

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)  
INCLUDING POST COMPENSATION  
UTILIZATION PLAN (PCUP)**

**FOR  
THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL HUB  
IN KWALE,  
NDOKWA WEST L.G.A., DELTA STATE**

**PREPARED FOR  
DELTA STATE ECONOMIC FREE TRADE  
ZONE**

**MARCH, 2025**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral Therapy
EIA	Environmental and Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FGDs	Focus group discussions
FME <sub>env</sub>	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMTP	Financial Management Training Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
ITNs	Insecticide-treated mosquito nets
LAAC	Land Access Allocation Committee
LGAs	Local Government Areas
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MHNL	Muchi Heights Nigeria Limited
MLH	Ministry of Lands and Housing
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NESREA	National Environmental Standard and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
PAPs	Project-affected persons
PCUP	Post Compensation Utilization Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

RTI	Respiratory tract infections
SRO	Statutory Right of Occupancy
STEP	Skills Training and Empowerment Programme
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Funds
USD	United States Dollar
VIP	ventilated improved pit latrine
WHO	World Health Organization

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **ES 1.0: Background**

This document outlines the Post Compensation and Utilization Plan (PCUP) for the Delta State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Agro-Industrial Hub in Kwale, Ndokwa West Local Government Area (LGA), Delta State. The focus of the PCUP is to assess the effective utilization of compensation disbursed to the 484 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and to ensure long-term economic recovery and sustainability. Unlike the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), which outlines measures to restore livelihoods before or during compensation, the PCUP evaluates how compensation has been used post-disbursement to rebuild livelihoods.

The Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone, in collaboration with the Federal Government, is leading the establishment of the Agro-Processing Hub, which spans approximately 400 hectares of land. The hub aims to enhance agricultural productivity, processing, and value addition, benefiting the local economy while fostering sustainable development.

This plan is built on four key rationales: (1) promoting sustainable livelihoods for PAPs through resources and training, (2) stimulating economic growth in the three host communities by tracking the impact of compensation on local businesses and investments, (3) enhancing social cohesion by fostering community participation and ownership, and (4) integrating environmental stewardship by minimizing the hub's ecological footprint.

The primary objective of the PCUP is to ensure that the compensation funds are used effectively to restore and enhance the livelihoods of PAPs. This includes tracking the funds' utilization towards agricultural activities, business ventures, or skill development, ultimately aiming for long-term financial stability. Additionally, the plan seeks to integrate PAPs into the SAPZ II framework by providing training, agricultural inputs, and market access. Through these efforts, the PCUP supports community empowerment and resilience, ensuring the PAPs remain integral to the transformation of the region under the SAPZ initiative.

### **ES 2.0: Key National and International Policy and Legislative Frameworks**

This section provides an overview of the key national and international policy and legislative frameworks governing land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and compensation, which are relevant to the Delta State SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub project. It underscores the



alignment of Nigeria’s domestic laws with international standards to ensure transparent, fair, and equitable compensation and resettlement processes for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

At the national level, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) enshrines the protection of private property, stipulating that no property may be acquired compulsorily without due process, including prompt payment of compensation. This is complemented by the Land Use Act (2004), which vests all land in the state and provides the legal foundation for land tenure and expropriation, granting the governor authority to allocate land for public and private purposes. Additionally, the Pension Reform Act (2014) addresses social protection by mandating compulsory pension contributions, thereby ensuring economic security for employees, including PAPs who may be impacted by displacement.

The National Gender Policy (2021) and the National Social Protection Policy (2017) are pivotal in promoting inclusive development and ensuring that vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and marginalized communities, receive equitable access to compensation, rehabilitation, and livelihood restoration. These policies emphasize gender equity, the economic empowerment of women, and the provision of social services to enhance the resilience of affected populations.

Furthermore, the Child Rights Act (2003) ensures the protection of children’s rights in situations of displacement, aligning with international human rights frameworks. The project also adheres to the principles outlined in the African Development Bank’s safeguards and the Equator Principles, which provide a global benchmark for managing social and environmental risks in large-scale infrastructure projects.

Together, these national and international legal frameworks create a robust foundation for ensuring that the compensation and resettlement efforts associated with the Delta State SAPZ Agro-Industrial Hub are implemented in a manner that is transparent, fair, and consistent with the rights of affected individuals and communities. The integration of these policies within the project underscores a commitment to human rights, social equity, and sustainable development, ensuring that the long-term benefits of the project are shared equitably among all stakeholders, particularly the PAPs. This framework guarantees that compensation funds are used effectively to restore and enhance livelihoods, thereby fostering both economic recovery and social cohesion in the host communities.

### **ES 3.0: The Framework for Stakeholder Participation and Consultation**

This section summarises the framework for stakeholder participation and consultation in the development and implementation of the Post Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) for the

Agro Transformation Center at Kwale. Stakeholder engagement is critical to the effective execution of the PCUP, ensuring the integration of the perspectives, needs, and priorities of affected persons (PAPs), community leaders, governmental bodies, and other key stakeholders throughout the planning and operational processes. The consultation procedures adhered to international best practices as outlined in the **World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)** and the Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, prioritizing transparency, inclusivity, and participatory decision-making.

The core objectives of stakeholder engagement were to: assess the utilization of compensation funds, identify emerging challenges, provide financial literacy support, foster transparency and accountability, enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities, encourage active community participation, ensure compliance with national and international standards, and establish mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of compensation outcomes. The process of stakeholder identification and mapping was critical to recognizing and engaging all relevant parties involved in the project. Stakeholders were categorized into primary beneficiaries (including PAPs and their households), secondary stakeholders (such as governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector actors), and development partners (such as international organizations and donors). This categorization was essential for defining roles, relationships, and responsibilities, and for assessing the influence, interests, and vulnerabilities of each group. Mapping stakeholders facilitated the development of tailored engagement strategies to ensure effective and targeted communication.

A comprehensive, multi-tiered consultation methodology, incorporating both formal and informal consultation methods, was employed to capture a wide range of stakeholder perspectives. Public forums and community meetings were convened to monitor compensation fund utilization and provide guidance on sustainable investment practices. Key concerns raised by the community included ambiguity in disbursement mechanisms, a lack of reinvestment support, and inadequate financial literacy. In response, the establishment of a Project-Affected Person (PAP) monitoring committee, the provision of financial literacy workshops, and an enhanced grievance redress mechanism were implemented to promote transparency, local ownership, and the long-term economic stability of beneficiaries.

The stakeholder engagement framework outlined in this report is designed to ensure the alignment of the PCUP with community needs and aspirations, fostering accountability, transparency, and sustainable development outcomes in the Kwale region. Through effective

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participation, the project seeks to mitigate socio-economic risks, promote equitable development, and achieve lasting positive impacts for all stakeholders involved.

#### **ES 4.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Findings**

This report presents the findings of a socio-economic analysis conducted to assess the impacts of compensation on the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the Kwale Industrial Park (KIP) project area. The analysis compares data collected from the same 401 compensated PAPs over two periods: pre-compensation (2022) and post-compensation (2025) during the Livelihood Restoration Plan/Resettlement Action Plan/Post-Compensation (LRP/RAP/PCUP) study. The remaining eighty three others ( summing up to the 484 compensated PAPS) could not respond to the post compensation questionnaires due to varied relocation and failure to respond within the time frame. The data used in this report was sourced from socio-economic surveys administered to PAPs, key informant interviews, and consultations with community leaders. The surveys were conducted in 2022 and 2025, with supplementary demographic data obtained from the 2006 Census and projections based on an annual growth rate of 3.2%. Information on income levels, household structures, health indicators, and socio-cultural dynamics was also collected to assess the comprehensive impact of the project on local communities. Income and Livelihoods: The majority of households in the affected communities rely on agriculture, fishing, and informal trading. Income levels before compensation were relatively low, with many households relying on subsistence farming. Post-compensation, while some PAPs experienced increased incomes, many still faced challenges in transitioning to more sustainable livelihood activities. The compensation provided an opportunity for some households to diversify their income sources, but further support, including access to improved farming inputs, training, and market access, is essential to enhance long-term economic sustainability. Household Summary: The demographic data reveals a trend of male-headed households dominating the affected communities, though there has been a notable increase in female-headed households in Umuseti, likely due to higher male mortality rates, divorce, or abandonment. The overall household size remains large, with significant proportions of children and young adults, which impacts both income generation and social services. There is a need for targeted interventions to support female-headed households and improve the quality of life for vulnerable groups. Health: Health indicators for the affected communities show limited access to quality healthcare, contributing to high infant mortality rates and low life expectancy compared to national averages. While Kwale benefits from better healthcare

services than rural areas, there is a pressing need to improve healthcare infrastructure, particularly maternal and child health services, and to address the rising health needs driven by project-induced changes. Socio-Cultural Data: The traditional governance structure in the affected communities remains strong, with the Okpalauku and his council of elders playing central roles in community leadership. Traditional governance systems coexist with modern administrative structures, ensuring cultural preservation alongside socio-economic development. Agriculture and land use are key socio-cultural elements, and there is a need to balance industrial expansion with respect for local traditions and land tenure systems.

#### **ES 5.0: Utilization of Compensation Payments and Risks in Compensation Utilization**

This report provides an overview of the compensation process and utilization monitoring for the Kwale Industrial Park, with a particular focus on the 400 ha Kwale Agro-industrial Hub (AIH) and its surrounding host communities. The compensation program, which covered 3,051 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) across five communities for the Kwale industrial park, was conducted in line with principles of transparency, fairness, and community participation. However, a total of 484 PAPs from the AIH area ( Obodogwa, Umuseti, and Emu Ebendo communities) received compensation for their affected assets, including land and crops.

The process involved comprehensive identification, enumeration, asset valuation, and compensation determination to ensure equitable disbursement. Compensation payments were made in cash and were documented via video footage at Zenith Bank in Kwale. A grievance record and redress mechanism was implemented to address concerns and ensure the timely resolution of issues.

The primary objective of compensation utilization monitoring is to track the effective use of the funds disbursed to PAPs, ensuring that they contribute to long-term livelihood restoration, economic empowerment, and sustainable development. This report presents the progress of utilization, the challenges faced by PAPs, and the outcomes of their compensation investments in various sectors such as agriculture, business ventures, livestock farming, and health.

Additionally, for the thirty-seven farmers who were granted approval by DSEZ to cultivate assigned portions annually, a vulnerability assessments of them, highlighted significant socio-economic challenges faced by PAPs, particularly those with large household sizes and limited financial resilience. The findings suggest the need for targeted support, including vocational training, agricultural inputs, and financial literacy programs. The monitoring framework

ensures that PAPs' utilization of compensation funds is guided by structured financial management strategies and regular assessments.

A comprehensive compensation payment structure has been established, ensuring that each affected farmer receives transitional support, including a one-time payment of ₦200,000. Moreover, PAPs are permitted to harvest their crops before civil works commence in 2026, which provides a vital opportunity to recover some of their livelihood investments.

The report also outlines a series of challenges and risks associated with compensation utilization, including poor financial management, dependence on compensation, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Recommendations include improving financial literacy, providing vocational training, and establishing stronger community support systems.

The compensation process and utilization monitoring demonstrate a commitment to restoring the livelihoods of affected individuals while addressing the broader socio-economic challenges within the host communities. The success of the compensation process is contingent upon continuous monitoring, timely interventions, and the provision of tailored support to maximize the benefits of compensation and ensure the sustainability of livelihoods for PAPs.

