it applies to the Project. It provides a summary of the relevant African Development Bank policies as well as Equator principles and illustrates that Nigeria's Laws and the international guidelines have similar objectives. Both the local and international legal frameworks provide adequate compensation to affected private and public parties in a transparent manner. In other words, the international and national policy/legal frameworks complement each other in providing residents of affected settlements with resettlement options.

2.1 Relevant National Legislative Framework

The legal and institutional framework in Nigeria over land administration, land tenure, and land expropriation is complex. The National Land Use Act (1978) as amended in 2004. Among the numerous land-related laws, the most relevant to this Project are:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, 1999
- Land Use Act 2004

2.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, 1999

In line with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Constitution of Nigeria, adopted in 1999, includes several provisions aiming at protecting the right to private property and at setting principles under which citizens may be deprived of their property in the public interest. Chapter 4 provides that:

1. No moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by a law that, among other things –
    a. requires the prompt payment of compensation therefore and
    b. gives to any person claiming such compensation a right of access for the determination of his interest in the property and the amount of compensation to a court of law or tribunal or body having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria.
    c. Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed as affecting any general law.
    d. for the imposition or enforcement of any tax, rate or duty;

e. for the imposition of penalties or forfeiture for breach of any law, whether under civil process or after conviction for an offence;

f. relating to leases, tenancies, mortgages, charges, bills of sale or any other rights or obligations arising out of contracts.

g. relating to the vesting and administration of property of persons adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt or insolvent, of persons of unsound mind or deceased persons, and of corporate or non-corporate bodies in the course of being wound-up;

h. relating to the execution of judgments or orders of court;

i. providing for the taking of possession of property that is in a dangerous state or is injurious to the health of human beings, plants or animals;

j. relating to enemy property;

k. relating to trusts and trustees;

l. relating to limitation of actions;

m. relating to property vested in bodies corporate directly established by any law in force in Nigeria;

n. relating to the temporary taking of possession of property for the purpose of any examination, investigation or enquiry;

o. providing for the carrying out of work on land for the purpose of soil conservation; or

p. subject to prompt payment of compensation for damage to buildings, economic trees or crops, providing for any authority or person to enter, survey or dig any land, or to lay, install or erect poles, cables, wires, pipes, or other conductors or structures on any land, in order to provide or maintain the supply or distribution of energy, fuel, water, sewage, telecommunication services or other public facilities or public utilities.

- Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the entire property in and control of all minerals, mineral oils and natural gas under or upon any land in Nigeria or in, under or upon the territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Nigeria shall vest in the Government of the Federation and shall be managed in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

2.1.2 Land Use Act CAP 202, LFN 2004

This act vests all land in the state through the office of the governor of each state. The land is held in trust and administered through the government's authority to the use and benefit of all

Nigerians. The opinion was that all forms of customary tenure systems were backward and not able to follow the demands of a fast-changing agricultural sector.

Article 5: Principles of Land Tenure, Powers of the Governor and Local Governments and Rights of Occupiers

It shall be lawful for the Governor in respect of the land, whether or not in an urban area:

- to grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for all purposes
- to grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy;
- to demand rental for any such land granted to any person;
- to revise the said rental:
- at such intervals as may be specified in the certificate of occupancy, or
- where no intervals are specified in the certificate of occupancy at any time during the term of the statutory right of occupancy;
- impose a penal rent for a breach of any covenant in a certificate of occupancy requiring the holder to develop or effect improvements on the land, the subject of the certificate of occupancy and to revise such penal rent as provided in section I9 of this Act.

Article 6: Power of Local Government In Relation To Land Not In Urban Areas

It shall be lawful for a Local Government in respect of land not in an urban area:

- to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organisation for the use of land in the Local Government Area for agricultural, residential and other purposes;
- to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organisation for the use of land for grazing purposes and such other purposes ancillary to agricultural purposes as may be customary in the Local Government Area concerned.

No single customary right of occupancy shall be granted in respect of an area of land over 500 hectares if granted for agricultural purposes, or 5,000 hectares if granted for grazing purposes, except with the consent of the Governor.

Article 14: Exclusive Rights of Occupiers

Subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any laws relating to way leaves, to prospecting for minerals or mineral oils or to mining or oil pipelines and subject to the terms and conditions of any contract made under section 8 of this Act, the occupier shall have exclusive rights to the land the subject of the statutory right of occupancy against all persons other than the Governor.

Communal Land Rights Vesting in Trustee Law of Western Nigeria was enacted in 1959, as a consequence of repeated abuses by tribal chiefs. This law separated the traditional chiefs of their customary powers to manage the land. It further vested all these powers in a board of

trustees, which is appointed by the government. As a consequence, the government will be responsible for the dealings in communal land matters.

2.2 Nigeria's Institutional Framework

The key governmental institutions responsible for the administration of government lands and/or resettlement activities in line with this LRP/ RAP include:

- National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
- Environmental Impact Assessments Act

2.2.1

2.2.2 Relevant State's Regulatory Agencies

2.2.2.1 Anambra State Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry is saddled with the responsibility of implementing and monitoring other agricultural Programmes, policies and regulations. The Ministry oversees the implementation of SAPZ in the state.

2.2.2.2 Anambra State Ministry of Environment

The Anambra State Ministry of Environment is the supervisory ministry for environmental affairs in Anambra State. The ministry is responsible for formulating environmental protection policies and management in the state. It works closely with agencies under it and with FMEnv, NESREA and other relevant federal agencies to ensure that the state environmental laws accord with federal laws and regulations.

2.2.2.3 Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection, and Administration Law, 2024

This state-specific law establishes guidelines for environmental protection within Anambra State. It addresses issues such as waste management, pollution control, land use, water conservation, and biodiversity protection, and ensures sustainable development at the state level.

2.2.2.4 Anambra State Environmental Protection Agency (ANSEPA)

The Anambra State Environmental Protection Agency (ANSEPA) is an agency under the Anambra State Ministry of Environment. The Agency is taxed with implementing environmental management in the state. This agency is saddled with the mandate to protect, manage and develop the Anambra State environment. It is under the supervision of the Anambra Ministry of Environment, which formulates environmental policies guiding the implementation of environmental laws in the state. Its operation activities cover solid waste management, ecological/erosion control, pollution control and environmental health.

ANSEPA derives its mandate from the ANSEPA edict of 1998 as specified in sections 7, 8, 9, 13 and 47 of the edicts, which gives the Agency the responsibility to protect and develop the environment in the state without prejudice to such guidelines as may be laid down by the FEPA, now FMEnv). The edict also empowers the ANSEPA to implement and enforce the provision of the Act and the regulations made under it to national standards as it regards environmental protection and maintenance in the state.

2.2.2.5 Anambra State Waste Management Authority (ANWAMA) 2015

The Anambra State Waste Management Authority (ASWAMA) Law 2015 repeals the ASWAMA Law 2011. Among the many objectives of the law is the need to incorporate sustainable development in the field of waste management. Thus, the law includes the concept of waste treatment, processing and recycling that were absent in the 2011 law.

Section 6 of the ASMAWA law lists the functions of the ASWAMA, such as:

- The collection, removal, processing, treatment and safe disposal of domestic, hospital, commercial, institutional and industrial wastes;
- Waste recycling;
- Making recommendations to the State Ministry of Environment for improvements in the collection, removal, processing, treatment and safe disposal of waste;
- The promotion, encouragement and fostering of the maintenance of a clean and healthy environment in the State; and
- The designing, operating and maintaining of waste disposal facilities, amongst other functions.

The ANWAMA Law also empowers the body to license private waste collectors to collect and manage wastes generated in the state.

2.2.2.6 Anambra State Physical Planning Board (ANSPPB)

The Anambra State Physical Planning Board (ANSPPB) derives its power via the Anambra State Physical Planning Law No. 9 of 2013 and the Anambra State Building Regulation 2015. The Board is the Anambra State implementing agency in projects related to physical and environmental planning. It also has the power to monitor projects to ensure they adhere to the approved plan and enforce the provisions of the law where necessary, including serving notices and demolitions in extreme cases.

2.2.2.7 Local Government Area By-Laws

Local government bylaws typically regulate smaller-scale environmental and public health issues within a community. This may include waste collection and disposal, noise pollution control, sanitation, local zoning rules, and land use regulations that align with broader state and national laws. These laws and regulations provide a framework for ensuring the health, safety, and environmental sustainability of the affected regions.

2.2.3.0 Anambra State affected LGA's Bye-Laws on Environment, Agriculture and others related to the project

The project would trigger all the environmental and waste management bylaws of the Awka North LGA.

2.3 Land Tenure and Transactions in Nigeria

Land tenure refers to the way in which land rights are obtained and distributed among people. Land tenure in Nigeria comprises a dual system, being governed both by a title registration system (i.e. a legislative framework) and by the customary system. The following section presents a brief outline of land tenure and administration systems in Nigeria.

2.3.1 Existing Forms of Land Ownership

Under the Land Use Act, all land in Nigeria is vested in the government. The Land Use Act recognizes two types of occupancy rights:

Statutory Occupancy Rights: Under the Land Use Act, individuals and entities can obtain a statutory right of occupancy for urban and non-urban land. Statutory occupancy rights are granted for a definite term, which is outlined in the certificate. Recipients of certificates of occupancy are obligated to pay the state for any unexhausted improvements (i.e., improvements with continuing value such as a building or irrigation system) on the land at the time the recipient takes possession and must pay rent fixed by the state. Rights are transferrable with the authorisation of the state governor (RON Land Use Act 1978).

Customary Right of Occupancy: Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organisation for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. The term for customary rights (which is contained in the application form and not the legislation) is 50 years and may be renewed for a second 50-year term. Recipients of customary rights of occupancy must pay an annual tax on the land and cannot transfer any portion of the rights in the absence of the approval of the governor (for sales of rights) or the local government (other transfers) (RON Land Use Act 1978).

In contrast to the occupancy system in the Land Use Act, Nigeria's customary land tenure system allows for flexible leases, rentals, pledges, and borrowing arrangements that adapt to the needs and circumstances of different communities, such as new or temporary populations in a remote community (e.g., migrant labourers), or relocated populations of professionals residing in urban areas and seeking land to farm on the outskirts of cities. Other types of arrangements apply to specific crops such as palm oil, setting payment as a percentage of yield. Customary holdings have been increasingly individualized and, in many areas, may be transferred and sold (Ike 1984; Lloyd 1962; Arua and Okorji 1998).

2.4 International Standards and Guidelines

This RAP has been prepared in line with international best practices with regard to involuntary displacement. The RAP is therefore in conformity with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems. The AfDB's ISS is discussed below:

2.4.1 African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems, 2023

The African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), specifically Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), provides a framework for addressing land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and loss of livelihoods. OS5 establishes eligibility criteria for project-affected persons (PAPs) and ensures fair compensation and resettlement measures.

Under OS5, eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance extends to three categories of affected persons:

1. Persons with statutory land rights – Individuals or entities with formal legal ownership of land, as recognized by national laws.
2. Persons with customary land rights – Individuals or communities whose land tenure is recognized through traditional or indigenous ownership systems.
3. Persons without statutory or customary rights but occupying land for at least six months by the cut-off date – This includes informal settlers, tenants, and other land users who may not have legal claims but have established a livelihood or residence on the affected land.

A key distinction between OS5 and the Land Use Act (LUA) of Nigeria is their treatment of land tenure. The LUA recognizes only statutory and customary land rights, thereby excluding individuals who do not hold formal or customary land tenure. In contrast, OS5 adopts a more inclusive and stringent approach, ensuring that long-term occupants without formal legal rights are also eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance if they meet the six-month occupation threshold before the cut-off date.

In line with these eligibility criteria, the socio-economic survey and field verification exercises conducted for the SAPZ project identified a total of 20 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who qualify for compensation. As of the cut-off date, no additional individuals met the OS5 criteria for eligibility. This verification has been cross-checked through community consultations, land use mapping, and site inspection records. Stakeholder engagement sessions further confirmed that there are no other occupants or users eligible under the AfDB's OS5 provisions.

Given this verification, and in accordance with the AfDB's ISS, it is hereby confirmed that the identified 21 PAPs represent the full and final list of individuals eligible for compensation. This confirmation is crucial for securing social acceptance, ensuring project sustainability, and facilitating smooth project implementation.

In 2023, the African Development Bank (AfDB) introduced a revised version of its Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which came into effect in May 2024. This updated ISS significantly alters and improves the guidelines and frameworks that govern the Bank's approach to managing environmental and social risks in its projects. The 2023 ISS replaced Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) from the 2013 ISS and the 2003 Involuntary Resettlement Policy. By doing so, the AfDB has enhanced its operational safeguards to address contemporary issues in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and compensation, aligning its policies with global best practices.

The 2023 ISS builds upon the foundational principles laid out in its predecessors, but it introduces several key updates to improve the Bank's responsiveness to evolving environmental and social challenges. One of the most significant changes is the updated treatment of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The ISS now emphasizes the importance of minimising land displacement, exploring alternatives to resettlement, and ensuring that affected communities are fully involved in decision-making processes from the outset. This approach is designed to reduce the negative impacts of displacement on vulnerable populations, including low-income groups and indigenous communities.

In terms of compensation, the 2023 ISS sets clear guidelines to ensure that affected persons are provided with adequate and fair compensation at full replacement cost, reflecting the value of lost assets and livelihoods. This measure aims to restore, and where possible, enhance the standard of living of displaced individuals and communities. Moreover, the ISS emphasizes that compensation should be delivered in a timely and transparent manner, fostering trust between the AfDB, the borrowers, and the communities impacted by the projects.

The revised ISS also integrates the concept of livelihood restoration as a central element of the resettlement process. It requires that projects provide not only compensation for lost assets but also support for the rebuilding of livelihoods through programs that restore or enhance income-generating opportunities for displaced persons. This holistic approach recognizes that resettlement is not merely about financial compensation, but about ensuring that the affected communities can maintain their economic, social, and cultural viability in the long term.

Moreover, the 2023 ISS strengthens the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the success of resettlement and livelihood restoration programs. The AfDB now requires that comprehensive monitoring and grievance mechanisms be established to track the progress of resettlement activities and address any issues that arise in a timely and effective manner. These mechanisms are vital for ensuring that the objectives of the resettlement and compensation programs are met and that any emerging problems are quickly identified and mitigated.

In alignment with the AfDB's broader commitment to sustainable development, the updated ISS places greater emphasis on environmental and social sustainability in resettlement and land acquisition activities. It calls for careful consideration of the environmental impacts of resettlement activities and stresses the importance of avoiding or minimising adverse impacts on local ecosystems and communities.

CHAPTER THREE

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

3.0 Introduction

Stakeholder participation is fundamental to the successful development and implementation of the RAP for the Special Agro-Processing Industrial Hub. Engaging affected persons, community leaders, government authorities, and other relevant stakeholders ensures that their concerns, needs, and aspirations are fully integrated into the planning process. A participatory and transparent engagement framework is crucial to building trust, fostering collaboration, and achieving the overarching goal of sustainable livelihood restoration for Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

The stakeholder consultation process followed internationally recognized best practices and was guided by key frameworks such as:

- The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)
- The Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment Act
- AfDB Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, which mandates the active involvement of all affected and interested parties throughout the project lifecycle
- These guidelines emphasize transparency, inclusivity, and participatory decision-making to mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts, promote sustainable livelihood restoration, and ensure equitable compensation utilisation.

3.1 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The consultation process aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identify all relevant stakeholders whose interests may be affected by the agro-processing industrial hub.
2. Assess current livelihood activities and determine potential impacts resulting from the project's land acquisition and operational activities.
3. Understand stakeholder expectations and concerns to guide the design of livelihood restoration measures.
4. Ensure transparency and participatory decision-making throughout the LRP development process.
5. Seek alternative livelihood solutions that are culturally appropriate, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable.
6. Establish an ongoing dialogue mechanism to maintain engagement and address emerging concerns during LRP implementation.