#### **ES 6.0: Impacts of Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plans**

Chapter Six examines the impacts of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) within the Project Affected Communities (PACs). The chapter highlights both positive and negative impacts, as well as proposed mitigation measures. Positive impacts include improved household income, job creation, enhanced agricultural productivity, better market linkages, and vocational training opportunities. These improvements contribute to better living standards, economic stability, and community cohesion. However, challenges such as increased cost of living, land disputes, overdependence on compensation, and environmental degradation may arise. To mitigate these issues, the chapter proposes financial literacy programs, transparent land allocation procedures, and environmental conservation initiatives.

The chapter further discusses cumulative impacts like population growth, urbanization, and increased demand for public services, as well as shifts in traditional livelihoods. It emphasizes strategies for sustainable livelihood restoration, including skill enhancement programs, financial literacy training, and support for alternative income-generating activities. The implementation of gender and youth empowerment programs is also a priority, with specific initiatives for women and youth to engage in agro-processing and entrepreneurship.

Additionally, the chapter outlines capacity-building efforts and support mechanisms for vulnerable groups, ensuring that all PAPs can actively participate in the restoration process and benefit from the economic opportunities provided.

#### **ES 7.0: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

The Agro-Industrial Hub in Kwale, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State, may lead to grievances due to land acquisition and livelihood changes. To address these concerns, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established, adhering to both international standards and Nigerian legal frameworks. The GRM's key objectives include timely grievance resolution, accessibility, transparency, conflict prevention, and continuous improvement through stakeholder feedback.

The GRM follows guiding principles of equity, accessibility, confidentiality, accountability, and cultural sensitivity. It is structured in a tiered system, starting with Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs), escalating to a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and the Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP), with external arbitration for unresolved issues. Multiple reporting channels, including local focal points, suggestion boxes, a toll-free hotline, and digital platforms, ensure that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) can submit grievances.

Grievances may relate to livelihood restoration, environmental impacts, social disturbances, or project implementation. A clear resolution process is in place, involving grievance receipt, categorization, investigation, communication of resolution, and implementation, with an appeal option for dissatisfied PAPs. Regular documentation and monitoring will track progress and ensure transparency.

Special considerations for vulnerable groups include outreach campaigns and assistance with grievance submissions. Institutional roles involve CGFPs, GRC, PGAP, the Project Management Team (PMT), and the Community Development Committee (CDC). Capacity-building activities such as training workshops and simulation exercises will ensure the effectiveness of the GRM, with performance monitored using specific indicators to measure success.

#### **ES 8.0: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework**

Chapter Eight outlines the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (M&E) Framework for the Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP), designed to track and assess the effectiveness of compensation funds in improving the livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). The

primary objectives are to monitor the implementation of the plan, assess its impact on livelihood restoration, engage stakeholders, and ensure the sustainability of these initiatives.

The M&E framework includes Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring is an ongoing process that tracks the use of compensation funds and the progress of livelihood activities. Evaluation, conducted periodically, assesses the overall effectiveness and long-term impact of the PCUP on PAPs' economic stability.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) focus on areas such as participation in financial literacy training, business establishment rates, income stability, and the reinvestment of compensation funds into sustainable livelihood activities. Monitoring will be done through process, output, and impact monitoring, providing real-time data on the progress and results of the compensation utilization.

The roles and responsibilities for M&E are divided among various stakeholders, including the Project Implementation Team (PIT), M&E team, government bodies, and independent auditors. Regular reports will be generated to track progress and ensure transparency.

The evaluation strategy includes multiple assessments at different project milestones (baseline, mid-term, and end-of-project evaluations). The M&E process also emphasizes community participation, with local monitoring groups and participatory workshops to ensure stakeholder engagement and transparency. The adaptive management framework allows for flexibility in addressing challenges and adjusting strategies based on findings.

## **ES 9.0: Budget and Implementation Strategy**

Chapter Nine outlines the budget and implementation strategy for the Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP), focusing on ensuring the effective use of compensation funds and the long-term economic sustainability of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). The plan includes key performance indicators (KPIs) that track the efficiency of fund utilization, livelihood restoration, and the broader social and community impacts. These indicators help measure whether compensation is being allocated toward productive investments like agriculture, business, education, and housing, aiming for long-term economic resilience. The implementation schedule ensures timely completion of activities such as financial literacy training, livelihood programs, and infrastructure development, while risk mitigation strategies address challenges like misuse of funds and low participation in training. A responsibility matrix clearly defines the roles of various stakeholders, including NGOs, government authorities, and monitoring teams, to ensure accountability. The compensation package, totaling ₦29,350,000, covers crop losses, support for vulnerable groups, stakeholder

engagement, livelihood restoration, and grievance redress. The plan emphasizes in-kind replacement for loss of productive land and livelihoods in accordance with African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5, reserving cash payments only for situations where in-kind compensation is not feasible. The compensation disbursement mechanism includes a secure and transparent system, managed by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in collaboration with financial consultants. This includes strict identity verification protocols, biometric checks, and auditable disbursement logs. A grievance redress mechanism is also in place to resolve any complaints or payment-related issues promptly. To ensure continued oversight and accountability, regular field assessments, household surveys, and stakeholder consultations will be conducted, complemented by a structured reporting framework that includes monthly, quarterly, and annual performance updates. These mechanisms align with AfDB financial and social safeguard standards, ensuring that the compensation disbursement process is not only transparent and inclusive but also contributes meaningfully to the broader goals of sustainable development and community empowerment.



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This document presents the Post Compensation and Utilization Plan (PCUP) for the Delta State SAPZ's Agro-Industrial Hub in Kwale, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State. Since compensation has already been disbursed, this document is more appropriately referred to as a Post Compensation and Utilization Plan (PCUP) rather than a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). While an LRP typically outlines measures to restore livelihoods prior to or alongside compensation payments, a PCUP focuses on assessing how compensation has been utilized and implementing strategies to ensure long-term economic recovery and sustainability for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). Therefore, throughout this report, the term PCUP will be used to reflect the current post-compensation phase of the project.

This Post Compensation and Utilization Plan (PCUP) document presents the PCUP for the Delta State SAPZ's Agro-Industrial Hub in Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State. The proponent, Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone, is committed to ensuring compliance with Nigerian law, its internal policies, and relevant international standards.

The primary objective of establishing the Agro-Industrial Hub is to enhance agricultural productivity, processing, and value addition. However, the project has resulted in the displacement of farming communities that traditionally occupied the land. To mitigate these adverse impacts, compensation was provided to affected individuals and communities.

This Post Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) is designed to ensure the effective and sustainable use of the compensation received, supporting the restoration and enhancement of livelihoods among Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

The SAPZ program involves the development of agro-processing clusters in regions with high agricultural production potential across Nigeria. As a flagship program of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy, the SAPZ is aligned with the FGN's priority agenda to enhance food security and economic growth through agricultural and industrial development. The first phase of the SAPZ programme has been rolled out across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones, as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The Delta State Government (DSG) is actively participating in the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) II Programme, which

aims to drive agro-industrial development by establishing an Agro-Processing Hub and six Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs).

The Delta State Government under the Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone will work in partnership with the Federal Government to develop, construct, and manage the Agro-Processing Hub in Kwale, Ndokwa West Local Government Area (LGA).

All 400 hectares were subject to compensation, underscoring the project's commitment to equitable, inclusive, and transparent land acquisition practices. This approach ensures that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately recognized and supported. This project is expected to significantly boost the state's agro-industrial capacity and foster sustainable rural development.

#### **1.1.1 Objectives of the PCUP and LRP/RAP**

The Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) was developed to monitor and evaluate how the compensation paid in 2021 to 484 PAPs has contributed to the restoration and improvement of their livelihoods. The key objectives of the PCUP are to:

- Assess the extent to which the funds have been used for productive and sustainable ventures, such as agricultural reinvestment, enterprise development, and skill acquisition;
- Promote long-term financial resilience and economic stability among beneficiaries;
- Integrate PAPs into the broader SAPZ II framework through training, input provision, and agro-extension services; and
- Foster community empowerment and inclusive development by ensuring PAPs are meaningfully engaged and benefit from the project beyond the compensation phase.

Additionally, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are tailored to the unique needs of 37 farming PAPs, commonly referred to as squatters, who despite having received compensation in 2022 continue to farm within the project site under a temporary approval granted by DSEFTZ. The objective of the LRP/RAP is to:

- Facilitate a dignified and voluntary transition of these squatters out of the project area;
- Provide transitional financial assistance to support their resettlement and reintegration into new farming environments;

- Prevent economic vulnerability and disruption to their livelihoods;
- To provide specific tailored in-kind assistance to the, and also to prioritize cash and in-kind assistance to the four vulnerable persons that were identified
- Ensure full compliance with AfDB’s Operational Safeguards OS2 and OS5, as well as Nigeria’s national resettlement regulations.

### **1.1.2 Justification for the PCUP and LRP/RAP**

Experience from similar compensation-based projects in Nigeria and other African countries has shown that disbursing compensation alone is insufficient to ensure sustainable recovery and development. Without follow-up support mechanisms, many recipients mismanage funds, leading to increased poverty, loss of livelihood, and social discontent.

This underscores the need for proactive post-compensation engagement. The PCUP addresses this gap by embedding financial literacy, business development support, and community integration mechanisms into the SAPZ II project. These interventions equip PAPs with the tools and knowledge required to manage their funds wisely, invest in long-term opportunities, and reduce dependency on external aid. Community development initiatives, meanwhile, promote shared prosperity, resilience, and economic inclusion.

The LRP/RAP for the 37 squatters is similarly essential. Though not recognized as permanent landowners, these individuals rely on the land for their daily sustenance. A structured transition plan is needed to avoid livelihood shocks, potential social conflict, and reputational risks for the project. The proposed assistance comprising transitional cash grants and integration into broader SAPZ support structures ensures continuity of income and a dignified relocation process.

By implementing both the PCUP and LRP/RAP, the Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone demonstrates a strong commitment to inclusive development, sustainability, and international best practice in resettlement. This integrated approach guarantees that no affected individual is left behind as Delta State advances toward agricultural and industrial transformation.

## **1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PCUP AND LRP/RAP**

The Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) is a strategic framework designed to ensure that compensation received by displaced individuals, households, and communities particularly the 484 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) compensated in 2022 translates into sustainable livelihood restoration rather than temporary financial relief. While compensation is provided to mitigate the negative effects of land acquisition and displacement caused by development projects, its long-term impact depends largely on how well the funds are managed, invested, and supported by post-disbursement mechanisms.

The overarching goal of the PCUP is to bridge the critical gap between compensation payment and long-term economic stability. It aims to empower beneficiaries through financial literacy, livelihood re-establishment, and socio-economic reintegration, thereby reducing the risk of poverty and economic exclusion in the aftermath of displacement.

Complementing this broader initiative, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) have been developed specifically for 37 farmers (referred to as squatters) a subset of the 484 PAPs who, despite having received compensation, continued farming within the 400-hectare Agro-Industrial Hub site in Kwale, Ndokwa West LGA under temporary approval from the Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone (DSEFTZ). This subgroup also includes four vulnerable persons identified as needing additional support due to age, health conditions, or other socio-economic disadvantages.

The primary purpose of the LRP/RAP is to facilitate the dignified relocation and livelihood continuity of these 37 individuals as civil works commence. This intervention ensures they are not left behind or exposed to economic risk, despite their transitional farming status.