7. Comply with regulatory and international best practices on stakeholder engagement and resettlement planning.

3.2 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

A detailed stakeholder mapping exercise was conducted to ensure that all affected groups were engaged appropriately. Stakeholders were categorised based on their level of influence and impact on their livelihoods as presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Identified stakeholders

S/N	Stakeholders Category	Stakeholders Groups	Description	Identified Stakeholders
1	**Primary (Directly Affected Groups):**	Project-Affected Persons and their Households	The twenty-one (21) identified farmers and their households	Ifeanyi Agbasi, Chidera Emmanuel Nwafor, Chekwube Nwankwo, Chiemelie Okeke, Ebuka Francis Onyegili, Okafor Lawrence Agbasi, Nwankwo Family, Nwafor Nwogu Family, Agbasi Family, Chukwuebuka Okeke, Chibuike Igboanugo, Uchendu Ekene Williams, Paul Nwankwo, Denise Nwankwo, Nwankwo Emanuel Chiwataolu, Okeke Samuel Izuchukwu, Emmanuel Chikwado Orajiaka, Nwankwo Ogonna, Nwankwo Ndubuisi , Solomon Osuorji and PG(Nwaedozie Ndubuisi)
2		Community members, leaders and traditional authorities	The Village chief, youth leader, and the women groups in the Amangwu, and the larger Ogboji town.	Amangwu community members, the village chief, the youth leader, and the women groups in Amangwu.
3		Cooperatives	The cooperative societies and crop associations in the	None

	Secondary (Indirectly Affected Groups)		Amangwu, and the larger Ogboji town.	
4		Project developers and Government Agencies	Representatives from the Anambra State Government	Anambra State Ministry of Agriculture.
5		Private Sector Representatives	Agro-processing firms, financial institutions, input suppliers, and logistics companies that are involved in agricultural value chains.	Anambra Processing and Packaging Companies Interested farmers within and outside Ogboji Input suppliers, and logistics companies within and outside Ogboji
6		Development Partners	International organisations and donor agencies supporting agricultural transformation and rural development.	AfDB, the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Anambra State Government, Federal Ministry of Agriculture Food and Security, and the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU)

3.3.1 Stakeholders Matrix

The stakeholders' matrix is presented in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Stakeholders' Matrix

Stakeholder Group	Project Interest	Level of Influence	Engagement Approach
PAPs/PAHs	High	High	Direct meetings, surveys
Community Members	High	Medium	Public forums
Traditional Leaders	High	High	Consultations, dialogue
Local Government Officials	Medium	High	formal meetings
State Government Agencies	Medium	High	Workshops, briefings
CSOs/NGOs	Low	Medium	Stakeholder workshops
Private Sector	High	Medium	One-on-one meetings
Women and Youth Groups	High	Medium	Focus group discussions

3.4 Consultation Approaches Activities Conducted

The consultation process was designed to ensure inclusivity, allowing the stakeholders to actively participate and contribute to the RAP planning. A multi-tiered engagement approach was adopted, combining formal and informal consultation methods to capture a wide range of perspectives.

3.4.1 Community Meetings and Public Consultations

Public forums were organized in the project-affected village to provide the community with information about the proposed project and the RAP. These meetings served as platforms for PAPs to express concerns, ask questions, and suggest potential livelihood restoration strategies. Community consultations were conducted across the affected settlements. Various participants attended, including farmers, traders, traditional leaders, youth, and women groups.

Key Topics Discussed:

- Scope and objectives of the AIH.
- Potential impacts on agricultural lands and access to natural resources.
- Proposed livelihood restoration measures and capacity-building programs.
- Availability of alternative land for farming and support for economic diversification.
- Grievance redress mechanisms to address disputes or complaints.

3.4.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

- To obtain more in-depth perspectives, focus group discussions were conducted with specific groups to understand their unique vulnerabilities and adaptation needs.
- FGDs with Farmers: Discussed land availability, crop production, and potential alternative farming models.
- FGDs with Men/Women's Groups: Addressed gender-specific livelihood impacts and potential support for small businesses, handicrafts, and agro-processing initiatives.
- FGDs with Youth Groups: Focused on employment opportunities, vocational training, and agribusiness potential.

3.4.3 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Structured interviews were conducted with key informants, including government officials, agricultural experts, and business leaders, to gather insights on policy frameworks, technical assistance programs, and market linkages for livelihood restoration.

3.4.4 Household Socioeconomic Surveys and Socioeconomic Sampling Approach

Two types of questionnaires were administered – Household and community-based. Ogboji community has an estimated 56,000 individuals with an average of 5 persons per household. This implies a total of 11,915 households in the community. However, the household questionnaires were administered to 1,223 willing homesteads within the 250m^2 project zone of influence. A total of 1,050 questionnaires were retrieved representing 86% community questionnaire retrieval success. The rate is attributed to the reluctance of some household members to return the collected questionnaires. Others declined to collect based on the experience of failed promises by project investors who came with a similar approach. The household questionnaire was administered to the households in the community using a random sampling method. In terms of content, the materials are the sociocultural resources of the community and demographic issues including population size and growth, age and sex distribution, and adult literacy. Others are such indicators of the quality of life as the quality of housing, access to potable water, availability of functional infrastructural amenities, livelihood activities and patterns, and income levels. Health facilities, disease prevalence and nutrition

were also studied. Additionally, the study discussed the perceptions, concerns and expectations of residents and established the proposed project's potential impacts, and impact enhancement and mitigation measures. Apart from the questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted with members of the community. These included the Traditional Clan Council, the Women Group, the Youth Council, health workers (where such exist) and teachers in the public and private primary schools (where such exist). To achieve this, some of the enumerators were drawn from the Project Communities who are familiar with the area makeup and able to speak the local languages. Residents had been informed in advance of the household socioeconomic survey regarding its purpose and process and were assured that participation was completely voluntary and that the results would not identify the response of specific households.

3.4.5 Training Needs Assessment and Capacity-Building Workshops

- Capacity-building sessions were organised to identify affected persons' skills and training needs. These assessments helped shape programs on:
- Modern farming techniques (e.g., climate-smart agriculture, irrigation methods).
- Agro-processing and value addition.
- Microenterprise development and financial literacy.

3.5 Stakeholder Feedback and Key Concerns

During consultations, several key concerns emerged, including:

1. Land Displacement**:** Although the land is currently owned by the Government, the crop owners expressed concerns about losing agricultural land and requested access to alternative farmland or compensation.
2. Employment and Livelihood Diversification**:** Youth groups emphasized the need for job creation, vocational training, and access to agribusiness opportunities.
3. Market Access and Value Chains**:** Traders highlighted challenges related to selling farm produce and requested improved storage and processing facilities.
4. Financial Assistance and Credit Access: The farmers and small business owners requested microfinance support and agricultural loans to sustain their businesses.
5. Environmental and Social Sustainability**:** Community leaders stressed the importance of preserving natural resources, including water sources and biodiversity.

3.6 Integration of Stakeholder Inputs into RAP

Based on stakeholder feedback, the following adjustments were made to the RAP:

- Land-Based Livelihood Restoration: Alternative farmland was identified for farmers, along with land preparation and input support.
- Employment and Skills Development: A job placement program was designed to integrate local labour into the Agro Transformation Centre.
- Financial Support Mechanisms**:** The RAP incorporates livelihood restoration measures including access to soft loans and grants for affected persons.
- Agro-Processing and Market Linkages: Investment in storage and value chain development has been prioritized.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY FINDINGS

The socioeconomic baseline study findings are organized around the following sub-sections:

- ✓ Traditional Governance
- ✓ Demography of Ogboji community
- ✓ History of Ogboji Community
- ✓ Socioeconomic sampling approach (including Household heads)
- ✓ Age demography and gender of household head
- ✓ Marital status of head of household
- ✓ Household Size
- ✓ Ethnic Composition;
- ✓ Religious affiliation
- ✓ Existing infrastructure
- ✓ Educational attainment
- ✓ Access to potable water
- ✓ Households main source of energy
- ✓ Household construction material
- ✓ Roofing material
- ✓ Walling material
- ✓ Flooring material
- ✓ Household waste management
- ✓ Household facilities
- ✓ Economics and livelihood of households
- ✓ Household income levels
- ✓ Constraints to the livelihood of respondent
- ✓ Access to the project site
- ✓ Communication facilities
- ✓ Health
- ✓ Land planning and uses
- ✓ Cultural heritage resourcesGender issues
- ✓ Child labour;

- ✓ Agriculture and land use;
- ✓ Community needs
- ✓ Social services and knowledge about the project

4.1 Traditional Governance

The traditional governance system of Ogboji is deeply rooted in Igbo customs and traditions, reflecting a structure that upholds communal values, leadership by elders, and collective decision-making. At the helm of traditional authority is the Igwe, the paramount ruler, who serves as the custodian of culture, adjudicator of disputes, and representative of the community in external affairs. The Igwe is often assisted by the Ndichie (council of chiefs), who are respected elders and titleholders with advisory and administrative roles, ensuring the smooth governance of the town. Age-grade systems, known as Otu Ogbo, also play a significant role in the governance structure, contributing to community development, security, and social welfare. The Umunna (kindred or extended family groups) serve as the foundational governance units, where elders settle disputes, enforce customs, and guide younger generations. The women's wing, represented by the Umuada (daughters of the community) and other women's associations, has influence in social and family matters, particularly in conflict resolution and moral standards. Traditional religious institutions, including dibia (spiritual leaders), also play roles in preserving ancestral beliefs and mediating spiritual concerns. Governance in Ogboji follows a consensus-driven approach, where deliberations and communal gatherings known as Izu ensure that major decisions reflect the collective will of the people, maintaining peace, unity, and cultural heritage.

4.2 Demography of Ogboji Community

Ogboji, located in Orumba South Local Government Area (LGA) of Anambra State, Nigeria, has an estimated population of approximately 56,000 residents. The community is predominantly inhabited by the Igbo ethnic group, with Igbo being the primary language spoken, alongside widespread use of English. Economically, Ogboji is largely agrarian, with a significant portion of the population engaged in farming activities. The fertile lands support the cultivation of various crops, including rice, yams, maize, and cassava. Additionally, residents participate in hunting, fishing, and woodcarving, contributing to the community's diverse economic activities. Educationally, the community has access to primary and secondary schools, facilitating basic education within the area. For tertiary education, students often seek opportunities in institutions outside Ogboji. Social structures such as age-grade systems and town unions play vital roles in governance and community development, reflecting the community's strong cultural heritage.

Religiously, Christianity is the dominant faith, with various denominations present, including Catholic, Anglican, and Pentecostal churches. Traditional religious practices also persist,

highlighting the community's rich cultural diversity. In summary, Ogboji's demographic profile showcases a vibrant community with a robust agricultural base, strong cultural traditions, and a commitment to education and economic diversification.

4.3 History of Ogboji Community

The history of the Ogboji community in Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State, is deeply rooted in the ancient traditions and migration patterns of the Igbo people. Oral traditions trace the origins of Ogboji to early settlers who migrated from various Igbo hinterlands, seeking fertile land, security, and a conducive environment for settlement. The name "Ogboji" is believed to have historical significance, possibly linked to the community's ancestral lineage, geographical features, or an event in its early formation. Like many Igbo communities, Ogboji developed a strong kinship-based governance system, where the Umunna (extended family groups) played a central role in leadership, land ownership, and conflict resolution. Over time, the community organized itself into age-grade systems and town unions, which became key instruments of social organisation, security, and development. The introduction of chieftaincy titles further reinforced traditional leadership, with the Igwe (traditional ruler) emerging as the highest authority, supported by Ndichie (council of chiefs) and elders. During the pre-colonial era, Ogboji, like other parts of Igbo land, engaged in subsistence farming, trade, and cultural exchanges with neighbouring communities. The arrival of European missionaries and British colonial rule in the late 19th and early 20th centuries introduced Christianity, Western education, and new governance structures, which gradually influenced traditional ways of life. Schools, churches, and road networks began to develop, bringing modernisation while preserving indigenous customs. In post-independence Nigeria, Ogboji continued to grow, contributing to the socioeconomic development of Orumba South and Anambra State at large. Many indigenes migrated to urban centres such as Onitsha, Lagos, and beyond, excelling in trade, academia, and various professions while maintaining strong ties to their homeland. Today, Ogboji remains a vibrant community known for its cultural heritage, agricultural productivity, and communal spirit, with town unions and traditional leadership structures still playing significant roles in its governance and development.

4.4 Socioeconomic Sampling Approach (including Household Heads)

Two types of questionnaires were administered – Household and community-based. The project-affected community has an estimated population of 5,090 individuals corresponding to 1,018 households. The household questionnaires were administered to 523 willing homesteads within the 250m^2 project sphere of influence. All 523 questionnaires was retrieved recording a 100% community questionnaire retrieval success.

The household questionnaire was administered to households in the project area using a random sampling method. In terms of content, the materials are the sociocultural resources of the community and demographic issues including population size and growth, age and sex distribution, and adult literacy. Others are such indicators of the quality of life as the quality of housing, access to potable water, availability of functional infrastructural amenities, livelihood activities and patterns, and income levels. Health facilities, disease prevalence and nutrition were also studied. Additionally, the study discussed the perceptions, concerns and expectations of residents and established the proposed project's potential impacts, and impact enhancement and mitigation measures.

Apart from the questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted with members of the communities. These included the Traditional Clan Council, the Women Group, the Youth Council, health workers (where such exist) and teachers in the public and private primary schools (where such exist).

To achieve this, some of the enumerators were drawn from the Project Communities who are familiar with the area makeup and able to speak the local languages. Residents had been informed in advance of the household socioeconomic survey regarding its purpose and process, and were assured that participation was completely voluntary and that the results would not identify the response of specific households.

Plate 4.1: Some pictures of the FGDs and consultations

*Team with some stakeholders discussing environmental problems, perceptions and concerns about the proposed project, suggested mitigation and enhancement measures, community, needs and development prospects during the ESIA scoping workshop***.**

4.4.1 Findings from the Community-Based Questionnaire

The community-based questionnaire aimed to gather data on land acquisition, expected rewards for donating the land, and the needs of the three communities. The key findings are:

- Land Acquisition: The communities prefer not to sell the land outright.

- Equity Participation: Instead, they favour a 5% equity stake in the project.

- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU): The communities request a formal MoU and Deeds of Agreement outlining the terms of the equity participation.

- Token Payment: Although the market value of the land is estimated at ₦1,500,000 per hectare, the communities are willing to accept a token payment of 5% of the total land value (₦75,000 x 451.33 hectares) of ₦33,849,750.00 (Thirty-Three Million, Eight Hundred and Forty-Nine

Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Naira) to formalize the Deed of land donation and cover ceremonial expenses.

These findings highlight the communities' desire for a collaborative approach to land acquisition, with a focus on long-term benefits through equity participation rather than a one-time payment.

4.4.2 Additional Community Requests

The community has requested that the following infrastructure be included in the agreement as a reciprocal gesture from the proponent:

1. ICT Laboratory in Secondary School: An ICT laboratory to enhance the educational facilities in the community.

2. Hospital: A hospital to improve access to healthcare services for the community.

3. Water Supply System: A water supply system to provide clean and reliable water for the community.

The community has agreed that at least one of these requests should be fulfilled before the land is occupied for the project. This demonstrates their commitment to a mutually beneficial agreement.

4.4.3 Findings from the PAPs Questionnaire

The PAPs questionnaire was designed to assess the socioeconomic conditions, concerns, and expectations of individuals and households directly affected by the project. The aim was to ensure that the project aligns with principles of equity, transparency, and sustainability in managing displacement and livelihood restoration.

4.4.4 Finding from Household Questionnaire

It is generally assumed that the household head oversees the day-to-day running of a household and ensures that the needs and well-being of its members are addressed. It is based on this consideration that heads of households are considered key when analysing issues at the micro level. The age, sex and socioeconomic characteristics (education, occupation, employment status) of heads of household are therefore examined to help our understanding of household conditions and the standard of living of a community. The majority of households are headed by males (≥95%). This means that women head only (≤5%) of the sampled households. Focus group discussions with women in these communities revealed that female-led households are typically composed of women who have been widowed, divorced or abandoned by their husbands.

4.5 Age Demography and Gender of Household Head

Table 4.1 provides the details of the age demography and gender of the household head.

Table 4.1: Respondent by age and gender

Age bracket (years)	Respondent in the project area		NBS 2012	Household head	NBS, 2012
	Male	Female	Nigeria (Anambra)		
19-39	304	242	(19-39) = 40.1%	74.1%	(Headed by Male) = 75.2%
40 – 64	211	170	(40-64) = 11.5%	80.5%	(Headed by Female) = 24.8%
Above 65	25	333	(65 and above) = 2.6%	82.1%	
Total	555	767			

Source**:** Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

The data in Table 4.1 provides insight into the age distribution and gender representation among respondents in the project area alongside national (NBS, 2012) and Anambra State statistics on household headship.

A total of 555 males and 767 females were surveyed in the area. The 0–18 age category accounted for 15 male and 22 female respondents, aligning with the national estimate of 45.8% of Nigeria's population in that age bracket. The 19–39 age group had the highest number of respondents, with 304 males and 242 females, consistent with the national percentage of 40.1%. The 40–64 category comprised 211 males and 170 females, closely matching the national estimate of 11.5%. Meanwhile, the 65 and above age group had the lowest representation, with 30 males and 40 females, corresponding with the NBS projection of 2.6%.

Regarding household headship, national statistics (NBS, 2012) indicate that 72.8% of households are male-headed, while 27.2% are female-headed. In Anambra State, this trend is reflected, with a higher proportion of male-headed households at 77.1% while female-headed households were represented by 22.9%. The gender distribution of respondents for heads of households in Ogboji suggests a similar pattern, with males predominating in key age groups, correlating with broader national trends in household leadership.

The dominance of the 19–39 age bracket in Ogboji highlights a strong presence of economically active individuals who contribute to the workforce, entrepreneurship, and household decision-making. The relatively lower number of elderly respondents suggests a community with a high concentration of younger families and working-class individuals.

4.6 Marital Status of Head of Household

The study revealed that approximately 74% of the respondents in the project area are or were once married (currently married, widowed, or divorced), reinforcing the cultural and social importance of family unions in the community. The marital status distribution closely follows both national and regional trends. The recorded 74% marital status (68% married and 6% widowed) aligns with Nigeria's national average of 77.4%. Furthermore, widows outnumber widowers, consistent with broader demographic trends.

Among single respondents, the median age was approximately 27 years, with a higher proportion of males. Female single respondents were primarily students, apprentices, and single mothers, indicating that education and vocational training play significant roles in shaping their marital status. Furthermore, 93% of married respondents in Ogboji practice monogamy, a figure notably higher than the national and South-East averages of 60.7% and 57.7%, respectively. This suggests that monogamous unions are culturally dominant in the community, likely influenced by religious teachings and socioeconomic factors.

4.7 Household Size

The average household size of about six (6) was 6 obtained for the community. This household size reflects the community's preference for extended family structures and shared living arrangements, which are common in rural and semi-urban settings. The data further indicates that households with more than six members are common among farming families, where additional hands are needed for agricultural activities.

4.8 Ethnic Composition

The ethnic composition of the Ogboji community in Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State, is predominantly Igbo, as it is part of the southeastern region of Nigeria where the Igbo ethnic group is the majority. Over 98% of the population consists of native Igbo people, who share a common language, cultural heritage, and traditional governance system. The Igbo language, particularly the Anambra dialect, is the primary means of communication, though English is widely spoken, especially among the educated population.

While Ogboji remains largely homogeneous in ethnicity, a small percentage of non-Igbo residents, including Hausa and Yoruba traders, artisans, and civil servants, have settled in the community due to business and employment opportunities. These groups, though minor, contribute to the town's socioeconomic diversity, particularly in the commerce and transportation sectors. Despite the presence of non-Igbo settlers, the indigenous customs and traditions of the Igbo people remain dominant, with cultural practices such as age-grade systems, chieftaincy titles, and town union governance continuing to shape social interactions. Religious diversity also influences ethnic interactions, as Christianity (mainly Catholic,

Anglican, and Pentecostal denominations) serves as a unifying factor among both indigenes and non-indigenes.

4.9 Religion

The religious composition of the Ogboji community in Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State, is overwhelmingly Christian, with approximately 95% of the population identifying with various Christian denominations. The Catholic Church holds the largest share, accounting for about 55%, followed by the Anglican Church, which represents around 25% of the population. Pentecostal and other Protestant churches make up an estimated 15%, reflecting the growing influence of charismatic movements in the region. Despite the dominance of Christianity, traditional religion still has a presence, with about 4% of the population maintaining indigenous spiritual practices, particularly among the elderly and cultural custodians. These traditional beliefs often intertwine with Christian practices, especially during cultural festivals and ancestral reverence ceremonies. Islam and other religions constitute less than 1%, as the community, like most of southeastern Nigeria, has historically been predominantly Christian. However, Ogboji remains religiously tolerant, allowing for peaceful coexistence and freedom of worship across all faiths. Religious institutions play a central role in social life, providing moral guidance, educational services, and community development initiatives that continue to shape the town's spiritual and cultural landscape.

4.10 Existing infrastructure

Ground assessment, responses from questionnaires, and feedback from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) revealed that Ogboji has several educational, healthcare, and other public infrastructures serving its residents.

4.10.1 Educational Facilities

The Anambra State Ministry of Education identifies several primary and secondary schools within and around Ogboji town. These institutions cater to the educational needs of children in Ogboji town and the neighbouring communities. While they provide both public and private school options, respondents noted challenges such as inadequate teaching staff, outdated learning materials, and a shortage of classroom infrastructure in public schools.

4.10.2 Healthcare Facilities

Healthcare services in Ogboji are provided through a mix of public and private health facilities. The major health facilities in and around the community include primary health centres, maternity and clinics and other traditional homes. These healthcare centres provide basic medical services such as maternal care, immunisation, and treatment of common illnesses.

However, respondents highlighted challenges such as inadequate medical personnel, insufficient drug supply, and the need for upgraded medical equipment to enhance healthcare delivery in the community.

4.11 Educational Attainment

Ground-truthing, information from questionnaires, and responses during FGDs revealed that there are seven functional schools within the project sphere of influence. (Kindly note that this may not be exhaustive of each host community. Table 4.2 presents the names, categories, and ownership of these schools.

Table 4.2: Educational Facilities within the Project Sphere of Influence

S/N	Name of School	Category	Ownership
1	Ogboji Secondary School	Secondary	Public
2	Ogboji Primary School	Primary	Public
3	St. John's Primary School, Ogboji	Primary	Public
4	St. Theresa's Secondary School, Ogboji	Secondary	Public
5	Divine Grace Academy, Ogboji	Secondary	Private
6	Christ the King Nursery & Primary School	Primary	Private
7	Ogboji Vocational and Technical College	Tertiary	Public

From the table, most educational facilities within the project area are publicly owned, ensuring affordable tuition fees for residents. Approximately 60% of the schools have access to basic water supply and toilet facilities. However, respondents reported a shortage of teaching staff and instructional materials, which could impact the quality of education.

Additionally, the presence of Ogboji Vocational and Technical College and various skill acquisition centres contributes to improving adult literacy levels and enhances the availability of a middle-level workforce for the proposed project.

4.12 Access To Potable Water

Access to potable water is essential for maintaining public health and sanitation in Ogboji Community. The primary sources of water for households include communal boreholes, surface water, and private wells or boreholes, as detailed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Percentage of Respondents with Access to Water Sources

Communal Borehole	Surface Water/Rain	Private Well/Borehole
15%	7%	54%

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

A significant proportion of respondents **(**54%**)** rely on privately owned boreholes for their water needs. The presence of communal boreholes **(**15%**)** provides an alternative for those without private sources. However, 7% of respondents still depend on surface water and rain, which raises concerns about water quality and potential health risks. The overall access to potable water in Ogboji community is lower than the national and Anambra State averages, highlighting the need for improved water infrastructure and expanded access to safe drinking water.

Plate 4.2: Portable water resources in the area

4.12 Households' Main Source of Energy

Households in Ogboji utilise a variety of energy sources for cooking and lighting. The distribution of these energy sources is detailed in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Household Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Lighting

Cooking	Lighting
Gas Cooker – 10%	PHCN – 35%
Electric Cooker – 7%	Solar – 2%
Paraffin/Kerosene – 30%	Lamps – 4%
Firewood (biomass) – 15%	Candles – 6%
Charcoal – 8%	Generators – 28%
Biogas – 3%	Torchlight – 15%

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

Kerosene (30%) remains the most widely used cooking fuel, followed by firewood (15%) and charcoal (8%), indicating that traditional biomass fuels are still common in the community. The use of modern alternatives such as gas (10%) and electric cookers (7%) is relatively low, largely due to cost and unreliable electricity supply.

for lighting, the majority of respondents rely on PHCN (35%), though 28% use generators as a backup due to frequent power outages. Solar energy (2%) remains underutilised, while torchlights (15%), candles (6%) and Lamps (4%) serve as alternative sources during blackouts. Improving access to affordable electricity and promoting cleaner cooking energy options could significantly enhance the community's quality of life.

4.13 Household Construction Materials

The type of materials used for roofing, walling, and flooring provides an indirect indicator of the quality of life in Ogboji. This section examines these parameters to understand the prevalent construction materials and their implications for household living conditions.

4.13.1 Roofing Material

Corrugated iron sheets, and aluminium account for a significant percentage of the roofing materials used by respondents. Thatch remains the least used roofing material, reflecting a gradual shift toward more durable and modern roofing options.

Table 4.5: Percentage of Roofing Materials Used by Respondents

Material	Number of Buildings
Corrugated Iron Sheets	48
Asbestos	0
Aluminium Roofing	32
Unroofed Buildings	4
Thatch	3

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

Corrugated iron sheets are the most commonly used roofing material, found in 48 buildings**,** indicating a preference for durability and affordability. No asbestos roofing was censored in the area, likely due to the associated health risks. Aluminium roofing suggests some investment in modern and long-lasting materials. Thatch roofing reflects traditional practices and limited financial resources.

Plate 4.3: Roofing materials in the area

4.13.2 Walling Material

Mud and concrete blocks dominate the walling materials used in the area, with little reliance on alternative materials such as bamboo.

Table 4.6: Walling Materials Used in Respondent Houses

Walling Material Type	% Composition
Mud	28.4%

Concrete (Blocks)	68.2%
Thatch	3.4%
Bamboo	0.0%

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

Concrete blocks are the predominant walling material, making up 68.2% of structures, signifying a shift toward modern, durable housing. Mud walls (28.4%) remain common, reflecting affordability and ease of access to raw materials. Thatch walls (3.4%) are used in a smaller percentage of buildings, indicating the presence of traditional or low-cost housing. The absence of bamboo (0.0%) suggests it is not a widely used construction material in the area.

4.13.3 Flooring Material

Smooth cement flooring is the most common flooring material, followed by ceramic tiles. However, some households still rely on traditional earth or sand flooring.

Table 4.7: Flooring Materials Used in Respondent Houses

Flooring Material Type	% Composition
Earth/Sand/Dirt/Straw	16.7%
Ceramic Tiles	35.8%
Smooth Cement	47.5%

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

Smooth cement flooring (47.5%) is the most preferred option due to its durability and low maintenance. Ceramic tiles (35.8%) indicate an inclination toward modern housing trends. However, 16.7% of respondents still rely on earth, sand, dirt, or straw flooring**,** highlighting the presence of traditional or low-cost housing. The distribution of flooring materials is closely linked to income levels, educational status, and exposure to different housing conditions among residents.

4.14 Household Waste Management

4.14.1 Refuse Disposal

Households in Ogboji predominantly dispose of their solid waste through open dumping and burning, indicating gaps in formal waste management services. Open dumping (68%) is the most prevalent method, indicating either a lack of organized waste collection services or inefficiencies in existing systems. The widespread use of burning (35%), either alone or in combination with dumping, raises concerns about air quality deterioration and associated

respiratory health risks. The high prevalence of open dumping also poses environmental hazards, such as pollution, vector-borne diseases, and habitat degradation. From the survey, there is a need for improved waste management infrastructure, including community-based collection services and awareness programs on proper waste disposal practices.

Table 4.8: Household Refuse Disposal Methods

Disposal Method	% of Households Using Method
Open Dumping	68%
Burning	35%
Both (Dumping & Burning)	45%

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

4.14.2 Sewage Disposal

Households in Ogboji employ different methods for sewage disposal, with varying levels of sanitation infrastructure (Figure 4.1).

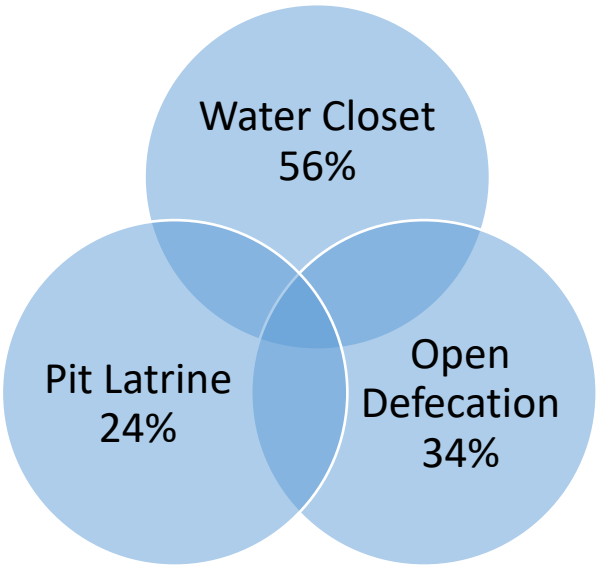

Figure 4.1 Sewage disposal methods by households

The data shows that 56% of households use water closets**,** reflecting moderate access to modern sanitation infrastructure. However, 24% still rely on pit latrines, which remain common in areas with inconsistent water supply. The continued practice of open defecation (34%) calls for serious sanitation concerns, contributing to the risk of waterborne diseases and environmental contamination. From the survey, there is an urgent need for sanitation improvement programs**,** including the expansion of modern toilet facilities and hygiene education campaigns to eliminate open defecation.

4.15 Household Facilities

Several facilities were surveyed among households within the project's sphere of influence. Figure 4.2 provides the household facilities used by the respondent populations in the project area.