### **1.2.1 Objectives of the PCUP and LRP/RAP**

Together, the PCUP and LRP/RAP are designed to achieve the following:

- Financial Literacy and Economic Empowerment: Equip beneficiaries with tools to manage, budget, and invest their compensation effectively, promoting savings and income growth over time
- Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement: Support both the general PAPs and the 37 squatters in re-establishing income streams through agriculture, business, or skill development initiatives.

- **Transitional Support for Relocation:** Provide targeted cash assistance (₦200,000 per person, with an additional ₦200,000 for vulnerable individuals) to the 37 squatters to cover relocation costs, transport of farming inputs, and re-establishment in new areas.
- **Sustainable Community Development:** Foster collective initiatives that drive shared prosperity such as cooperatives and community-managed agribusiness ventures—among beneficiaries.
- **Socio-Economic Reintegration and Stability:** Facilitate access to resources, infrastructure, markets, and training to ensure PAPs and squatters thrive in their new economic environments.
- **Monitoring and Adaptive Management:** Implement a feedback-driven framework to track compensation use, address emerging challenges, and guide adaptive strategies where necessary.
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Inclusion:** Ensure that local leaders, NGOs, government bodies, and development partners are continuously involved in consultation, planning, and delivery of support.

### **1.2.2 Scope of the PCUP and LRP/RAP**

The scope of the PCUP covers all 484 compensated PAPs, while the LRP/RAP focuses specifically on the 37 squatters currently engaged in farming activities on-site. The plans encompass:

#### **1. Compensation Utilization Assessment**

- Comprehensive analysis of how compensation has been used.
- Identification of trends, misallocations, and areas requiring corrective support.

#### **2. Livelihood Restoration and Diversification**

- Skills training, agricultural inputs, and enterprise support for PAPs and squatters.
- Access to micro-credit, cooperative membership, and technical extension services.

#### **3. Financial Literacy and Planning**

- Targeted trainings on savings, investment, credit management, and entrepreneurship.

- Promotion of digital financial inclusion, bank access, and insurance enrollment.

#### **4. Community Resilience and Social Reintegration**

- Group-based development models such as cooperatives and collective farming.
- Infrastructure support and social safety nets, including access to education and healthcare.

#### **5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptive Learning**

- Quarterly tracking of compensation use, household income changes, and social well-being.
- Mid-term and end-line evaluations with real-time course correction mechanisms.

#### **6. Grievance Redress and Stakeholder Engagement**

- Community Liaison Committees (CLCs) established to address disputes.
- Formal grievance redress channels with escalation pathways and resolution timelines.

Regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure continuous improvement and compliance with national laws and the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguards OS2 (Involuntary Resettlement) and OS5 (Labour and Community Health and Safety).

The Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone remains committed to ensuring that the SAPZ project delivers both economic transformation and social inclusion. Through the integrated delivery of the PCUP and LRP/RAP, the state reinforces its commitment to equitable development, dignified resettlement, and sustainable livelihoods for all affected communities. This approach ensures that no one especially the most vulnerable is left behind in the state's transition to agro-industrial prosperity.

### **1.3 OUTLINE OF THE PCUP AND LRP/RAP REPORT**

This report presents the Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) and the accompanying Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) / Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) involved in the Delta State Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) project. Developed in accordance with international environmental and social safeguard policies, this document complies specifically with the African Development Bank's

Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), with particular reference to Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) on Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation.

The report adopts a holistic approach that combines post-compensation impact monitoring with structured support for displaced persons, including the 484 initially compensated PAPs, and a focused intervention for 37 identified squatters (including 4 vulnerable individuals) still active on the 400-hectare project site. The LRP/RAP component of this report ensures that those who remain economically reliant on the project land are transitioned in a dignified, transparent, and sustainable manner fully aligned with both AfDB's social safeguards and national resettlement frameworks.

Accordingly, this report is structured into the following chapters:

- **Chapter One:** Introduction
- **Chapter Two:** Project Location, Description, Legal and Institutional Framework
- **Chapter Three:** Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Activities
- **Chapter Four:** Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Findings
- **Chapter Five:** Utilization of Compensation Payments and Risks in Compensation Utilization
- **Chapter Six:** Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Strategy (PCUP + LRP/RAP)
- **Chapter Seven:** Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- **Chapter Eight:** Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework
- **Chapter Nine:** Budget and Implementation Strategy
- **Chapter Ten: Conclusion and Recommendations**
- **References**

The approach and methodology adopted for preparing the PCUP and LRP/RAP is presented below to conclude this introduction.

## 1.4 Approach and Methodology

The development of this **Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP)** and the accompanying **Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) / Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** was guided by a participatory, inclusive, and evidence-based methodology. This approach aligns with national resettlement frameworks and international best practices, particularly the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)—with emphasis on Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) on Involuntary Resettlement.

The methodology integrates both **quantitative** and **qualitative tools** to ensure a holistic understanding of the socioeconomic realities of the **484 previously compensated PAPs**, and the **37 farmers (squatters)** who continue to rely on the land for their livelihoods, despite receiving compensation in 2022. Special consideration was given to the **four vulnerable individuals** within this subgroup to ensure equity in transition support.

The methodology is structured around the following components:

### 1. Data Collection and Analysis

- **Primary Data Collection:** Structured household surveys, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions were conducted with both the 484 PAPs and the 37 squatters to gather updated socioeconomic information.
- **Secondary Data Review:** Reviewed documentation included the 2022 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), the Compensation Framework, previous livelihood data, and national policy guidelines.
- **Socioeconomic Profiling:** Detailed profiling of income sources, educational levels, land use, financial behaviors, and investment patterns helped shape targeted interventions for both the general PAP group and the farming squatters.

### 2. Stakeholder Engagement

- **Consultations:** Extensive engagement sessions were held with community leaders, PAP representatives, local government authorities, the Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone (DSEFTZ), and AfDB-appointed technical partners.
- **Participatory Workshops:** Joint planning and validation sessions were conducted to understand PAPs' preferences for livelihood options and relocation pathways.
- **Engagement with Technical Experts:** Financial management consultants, agricultural extension officers, and business development experts contributed to the planning of training and reintegration measures for PAPs and squatters.

### 3. Livelihood and Investment Assessment

- **Viability Analysis:** Economic and technical viability of alternative livelihood options (e.g., poultry farming, cassava processing, petty trading, and vocational skills) were assessed for all PAPs.
- **Feasibility Studies for Squatters:** Focused feasibility assessments were conducted to inform the design of the LRP/RAP for the 37 squatters, including transitional relocation needs and land-based livelihood reintegration.



- Vulnerability Mapping: Special focus was given to the four vulnerable squatters, with tailored support measures designed in line with OS2 principles.

#### 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): KPIs were defined for both PCUP and LRP/RAP activities, including benchmarks on income recovery, training participation, asset acquisition, and social stability.
- Reporting Structure: A tiered reporting structure was developed, including monthly progress reports, quarterly evaluations, and annual impact assessments—covering both the PAPs and the squatters.
- Follow-Up Mechanisms: Built-in M&E activities, periodic audits, and community-led review meetings will ensure transparent implementation and real-time feedback throughout the life of the PCUP and LRP/RAP.

## 1.5 PROPONENT CONTACT DETAILS

Table 1.8 presents the proponent's contact details

**Table 1.8: Proponent's Contact Details**

Project Proponent	Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone
Address	No. 24 Ogbolu Onwuka Street (by DSS Road), Off Anwai Road, Asaba, Delta State, Nigeria.
Contact Person	Pastor Godwin Akpovie (MD Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone)
Phone number	08056399999

## CHAPTER TWO:

### PROJECT LOCATION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed SAPZ is proposed to be sited at Ndokwa West Local Government Area, Delta State, Nigeria while the ATCs are scattered across all federal constituencies of the state. The project area is centred around 5.71586N, 6.39506E; 5.68537N, 6.39575E; 5.68495N, 6.35413E; 5.71600N, 6.36089E (Fig 2.1). The project site can be accessed via the Asaba-Ughelli-Warri expressway. Farmlands characterise the project site with pockets of ponds and water reservoirs resulting from burrowing for road construction projects in the region in the past. There are still considerable portions of the land with very thick vegetation currently uncultivated. There is a major Gas Pipeline, Obiafu-Obriskom-Oben (OB3) Gas Pipeline running from South to North through the Park. Fig 2.1 presents the map of the project area.

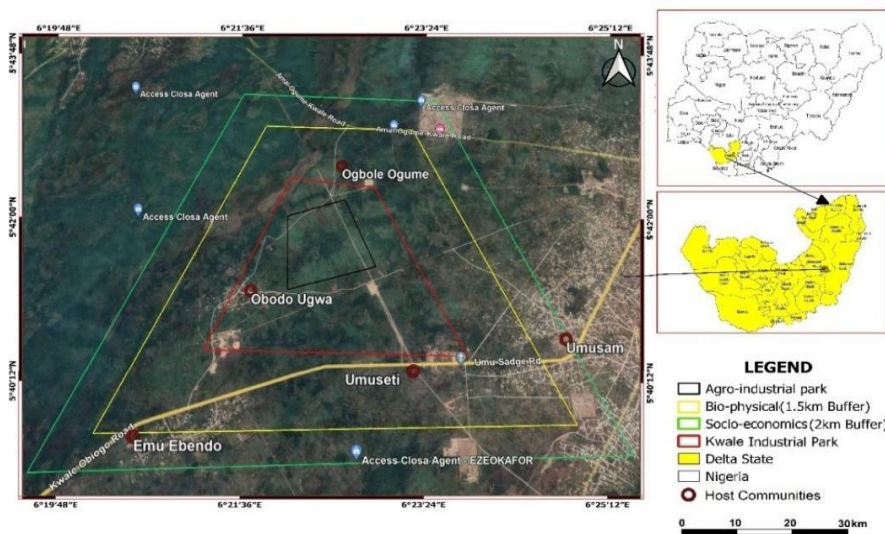


Fig. 2.1: Project Area

##### 2.1.1 Land Use and Environmental Characteristics

The land within the project footprint is predominantly agricultural, with extensive farmlands (Plate 2.1) currently supporting subsistence and small-scale commercial farming. However, a

significant portion of the land remains uncultivated, covered with dense vegetation and natural flora, offering potential for expansion and ecological preservation strategies.



***Plate 2.1: Project Site and Land use***

The site also features numerous ponds and water reservoirs (Plate 2.2), which are remnants of borrow pits created during past road construction projects in the region. These water bodies, while partly artificial, now serve ecological and potentially economic purposes, such as aquaculture or irrigation support, and are planned to be carefully managed in the project's Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP). Borrow Pits. Based on environmental concerns, empty borrow pits or those containing water will not be used as a sand or water source respectively during project development. Rather, third-party vendors will supply the construction materials. Also, camp site and material storage site will be located away in the

adjoining industrial part of the Park (Note that the agro hub 400 ha is a component of the larger industrial park)



***Plate 2.2: Ponds and water reservoirs in project Area***

### **Ownership and Acquisition**

The Delta State government has acquired the land through a legitimate process, paying compensation to 484 project-affected persons. The government holds a Certificate of Occupancy, confirming its ownership and control of the land.

### **Current Status**

Although the land has been acquired, some 37 individuals who received compensation are currently farming on the land. These individuals had applied to the Delta State government through the Delta State Economic Zone (DSEZ) for approval to continue farming on the land.