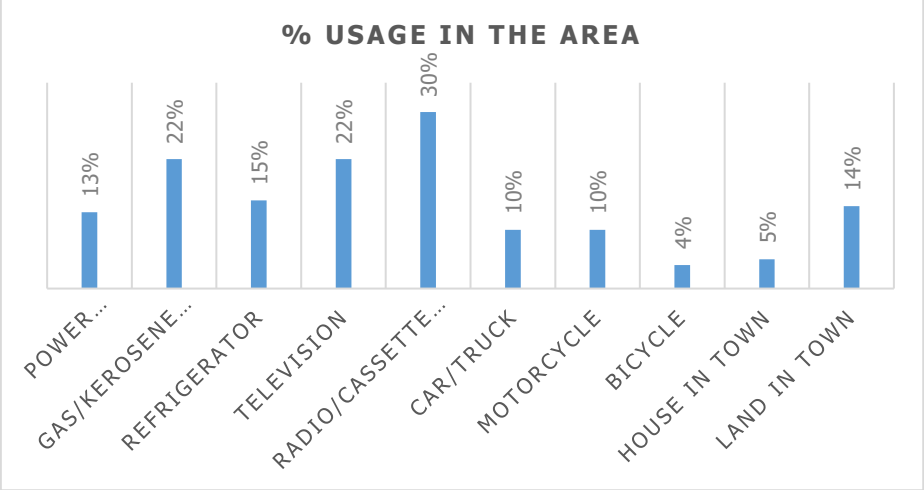

Figure 4.2: Household facilities usage in the area

Note: The percentage may exceed 100% as some respondents own multiple household facilities**.**

Source**:** Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

The table presents the percentage usage of various facilities in the area, reflecting the community's level of access to household amenities and assets. The data indicates that radio/cassette/music systems (30%) are the most commonly owned household facility, indicating their role in entertainment and information dissemination. Televisions (22%) and gas/kerosene stoves (22%) are also prevalent, reflecting a moderate level of access to media and modern cooking technologies. In terms of food storage, refrigerator ownership stands at 15%**,** suggesting that only a fraction of households have reliable refrigeration, possibly due to the high cost or inconsistent electricity supply. Similarly, power generators (13%) indicate that some residents rely on alternative power sources, likely due to unstable electricity from the national grid. for transportation, ownership rates are relatively low, with motorcycles (10%) and cars/trucks (10%) being owned by a small percentage of households, while bicycles (4%) are the least common, suggesting limited personal mobility. Overall, the data reflects moderate access to basic facilities, with room for improvement in transportation and housing assets.

4.16 Economics and Livelihoods of Households

4.16.1 Occupation

The occupational structure of the people in Ogboji, Orumba South LGA is diverse, reflecting the agrarian economy of the region. Ground-truthing, questionnaire responses, and FGDs indicate that the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture, trading, artisan work, and

civil service. Table 4.9 provides a summary of the primary occupations within the project sphere of influence.

Table 4.9: Major Occupations within the Project Sphere of Influence

S/N	Occupation	Percentage (%)
1	Farming (Crop & Livestock)	45%
2	Trading (Retail & Wholesale)	20%
3	Civil Service (Teachers, Local Govt. Staff, etc.)	15%
4	Artisan Work (Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Masonry)	10%
5	Transportation (Motorcycle/Tricycle Operators, Drivers)	5%
6	Other (Private Sector, Religious Work, etc.)	5%

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

Agriculture remains the dominant occupation, with most residents engaged in crop farming and livestock rearing. Key crops cultivated include yam, cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables, while livestock farming includes goats, poultry, and pigs. Trading is also a significant occupation, with women primarily involved in petty trading and market activities, while men engage in wholesale and retail businesses. The local markets serve as the economic hub for the community, facilitating trade in farm produce, household goods, and general merchandise. A notable portion of the population works in civil service, schools, local government offices, and healthcare facilities. Others are skilled artisans involved in blacksmithing, carpentry, masonry, tailoring, and welding. The transport sector also contributes to the local economy, with motorcycle (okada) and tricycle (keke) operators providing essential transportation services within the community. Despite these economic activities, respondents highlighted limited access to credit facilities and modern farming tools as key challenges affecting productivity and income levels.

4.16.2 Household Income Levels

Household income levels in Ogboji, Orumba South LGA vary based on occupation, education, and access to economic opportunities. Data from questionnaires, FGDs, and field surveys indicate that most households fall within the low- to middle-income category, with a significant portion earning from farming, trading, artisan work, and civil service.

Table 4.10: Estimated Monthly Household Income Distribution

S/N	Income Range (₦/Month)	Percentage of Households (%)	Income Category
1	Below ₦30,000	40%	Poor Income
2	₦70,000	35%	Low Income
3	₦70,000 – ₦150,000	15%	Middle Income

4	Above ₦150,000	10%	Upper Middle/High Income

Source: **Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025**

The low-income group (40%) consists mainly of subsistence farmers, petty traders, and unskilled laborers, who earn less than ₦30,000 per month. These households often experience seasonal income fluctuations due to dependence on agriculture.

The lower-middle-income category (35%) includes small-scale traders, artisans, and junior civil servants, earning between ₦30,000 and ₦70,000 monthly. This group has more stable earnings but still faces economic challenges such as high costs of living and limited access to financial support.

The middle-income group (15%) comprises senior civil servants, medium-scale business owners, and professionals, earning between ₦70,000 and ₦150,000 monthly. They have better financial security and access to basic social amenities.

The upper-middle and high-income group (10%) consists of successful business owners, large-scale farmers, contractors, and high-ranking civil servants, with monthly earnings exceeding ₦150,000. This group has better access to quality education, healthcare, and investment opportunities.

4.16.2.1 Challenges Affecting Household Income

FGD responses highlighted key challenges impacting household income levels, including:

- Limited access to credit facilities for small-scale businesses and farmers.
- Seasonal variations in farm produce prices, affect agricultural earnings.
- High unemployment and underemployment rates, especially among youths.
- Inflation and the rising cost of living, reducing disposable income.

Note: Other demographic and socioeconomic information about the PAPs such as:Age, Sex, Marital Status, occupation, etc., are provided in the PAPs summary matrix.

4.16.3 Constraints To Livelihood of Respondents

The livelihoods of residents in Ogboji, Orumba South LGA are influenced by various socioeconomic and environmental factors. Findings from questionnaires, FGDs, and field assessments revealed several constraints that hinder economic productivity and overall well-being.

Table 4.11: Major Livelihood Constraints in the Project Area

S/N	Constraint	Impact on Livelihood

1	Limited access to credit facilities	Restricts business expansion and investment in modern farming tools.
2	Poor road infrastructure	Increases transportation costs and limits market access for farm produce.
3	Seasonal variations in income	Affects financial stability, especially for farmers dependent on rainfall.
4	High cost of agricultural inputs	Reduces productivity and profitability for smallholder farmers.
5	Inadequate access to healthcare	Leads to reduced workforce productivity due to illness.
6	Unemployment and underemployment	Limits household income and contributes to rural-urban migration.
7	Environmental degradation (erosion, deforestation)	Reduces arable land and affects agricultural output.
8	Poor access to electricity	Affects small businesses, especially those dependent on power supply.
9	Insecurity and theft	Increases risks for businesses and discourages investment.
10	Lack of skill acquisition and vocational training	Limits alternative employment opportunities, especially for youths.

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

4.17 Key Observations from FGDs and Surveys

- Agriculture-Related Challenges: Farmers struggle with irregular rainfall patterns, soil erosion, and the high cost of fertilisers and pesticides, leading to low yields and income instability.
- Infrastructure Deficits: Poor road networks make it difficult for farmers and traders to transport goods, increasing post-harvest losses and reducing profits.
- Financial Exclusion: Many respondents lack access to formal banking services, loans, or cooperative societies, which hinders business growth.
- Youth Unemployment: A significant number of youths face limited job opportunities, forcing them to migrate to urban areas in search of work.

- Healthcare Accessibility: Limited healthcare facilities and high medical costs affect residents' ability to maintain good health and consistent productivity.

Coping Strategies Adopted by Respondents

To mitigate these challenges, respondents rely on various coping strategies, including:

- Engaging in multiple income-generating activities such as farming, petty trading, and artisanal work.
- Joining cooperative societies to access financial assistance and investment opportunities.
- Seasonal migration to urban areas for temporary work during off-peak farming seasons.
- Community self-help initiatives to repair roads and improve local infrastructure.

4.18 Communication Facilities

The people in the project area access mobile communication through fixed wireless lines provided by communication service providers like MTN, GLO, AIRTEL, and 9MOBILE. The area has no postal services, but the inhabitants obtain news via radio, television, and other digital devices.

4.19 Health

This section presents the baseline health data based on information from sampled groups in the study area. Data obtained were subsequently compared with state and National data and available averages.

4.19.1 Health Facilities

Access to healthcare services in Ogboji, Orumba South LGA is limited, with residents relying on a mix of public and private health facilities, traditional medicine, and patent medicine stores for their medical needs. Data from field assessments, questionnaires, and FGDs indicate that healthcare infrastructure in the area is inadequate, with many residents travelling to nearby towns for specialised medical services.

Table 4.12: Healthcare Facilities within the Project Area

S/N	Name of Facility	Category	Ownership	Services Provided
1	Ogboji Primary Health Centre	Primary	Public	Maternal care, immunisation, minor treatments
2	St. Peter's Hospital	Secondary	Private	General medicine, maternity, minor surgery
3	Ogboji Community Health Post	Primary	Public	First aid, child immunisation, antenatal services

4	Divine Grace Maternity Home	Primary	Private	Maternity services, minor treatments
5	Several Patent Medicine Stores	Informal	Private	Over-the-counter drugs, basic healthcare products

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

4.19.2 Key Findings on Healthcare Accessibility

- Limited Healthcare Facilities: The area lacks a comprehensive healthcare centre with modern diagnostic and treatment services. Residents often travel to Ekwulobia or Awka for specialised medical care.
- Staff and Equipment Shortages: Public health centres suffer from insufficient medical personnel, lack of essential drugs, and inadequate diagnostic tools.
- Maternal and Child Healthcare: While maternity homes and primary health centres exist, they lack specialised maternal care equipment, leading to referrals for complicated cases.
- Reliance on Traditional Medicine: Due to high healthcare costs and limited facilities, some residents depend on herbal medicine and traditional healers for treatment.
- Affordability Issues: Private healthcare facilities, though more efficient, are too expensive for low-income households.

4.19.3 Prevalence of Diseases in the Study Area

Health data from questionnaires, FGDs, and local health facility records indicate that the prevalence of diseases in Ogboji, Orumba South LGA is influenced by environmental, climatic, and socioeconomic factors. The most common diseases reported include malaria, respiratory infections, waterborne diseases, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Table 4.13: Common Diseases in Ogboji, Orumba South LGA

S/N	Disease	Causes/Risk Factors	Prevalence Rate (Estimated %)	Commonly Affected Group
1	Malaria	Stagnant water, poor drainage, mosquito infestation	35%	All age groups, especially children under 5
2	Typhoid Fever	Contaminated water, poor sanitation	20%	Adults and children

3	Diarrheal Diseases	Poor hygiene, unsafe drinking water	15%	Children and the elderly
4	Respiratory Infections (e.g., pneumonia, tuberculosis)	Air pollution, overcrowding, poor ventilation	10%	Infants, elderly, immune-compromised individuals
5	Hypertension & Stroke	Poor diet, stress, lack of medical check-ups	8%	Middle-aged and elderly adults
6	Skin Infections	Poor hygiene, exposure to polluted water	5%	Children and farmers
7	Arthritis & Rheumatism	Ageing, heavy manual labour	4%	Elderly and farmworkers
8	HIV/AIDS & STDs	Unprotected sex, lack of awareness	3%	Sexually active adults

Source: Grim and Green Consult Limited, 2025

4.19.4 Traditional Medical Practice

The practice of traditional medicine is common in the area. Their practices involve herbs, body charms, body massaging and scarification. Traditional birth attendants are popular. About 30% of respondents claimed they have either visited or are still visiting herbal homes for medical recipes and treatments. The high patronage of traditional medicines could be attributed to insufficient medical centres and religious beliefs.

4.19.5 Sexual Activities and Knowledge of Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have become a very important public health concern in Nigeria. However, there is no data on sexual practices, knowledge, and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in the study area. Therefore, several questions were included in this study to ascertain their awareness of these health problems. Both men and women were asked about their sexual practices. They were also asked about what they believed was the mode of transmission of HIV and where they sought treatment for STIs. Condom use and availability

were also reported. Expectedly, the respondents did not disclose information on the number of sexual partners they keep.

4.19.6 Condom Availability and Use

Condoms serve as an excellent barrier to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections. Respondents were asked about condom use. A survey across the project area indicated that overall, less than 35% of males and 45% of females above 18 years had never used a condom before, while over 16% of males and 8% of females within the age bracket (20-25) claimed they used condoms only occasionally, Mainly either for prevention of pregnancy or STI .Only less than 7% of sexually active males and 2% of females use a condom during every episode of sexual intimacy.

4.19.7 Immunisation Status in Children

The proportion of children under five years old immunised against DPT, BCG, OPV, and Measles was 65%. This figure was relatively within the national target of 70%. The low uptake of immunisation in the area can be attributed partly to the non-hygienic environment and dominant diseases in the area and also due to inadequate health facilities and vaccine hesitancy among caregivers.

4.20 Land Planning and Uses

Land ownership in the project area is communal. However, under the Public Lands Acquisition Law, the state government may acquire land compulsorily for public purposes from individual landowners subject to the payment of compensation to such landowners.

4.21 Cultural Heritage Resources

There are no cultural heritage sites in the proposed project area.

4.22 Gender Issues

Gender roles significantly impact access to resources, employment, and economic participation. Women are actively engaged in farming, agro-processing, and local trade, yet they face notable challenges that limit their full involvement in decision-making and economic advancement. A major issue is restricted access to land, as customary practices and inheritance traditions often prevent women from owning or controlling property. This lack of land ownership affects their ability to access financial support from banks or cooperatives, making it difficult to invest in farming expansion or agro-based enterprises. Additionally, women are often underrepresented in leadership roles, making it difficult for them to influence policies or advocate for their needs in land use, compensation, and employment-related discussions.

Beyond land ownership, economic inequality is further exacerbated by limited access to credit, agricultural inputs, and extension services. Financial institutions often require collateral that many women do not possess, making it difficult for them to obtain loans for investment in farming or agribusiness. Similarly, disparities in education and vocational training hinder women's ability to transition into mechanized agriculture or technical roles in agro-processing industries. Many are confined to lower-paying, labour-intensive jobs that offer little career advancement. Additionally, unpaid domestic labour, including childcare and household responsibilities, further limits the time and energy women can dedicate to income-generating activities. Addressing these gender disparities requires targeted interventions such as access to land ownership, credit schemes tailored for women, and vocational training programs that equip them with skills relevant to agro-processing. Creating flexible work arrangements that accommodate domestic responsibilities can also enhance women's participation in economic activities.

4.23 Child Labour

The census survey also aimed to determine whether children under the age of 14 are engaged in fishing or farming activities. The findings revealed that approximately 10.5% of children in the project area participate in farming, hawking, or fishing. It is common to see children accompanying their parents to the farm, providing various forms of support. However,these activities do not constitute child labour since the nature of the work does not impart the childrens education, health and well-being.

Some children are also involved in petty trading, either independently or by assisting their parents. Notably, Nigerian law sets the minimum employment age at 15 years, while children as young as 13 may engage in light work defined as tasks that do not harm their health or development and do not interfere with their education. The law allows children aged 15 and above, or those who have completed basic education, to work as apprentices under conditions that ensure proper training, food provision, and a safe working environment. Additionally, children under 18 are prohibited from working at night between 8 pm and 6 am The law strictly forbids minors from engaging in hazardous labour, including work in mines or quarries, at sea, in bars, hotels, entertainment venues, chemical-related manufacturing, or jobs involving heavy machinery or lifting heavy loads. Employers who violate child labour regulations, except for those related to apprenticeships, face fines and/or up to two years of imprisonment. Those in the formal sector are required to maintain a register documenting the birth dates or apparent ages of employed children, and failure to do so is punishable by a fine.

4.24 Agriculture and Land Use

Agriculture and fishing are the primary sources of livelihood in Ogboji, with farmers and fisher folk distributed in relatively equal numbers. The community's proximity to a water body sustains a thriving fishing industry, ensuring both food security and income for many households. Artisanal fishing is the predominant practice, with residents relying on traditional, small-scale fishing methods. Agricultural activities are widespread, encompassing crop cultivation, livestock farming, and agro-processing. Staple crops such as cassava, yam, maize, and oil palm are essential for both subsistence and commercial purposes. Livestock farming (poultry, goat, and cattle rearing etc.) also plays a crucial role in household income and local economic stability. The land designated for the AIH is currently under cultivation by the local farmers, implying the likelihood of economic displacement of active farmlands. To ensure long-term productivity and environmental resilience, sustainable land management practices such as agroforestry, soil conservation, and climate-smart agriculture should be encouraged. Also, effective fisheries management strategies should be implemented to maintain aquatic resources and safeguard the livelihoods of fisher folk.

4.25 Social Services and Knowledge About the Project

Access to essential social services is crucial in safeguarding the well-being and economic stability of communities impacted by development projects. Key services such as education, healthcare, water supply, and transportation infrastructure play a pivotal role in shaping livelihood opportunities. The establishment of the proposed AIH has the potential to improve social services, but effective strategic planning is necessary to ensure that these benefits reach the local population equitably.

Investments in education and vocational training programs will equip individuals with the skills necessary to participate in agro-processing industries and related sectors. Strengthening educational institutions and ensuring that schools are well-resourced will enhance learning outcomes and increase employability.

Healthcare services must also be expanded to accommodate the growing workforce and community needs. Improved access to maternal and child health services, disease prevention programs, and affordable healthcare will contribute to better overall health outcomes. Upgrading the water supply and sanitation infrastructure is essential for preventing waterborne diseases and enhancing public health standards. Enhanced road networks and transportation facilities will facilitate the efficient movement of goods and services, promoting trade and economic activities. Proper urban planning should ensure that the expansion of infrastructure aligns with community needs and minimises disruptions.

Raising public awareness about the agricultural-processing hub is critical to fostering support and encouraging active community participation. Many residents may have limited information

about the project's objectives, potential benefits, and long-term implications. Transparent stakeholder engagement through community meetings, consultations, and public forums will help build trust and dispel misconceptions. Information dissemination via local media, digital platforms, and printed materials will further improve awareness and understanding. Implementing capacity-building programs tailored to the needs of the local population will also help maximise the socioeconomic benefits of the project.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPACTS ON PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs), PROJECT-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS (PAHs), AND NEARBY COMMUNITIES

The implementation of the Special Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is expected to deliver transformative socioeconomic benefits to Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), Project-Affected Households (PAHs), and the broader communities in Ogboji and surrounding areas. This initiative is poised to enhance agricultural productivity, generate employment opportunities, and stimulate local economic development. However, despite these benefits, the project is anticipated to induce economic displacement, leading to significant socioeconomic challenges for affected populations.

This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the potential impacts associated with the proposed Anambra AIH project, as summarised in Table 5.1. The impact assessment framework categorises these effects into positive and negative impacts across multiple dimensions, including economic, social, environmental, and cultural aspects. Additionally, these impacts are systematically analysed across the project's lifecycle, encompassing preconstruction, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. The impact assessment methodology integrates data from multiple sources, including socioeconomic baseline surveys, stakeholder consultations, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), and participatory rural appraisals (PRA). This multidisciplinary approach ensures a robust evaluation of direct and indirect project implications on PAPs, PAHs, the Amangwu community, and neighbouring settlements.

Table 5.1: Proposed project impacts

Impact Category	Preconstruction Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
POSITIVE IMPACTS			
Economic Opportunities and Livelihood Enhancement	- The project will generate at least 150 preconstruction jobs, including surveyors, engineers, and environmental specialists. - Market assessment studies will identify at least five key economic sectors for local business integration.	- The project will create over 300 jobs (70% unskilled, 30% skilled), with at least 50% of unskilled positions reserved for residents. - The project will increase local business revenue by 25%, as suppliers provide raw materials, food, and services.	- Permanent employment of 200 workers for facility operations, maintenance, and logistics. - Agricultural trade volumes are expected to grow by 40%, supported by improved access roads and processing facilities.
Infrastructure Improvement	- Design and planning of access roads and water supply systems. - Conducting feasibility studies for infrastructure expansion. - Identifying communities requiring essential utilities. - Collaborating with stakeholders for infrastructure development.	- Construction of internal road networks. - Installation of three boreholes for community water supply. - Establishment of market sheds for local commerce.	- Continuous maintenance of roads, power, and water systems, reducing travel time by 30% for local farmers and businesses. - 15% increase in trade volume due to improved logistics. .

Social Benefits	- Develop Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	- Execution of CSR initiatives, including schools, healthcare	- Sustained investment in healthcare and education through project-generated
Agricultural Development	- Consultation with agricultural extension services. - Baseline survey of agricultural activities. - Identification of potential farm support programs. - Planning for sustainable land use post-project.	- Training programs on modern farming techniques. - Provision of improved seeds and farm inputs. - Development of irrigation and mechanisation programs. - Establishment of agricultural cooperatives.	- Access to improved farming inputs and cooperative development. - Establishment of farm-to-market linkages. - Integration of climate-smart agriculture techniques. - Support for agro-processing initiatives.
Technology Transfer & Skill Development	-gaps within the local workforce. - Partnerships with two technical institutions for training programs.	construction, electrical works, and equipment operation. - Establishment of an apprenticeship program engaging at least 20 students.	-project-trained workers, improving employability. - Introduction of digital technologies in agricultural value chains.
Improved Governance & Institutional Capacity	-- Stakeholder workshops to strengthen local governance frameworks for environmental and social impact management.	- Training of local government officials in regulatory oversight and project monitoring. - Implementation of transparency and anti-corruption policies in procurement.	Strengthening of local government institutions through continued technical assistance. - Enhancement of legal and policy frameworks for sustainable land use.-

Economic Impacts	- Land acquisition leading to livelihood displacement planning. - Risk of speculative land buying and price inflation. - Potential short-term job losses before the project starts. - Disruption of local businesses.	- Loss of farmland (451ha) affecting PAPs/PAHs. - Inflation due to increased demand for goods and services. - Unequal employment opportunities causing social rifts. - Strain on local markets due to workforce increase.	- Long-term economic shifts affecting local businesses and land users. - Dependency on the project-driven economy. - Risk of inflation from continuous economic activities. - Potential neglect of traditional occupations.
Food Security Risks	- Potential reduction in available agricultural land. - Displacement of farming communities. - Increased food prices due to demand. - Loss of traditional farming knowledge.	- Disruptions in food supply chains. - Soil degradation affecting crop yields. - Competition for land between agriculture and infrastructure. - Loss of grazing land for livestock.	- Changes in agricultural production patterns. - Increased reliance on market-based food sources. - Introduction of cash crops replacing food crops. - Reduction in subsistence farming.
Psychosocial & Mental Health Impacts	- Anxiety over displacement and uncertainty. - Stress related to changes in livelihood.	- Increased stress due to work pressures. - Social conflicts leading to mental health issues.	- Adjustment difficulties for long-term project workers. - Mental health issues from job-related stress.

	- Fear of cultural erosion due to project influence. - Psychological burden on vulnerable groups.	- Gender-based violence risks. - Emotional strain on displaced families.	- Social integration challenges. - Family disruptions due to employment shifts.
Water Resource Stress	- Increased demand for water resources. - Planning for alternative water sources. - Risks of water contamination from preliminary works. - Community concerns over water availability.	- Heavy water usage for construction needs. - Pollution from construction runoff. - Disruptions to local water supply systems. - Increased competition for water among stakeholders.	- Continuous water consumption impacting local resources. - Water contamination risks from operational waste. - Changes in hydrological patterns. - Strain on groundwater resources.

CHAPTER SIX
COMPENSATION STRATEGY

6.1 Introduction

The compensation strategy for the Ogboji AIH project has been designed to ensure fair, transparent, and adequate compensation for all forms of land ownership, land use rights, and livelihood assets affected by the project. This strategy aligns with national legislation, international standards and principles of fairness, equity, and cultural sensitivity. The goal is to improve, but if we can not improve, restore the livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) while minimising social and economic disruptions.

6.1.1 land Tenure System

The proposed land for the project is communal owned, and while the Anambra State Government is in the process of acquiring the land through legal means and subsequently obtaining a Certificate of Occupancy, the acquisition process is still in its early stages, prompting the government's request to the Ogboji community for land donation/deeds of donation, as evidenced in **Annexes 1 and 2**, which was graciously granted by the community.

6.2 Objectives of the Compensation Strategy

The specific objectives of this compensation strategy include:

- Ensuring timely and adequate compensation for the landowner, land users, and other PAPs.
- Compensation should be provided based on the principle of full replacement cost for all affected assets.
- Restoring and enhancing the livelihoods of PAPs sustainably.
- Complying with national laws and international best practices for land acquisition and compensation.
- Promoting transparency, accountability, and community participation throughout the compensation process.
- Ensuring that vulnerable groups receive tailored support to mitigate disproportionate impacts.

6.3 Principles Guiding the Compensation Strategy

The compensation process follows key guiding principles to achieve fairness, sustainability, and community buy-in:

1. **Equity and Fairness:** All PAPs will receive compensation commensurate with the value of their lost assets and livelihood potential.
2. **Replacement Cost:** Compensation for physical assets (e.g., land, crops, etc) will be based on replacement cost without depreciation.
3. **Timeliness:** Compensation payments will be made before land acquisition or project implementation.
4. **Participatory Approach:** The PAPs, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders will participate in the valuation, negotiation, and payment processes.
5. **Transparency:** Clear communication of eligibility criteria, valuation methodologies, and payment processes to all stakeholders.
6. **Vulnerability Consideration:** Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities.
7. **Legal Compliance:** Adherence to Nigerian land use and acquisition laws and relevant international standards.

6.4 Categories of Affected Assets and Compensation Approaches

The AIH project will impact various assets and land use rights. These assets have been categorised into the following:

6.4.1 Land

The proposed land for the project is communal owned, and while the Anambra State Government is in the process of acquiring the land through legal means and subsequently obtaining a Certificate of Occupancy, the acquisition process is still in its early stages, prompting the government's request to the Ogboji community for land donation/deeds of donation, as evidenced in **Annexes 1 and 2**, which was graciously granted by the community.

6.4.2 Impediment to Access

The proposed Ogboji AIH will not result in access impediments since the project proposed land is within the Anambra Mix-industrial city already acquired by the state government.

6.4.3 Other economic activities on the site

6.4.3.1 Sand mining

The proposed project site is a communal-owned land currently utilised for sand mining by an individual under an existing arrangement. However, the government has designated the site for the proposed Ogboji AIH project and has required the operator to cease mining activities and relocate to an alternative site provided to him by December 2025 hence, no compensation is required. The identified relocation site contains no cultivated crops and economically valuable tree species that are essential to the livelihoods of local farmers. The miner was consulted and was part of the stakeholder engagement. Also, the miner has other mining sites across the LGA.

6.4.4 Crops and Economic Trees

The project site contains crops and economic trees that are vital to the livelihoods of local farmers.

Compensation Approach:

- Annual crops will be compensated at market value based on average yields and prices over the past three years.
- Perennial crops and economic trees will be compensated based on the present value of expected income streams until maturity.

Table 6.1a: Estimated Crop Compensation Table for Tenant Farmers

S/N	Name	No. of Hectares	Farm Produce	Estimated ton	Market Price per Unit (₦/ton)	Total Compensation (₦)
1	Ifeanyi Agbasi	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	320,000
2	Chidera Emmanuel Nwafor	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	320,000
3	Chekwube Nwankwo	0.5	Cassava	6.25	80,000	800,000
4	Chiemelie Okeke	0.2	15 stands of wild Oil Palm	0.975	120,000	450,000
5	Ebuka Francis Onyegili	0.3	Cassava	3.75	80,000	480,000
			10 stands of wild Oil Palm	0.65	120,000	300,000
6	Okafor Lawrence Agbasi	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	320,000
7	Nwankwo Family	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	320,000

8	Nwafor Nwogu Family	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	620,000
			10 stands of Oil Palm	0.65	120,000	
9	Agbasi Family	0.4	Cassava	5	80,000	640,000
10	Chukwuebuka Okeke	0.3	Cassava	3.75	80,000	480,000
11	Chibuike Igboanugo	0.06	10 stands of wild Oil Palm	0.65	120,000	300,000
12	Uchendu Ekene Williams	0.5	Cassava	6.25	80,000	1,190,000
			13 stands of wild Oil Palm	0.845	120,000	
13	Paul Nwankwo	0.3	18 stands of wild Oil Palm	3.75	120,000	540,000
			Cassava	1.17	80,000	480,000
14	Denise Nwankwo	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	320,000
15	Nwankwo Emanuel Chiwataolu	0.3	Cassava	3.75	80,000	1,230,000
			25 stands of oil palm	1.625	120,000	
16	Okeke Samuel Izuchukwu	0.4	Cassava	5	80,000	640,000
17	Emmanuel Chikwado Orajiaka	0.5	Cassava	6.25	80,000	950,000
			5 stands of oil palm	0.325	120,000	
18	Nwankwo Ogonna	0.2	28 stands of oil palm	1.82	120,000	840,000
19	Nwankwo Ndubuisi	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	320,000
20	Solomon Osuorji	0.2	Cassava	2.5	80,000	620,000
			10 stands of oil palm	0.65	120,000	
	TOTAL					12,480,000

Table 6.1b: Proposed Land Compensation Rates

Property to be compensated for	**Affected person**	**Unit**	**Compensation Valuation per ha**	**Compensation Valuation for the 451.33ha (₦)**
Agricultural Land	Ogboji Community	ha	75,000	33,849,750

NOTE: Although the market value of the land is estimated at ₦1,500,000 per hectare, the communities are willing to accept a token payment of 5% of the total land value (₦75,000 x 451.33 hectares) of ₦33,849,750.00 (Thirty-Three Million, Eight Hundred and Forty-Nine Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Naira) to formalize the Deed of land donation and cover ceremonial expenses.

6.4.4 Structures and Improvements

There is no structural improvement on the proposed land. Hence, no compensation is planned structurally.

6.5 Eligibility and Entitlement Framework

Eligibility for compensation is determined based on asset ownership or use rights before the project's cut-off date. The eligibility categories include:

- **Occupants without Legal Titles:** Individuals using land without formal titles but with recognizable customary rights. Twenty-One (21) tenant farmers have been identified in this category who currently cultivates on lease basis until the gainful occupation of the land by the government. Transitional support have been approved by the government, negotiated and agreed by the tenant farmers to facilitate their transition to their new farmland.

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Table 6.2: Entitlement Matrix

Category of Affected Persons	**Type of Loss**	Entitlements	**Eligibility Criteria**	**Entitlement Levels**	**Responsible Agency**	**Timeline**	**Budget Allocation (₦)**
Landowners (communal)	Loss of agricultural land	Compensation for land acquisition	Confirmation from the traditional leadership	Market-based compensation at replacement cost for the 451.33ha	Anambra State Government		33,849,750 (See Table 6.1b)
Tenant Farmers	There are no cultivated economic trees, as all the tree crops are wild species. Also, there is no loss of crops as the crops will be harvested before the commencement of the proposed project.	Compensation for loss of crops and transitional support	Lease agreement or proof of tenancy	Value of compensation (See Table 6.1a)	Anambra State Government	Within 3 months	12,480,000
Note: This compensation for the tenant farmers is to ensure temporary income while they establish farming activities in a new location and or to provide monthly stipends to cover their basic needs until they are fully established on the new farming site.							

6.6 Compensation Payment Process

The compensation payment process will follow these steps:

1 Asset Inventory and Valuation**:** Conduct an asset survey with community participation to document affected assets.

2 Verification and Disclosure: Validate survey results with PAPs and disclose compensation entitlements.

3 Agreement and Documentation: Sign compensation agreements detailing the payment amount and method.

4 Payment Disbursement**:** Make payments through bank transfers or certified checks to ensure transparency.

5 Monitoring and Appeals: Monitor payment processes and provide PAPs with access to grievance mechanisms if disputes arise.

6.7 Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

Special consideration will be given to vulnerable groups in the PAHs, including:

- Women-headed households: Access to livelihood training and tailored financial literacy programs.
- Elderly persons: Direct payment support and relocation assistance.
- Persons with disabilities – Priority access to livelihood restoration programs.