### **Original Land Ownership**

Prior to the acquisition, the 400 hectares of land were owned by three communities:

1. Obodogwa Community – 194ha
2. Umuseti Community - 137 ha

### 3. Emu Ebendo Community - 69 ha

#### **Project Significance**

The Delta Agro-Industrial Hub is a strategic initiative aimed at promoting economic growth, creating jobs, and improving livelihoods in the region. The project site is expected to host various agricultural and industrial activities, contributing to the state's economic development.

## **2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Delta State government has identified an opportunity to establish a cluster of Agro-processing industries in a proposed free trade zone within the Kwale Industrial area in Ndokwa West LGA and Associated Facilities in all Federal constituencies in Delta state, with Agro, produce processing, storage, logistics and haulage, quality assurance laboratory and cold chain services as core business activities. The project aims to offer state-of-the-art infrastructures and services comparable with International Best Practices. The land-take for the proposed SAPZ project is approximately 400ha out of the 1000ha designated for the Industrial Park.

- Industrial area (150 hectares)
- Laboratory - 15 hectares
- Cold Chain - 5 hectares
- Truck and Car park area (10 hectares)
- Office buildings (2 hectares)
- Green belt (5 hectares)
- Buffer corridor/setback (1 hectare)
- Reserve for future planning (4 Hectares)
- Internal road network (3 hectares)

Service Area (5 hectares) which will include the following:

- Substations
- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Water treatment plant
- Forklifts Workshop
- Fire station
- Telecommunication and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure
- Security

Campsite shall not be established. PAPs within the PACs shall be engaged to do all ancillary works. The Delta State government will be responsible for employment, site development, infrastructure development and allocation of sheds and Industrial units to prospective private investors.

### **2.2.1 Project Component**

The proposed project covers the establishment of the following components:

- Industrial shed
- Arterial Roads
- Drainage System
- Street Lighting
- Green Area
- Water Supply

### **2.2.2 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 the project activities cover the construction of the park and ancillary systems and not the equipping or internal installation in each shed. The latter shall be subject to a standalone ESIA study.*

### **2.2.2.1 Infrastructure Development**

#### **2.2.2.1.1 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.

#### **2.2.2.1.2 Road Development**

The development of roads is an integral part of planning for an industrial park. Although the Asaba-Ughelli express road is the site Approach Road, the State government plans to develop the internal road networks as part of its commitments to the project. Details of internal road construction are detailed in section 2.2.2.1.8.

#### **2.2.2.1.3 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. The schematic layout of the sheds and the service areas are presented in Figures 2.2 and 2.3





Figure 2.2: Layout of planned industrial sheds



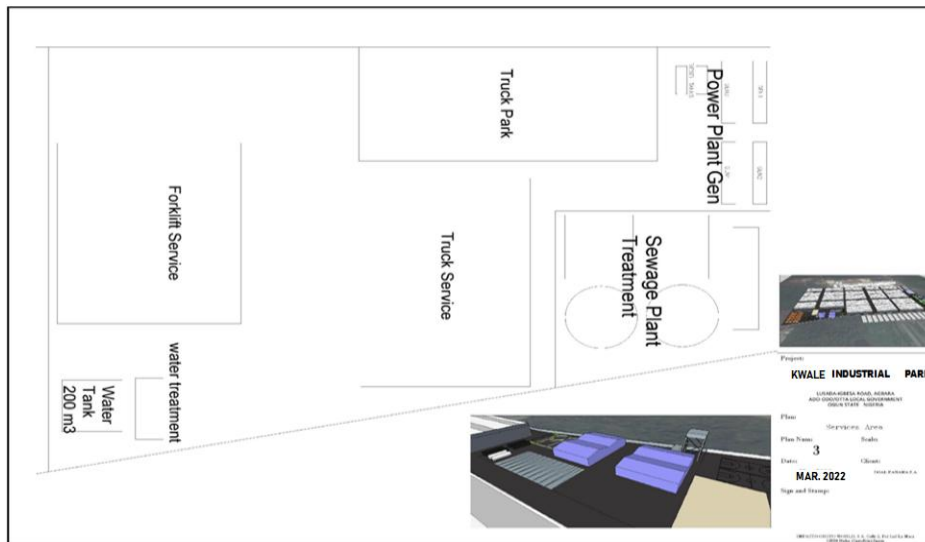


Figure 2.3: Layout of the service area

#### 2.2.2.1.4 Applicable Standards

The applicable engineering standards for the proposed project can be seen in ANNEX 2;

#### 2.2.2.1.5 Shed Design

The design of the 180 - 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 framework 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 washing or blowing into the clean area.

##### **2.2.2.1.6 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. Knee-hole 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.

#### **2.2.2.1.7 Design for administrative block**

##### **2.2.2.1.7.1 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

#### **2.2.2.1.8 Construction of common and service facilities**

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

##### **2.2.2.1.8.1 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.

##### **2.2.2.1.8.2 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.

##### **1.3.2.1.8.3 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.

#### **2.2.2.1.9 Truck Workshop**

Table 2.1 outlines the basic criteria considered in the truck workshop design.

**Table 2.1: Basic criteria considered in truck workshop design**

<b>Element for consideration</b>	<b>Specific Focus Area</b>
Sight Distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Stopping Sight Distance</li> <li>✓ Decision Sight Distance</li> <li>✓ Passing Sight Distance</li> <li>✓ RR-Highway Grade x-ing Sight Distance</li> <li>✓ Intersection Sight Distance</li> </ul>
Horizontal Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Curve Radius</li> <li>✓ Superelevation</li> <li>✓ Intersection and Channelisation</li> <li>✓ Pavement Widening</li> </ul>
Vertical Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Critical Length of Grade</li> <li>✓ Downgrades</li> </ul>
Cross- Section Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lane Width</li> <li>✓ Shoulder Width and Composition</li> <li>✓ Side slopes and Drainage Features</li> <li>✓ Pavement Cross-slope Breaks</li> <li>✓ Vertical Clearance</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Traffic Barrier</li> <li>✓ Passive Signs</li> <li>✓ Curbs</li> <li>✓ Acceleration Lanes</li> </ul>
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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

#### **2.2.2.1.10 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<sup>3</sup> retention pond and pre-treated before being discharged into the existing central drainage system established for the Park.

#### **2.2.2.1.11 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 odor control systems to minimize odors 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.

#### **2.2.2.1.11 Telecommunication Network**

A communication system comprising telephones, fax machines, wireless sets, computers, etc. and a public address system will be provided at all areas in 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 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 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 Organization for Standardization (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, 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

#### 2.2.2.1.12 Power Supply

The Park is connected to the National electricity grid. In addition, a 330 kW backup diesel generator will be installed at the site. The diesel generator will supply power to the facility, including the stirred slurry tanks, during a power outage.

Diesel will be stored on-site in an above-ground fuel storage tank to fuel the mobile equipment (forklifts and front end loader). Diesel consumption for mobile equipment at peak demand will be approximately 10 L/hour.

Table 2.2 details the power required for the facility's operation and the DG fuelling.

**Table 2.2 Power and Fuel Requirement**

Details	Capacity	Remarks
Power	2220 KVA	National grid <i>Benin Electricity Distribution Company</i>
DG set	30 KVA	DG set is used for emergency power backup.
Diesel	3.6 Ltrs/hr	Diesel will be procured from local dealers.
Sulphur - content	<0.05%	

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.

#### 2.2.2.1.13 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.

#### **2.2.2.1.14 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<sup>2</sup>. 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<sup>3</sup> 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.

#### **2.2.2.1.14.1 Water Requirement**

Water requirements (Table 2.3) for the project will be met through the boreholes within the boundary premises.

**Table 2.3: 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
8	Green belt	105
	Total	249

#### **2.2.2.1.14 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 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) standard, 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 8.0 barg. 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 2 1/2 inch hose connections. Each hose connection shall be capable of passing 55 m<sup>3</sup>/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<sup>2</sup> 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

2 1/2 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 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, 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, diesel oil truck unloading bay, diesel tanks, 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 1 1/2" fire hose. The nozzles shall have an 1 1/2" 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.

## **2.3 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 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 resettlement options.

### **2.3.1 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 Decree (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
- ❖ National Environmental Policy (1989, revised 1999)
- ❖ Forestry Act (1958, amended 1999)
- ❖ Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Law (1992)
- ❖ Minerals and Mining Act (2007)

#### **2.3.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Nigeria, 1999**

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 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.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed as affecting any general law.
  - (a) for the imposition or enforcement of any tax, rate or duty;
  - (b) for the imposition of penalties or forfeiture for breach of any law, whether under civil process or after conviction for an offence;
  - (c) relating to leases, tenancies, mortgages, charges, bills of sale or any other rights or obligations arising out of contracts.
  - (d) 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;
  - (e) relating to the execution of judgments or orders of court;
  - (f) 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;
  - (g) relating to enemy property;
  - (h) relating to trusts and trustees;
  - (i) relating to limitation of actions;
  - (j) relating to property vested in bodies corporate directly established by any law in force in Nigeria;
  - (k) relating to the temporary taking of possession of property for the purpose of any examination, investigation or enquiry;
  - (l) providing for the carrying out of work on land for the purpose of soil-conservation; or
  - (m) 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.
- (3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the entire property in and control of all minerals, mineral oils and natural gas in 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.

#### 2.3.1.2 Pension Reform Act (2014)

The **Pension Reform Act (2014)** is a major legal framework that supports social protection for elderly citizens and retirees in Nigeria. It mandates compulsory pension contributions from both employers and employees in the public and private sectors, specifically requiring employers to contribute 10% and employees 8% of monthly emoluments into individual Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs). These accounts are managed by licensed Pension Fund Administrators (PFAs) under the regulation of the National Pension Commission (PenCom). The Act covers all organizations with three or more employees and includes provisions for the informal sector through the Micro Pension Plan. By ensuring financial security in old age, the law reduces the risk of poverty among retirees and promotes savings culture and self-sufficiency. It is a vital component of Nigeria's broader social protection system, offering income continuity and support to the aging population.

#### 2.3.1.3 National Gender Policy (2006, updated 2021)

The **National Gender Policy (NGP)**, first introduced in 2006 and updated in 2021, is a key policy tool aimed at promoting gender equity and protecting the rights of women and girls in Nigeria. It advocates for equal access to economic resources such as land, housing, and property, challenging traditional and legal barriers that restrict women's rights in these areas. The policy also emphasizes the economic empowerment of women by supporting their participation in agriculture, entrepreneurship, and trade, while encouraging their inclusion in national social protection and financial schemes. In addition, it calls for targeted support for vulnerable women, including widows, victims of gender-based violence, and those in conflict-affected communities. The policy also promotes gender mainstreaming across all government institutions and calls for legal reforms to eliminate discriminatory practices. Through these measures, the NGP aligns with global human rights commitments such as the SDGs and CEDAW and contributes to building a more inclusive and equitable society.

#### 2.3.1.4. Child Rights Act (2003)

The **Child Rights Act (CRA) of 2003** serves as Nigeria's domestication of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and provides a comprehensive legal framework for the protection, survival, development, and participation of children. The Act guarantees children's rights to education, healthcare, shelter, and nutrition, and protects them from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and child labor. It also emphasizes the child's right to be heard in decisions affecting them, in accordance with their age and maturity. The Act establishes child welfare systems including family courts, child welfare committees, foster care, and adoption mechanisms. While enacted at the federal level, the Act requires

domestication by individual states for enforceability, and currently, most states have adopted it. As a critical part of Nigeria's social protection architecture, the CRA underpins child-focused services, including education support, health coverage, cash transfers, and support for orphans and vulnerable children. It ensures that children have access to care, protection, and opportunities to thrive and contribute meaningfully to society.