CHAPTER SEVEN

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

7.1 Introduction

The establishment of the proposed AIH in Amangwu, Ogboji, will impact the livelihoods of several Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs). This chapter outlines the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives designed to support PAPs and PAHs in re-establishing existing livelihoods or transitioning to new, sustainable income-generating activities.

The initiatives are guided by the principles of equity, inclusivity, and sustainability, ensuring that PAPs experience minimal disruption while maximising long-term benefits. The program adheres to the Nigerian agricultural and social development policies and feedback obtained from stakeholder consultations.

7.2 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Initiatives

The primary objectives of the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives include:

- Restoring PAPs' livelihoods to pre-project levels or better.
- Introducing alternative livelihood options to diversify income streams.
- Enhancing skills and capacities for agricultural productivity and non-farm activities.
- Ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups in livelihood programs.
- Fostering long-term community economic development through agricultural value chain integration.

7.3 Guiding Principles for Livelihood Restoration

The following principles will guide the design and implementation of the livelihood restoration plan:

1. Participation and Ownership**:** Involving PAPs in the design and implementation of livelihood programs to promote ownership.
2. Equity and Inclusivity**:** Ensuring all PAPs, including vulnerable groups, have equal access to livelihood programs.
3. Sustainability: Prioritising initiatives with long-term economic viability.

4. Cultural Sensitivity**:** Tailoring programs to align with local knowledge and cultural practices.
5. Market Orientation: Aligning interventions with local market demands to ensure economic relevance.
6. Capacity Building**:** Building skills and knowledge to improve productivity and competitiveness.

7.4 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Programs

To address the identified livelihood impacts, the following programs will be implemented:

Program	Objective	Key Activities	Implementation Plan	Expected Outcomes	Estimate Cost USD
Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (APEP)	Enhance productivity and profitability of PAPs engaged in crop farming.	- Training on climate-smart and modern agricultural practices. - Distribution of high-yield, disease-resistant seeds. - Supply of mechanized farming equipment and extension services. - Establishment of farmer cooperatives.	- Quarterly training workshops for farmers. - Continuous technical support through extension officers. - Setting up demonstration farms.	- 30% increase in crop yields within two years. - Improved market access through cooperatives.	4,000 (~~₦~~ 6,420,800)
Alternative Livelihood Development Program (ALDP)	Expand income opportunities by introducing alternative, non-agricultural livelihood options.	- Vocational training (fish processing, poultry farming, tailoring). - Development of small-scale agribusiness ventures. - Facilitation of microfinance access.	- Skills assessment surveys to match PAPs with opportunities. - Start-up grants and provision of essential equipment. - Mentorship and internships with local businesses.	- 50% of participants secure alternative livelihoods within one year. - Increased household income diversification.	3,000 (~~₦~~ 4,815,600)
Women's Livelihood Support Initiative (WLSI)	Empower women, especially women-headed households,	- Training in food processing (palm oil, cassava flour, etc.). - Establishment of women's cooperatives. - Microfinance	- Financial literacy workshops. - Partnerships with NGOs and financial	- Increased participation of women in economic activities. - Enhanced	2,000 (~~₦~~ 3,210,400)

	to develop sustainable income streams.	programs for women entrepreneurs.	institutions for low-interest loans.	household income and food security.	
Youth Employment and Skills Development Program (YESDP)	Provide vocational skills and employment opportunities for youth.	- Training in agro-processing, machinery repair, and ICT. - Internships with local businesses and project facilities. - Entrepreneurship training and business start-up support.	- Collaboration with vocational education centers. - Seed capital and mentorship for youth-led enterprises.	- Reduction in youth unemployment rates. - Increased youth participation in agribusiness activities.	3,000 (₦ 4,815,600)
Total Cost USD				**12,000 (₦19,262,400)**	

7.4.1 Community Farmers Livelihood Enhancement Program (CFLEP)

Goal: To sustainably enhance the productivity, income, and resilience of community farmers over a 2-year period despite the loss of farmland.

SMART Objective

Specific: Provide inputs, training, and market support to at least 15 affected smallholder farmers. Measurable: Increase average household farm income by 40% by the end of Year 2. Achievable: Using available communal support funds and development partnerships. Relevant: Supports livelihoods and food security of those impacted by land loss. Time-bound: Implemented over 24 months, with quarterly progress reviews.

Program Components

1. Farmer Input Support Initiative (FISI)

Activities:

- Provide improved seeds (cassava, maize, vegetables)
- Fertilizers, organic manure, herbicides
- Basic tools (hoes, cutlasses, sprayers)

Target: 100 farmers.

Cost Estimate:

- Seeds & seedlings = ₦20,000 x 100 = ₦2,000,000
- Fertilizers & agrochemicals = ₦25,000 x 100 = ₦2,500,000
- Tools & sprayers = ₦15,000 x 100 = ₦1,500,000

  Total: ₦6,000,000

2. Farm Skills & Extension Training (FaSET)

Activities:

- Conduct monthly training sessions on modern farming, climate-smart practices, and pest control
- Partner with local extension officers and NGOs

Target: 12 training sessions/year for 15 farmers

Cost Estimate:

- Resource persons/logistics = ₦100,000/month x 12 = ₦1,200,000/year
- Training materials/snacks = ₦50,000/session x 12 = ₦600,000

  Total (2 years): ₦3,600,000

3. Alternative Land Development Support (ALDS)

Activities:

- Rehabilitate unused/underutilized community land (30ha)
- Provide land clearing, ridging, and irrigation kits (where applicable)

Cost Estimate:

- Land clearing = ₦80,000/ha x 30 = ₦2,400,000
- Ridging & layout = ₦30,000/ha x 30 = ₦900,000
- Small irrigation kits = ₦50,000 x 30 = ₦1,500,000

  Total: ₦4,800,000

4. Value Addition & Market Linkage Support (VAMS)

Activities:

- Organize 2 annual market fairs for bulk buyers and processors
- Train on packaging, storage, and preservation
- Provide access to rural aggregator agents

Cost Estimate:

- Market events/logistics = ₦300,000 x 2/year = ₦600,000
- Training/branding/storage kits = ₦400,000

  Total: ₦1,000,000/year = ₦2,000,000 (2 years)

5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

Activities:

- Quarterly field visits and reporting
- Feedback sessions and adjustment of strategies
- Final impact evaluation

Cost Estimate:

- M&E Tools and logistics = ₦150,000/quarter x 8 = ₦1,200,000
- Final evaluation report = ₦600,000

  Total: ₦1,800,000

Total Estimated Cost (2 Years):

Component	**Estimated Cost (₦)**
Input Support	6,000,000
Skills Training	3,600,000
Land Development	4,800,000
Value Addition & Market	2,000,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	1,800,000
Total	**₦18,200,000**

Timeline (24 Months)

Phase	Activities
Months 1–3	Land identification, farmer selection, training launch
Months 4–6	Input distribution, land development
Months 7–12	Cultivation, training continuation, first market fair
Months 13–18	Monitoring, harvesting, preservation training
Months 19–24	Second market fair, final evaluation, handover

Sustainability Measures

- Farmers trained to form cooperatives for input purchase and marketing
- Encourage local contribution to land rehabilitation
- Linkages to microcredit and insurance programs

7.5 Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

Capacity-building initiatives will focus on enhancing technical, financial, and business management skills among the PAPs. This includes:

- **Agricultural Extension Services:** Ongoing technical advice for farmers.
- **Business Management Training:** Focused on bookkeeping, marketing, and customer relations.
- **Peer-to-Peer Learning:** Establishing mentorship programs with experienced farmers and entrepreneurs.
- **Training Frequency:** Quarterly for general training, with additional sessions based on demand.

7.6 Vulnerable Group Support Mechanisms

The following measures will ensure vulnerable groups participate fully in livelihood restoration activities:

- **Targeted Training Sessions:** Customised sessions for women, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities.
- **Financial Assistance:** Additional financial support to help vulnerable groups establish new livelihoods.
- **Accessibility Enhancements:** Ensuring training centres and resources are physically accessible.
- **Monitoring:** The Project Livelihood Restoration Team (PLRT) will monitor participation and outcomes for vulnerable groups.

CHAPTER EIGHT
GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

8.1 Introduction

The implementation of the Ogboji AIH involves land acquisition and livelihood adjustments that may give rise to concerns, complaints, or grievances among Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs). In response, a transparent and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to address and resolve such concerns in a timely and fair manner. This chapter outlines the procedures, channels, and institutional responsibilities associated with the GRM, ensuring compliance with international standards as well as relevant Nigerian legal frameworks.

8.2 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The primary objectives of the GRM include:

1. Timely Resolution: Provide PAPs with a clear and efficient process for lodging and resolving grievances.
2. Accessibility**:** Ensure the mechanism is easily accessible to all PAPs, including vulnerable groups.
3. Transparency and Fairness**:** Handle grievances with fairness, impartiality, and transparency.
4. Conflict Prevention: Minimise conflicts through proactive engagement and early resolution of grievances.
5. Continuous Improvement**:** Use feedback from the grievance process to improve project activities and stakeholder relationships.

8.3 Principles Guiding the GRM

The following principles will guide the grievance resolution process:

- Equity and Fairness: All grievances will be treated with equal importance and impartiality.
- Accessibility**:** Multiple, easily accessible grievance reporting channels will be provided.
- Confidentiality**:** Grievant identities will be protected, especially in sensitive cases.

Accountability: Clear documentation and tracking of grievances will be maintained.

Cultural Sensitivity**:** Procedures will respect local customs and traditional conflict-resolution practices.

8.4 Grievance Redress Structure

The GRM will operate through a tiered structure to facilitate efficient and effective grievance resolution.

8.4.1 Structure Overview

1. Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs): The initial point of contact for receiving and addressing grievances at the community level.(To be headed by traditional head and including youth, women, PAPs representatives, LGA CLO).
2. At the level of the SPIU (Headed by the SPC, Safeguards officers, M&E officers etc.).
3. At the level of the state (headed by the Commissioner or PS of implementing Ministry and including other members with the SPC being the secretary).
4. External Arbitration or the legal system.

8.5 Grievance Reporting Channels

PAPs can submit grievances through various channels to accommodate different literacy levels and communication preferences:

- Community Grievance Focal Persons (CGFPs**):** Locally appointed individuals available within the community.
- Suggestion Boxes**:** Installed at community centres and project offices.

Dedicated Hotline: A toll-free number for phone-in grievances.

- GRM Desk at Project Office**:** Staffed by a GRM Officer for in-person submissions.
- Digital Platform**:** A dedicated Whatsapp line and email for tech-savvy PAPs.

8.6 Grievance Categories

Grievances may arise from various aspects of the project and will be categorised as follows:

1. Land Acquisition and Compensation**:** Disputes related to compensation rates, delays, or entitlement.

2. Livelihood Restoration**:** Concerns about the adequacy and effectiveness of livelihood programs.
3. Environmental Impacts**:** Issues related to noise, air quality, or other environmental factors.
4. Social Impacts**:** Complaints about community relations or social disturbances.
5. Project Implementation**:** Concerns about construction activities, worker conduct, or communication gaps.

8.7 Grievance Resolution Process

The grievance resolution process will follow a structured, step-by-step procedure to ensure transparency, accountability, and fairness.

Step 1: Grievance Receipt and Acknowledgment

Grievances are received through any of the designated channels.

- The GRM Officer records the grievance in the Grievance Register, assigning a unique tracking number.
- An acknowledgement receipt is provided to the complainant within 48 hours of receipt.
- **Documentation:**
  - Date and time of grievance receipt.
  - Name and contact information of the complainant.
  - Description of the grievance.
  - Channel used to submit the grievance.

Step 2: Preliminary Assessment and Screening

The GRM Officer conducts an initial review to:

- Categorise the grievance (e.g., compensation, livelihood, environmental).
- Determine the appropriate level of intervention (CGFP, GRC, or PGAP).
- Prioritize grievances that may pose immediate risks (e.g., health and safety concerns).
- Timeframe: Within 5 working days of grievance receipt.

Step 3: Investigation and Resolution

The assigned body (CGFP, GRC, or PGAP) investigates the grievance. Investigations may involve site visits, document reviews, and interviews with the complainant and other stakeholders. The investigation team prepares a report with findings and recommended solutions.

Timeframe: Investigation completed within 10 working days**.**

Resolution:

- For straightforward issues, CGFPs may propose immediate remedies.
- Complex grievances are escalated to the GRC for thorough investigation and resolution.

Step 4: Communication of Resolution

- The resolution and any agreed-upon actions are communicated to the complainant.
- If the complainant accepts the resolution, it is documented, and actions are implemented.
- If the complainant rejects the decision, the case is escalated to the next level.
- **Timeframe:** Communication occurs within 3 working days after investigation completion.

Communication Methods:

- In-person meetings.
- Official letters.
- Phone calls or SMS.

Step 5: Implementation of Agreed Actions

- The responsible project team implements the agreed-upon actions.
- Actions could involve compensation disbursement, livelihood program adjustments, or environmental mitigation measures.
- **Timeframe:** Actions implemented within 15 working days of agreement.

Step 6: Appeal Process

- If a PAP is dissatisfied with the outcome, they can appeal to the Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP).
- The PGAP conducts an independent review and issues a final decision.

- If dissatisfaction persists, PAPs may seek external mediation or legal recourse.
- Timeframe**:** Appeals processed within 20 working days**.**

8.8 Grievance Documentation and Reporting

The GRM will maintain comprehensive records of all grievances received, investigated, and resolved. Key documentation will include:

- Grievance Register**:** Records all grievances and their statuses.
- Investigation Reports**:** Detailed findings and recommendations.
- Resolution Agreements**:** Signed agreements between the project and complainants.
- Monitoring Reports**:** Periodic summaries to track trends and assess GRM effectiveness.
- GRM Reporting Frequency**:** Quarterly reports to project management and annual summaries for external stakeholders.

8.9 Special Considerations for Vulnerable Groups

To ensure vulnerable groups have equal access to the GRM, the following measures will be implemented:

- **Outreach Campaigns:** Awareness sessions specifically targeting vulnerable groups.
- **Assistance with Grievance Submission:** Trained facilitators will assist individuals with limited literacy.
- **Confidential Reporting:** Special provisions for grievances involving sensitive social issues (e.g., gender-based concerns).

8.10 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the GRM requires collaboration among various project stakeholders. Table 8.1 presents the responsibility matrix of the key entities involved in the grievance redress process, outlining their specific roles and responsibilities in ensuring effective grievance resolution.

Table 8.1: GRM Institutional Roles

Entities	Roles/Responsibilities
Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs)	Receive and record grievances, propose initial solutions.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Investigate grievances requiring more detailed assessments.
Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP)	Handle appeals and make final, binding decisions.
Project Management Team (PMT)	Provide resources, oversight, and strategic support.
Community Development Committee (CDC)	Act as community liaison, promoting GRM accessibility.

8.11 GRM Capacity-Building Activities

Capacity-building activities will ensure all GRM actors possess the skills and knowledge necessary to handle grievances effectively.

Key Activities:

- **Training Workshops:** Annual sessions for GRM officers, CGFPs, and GRC members.
- **Simulation Exercises:** Practical exercises to test the GRM's responsiveness and effectiveness.
- **Community Awareness Campaigns:** Periodic meetings to inform PAPs about grievance procedures and available channels.

8.12 Monitoring and Evaluation of GRM Performance

The effectiveness of the GRM will be monitored regularly through the following indicators:

Table 8.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

Indicators	Target	Frequency
Number of grievances received	100% of community concerns tracked	Quarterly
Percentage of grievances resolved	100% within the first 30 days	Quarterly
PAP satisfaction with GRM outcomes	≥80% satisfaction rate	Bi-annually
Grievance escalation rate	≤10% of total grievances	Annually

Monitoring Tools:

- Grievance Registers.
- Stakeholder surveys and interviews.

- GRM performance review meetings.