#### **2.3.1.5.1 Land Use Act 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**

- (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in respect of the land, whether or not in an urban area to:
  - a. grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for all purposes
  - b. grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy;
  - c. demand rental for any such land granted to any person;
  - d. revise the said rental
    - (i) at such intervals as may be specified in the certificate of occupancy, or
    - (ii) where no intervals are specified in the certificate of occupancy at any time during the term of the statutory right of occupancy;
  - e. 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 19 of this Act;

#### **Article 6: Power of Local Government in relation to land not in urban areas**

- (1) It shall be lawful for a Local Government in respect of land not in an urban area
  - a. to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization for the use of land in the Local Government Area for agricultural, residential and other purposes;
  - b. to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization 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.

- (2) No single customary right of occupancy shall be granted in respect of an area of land in excess of 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 to 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

**2.3.1.6 National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) – 2017**

The NSPP is Nigeria's comprehensive strategy to reduce poverty, vulnerability, and inequality through integrated social interventions. It reflects Nigeria's commitment to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and aligns with Vision 20:2020, the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), and international instruments such as the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202.

➤ **Key Objectives of NSPP:**

- Ensure access to basic social services:
- Health, education, water, housing, energy, sanitation.
- Reduce the economic and social barriers to service access, especially for marginalized groups.
- Strengthen resilience of the poor and vulnerable:
- Build safety nets that protect people from shocks (e.g., unemployment, illness, inflation, disasters).
- Promote productive inclusion (graduation from poverty).
- Promote inclusive growth and development:
- Support economic participation of disadvantaged groups.
- Reduce regional, gender, and income disparities.

➤ **Core Components of the NSPP:**

1. Social Assistance

Non-contributory interventions provided by government or donors, targeted at poor or vulnerable individuals or households. Eg:

- Unconditional and Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs)
- Home-Grown School Feeding Programme
- Food subsidies or vouchers
- Emergency relief or disaster aid

2. Social Insurance

Contributory schemes designed to help individuals mitigate lifecycle risks (e.g., sickness, unemployment, disability, old age). Eg:

- National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)/National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)
- Pension schemes
- Maternity leave, injury benefits
- Unemployment insurance (currently limited in Nigeria)

3. Labour Market Programs

These aim to improve employability and income generation for the unemployed, underemployed, or working poor. Eg:

- Skills training
- Public works employment (e.g., N-Power, youth empowerment)
- Entrepreneurship support
- Job placement services

4. Social Care Services

Specialized services for individuals with long-term care needs or in vulnerable situations. Eg:

- Support for persons with disabilities (PWDs)
- Services for elderly people (e.g., community-based care)
- Care and shelter for orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs)
- Rehabilitation programs (e.g., drug abuse, gender-based violence survivors)

➤ **Key Programs Under the NSPP**

## 1. National Social Investment Programmes (NSIP)

Launched in 2016 under the Office of the Vice President, now institutionalized under the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation.

### ❖ N-Power

- Targets unemployed youth (18–35).
- Offers paid internships in teaching, agriculture, health, and ICT.
- Duration: 12–24 months.
- Builds human capital and improves employability.

### ❖ Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)

- Targets extremely poor and vulnerable households.
- Provides ₦5,000 – ₦10,000 monthly.
- Conditions may include children's school attendance or health check-ups.
- Also includes Livelihood Support and Financial Literacy components.

### ❖ Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme (GEEP)

- Provides interest-free microloans (₦10,000 – ₦100,000) to:
  - Market women
  - Farmers
  - Youth entrepreneurs
  - Variants: TraderMoni, FarmerMoni, MarketMoni

### ❖ Home-Grown School Feeding Programme

- Provides one nutritious meal per school day to pupils in public primary schools.
- Promotes school enrollment and supports local agriculture by sourcing food from local farmers.

## ➤ National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) Act (2022)

A major reform replacing the outdated NHIS Act of 1999.

### ✓ Key Provisions:

- a. Mandatory Health Insurance: All Nigerians (including informal sector workers) are required to be enrolled in a health insurance scheme.
- b. Vulnerable Group Fund (VGF): A special fund to pay premiums for;

- Children under five
  - Pregnant women
  - Aged/elderly (65+)
  - Persons with disabilities
  - Indigent persons
- c. Decentralized Service Delivery:
- Health insurance is now coordinated at state levels through State Social Health Insurance Schemes (SSHIS).
- d. Broader Coverage:
- Primary, secondary, and tertiary health care services.
  - Referral and emergency care.

➤ **Implementation Challenges and Opportunities**

✓ **Challenges**

- Inadequate funding and budget execution.
- Weak coordination among MDAs and state actors.
- Limited coverage (esp. in rural and informal sectors).
- Data and targeting inefficiencies.

➤ **Opportunities**

- Leveraging digital platforms (e.g., NASSCO, Rapid Response Register).
- Partnerships with development partners (AfDB, UNICEF, ILO).
- Increasing state-level ownership and integration (e.g., Delta, Kaduna, Osun, Ekiti).
- Expansion of contributory social insurance.

## **2.2 NIGERIA'S INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

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

- ❖ Land use act CAP 202, LFN 2004
- ❖ National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
- ❖ Environmental Impact Assessments Act

### **2.2.1 Land use act CAP 202, LFN 2004**

The land use Act of 2004 places the ownership, management and control of land in each state of the federation in the governor. Land is therefore allocated with his authority for commercial agricultural and other purposes.

### **2.2.2 National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency**

NESREA Act 27 of 2007 established the national environmental standard and regulations enforcement agency (NESREA), which was subsequently amended in 2018 to enhance the agency's effectiveness in the environmental protection. The agency which works under the federal ministry of environment, is saddled with the responsibility of the protection and development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources in general and environmental technology, including co-ordination and liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matters of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines

- Of the eleven regulations enacted by NESREA the statutory instrument no 32 titled National Environment (Mining and processing of coal ores and industrial Mineral) regulation 2009 focuses on pollution in mining.
- Section 1 no 31 advises the minimization of pollution from mining and processing of coals ores and industrial matter using efficient and cleaner production technologies.
- The offences and penalties for the violation of these rights are stated in section 28 and section 43 some of which include imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine not exceeding ₦100,000 with a subsequent payment of 5,000 for every day the offence subsists if committed by a facility or company.

### **2.2.3 Environmental Impact Assessments Act**

The Act No. 86 of 1992 makes EIA mandatory for all new major public and private projects in Nigeria. The EIA Act sets out to:

- ❖ consider the likely impacts and the extent of these impacts on the environment before embarking on any project or activity;
- ❖ promote the implementation of appropriate policy in all Federal Lands consistent with all laws and decision-making processes through which the goal of this Act may be realized;
- ❖ encourage the development of procedures for information exchange, notification and consultation between organizations and persons when the proposed activities are



likely to have significant environment effects on boundary or trans-state or on the environmental of bordering towns and villages;

- ❖ Gives specific power to FMEnv to facilitate environmental assessments of proposed projects.

#### **2.2.4 Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv):**

The Federal Ministry of Environment was established by **Act No. 86 of 1992**, which provides the legal framework for environmental protection and sustainable development in Nigeria. The ministry plays a central role in the review, approval, and monitoring of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), especially in projects involving land acquisition and displacement of populations. It ensures that mitigation measures, including those related to involuntary resettlement and compensation, are effectively planned and implemented in line with national and international safeguards such as the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 (OS 2) on involuntary resettlement. Through its Environmental Assessment Department, the FMEnv monitors compliance with approved compensation utilization plans, ensuring that environmental and social sustainability are maintained throughout the project lifecycle.

#### **2.2.5 National Council on Housing and Urban Development**

The National Council on Housing and Urban Development operates under the policy framework set out in the National Housing Policy (revised 2012) and derives its legitimacy from the Federal Government's administrative mandate for urban development. While it is not established by a single Act, it functions as a coordinating platform for inter-governmental collaboration on housing and urban land matters. The Council plays an essential role in shaping policies on land use, urban planning, and housing delivery, which are particularly relevant in cases of involuntary resettlement and land acquisition for public infrastructure projects. Its policies and guidelines aim to ensure that urban expansion and development do not result in unsustainable displacement or deprivation

#### **2.2.6 Federal Ministry of Works and Housing**

Established under Decree No. 86 of 1979 (now known as the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing Act following subsequent restructurings), this ministry oversees the planning, development, and regulation of housing and public infrastructure at the federal level. It is responsible for ensuring that housing policies incorporate provisions for population displacement due to national infrastructure projects. The ministry works

closely with the National Council on Housing and Urban Development and other agencies to ensure that relocation, compensation, and resettlement programs are appropriately designed to mitigate the negative impacts of involuntary resettlement, in line with both national policies and donor safeguard requirements

#### **2.2.7 State Ministries of Land and Survey**

State Ministries of Land and Survey (or State Ministries of Lands, depending on the nomenclature in each state) derive their authority from the Land Use Act of 1978 (Cap L5 LFN 2004), which vests all land in each state in the Governor, to be held in trust for the people. These ministries are the primary agents of land administration, responsible for land acquisition processes, issuance of certificates of occupancy, land valuation, and the payment of compensation. They play a vital role in ensuring that land required for public purposes is acquired legally and transparently, and that affected persons receive fair and timely compensation. They also coordinate with federal institutions and project implementers to ensure that resettlement plans comply with applicable laws and safeguard standards, including AfDB OS 2.

### **2.3. Relevant State's Regulatory Agencies**

#### **2.3.1 Delta State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources**

The Ministry is responsible for formulating and implementing policies, projects and programmes of the government for the development of the agricultural sector and to monitor the implementation of the following policy objectives:

- Attainment of self-sufficiency in the essential food products for enhanced food security.
- Increase production of Agricultural raw material to meet the growing demand in the agro-allied industries.
- Increase in production of exportable products to attract foreign exchange earnings for the State.
- Modernization of agricultural production, processing, storage and distribution through the infusion of improved technological packages and management so that agriculture can be more expensive to the demands of other sectors of the economy.
- Create more agricultural and rural employment opportunities and improve the living standards of farmers and rural dwellers through enhanced income.

- Protection and improvement of Agricultural Land resources and safety of the environment through appropriate farming systems.
- Establishment of formal support institutions and operation of administrative organs to facilitate the integrated development and realization of the State's agricultural potentials.
- Train and retrain and enlightened human resource stock to make agriculture a business and not a hobby.

### **2.3.2. Delta State Ministry of Water Resources and Environment**

Delta State Ministry of Water Resources and Environment is responsible for attending to issues of water supply, ecological and environmental challenges. The ministry manages both human and industrial waste, protects and conserve the environment, and enforces laws on the environment in the state.

The ministry undertakes the following core functions:

- Public Health and Sanitation does monthly sanitation exercise early Flood warning system monitoring.
- Urban Renewal executes the following installation of directional signs.
- Environmental impact assessment (EIA).
- Beautification and greening of major streets.
- Waste Management Waste management and recycling plant.
- Collaboration with private service providers, PSPs for effective waste management.
- Direct Town cleaning (DTC).

### **2.3.3 Social Protection Policies and Strategies in Delta State**

#### **2.3.3.1. Delta State Social Investment Programme (SIP) Bill**

- **Legislative Development:** In December 2023, the Delta State House of Assembly passed the State Social Investment Programme (SIP) Bill. This legislation aims to provide a legal framework for establishing a social investment committee focused on delivering social security and alleviating poverty within the state.

#### **2.3.3.2. Delta State Contributory Health Commission (DSCHC)**

- **Health Insurance Scheme:** Established to enhance healthcare access, the DSCHC offers a contributory health insurance scheme. As of mid-2024, over 2 million

residents have enrolled. The scheme provides affordable healthcare services, with an annual premium of ₦7,000 per enrollee.

- **Support for Vulnerable Groups:** The state subsidizes healthcare for vulnerable populations, including pregnant women, children under five, and persons with disabilities. For instance, the government covers the costs of approximately 300 cesarean sections across its health facilities.

### **2.3.4 Investment and Economic Development Initiatives**

#### **2.3.4 1. Delta State Investments Development Agency (DIDA)**

- **Mandate:** Established in 2016, DIDA promotes and facilitates investments in Delta State. The agency operates as a one-stop shop for investors, providing information on investment opportunities, assisting with permits, and facilitating administrative processes.
- **Ease of Doing Business Reforms:** DIDA has implemented several reforms to improve the business environment, including:
  - Automated central billing systems for taxes and levies.
  - Streamlined processes for land and property registration.
  - Facilitation of access to land through the State Land Acquisition Committee.
  - Development of agro-industrial parks to reduce business costs.

#### **2.3.4.2 Delta State Affected LGAs Bye-Laws on Environment, Agriculture and others related to the project**

The project would trigger all the environmental and waste management bye-laws of the Ndokwa West LGA.

## **2.4 LAND TENURE AND TRANSACTIONS IN NIGERIA**

Land tenure refers to the way in which rights to land 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 customary system. The following section presents a brief outline of land tenure and administration systems in Nigeria.

### **2.4.1 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 set forth 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 authorization 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 organization 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 annual tax on the land and cannot transfer any portion of the rights in absent 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 laborers), 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).

## **2.5 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

This Post Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) has been prepared in line with international best practices with regard to involuntary displacement. The PCUP is therefore in conformity to African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems. The AfDB's ISS is discussed below:

### **2.5.1 African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems, 2023**

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 minimizing 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 minimizing adverse impacts on local ecosystems and communities.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Stakeholder participation is fundamental to the successful development and implementation of the Post Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) for the Agro Transformation Center at Kwale. Engaging affected persons, community leaders, government authorities, and other relevant stakeholders ensure that their concerns, needs, and aspirations are fully integrated into the planning process. This chapter provides a comprehensive account of the stakeholder engagement framework, consultation methodologies, the key concerns raised by stakeholders, and how these inputs have been incorporated into the PCUP.

Stakeholder consultation followed best practices outlined by international guidelines such as the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)—particularly Operational Safeguard 2 (OS 2) on involuntary resettlement—and the Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment Act. These frameworks emphasize transparency, inclusivity, and participatory decision-making to minimize adverse socio-economic impacts and maximize sustainable livelihood restoration.

#### **3.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement**

The consultation process aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To assess how compensation funds have been utilized and identify any emerging challenges faced by beneficiaries.
2. Provide financial literacy support by educating beneficiaries on financial management, savings, and investment opportunities to ensure long-term economic stability.
3. Transparency and accountability are promoted through open communication channels and grievance redress mechanisms to address concerns related to compensation utilization.
4. Efforts are made to enhance sustainable livelihood options by facilitating access to employment opportunities, business development, and cooperative initiatives.
5. Community participation is encouraged to foster ownership of post-compensation programs and ensure inclusive decision-making.



6. Continuous monitoring and evaluation are conducted to track compensation outcomes, measure the effectiveness of support programs, and identify areas requiring further intervention.
7. The engagement process ensures compliance with national regulations and international best practices on resettlement and sustainable development.

### 3.3 Identification and Mapping of Stakeholders

The identification and mapping of stakeholders is a fundamental step in ensuring that all parties affected by or involved in a project are recognized and effectively engaged. Here's a detailed discussion of its key aspects:

#### 1. Purpose of Identification and Mapping

- **Comprehensive Recognition:** The process begins with identifying every potential stakeholder—from direct beneficiaries to external partners—ensuring that no important group is overlooked. This comprehensive approach guarantees that all voices are considered during decision-making.
- **Defining Roles and Relationships:** Mapping helps clarify different stakeholders' specific roles, responsibilities, and interrelationships. It establishes a framework that indicates who is directly affected by the project, who influences project outcomes, and who can facilitate the project's success through support or oversight.

#### 2. Categorization of Stakeholders

- **Primary Beneficiaries:** These are individuals or groups, such as the compensated Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and their households, who experience direct impacts from the project. Their inclusion is crucial as they are the most vulnerable and have a high level of interest in the project's outcomes.
- **Secondary and Tertiary Stakeholders:** These groups include monitoring bodies, government agencies, NGOs, and private sector representatives. Although they might not be directly affected, they play key roles in oversight, resource mobilization, advocacy, and implementation support.
- **Development Partners:** This category includes international organizations and donor agencies that provide strategic and financial support. Their involvement is critical to ensuring that the project aligns with broader development goals and receives the necessary backing.

#### 3. Mapping Methodology

- **Systematic Data Collection:** The mapping exercise relies on a systematic collection of information about each stakeholder's interest, influence, and role in the project. This data is typically gathered through consultations, interviews, and community surveys.

- **Visual Representation:** A stakeholder map (often presented in table or diagram form) visually displays the relationships and categories. This representation helps identify clusters of stakeholders with similar roles or interests, making it easier to plan targeted engagement strategies.
- **Dynamic Updating:** Stakeholder mapping is not a one-off exercise; it requires regular updates as the project evolves. Changes in the socio-economic or political environment, as well as shifts in stakeholder roles, can necessitate adjustments to the engagement strategy.

#### 4. Benefits of Identification and Mapping

- **Targeted Engagement:** By clearly identifying each group's position and influence, the project team can tailor communication strategies and engagement approaches that are most effective for each stakeholder.
- **Risk Mitigation:** Early identification of potentially vulnerable groups allows the project team to design safeguards and support mechanisms that minimize risks, ensuring that adverse impacts are mitigated.
- **Enhanced Collaboration:** Understanding the full stakeholder landscape encourages collaboration and partnership among diverse groups, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and collective ownership of the project's outcomes.
- **Informed Decision-Making:** The mapping process provides a solid foundation for strategic decisions. By understanding who is involved and how they relate to the project, the team can better allocate resources and address concerns on time.

**Table 3.1: Identified Stakeholders**

S/N	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Group	Description	Identified Stakeholders	Level of Vulnerability	Level of Interest
1	Primary (Direct Beneficiaries)	Compensated Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Their Households	Individuals and households who received compensation for land acquisition and other losses.	Farmers in Emu-Ebendo, Umuseti, Obodougwua communities	High – affected by displacement and economic disruption	High – depend directly on project outcomes
2	Tertiary (Monitoring and Regulatory Bodies)	Government Agencies	Ministries and agencies responsible for monitoring compensation utilization and supporting livelihood programs	Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone, Ministry of Agriculture	Low – institutional capacity	Medium – responsibility to ensure compliance

		CSOs and NGOs	Advocacy groups focusing on financial literacy, economic empowerment, and rural development	Ministry of Women Affairs, Rural Development Foundation, CEHRD	Medium – some depend on funding or access to communities	High – active in grassroots implementation
		Community Leaders and Traditional Councils	Local authorities providing community-level governance and support	Clan leaders, village elders	Medium – serve as mediators between PAPs and agencies	High – custodians of community welfare
		Private Sector Representatives	Companies supporting skill development and agricultural processing	Delta Processing and Packaging Company Ltd., Norsworthy Agro Allied Co. Ltd.	Low – financially resilient	Medium – interest in stable operational environment

3	Development Partners	International Organizations and Donor Agencies	Organizations supporting livelihood restoration and rural development	AfDB, Federal Government, Delta State Government	Low – not directly impacted	Medium – concerned with development outcomes
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Summarily, the identification and mapping of stakeholders is a critical exercise that lays the groundwork for an inclusive and effective engagement strategy. It not only ensures that all relevant groups are recognized but also facilitates a tailored approach to communication and risk management, ultimately contributing to the success of the project.

### 3.3.1 Stakeholders Matrix

The stakeholder matrix is a valuable tool that provides a structured overview of the different groups involved in the project and their respective roles, interests, influence, and vulnerabilities. Here's a breakdown of its components and their significance:

#### 1. Categorization by Project Interest

The matrix classifies stakeholders based on their project interests, which reflects how directly they are impacted by or involved in the project. For example, primary beneficiaries, such as compensated Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and their households, demonstrate a high level of interest because the project's outcomes have immediate implications for their livelihoods. In contrast, some groups such as certain government agencies or private sector representatives might exhibit a lower level of direct interest, yet still play crucial roles in ensuring effective project execution and oversight.

#### 2. Level of Influence

Assessing the level of influence is essential for understanding which stakeholders have the power to shape decisions and drive change. High-influence groups, like traditional leaders and local government officials, are key in facilitating communication and fostering trust within the community. They also act as mediators between the project team and the local population, ensuring that decisions reflect community needs.

#### 3. Level of Vulnerability

Incorporating an analysis of stakeholder vulnerability provides insight into how susceptible each group is to risks or adverse outcomes resulting from the project. Primary beneficiaries, for example, are categorized as having high vulnerability because they face direct risks—such as economic disruption or displacement. Recognizing these vulnerabilities is critical for tailoring support measures and safeguarding these groups throughout the project lifecycle.

#### 4. Engagement Approach

The matrix outlines specific engagement strategies tailored to each stakeholder group. This allows the project team to develop targeted communication and intervention plans. For instance, direct consultations, surveys, and focus group discussions are recommended for high-interest and high-vulnerability groups (such as PAPs), ensuring that their voices are heard and their needs are addressed. In contrast, other stakeholders might be engaged through periodic formal meetings or workshops, depending on their influence and role in the project.

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 consultations, surveys, focus group discussions
Community Members	High	Medium	Public forums, community meetings
Traditional Leaders	High	High	Consultations, dialogue
Local Government Officials	Medium	High	Formal meetings, periodic reporting
State Government Agencies	Medium	High	Workshops, briefings
CSOs/NGOs	Low	Medium	Stakeholder workshops
Private Sector	Low	Medium	One-on-one engagements, investment forums
Women and Youth Groups	High	Medium	Targeted training, capacity-building initiatives

#### **Overall Impact of the Matrix**

By systematically organizing stakeholders according to these dimensions, the matrix serves several important functions:

- **Prioritization of Engagement Efforts:** It helps determine which groups require more intensive engagement and protective measures due to their vulnerability and critical role in project success.
- **Enhanced Communication:** Tailored engagement approaches ensure that each stakeholder group receives the right type of communication, enhancing transparency and trust.



- **Risk Mitigation:** Understanding vulnerabilities enables the project team to proactively address potential risks, thereby minimizing negative impacts and ensuring that all groups benefit from the project.
- **Strategic Decision-Making:** The matrix offers a clear visual representation of the stakeholder landscape, facilitating informed decision-making and resource allocation.