CHAPTER NINE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of the LRP for the proposed project. The M&E framework is designed to systematically track the implementation of livelihood restoration measures, assess their effectiveness, and ensure that the LRP objectives are met.

This chapter outlines the M&E framework, including key indicators, methods, responsibilities, reporting protocols, and adaptive measures to address any gaps or challenges identified during the implementation process. The overarching goal is to restore and, where possible, improve the livelihoods and well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) in line with national regulations and international best practices.

9.2 Objectives of the M&E Framework

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation activities are as follows:

1. Performance Tracking**:** Monitor the implementation of LRP activities to ensure compliance with the proposed strategies.
2. Outcome Assessment**:** Evaluate the extent to which livelihood restoration and enhancement goals have been achieved.

Stakeholder Engagement: To ensure transparency and inclusivity, involve PAPs, local authorities, and other stakeholders in the monitoring process.

Adaptive Management: Identify challenges or gaps and implement corrective actions to enhance the plan's effectiveness.

3. Sustainability Verification**:** Assess the long-term sustainability of livelihood restoration initiatives.

9.3 M&E Framework Overview

The M&E framework will be implemented through two interrelated components:

Monitoring: Ongoing, systematic data collection and analysis to track the implementation of LRP activities.

1. Evaluation**:** Periodic assessment of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the livelihood restoration measures.

Monitoring Types

Process Monitoring: Tracks implementation progress against the work plan.

Output Monitoring: Measures the delivery of planned outputs (e.g., compensation payments, training sessions).

- Impact Monitoring**:** Assesses the broader socioeconomic impacts on PAPs' livelihoods.

9.4 Key Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring indicators are input, output, outcome, and impact indicators.

Table 9.1: M&E Indicators

Indicator Type	Indicators	Measurement Methods	Frequency	Target
Input	Budget utilisation for LRP activities	Financial records	Quarterly	100% of planned funds utilised
Output	Number of livelihood training sessions conducted	Training records	Monthly	At least 4 sessions annually
Output	Number of PAPs compensated	Payment records	Monthly	100% compensation completion
Outcome	PAP satisfaction with livelihood restoration	Surveys/interviews	Bi-annually	≥80% satisfaction rate
Outcome	Increase in income levels post-intervention	Household surveys	Annually	≥30% income improvement
Impact	Improvement in food security	Household surveys	Annually	≥20% increase in food security
Impact	Reduction in livelihood dependency on single income source	Livelihood surveys	Annually	≥25% diversification achieved

9.5 Data Collection Methods

Data collection will utilise both quantitative and qualitative methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of LRP implementation and outcomes.

- Surveys and Questionnaires**:** Conducted with PAPs to assess satisfaction, income changes, and livelihood improvements.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Held with community members to gather insights into challenges and successes.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Interviews with community leaders, project staff, and government officials.

Field Observations: On-site assessments to verify physical progress and infrastructure quality.

- Document Reviews**:** Analysis of administrative records, financial reports, and meeting minutes.

9.6 M&E Institutional Responsibilities

The M&E process will involve multiple stakeholders with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

Table 9.2: M&E Institutional Roles

Stakeholder	Responsibilities
Project Management Team (PMT)	Oversee and coordinate all M&E activities.
M&E Officer	Develop tools, conduct field assessments, and analyse data.
Community Representatives	Provide local insights and participate in data collection.
Independent Auditors/Consultants	Conduct external evaluations to ensure objectivity.
Government Authorities (Ministry of Environment, Anambra State)	Provide regulatory oversight and validation of results.

9.7 Monitoring and Reporting Process

Monitoring and reporting activities will follow a structured cycle, as detailed below:

Step 1: Planning

- Develop M&E tools and templates.
- Identify and train data collection teams.

Step 2: Data Collection

- Implement scheduled field surveys, interviews, and observations.
- Ensure disaggregated data collection to track vulnerable groups' outcomes.

Step 3: Data Analysis

- Analyse quantitative data using statistical methods.
- Conduct thematic analysis for qualitative insights.

Step 4: Reporting

- Prepare concise reports summarising findings, trends, and deviations.
- Submit reports to the Project Steering Committee and relevant stakeholders.

Step 5: Feedback and Learning

- Discuss findings in stakeholder review meetings.
- Implement corrective measures for identified gaps.

9.8 Evaluation Strategy

The evaluation component will assess the outcomes and impacts of the LRP based on predefined objectives. Evaluations will be conducted at key project milestones:

1. Baseline Evaluation**:** Conducted before LRP implementation to establish benchmarks.
2. Mid-Term Evaluation**:** Conducted halfway through the implementation period to assess progress and address challenges.
3. End-of-Project Evaluation**:** Conducted after LRP implementation to assess overall effectiveness.
4. Post-Implementation Evaluation**:** Conducted 12-18 months after project completion to evaluate long-term livelihood restoration success.

Key Evaluation Questions:

- Have all eligible PAPs received compensation?

- Have PAPs' income levels and livelihood conditions improved?
- How satisfied are PAPs with the implemented measures?
- Are livelihood restoration initiatives sustainable in the long term?

9.9 Community Participation in M&E

Community participation will be integral to the M&E process to enhance ownership, transparency, and trust. Strategies for community involvement include:

Community-Based Monitoring Groups (CBMGs): Local teams will assist in monitoring activities.

- Participatory Evaluation Workshops**:** PAPs will provide feedback on project outcomes.
- Regular Community Meetings**:** Updates and findings will be shared with the community.

9.10 M&E Reporting Framework

Reports generated through the M&E process will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders as follows:

Table 9.3: Reporting Schedule and Recipients

Report Type	Content	Frequency	Recipient(s)
Baseline Report	Pre-implementation socioeconomic baseline data	Once	Project Monitoring Tam (PMT), Government Authorities
Monthly Monitoring Report	Progress on compensation and livelihood activities	Monthly	PMT, Community Representatives
Mid-Term Evaluation Report	Mid-project performance and lessons learned	Midway	PMT, Donors, Government Agencies
Final Evaluation Report	Overall project performance and outcomes	End of Project	PMT, Community, Regulatory Bodies
Post-Implementation Report	Long-term livelihood restoration status	12-18 months post-project	PMT, Community Leaders

9.11 Adaptive Management Framework

The M&E framework includes an adaptive management approach to address unanticipated challenges and changing conditions. Adaptive strategies will involve:

Regular Review Meetings: Quarterly meetings to review M&E findings and adjust strategies if necessary.

- Performance Benchmarking**:** Comparing actual results with targets to identify gaps.
- Continuous Learning**:** Documenting lessons learned to improve future projects.

CHAPTER TEN

ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Introduction

The successful implementation of this is tied to the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders. This chapter outlines the roles and responsibilities of these stakeholders and provides a detailed implementation schedule to guide the timely and effective execution of the plan.

The structure ensures clarity in responsibilities, promotes accountability, and facilitates effective communication throughout the RAP lifecycle.

10.2 Institutional Arrangements and Key Actors

The RAP implementation will involve government agencies, project proponents, community representatives, civil society organisations, and technical experts. The roles and responsibilities of the key actors are described below:

10.2.1 Project Proponent

The proponent is the primary entity responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the LRP. Their responsibilities include:

- Overall Project Oversight**:** Ensure adherence to the LRP objectives, timeline, and budget.
- Stakeholder Engagement**:** Facilitate regular engagement with PAPs, community members, and relevant agencies.
- Resource Allocation**:** Provide financial and technical resources to support LRP activities.
- Reporting and Compliance**:** Submit periodic reports to regulatory authorities and stakeholders.
- Monitoring and Evaluation**:** Oversee the M&E framework's execution and act on findings into project adjustments

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)

- Policy Guidance & Oversight: Provides national-level policies and frameworks to support agricultural and food security programs.

- Technical Support: Offers expertise in climate-smart agriculture, mechanization, and improved farming techniques.
- Funding & Resource Mobilization: Facilitates access to federal agricultural grants, subsidies, and investment programs.
- Research & Development: Supports innovation in crop production, soil management, and sustainable farming practices.
- Monitoring & Evaluation: Oversees agricultural interventions to ensure alignment with national food security goals.
- Collaboration with International Partners: Engages with donors and development agencies for additional support.

National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU)

- Central Coordination: Serves as the national-level body overseeing project implementation and ensuring consistency across states.
- Compliance & Standardization: Ensures that livelihood programs follow federal guidelines, environmental safeguards, and best practices.
- Capacity Building: Provides training and workshops to state-level implementers on project execution and reporting.
- Monitoring & Reporting: Tracks project progress, compiles performance reports, and submits feedback to the federal government.
- Financial Oversight: Ensures proper disbursement and utilization of project funds at state and local levels.

Anambra State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)

- Day-to-Day Project Execution: Manages the on-ground implementation of livelihood programs.
- Beneficiary Identification & Engagement: Identifies Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensures they receive the necessary support.

- Capacity Building for Farmers & Entrepreneurs: Organizes vocational training, technical assistance, and extension services.
- Data Collection & Impact Assessment: Conducts baseline studies, tracks progress, and evaluates the effectiveness of interventions.
- Reporting to NPCU & State Ministry: Submits reports on financial expenditure, program implementation, and challenges faced.
- Coordination with Local Government & Communities: Ensures community participation and local ownership of projects.

10.2.2 Government Authorities and Regulatory Agencies

Key agencies involved include the Anambra State Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture. Their responsibilities are:

- Policy Guidance**:** Ensure LRP alignment with national and state land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood restoration laws.
- Monitoring and Compliance**:** Conduct periodic site inspections to verify compliance.
- Dispute Resolution**:** Assist in addressing unresolved grievances related to compensation or livelihood restoration.
- Technical Support**:** Provide technical assistance in livelihood-related programs.

10.2.3 Community-Based Committees (CBCs)

Community participation is crucial for the LRP's success. The following committees will be established:

- PAPs Livelihood Committee**:** Represent PAPs' interests and provide feedback on restoration initiatives.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC): Handle grievances related to compensation and livelihood activities.

- Community Monitoring Committee**:** Assist in data collection and monitoring of livelihood programs.

Responsibilities:

- Participate in decision-making processes.

- Provide local insights for program design and implementation.
- Communicate project updates to the wider community.

10.2.4 Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants

External consultants will be engaged to provide objective assessments of LRP implementation. Their tasks include:

- Baseline and Follow-Up Surveys**:** Conduct socioeconomic surveys to track progress.
- Independent Audits**:** Evaluate LRP performance against targets.
- Capacity Building**:** Train local staff on M&E practices.
- Reporting**:** Submit findings to the PMT and relevant government agencies.

10.2.5 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

NGOs and CSOs with expertise in agriculture, livelihood restoration, and social development will be involved in:

- Livelihood Support**:** Implement training and capacity-building programs.
- Community Sensitisation: Conduct awareness programs on sustainable practices.
- Advocacy and Oversight**:** Ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups in livelihood initiatives.

10.2.6 Financial Institutions

Microfinance institutions and cooperative societies will facilitate access to credit and savings schemes for PAPs by:

- Credit Facilitation: Provide loans and grants to support alternative livelihood initiatives.
- Financial Literacy Training**:** Train PAPs on saving, budgeting, and investment practices.
- Monitoring Fund Utilisation**:** Track how livelihood restoration funds are used.

10.3 Communication and Coordination Mechanism

Effective communication and coordination among stakeholders are essential to prevent overlaps and delays. The following mechanisms will be employed:

1. Monthly Coordination Meetings**:** Regular meetings to review progress, challenges, and next steps.

2. Quarterly Stakeholder Workshops**:** Broader discussions with all stakeholders to ensure alignment.
3. Community Feedback Sessions**:** Open forums for PAPs to voice concerns and suggestions.
4. Information Sharing Platforms**:** Use of notice boards, newsletters, and digital platforms for updates.

10.4 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the RAP will follow a structured timeline divided into three main phases:

1. Pre-Implementation Phase (Preparation and Planning)
2. Implementation Phase (Execution of livelihood restoration activities)

Post-Implementation Phase (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptation)

3. Program Closure and Handover **(**Completion of activities, final reporting, and transition to local authorities).

Table 10.1 outlines key activities and timelines for the implementation of the proposed project.

Table 10.1: Project timeline

S/N	Activity	1st Qtr. 2025	2nd Qtr. 2025	3rd Qtr. 2025	4th Qtr. 2025	1st Qtr. 2026	2nd Qtr. 2026
1	Baseline Survey						
2	Compensation Disbursement						
3	Livelihood Program Implementation						
4	Stakeholder sensitisation						
5	Social Support and Counselling						
6	Infrastructure and Services Provision						
7	Monitoring and Evaluation						
8	Grievance Redress Mechanism						
9	Closure and Handover						

Table 10.2: ICT Laboratory Implementation Stages and Cost Breakdown

S/N	Implementation Stage	Description	Estimated Cost (₦)
1	**Needs Assessment & Design**	Site evaluation, school ICT needs analysis, and lab design planning	1,000,000
2	**Renovation/Construction Works**	Refurbishment or construction of the ICT lab space, electrical fittings, etc.	4,000,000
3	**Procurement of ICT Equipment**	Purchase of desktop computers, servers, projectors, printers, and accessories	8,000,000
4	**Networking & Internet Setup**	LAN setup, routers, cabling, and installation of internet connectivity	2,000,000
5	**Power Supply Installation**	Provision of solar/inverter system or backup generator for stable power	2,500,000
6	**Furniture & Interior Setup**	Desks, chairs, air conditioning, and lab layout furnishing	1,000,000
7	**Training & Capacity Building**	Training of teachers and lab managers on ICT use and basic maintenance	900,000
8	**Monitoring and Evaluation**	Post-implementation follow-up and performance assessment	600,000
	Total		**₦20,000,000**

Table 10.3: Cost of RAP

Particulars	Description	Cost (₦)
Compensation cost	Land valuation	33,849,750
	Value of the compensation for tenant farmers.	12,480,000
Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program	Cost of programs such as Agricultural Productivity Enhancement, Alternative Livelihood Development, Women's Livelihood Support, and Youth Employment.	**19,262,400**
GRM implementation	Includes setting up grievance redress committees, public awareness campaigns, complaint handling, and legal support	3,000,000
Monitoring and evaluation	Data collection, progress tracking, impact assessment, and external auditing to ensure RAP effectiveness.	2,500,000
Contingency	Funds set aside for unforeseen costs, inflation, and emergency resettlement needs.	3,000,000
Total	The overall budget for implementing the RAP includes all components above.	**74,092,150**

CHAPTER ELEVEN

CONCLUSION

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) serves as a comprehensive framework to mitigate the adverse socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Ogboji AIH project on Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Project Affected Households (PAHs) and the affected community. Through a systematic approach, this LRP outlines strategic interventions designed to restore and enhance the livelihoods of those impacted by the proposed project's land acquisition activities.

11.1 Summary of Key Findings

The LRP has been developed based on a detailed assessment of the socioeconomic conditions of affected individuals and the community, as well as extensive stakeholder engagement to ensure participatory planning. Key findings of the LRP include:

- The identification of twenty-one (21) PAPs and PAHs, their economic activities, and vulnerabilities (Chapter 4).
- The nature and extent of Project-induced impacts, including loss of land, assets, and income-generating opportunities (Chapter 5).
- A compensation strategy that adheres to national legal frameworks and international best practices, ensuring fair and adequate restitution for lost assets and livelihood disruptions (Chapter 6).
- Implementation of targeted livelihood restoration and enhancement measures aimed at re-establishing or improving pre-project income levels and living conditions (Chapter 7).
- A grievance redress mechanism that provides PAPs and other stakeholders with accessible and transparent channels for raising concerns and resolving disputes (Chapter 8).
- A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to assess the effectiveness of the LRP and ensure that restoration objectives are achieved (Chapter 9).
- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders involved in the execution of livelihood restoration measures (Chapter 10).