Summarily, the stakeholder matrix is a dynamic framework that informs the project's engagement strategy. By clearly identifying each group's interest, influence, vulnerability, and preferred engagement method, it ensures that the project is inclusive, responsive, and ultimately more likely to succeed in achieving its goals.

### 3.4 Consultation Approaches and Activities Conducted

In order to conduct this Post Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP), a supplementary study was conducted to determine the impact of the received compensation on the livelihood of the people in the three communities. The consultation process was designed to ensure inclusivity, allowing the stakeholders to actively participate and contribute to the PCUP planning. A multi-tiered engagement approach was adopted, combining formal and informal consultation methods to capture a wide range of perspectives.

#### 3.4.1 Stakeholder Meetings and Post-Compensation Consultations

Public forums were organized in Kwale to track the utilization of compensation received by Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and provide guidance on sustainable investment options. These meetings aimed to ensure that the compensated individuals and communities effectively utilized their funds for long-term economic stability. In all, a total of nine post-compensation engagements have been held.

##### 3.4.1.1 Community Engagement in the Use of Compensation Funds

The initial engagement aimed to foster transparency, monitor the utilization of compensation funds, and integrate PAPs' perspectives in the process. During the large community meeting, stakeholders raised concerns about the lack of clarity on disbursement mechanisms, the absence of reinvestment support, and limited financial knowledge. In response, a PAP monitoring committee, financial literacy workshops, and a strengthened grievance redress framework were proposed. These responses helped institutionalize community-led feedback sessions and

reinforced local ownership over fund usage, ensuring that compensation serves its intended purpose sustainable

Stakeholder Engagement Table 1

**Consultation Type:** *Community Engagement on Use of Compensation Funds*  
**Venue:** Benvo Twins Hotel  
**Date:** 27 June, 2024

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Community Engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track use of compensation funds</li> <li>Promote sustainable reinvestment</li> <li>Foster transparency &amp; ownership</li> <li>Capture community perspectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs</li> <li>Cooperative society members</li> <li>Community leaders</li> <li>Youth and women’s groups</li> </ul>	Large town hall format, presentations on fund management, Q&A session with local reps, breakout groups for feedback collection.	Public barazas, participatory discussion, visual tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of clarity on fund disbursement</li> <li>Poor planning for reinvestment</li> <li>Concerns about misuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of community-based monitoring committee</li> <li>Awareness campaign on financial literacy</li> <li>Visualized fund tracking charts shared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAP revision to include financial management workshops</li> <li>Quarterly fund usage review with PAP reps</li> <li>Regular feedback channels institutionalized</li> </ul>

#### 3.4.1.2 Conflict Resolution and Grievance Redress Dialogue

This session centered on disputes related to compensation, including perceived unfair allocations and lack of clarity on resolving complaints. Stakeholders were introduced to a revised grievance redress mechanism (GRM) with clearer steps, timelines, and responsible persons. Conflict mediation exercises and community storytelling helped uncover hidden grievances and allowed PAPs to air their concerns in a safe space. The session concluded with the inclusion of conflict resolution structures in the RAP, officially linking traditional dispute systems to formal project processes to ensure quicker and more accepted conflict handling.

**Stakeholder Engagement Table 2**

**Consultation Type:** *Conflict Resolution & Grievance Redress Dialogue*

**Venue:** Benyo Twins Hotel

**Date:** 10<sup>th</sup> July 2024

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Grievance Redress and Conflict Mediation Dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify grievances related to compensation</li> <li>Clarify existing dispute resolution processes</li> <li>Build local mediation capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAP households</li> <li>Traditional rulers</li> <li>Local government reps</li> <li>Women/youth leaders</li> </ul>	Mediation circle and storytelling sessions, grievance redress mechanism (GRM) presentations, and role-play on resolving disputes.	Conflict tree analysis, stakeholder mapping, GRM flowchart presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disputes over compensation amount</li> <li>Alleged favoritism in fund allocation</li> <li>Lack of follow-up on complaints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed compensation calculation formula</li> <li>Trained local mediators and appointed focal points</li> <li>Published simplified GRM process with timelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grievance redress platform revised and localized</li> <li>Traditional structures officially linked to RAP complaint system</li> <li>Conflict prevention strategy included in the final RAP</li> </ul>

#### 3.4.1.3: Financial Literacy and Livelihood Reinforcement Workshop

To empower PAPs with the tools to sustainably reinvest their compensation, this workshop offered financial education and practical business guidance. Participants engaged in simplified exercises on budgeting, savings, and risk management. Many admitted they lacked the know-how to start or manage a business, and some feared losing their compensation in failed ventures. The session introduced them to community mentors, distributed step-by-step reinvestment guides, and planned follow-up coaching. The result was a clearer pathway for PAPs to turn compensation into long-term income through structured livelihood planning.

**Stakeholder Engagement Table 3**

**Consultation Type:** *Financial Literacy and Livelihood Reinforcement Workshop*

**Venue:** Benvo Twins Hotel

**Date:** 18<sup>th</sup> August 2024

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Financial Literacy and Livelihood Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen reinvestment knowledge</li> <li>• Improve financial literacy among PAPs</li> <li>• Introduce viable enterprise options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP youth and women</li> <li>• Smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Traders</li> <li>• CSOs and local trainers</li> </ul>	Interactive sessions led by facilitators. Modules covered budgeting, savings, cooperative investment, and risk management.	Group exercises, success stories, simplified training manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear of losing money in business</li> <li>• No knowledge of how to start enterprises</li> <li>• Limited access to reliable training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced business mentorship opportunities</li> <li>• Distributed reinvestment guidebooks</li> <li>• Linked cooperatives with microfinance institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community business coaching program launched</li> <li>• Cooperative investment model added to RAP</li> <li>• Livelihood tracking tool included in implementation plan</li> </ul>

#### 3.4.1.4 Gender-Sensitive Compensation Dialogue

Recognizing that women often face systemic exclusion from compensation planning, this engagement was designed to elevate their voices. Female PAPs expressed frustrations over male-dominated decision-making and limited financial autonomy. The session addressed these gaps by introducing co-ownership strategies and promoting women-led reinvestment initiatives. Community sensitization on shared household financial planning was also emphasized. Consequently, the RAP incorporated a gender mainstreaming framework, with a commitment to support female cooperatives and improve the visibility of women in community economic leadership.

**Stakeholder Engagement Table 4**

**Consultation Type:** *Gender-Sensitive Compensation Dialogue*

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2024

	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Gender-Focused Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore gender disparities in compensation use</li> <li>• Encourage women's participation in decision-making</li> <li>• Tailor support mechanisms for female PAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female PAPs</li> <li>• Women's associations</li> <li>• Gender rights advocates</li> <li>• CSOs</li> </ul>	Dedicated session for women held in a culturally sensitive manner. Discussions centered on barriers to financial access and inclusion.	Focus groups, participatory exercises, testimonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male-dominated control of funds</li> <li>• Women excluded from financial planning</li> <li>• Cultural bias in inheritance and compensation allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on joint decision-making</li> <li>• Co-ownership incentives in family reinvestment plans</li> <li>• Women-focused livelihood initiatives introduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender mainstreaming framework added to RAP</li> <li>• Support for female-led cooperatives launched</li> <li>• Community sensitization on shared ownership encouraged</li> </ul>



#### **3.4.1.5 Youth Innovation and Enterprise Forum**

With youth constituting a major demographic among PAPs, this session was tailored to their aspirations and challenges. Participants lamented the lack of startup capital, mentorship, and knowledge of business platforms. Through pitch sessions, idea labs, and guidance from agritech partners, youths were introduced to innovation tracks, vocational training, and incubation networks. The outcomes were promising: a youth innovation fund was proposed, and partnerships were forged with incubators and extension services to nurture entrepreneurship among the younger PAPs.

## Stakeholder Engagement Table 5

**Consultation Type:** *Youth Innovation and Enterprise Forum*

**Date:** 21st October, 2024

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Youth Engagement Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote youth entrepreneurship</li> <li>Link youth to reinvestment platforms</li> <li>Identify innovation barriers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth PAPs</li> <li>Vocational trainers</li> <li>Start-up incubators</li> <li>Agritech reps</li> </ul>	Interactive workshop with business simulations, digital enterprise ideas, and small pitch competitions.	Idea labs, role-play, peer-to-peer discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No startup capital</li> <li>Poor awareness of business support schemes</li> <li>Limited mentorship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovation challenge launched</li> <li>Access to business incubation services provided</li> <li>Youth advisory board established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth innovation fund integrated into RAP</li> <li>Mentorship and incubation partnerships signed</li> <li>Tech-driven extension models proposed</li> </ul>

#### 3.4.1.6 Cooperative Development & Resource Pooling Session

This dialogue focused on strengthening cooperatives as vehicles for pooled reinvestment. Cooperative members voiced concerns about poor leadership, trust deficits, and a lack of transparency in fund management. The session offered training on governance best practices, introduced democratic election systems, and promoted benefit-sharing models. As a result, new charters were developed, accountability structures were embedded, and cooperatives were restructured to serve as collective investment platforms. The RAP now includes provisions for cooperative audits and capacity building to enhance group reinvestment efficiency.

## Stakeholder Engagement Table 6

**Consultation Type:** *Cooperative Development & Resource Pooling Session*

**Date:** 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Cooperative Strategy Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote collective reinvestment</li> <li>• Strengthen cooperative governance</li> <li>• Pool resources for scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP cooperative leaders</li> <li>• Financial institutions</li> <li>• Local agri-business mentors</li> </ul>	Presentation of cooperative success stories, governance training, mock elections for leadership roles.	Group facilitation, SWOT of existing cooperatives, visual decision trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak leadership structures</li> <li>• Poor trust in cooperative management</li> <li>• Lack of benefits sharing model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New cooperative charter introduced</li> <li>• Leadership training modules offered</li> <li>• Incentives linked to transparent governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperative governance guide included in RAP</li> <li>• Periodic audits institutionalized</li> <li>• Scaling of pooled investment initiatives approved</li> </ul>

#### **3.4.1.7 Financial Institutions & Microcredit Roundtable**

This roundtable brought together PAPs and financial institutions to bridge the gap between compensation and access to capital. PAPs expressed fears over high interest rates, collateral requirements, and climate-induced financial risks. Microfinance institutions responded with tailored group loan models, credit products for cooperatives, and bundled insurance to mitigate risks. The engagement fostered partnerships that are now reflected in the RAP as formal linkages to three financial institutions, enabling PAPs to access credit, savings services, and financial counselling with reduced barriers.

## Stakeholder Engagement Table 7

**Consultation Type:** *Financial Institutions & Microcredit Roundtable*

**Date:** 15th January 2025

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Microfinance Access Dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify credit barriers</li> <li>• Link PAPs to financial products</li> <li>• Build trust with lending institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banks &amp; MFIs</li> <li>• PAP entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Credit officers</li> <li>• Agricultural cooperatives</li> </ul>	Presentations by MFIs on loan products; testimonial sharing by successful borrowers; PAP-lender matchmaking sessions.	Panel discussion, Q&A, finance literacy games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High interest rates</li> <li>• Lack of collateral</li> <li>• Poor repayment capacity due to climate risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tailored group loan options introduced</li> <li>• Lending tied to cooperative track records</li> <li>• Climate risk insurance bundled with credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships with 3 MFIs formalized</li> <li>• Loan literacy included in RAP</li> <li>• Risk-sharing mechanism endorsed by all parties</li> </ul>

#### **3.4.1.8 Post-Compensation Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy Workshop**

Monitoring how compensation translates into real development was the crux of this session. Participants learned to develop success indicators, use data tools, and conduct community-based evaluations. Many acknowledged their lack of M&E tools and limited exposure to tracking methodologies. Through simulations and hands-on exercises, community reps were equipped to collect and interpret data, visualize trends, and report reinvestment outcomes. The RAP subsequently included a participatory M&E framework and defined timelines for reviews and community feedback loops.