11.2 Commitment to Sustainable Livelihood Restoration

The successful implementation of this LRP requires sustained commitment from the project proponent, government agencies, community representatives, and PAPs themselves. The project proponent remains committed to ensuring that the PAPs and PAHs receive the necessary support to transition smoothly to restored or improved livelihoods. This will be

achieved through the timely implementation of compensation measures, continuous stakeholder engagement, and adaptive management of livelihood restoration initiatives.

11.3 Key Actions

The key actions include:

- Finalising all compensation payments following the agreed compensation framework.
- Implementing livelihood restoration programs and evaluating their effectiveness.
- Strengthening the capacity of PAPs through training, access to resources, and technical assistance.
- Periodically reviewing and adapting livelihood programs based on M&E findings to ensure continuous improvement and sustainability.
- Ensuring compliance with legal and institutional requirements through close collaboration with relevant authorities.

11.4 Conclusion

This LRP is crucial for ensuring that individuals and households affected by the Ogboji AIH project's land acquisition process are not left worse off, but rather, supported in sustainably rebuilding their livelihoods. The project is committed to fair compensation, meaningful stakeholder engagement, and ongoing monitoring which will be instrumental in achieving a successful livelihood restoration outcome. Ultimately, the LRP aims to foster economic resilience, social well-being, and long-term development within the affected communities.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Minutes of the Meeting on the Donation of Land for the SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub

Minutes of Meeting: Donation of Land for SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH), Ogboji

Date: 25 February 2024

Time: 12.00s pm

Location: Igba Ogboji

Attendees:

1. Mr Marcel Eme
2. Hon. Ndu Nwaedozie
3. Hon. Stan Nnaka
4. Mr Solomon Osuorji
5. Mr Chukwujekwu Nwankwo
6. Bennet Nwaka
7. Enemuo Cornelius
8. Cletus Nwagbuo

Objective: To discuss and resolve the donation of land to the Anambra State Government for the establishment of the SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH).

RESOLUTIONS:

1. **Donation of Land:** After thorough deliberations, the Ogboji Community unanimously agreed to donate 450 hectares of land to the Anambra State Government for the purpose of establishing the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) under the Anambra State Special Agro-Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme.
2. **Purpose of Donation:** The community recognized the potential benefits of the SAPZ AIH in promoting agricultural development, food security, and economic growth in the region.
3. **Terms and Conditions:** The community stipulated that the donated land shall be used solely for the purpose of establishing a SAPZ AIH and not for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the Ogboji Community.
4. **Collaboration and Support:** The community expressed its willingness to collaborate with the Anambra State Government in the development and implementation of the AIH under the SAPZ Programme.

Action Items:

1. The Ogboji Community shall prepare and execute a Deed of Gift conveying the donated land to the Anambra State Government.
2. The Anambra State Government shall ensure that the Agro-Industrial Hub under the Anambra State Special Agro-Processing Zone is established and operational within 36 months.
3. The Ogboji Community and Anambra State Government shall establish a joint committee to oversee the development and implementation of the SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub.

Next Steps:

1

1. The Ogboji Community shall communicate the resolutions of this meeting to the Anambra State Government in writing.
2. Anambra State Government shall respond to the Ogboji Community in writing, confirming its acceptance of the donated land and the terms and conditions stipulated by the community.
3. Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 3.32 pm

Signature: M.E

Marcel Emechebe

President-General, Ogboji Town Union

Annexure 2: Informed Consent for The Donation of Land By the Ogboji Community in Favour of the Anambra State Government

Informed Consent for The Donation of Land By the Ogboji Community in Favour of the Anambra State Government

This Deed of Land Donation is made on this 27 day of June 2024

BY:

Ogboji Community, Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Nigeria (hereinafter referred to as "the Donor")

IN FAVOUR OF:

Anambra State Government, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria (hereinafter referred to as "the Grantee")

WHEREAS the Donor is the rightful owner of a 450 hectares parcel of land situated at Amangwu Village, Ogboji, Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Nigeria; and

WHEREAS the Grantee intends to establish the SAPZ an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) on the said parcel of land for the benefit of the people of Anambra State; and

WHEREAS the Donor has agreed to donate the said parcel of land to the Grantee for the purpose stated below.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH as follows:

Description of Land: The parcel of land donated by the Donor to the Grantee is situated at Amangwu Village, Ogboji, Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Nigeria, and is more particularly described with coordinates

Purpose of Donation: The Donor donates the said parcel of land to the Grantee for the purpose of the construction of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) within the framework the Anambra State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme.

Terms and Conditions: The Grantee shall use the said parcel of land solely for the purpose stated above and shall not use it for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the Donor.

Transfer of Ownership: The Donor hereby transfers all its rights, title, and interest in and to the said parcel of land to the Grantee.

Warranty: The Donor warrants that it is the rightful owner of the said parcel of land and that it has the power to donate the same to the Grantee.

Governing Law: This Deed shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of Anambra State, Nigeria.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Deed as of the date first above written.

1

Signed for and on behalf of Ogboji Community

Signature: M.E.

Name: Mr Marcel Emechebe

President General, Ogboji Town Union, Orumba South LGA, Anambra State

Signed for and on behalf of the Anambra State Government

Signature:

Dr Ejike Osisioma

Ag MD, Anambra State Investment Promotion and Protection Agency (ANSIPPA)

WITNESSES

From the Donor	**From the Donee**
1. Name: Ndubuisi Nwaedwin	1. Name: Chukwudubem Okafor
Signature: N.N.O	Signature: C.D.A
2. Name Marcel Emechebe	2. Name Michael Emecheta
Signature: M.E.O	Signature: M.E.N

2

Annexure 3: Deed Conveyance, Ogboji AIH

DEED OF CONVEYANCE

This **DEED OF CONVEYANCE** is made this **25th Day of February 2024**

BETWEEN

The Ogboji Community, Orumba South Local Government, Anambra State, represented by Mr Marcel Ogboji, the President-General Ogboji Town Union, residing in Ogboji, Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State (hereinafter referred to as **"the Donor"**, which expression shall, where the context so admits, include its successors and assigns) **of the one part**

AND

The Government of Anambra State, represented by the Dr Ejike Osisioma, Acting Managing Director of Anambra State Investment Promotion and Protection Agency (ANSIPPA), acting for and on behalf of the Anambra State Government (hereinafter referred to as **"the Donee"**, which expression shall, where the context so admits, include its successors and assigns) **of the other part.**

WHEREAS:

1. The Donor is the custodian overseer of the parcel of land described herein, held in trust for the Ogboji Community in Orumba North Local Government Area, and free from any encumbrance.
2. The Donee, acting on behalf of the Anambra State Government, is desirous of acquiring the said land for the sole purpose of constructing an **Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH)** under the Anambra State **Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme** financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB).
3. The Donor has agreed to **donate** the said land to the Donee **subject to the condition that the land shall be used exclusively for the stated purpose**.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS:

1. CONVEYANCE

In consideration of the mutual benefits to the Ogboji Community and the development objectives of the Anambra State Government, the Donor, as **beneficial owner**, **hereby grants, conveys, and transfers** to the Donee **all that parcel of land** measuring **450 hectares**, situated at **Amangwu Village, Ogboji, Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State.**

The land is delineated in the aerial map, which is attached to this Deed as Appendix 1.

2. PURPOSE OF DONATION

The Donee shall use the land solely for the construction and operation of an Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) under the SAPZ Programme.

3. RESTRICTION ON USE

The Donee shall not use, transfer, lease, or otherwise dispose of the land for any purpose other than that expressly stated in this Deed, except with the written consent of the Donor.

4. REVERSIONARY CLAUSE
If at any time the Donee ceases to use the land for the stated purpose or uses it for any other purpose without the Donor's consent, ownership of the land shall **revert** to the Ogboji Community, Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State.

4.1 Restoration of Land Upon Reversion
In the event of reversion, the Donee shall be **responsible** for restoring the land to its original natural state or an alternative agreed-upon state, as determined in consultation with the Donor.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY & POLLUTION CLEANUP
The Donee shall be financially and technically responsible for any environmental degradation, pollution, or contamination arising from its use of the land. In the event of pollution, the Donee shall:

- Conduct cleanup and restoration using **Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP)**.
- Ensure that **all costs** associated with the cleanup, including remediation and waste disposal, **shall be borne by the Donee**.
- Engage relevant regulatory agencies and independent environmental experts to certify that the land has been **restored to a safe and sustainable condition**.

6. INDEMNITY
The Donee **shall bear all liabilities, charges, or taxes** applicable to the land from the date of possession.

7. GOVERNING LAW
This Deed shall be governed by the **Laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria** and any disputes arising from it shall be resolved in accordance with the **Customary and Land Laws of Anambra State**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

SIGNED AND DELIVERED BY THE DONOR

For and on behalf of the **Ogboji Community**

Name: Mr Marcel Ogboji.

Designation: President General

Signature: M.E

In the presence of:

Signature of Witness:

Full Name of Witness: Dubem Agbakoba

Address: Awka Road,

Occupation: Pensioner

SIGNED AND DELIVERED BY THE DONEE

For and on behalf of the **Anambra State Government**

Name: Dr Ejike Osisioma

Designation: Ag MD Anambra State Investment Promotion and Protection Agency

Signature:

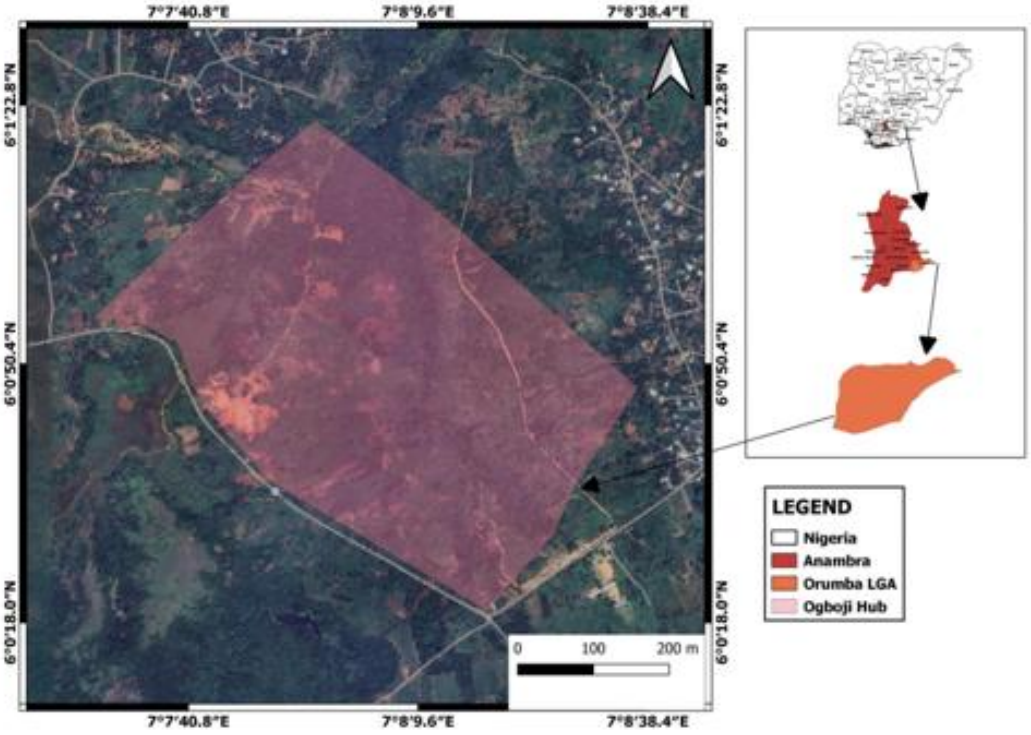
In the presence of:

Signature of Witness: Nnanyelu E. Ajekwu

Full Name of Witness: N.E.A
Address: ……

Occupation: Civil Servant

APPENDIX 1: AERIAL MAP OF THE CONVEYED LAND



Annexure 4: Compensation Summary Sheet

S/N	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department …	Anambra State
2	Municipality/District…	Orumba South
3	Village/Suburb …	Ogboji
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	AIH
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	**₦74,092,150**
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	12th February 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	26th January -25th February 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	13th March 2025
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	21
11	Number of Physically displaced	None
12	Number of economically displaced	21
13	Number of affected households	21
14	Number of females affected	None
15	Number of vulnerable affected	None
16	Number of major PAP	21
17	Number of minor PAP	None
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	Not applicable
19	Number of households losing their shelters	None
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	451.33
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	21
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	-
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	None(no agricultural produce on the land)
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	None
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	None
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	None
27	Number of tree-crops lost	None

28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	None
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	None
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	None
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	None

Annexure 5: Summary Sheet of Project Affected Persons

Code PAP	First and Last Names of the PAP	Sex Age	ID Number	Profession &Principal Activity of PAP	Tel of the PAP and/or Representative	PAP's Picture/Image of the Affected Property/ies	GPS Coordinates of the Affected Property/ies	Value of the compensation	Witness/Neighbour of PAP (Name and Telephone Number)
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0001		M 43	0001	Cassava			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	320,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0002		M 45	0002	Cassava			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	320,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0003		M 27	0003	Cassava			7.12930E, 6.01209N 7.12993E, 6.01209N 7.12993E, 6.01273N 7.12929E, 6.01272N	800,000	

PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0004		M	0004	Wild Oil Palm			7.12787E, 6.01065N 7.13137E, 6.01066N 7.13136E, 6.01416N 7.12786E, 6.01415N	450,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0005		M 46	0005	Cassava and Wild Oil Palm			7.12937E, 6.01216N 7.12986E, 6.01216N 7.12986E, 6.01265N 7.12937E, 6.01265N	780,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0006		M 45	0006	Cassava			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	320,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0007		M 57	0007	Cassava			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	320,000	
PAP-LAP-		F 63	0009	Cassava			7.12991E, 6.01270N	620,000	

OGBOJI 0008							7.13032E, 6.01263N 7.13032E, 6.01331N 7.12991E, 6.01332N		
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0009		M 43	0009	Cassava			7.12924E, 6.01204N 7.13000E, 6.01205N 7.12999E, 6.01281N 7.12923E, 6.01280N	640,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0010		M 28	0010	Cassava			7.12937E, 6.01216N 7.12986E, 6.01216N 7.12986E, 6.01265N 7.12937E, 6.01265N	480,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0011		M 32	00011	Wild Oil Palm			7.12953E, 6.01232N 7.12971E, 6.01232N 7.12971E, 6.01250N 7.12953E, 6.01250N	300,000	
PAP-LAP-		M 32	00012	Wild Oil Palm and Cassava			7.12930E, 6.01209N	1,190,000	

OGBOJI 0012							7.12993E, 6.01209N 7.12993E, 6.01273N 7.12929E, 6.01272N		
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0013		M 64	00013	Wild Oil Palm and Cassava			7.12937E, 6.01216N 7.12986E, 6.01216N 7.12986E, 6.01265N 7.12937E, 6.01265N	1,020,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0014		F 43	00014	Cassava			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	320,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0015		M 43	00015	Cassava and Wild Oil Palm			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	1,230,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0016		M 27	00015	Cassava			7.12924E, 6.01204N 7.13000E, 6.01205N	640,000	

							7.12999E, 6.01281N 7.12923E, 6.01280N		
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0017		M 28	00017	Cassava and Wild Oil Palm			7.12930E, 6.01209N 7.12993E, 6.01209N 7.12993E, 6.01273N 7.12929E, 6.01272N	950,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0018		M 45	00018	Wild Oil Palm			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	840,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0019		M 30	00019	Cassava			7.12941E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01220N 7.12982E, 6.01261N 7.12941E, 6.01261N	320,000	
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0020		M 63	00020	Cassava and Wild Oil Palm			7.12950E, 6.01409N 7.12994E, 6.01219N 7.12952E, 6.01241N	620,000	

							7.12951E, 6.01243N		
PAP-LAP-OGBOJI 0021		M	00021				6.010337 N, 7.132317 E	33,849,950	

Annexure 6: Signed Consent Form of Project-Affected Persons