## Stakeholder Engagement Table 8

**Consultation Type:** *Post-Compensation Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy Workshop*

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> February 2025

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
M&E Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build local capacity for tracking reinvestment</li> <li>• Establish transparent evaluation systems</li> <li>• Define success indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community reps</li> <li>• CSOs</li> <li>• Local government M&amp;E officers</li> <li>• PAP committee members</li> </ul>	Tools and template walkthroughs, simulation exercises for data collection, shared logbook design.	Logical framework approach, community scorecards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No local tools for monitoring</li> <li>• Lack of evaluation knowledge</li> <li>• Unclear metrics of reinvestment success</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customized indicators developed jointly</li> <li>• Community dashboards introduced</li> <li>• M&amp;E focal points appointed per cluster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based M&amp;E system added to RAP</li> <li>• Annual review events scheduled</li> <li>• Capacity-building series planned for year one</li> </ul>



### 3.4.1.9 Sustainability Planning and Exit Strategy Dialogue

To ensure long-term viability beyond project timelines, this engagement mapped out sustainability risks and discussed project phase-out mechanisms. Fears of project abandonment and unfinished reinvestment schemes were prominent. The session introduced continuity plans, embedded liaison roles, and stressed partnerships with local institutions for post-project support. A sustainability index and transition framework were co-developed with PAPs and local agencies. These were included in the final RAP, ensuring that gains from compensation are protected and extended through local systems after the project exits.

**Stakeholder Engagement Table 9**

**Consultation Type:** *Sustainability Planning and Exit Strategy Dialogue*

**Date:** 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2025

Consultation Type	Objectives	Key Stakeholders Engaged	Engagement Approach and Details	Methodology	Concerns Raised	Responses	Outcomes & Recommendations
Exit and Transition Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare for project phase-out</li> <li>• Ensure sustainability of reinvestment</li> <li>• Link PAPs to ongoing development support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor reps</li> <li>• Extension agents</li> <li>• Traditional institutions</li> <li>• Local councils</li> </ul>	Group planning session focused on long-term strategies. Participants worked on transition maps and sustainability risk scenarios.	Scenario planning, participatory strategy trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear of abandonment after project</li> <li>• Incomplete reinvestment projects</li> <li>• No clear follow-up agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed handover to local institutions</li> <li>• Embedded community liaison roles</li> <li>• Sustainability index developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear exit strategy built into RAP</li> <li>• MoUs signed with local agencies for continuation</li> <li>• Institutional bridging mechanisms established</li> </ul>

Note: The cost for implementation of these livelihood measures listed in the above tables (1-9) are captured in chapter 9

#### 3.4.1.10 Training Needs Assessment and Capacity-Building Workshops

Post-compensation assessments identified gaps in knowledge and skills among compensated individuals. To enhance the sustainable utilization of compensation funds, targeted capacity-building workshops were conducted in areas such as:

- **Financial Literacy and Investment Planning** – Educating PAPs on managing compensation funds, savings, and business investments.
- **Modern Agricultural Techniques** – Supporting farmers who reinvested in agriculture with training on climate-smart practices, irrigation, and improved seed varieties.
- **Microenterprise Development** – Equipping PAPs with entrepreneurial skills to diversify income streams, particularly in agro-processing and small-scale trading.
- **Vocational Training for Non-Farm Livelihoods** – Providing alternative income options through tailored skill acquisition programs for youth and women.

### 3.5 Implementation of the PCUP

To ensure that compensation funds are effectively utilized and that affected persons achieve sustainable livelihoods, the PCUP has implemented the following key interventions:

- **Financial Management and Business Support** – Training and advisory services to help PAPs effectively manage compensation funds through budgeting, investment strategies, and savings mechanisms.
- **Alternative Land and Agricultural Support** – Efforts to secure farmland for displaced farmers and provide input support for sustainable farming.
- **Employment and Skill Development Programs** – Expansion of vocational training and job placement initiatives linked to the Agro-Industrial Hub.
- **Market and Value Chain Development** – Enhancing storage, processing, and cooperative access to local and regional markets.
- **Sustainability Monitoring** – Periodic assessments to track progress, with adaptive measures based on emerging challenges.

### 3.6 Stakeholder Feedback and Key Concerns

During consultations, several key concerns emerged, as seen in Table 10:

Stakeholder Concern	Proposed Response Actions / Project Commitments
<b>1. Employment and livelihood diversification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Implement vocational training programs for youth and women in non-farm livelihoods.</li><li>- Facilitate job placement through private sector partnerships within the SAPZ.</li></ul>
<b>2. Market access and value chains</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Develop storage and agro-processing infrastructure through the Agro Transformation Center.</li><li>- Support the formation and strengthening of producer and marketing cooperatives.</li></ul>
<b>3. Financial assistance and credit access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Facilitate linkages with microfinance institutions and agricultural banks.</li><li>- Organize financial literacy programs and business development services.</li></ul>
<b>4. Environmental and social sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Integrate environmental management plans into project implementation.</li><li>- Promote sustainable land use, water conservation, and biodiversity protection through extension services and community awareness.</li></ul>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY FINDINGS**

#### **4.0 Household Socioeconomic Surveys and Socioeconomic Sampling Approach**

Two types of questionnaires were administered – Household and community-based. Four Hundred and Eighty-Four (corresponding to the same number and PAPs who were compensated) questionnaires were administered via physical visits and phone numbers (to those who were not found at home during the exercise). One questionnaire was administered to each of the three communities. A total of 401 questionnaires were retrieved (including the families of five household heads who are now deceased), representing about 83% retrieval success. While forty-eight called that they had relocated and wished us great success, the remainder thirty-five declined responses. Physical visits and community informants revealed that they are no longer residing within the area.

In terms of content, the same questionnaire administered to the PAPs in 2021 was also the same that was administered in 2025. Some of the contents include demographic issues including household size, and growth, age and sex distribution, and literacy levels. 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 among the PAPs respondents were also studied. Additionally, the study discussed the post-compensation perceptions, concerns, and expectations.

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. PAPs had been informed in advance of the household socio-economic 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.

See ANNEX 5 for pictures of *Team with some stakeholders discussing environmental problems, perceptions and concerns about the proposed project, suggested mitigation and enhancement measures, community, needs and development prospects. Date: 27/01/2025.*

#### 4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY FINDINGS

The responses obtained from the 401 compensated PAPS through the socio-economic questionnaires administered during the 2022 ESIA study; referred to as the pre-compensation period; were compared with the responses of the same 401 PAPs during the Livelihood Restoration Plan/Resettlement Action Plan/Post-Compensation period (LRP/RAP/PCUP) conducted in 2025, referred to as the post-compensation period. This comparative analysis was undertaken to assess the impact of the compensation received on the socio-economic well-being of the PAPs. It is important to note that the 37 individuals who were approved by the Delta State Export Processing Zone Authority (DSEZ) to engage in farming activities on the project site in 2025 are part of the 484 compensated PAPs and were also included in the profiling conducted during the RAP/LRP/PCUP study in 2025.

Additionally, the traditional governance structures and historical background of the host communities were reconfirmed through consultations with community leaders and have been adopted directly from the approved 2022 ESIA report. This chapter is organized around the following sub-sections

- ✓ Traditional Governance
- ✓ Demography
- ✓ History of project affected communities
- ✓ Socioeconomic sampling approach (including Household heads)
- ✓ Age demography and gender of household head
- ✓ Marital status of head of household
- ✓ Household Size
- ✓ Ethnic Composition
- ✓ Religion
- ✓ 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
- ✓ Expenditure patterns and consumption habits
- ✓ Constraints to livelihood of respondent
- ✓ Access to the project site
- ✓ Communication facilities
- ✓ Health
- ✓ Land planning and uses
- ✓ Cultural heritage resources
- ✓ Gender issues
- ✓ Child labour;
- ✓ Agriculture and land use;
- ✓ Social services and knowledge about the project

#### **4.1.1 TRADITIONAL GOVERNANCE**

Traditional governance among the three communities follows a well-structured leadership system that has been in place for generations. At the heart of this system is the Okpalauku, the traditional ruler, who serves as the highest authority in the community. The Okpalauku is typically the eldest and most respected member of the ruling lineage, chosen based on wisdom, experience, and deep knowledge of customary laws and traditions. His role extends beyond ceremonial functions, as he is responsible for maintaining peace, settling disputes, and ensuring the cultural and social stability of the community.

Assisting the Okpalauku in governance is his council of elders, which comprises key titleholders, each with distinct roles in community administration. These include the Okwa, Nootu, Onowu, and Onotu-uku, who serve as advisors and custodians of tradition.

- The Okwa plays a significant role in deliberations concerning governance, land matters, and community welfare. He ensures that the Okpalauku's decisions align with the customary values of the people.
- The Nootu is another influential figure who contributes to decision-making, particularly in cases that require mediation and conflict resolution.

- The Onowu acts as the prime minister or second-in-command to the Okpalauku. He oversees the execution of decisions and ensures that all matters affecting the community are properly handled.
- The Onotu-uku is responsible for organizing community affairs, including communal labor, security, and enforcement of traditional laws.

This traditional governance structure functions alongside modern administrative systems, ensuring that local customs and indigenous leadership continue to play a significant role in decision-making. The Okpalauku and his council are instrumental in resolving conflicts, organizing cultural festivals, preserving historical customs, and liaising with government authorities on matters affecting the community. Despite the increasing influence of modern governance structures, the traditional system remains deeply respected and continues to shape social cohesion and leadership in the project communities.

The information obtained during the pre-compensation (2022 ESIA report) and that obtained during the post compensation period (2025 LRP/RAP Studies) has not changed.

#### **4.1.2 DEMOGRAPHY**

Based on the 2006 Census, Ndokwa West LGA had a total population of 149,325. By 2022, projections using an annual exponential growth rate of 3.2% estimated the population at 272,772. As a major urban center within the LGA, Kwale likely accommodates a significant portion of this population due to its economic and social importance.

The population density of Ndokwa West LGA stands at 255.1 persons per square kilometer, distributed across a total land area of 816 square kilometers. However, Umuseti, being a component of the urbanized Kwale, has a considerably higher density, reflecting its role as a hub for commerce, administration, and social activities. The gender distribution in Ndokwa West is relatively balanced, with 98,310 men and 101,426 women. This trend is expected to be similar in Kwale, where economic and social factors do not significantly alter the male-to-female ratio.

Age distribution data further highlights the youthful nature of the population in Ndokwa West LGA. The proportion of children aged 0-14 years is 67,446, making up approximately 24.7% of the total population. The youth population, covering ages 15-29, is higher, standing at 99,798, accounting for 36.6%. This indicates a predominantly young population, which is characteristic of many communities in Nigeria. The elderly population, defined as those above 65 years, is relatively low at 7,029, making up about 2.6% of the LGA's total population. Kwale, with its urban appeal, is likely to have a slightly larger working-age

population as people migrate from rural areas in search of employment and better opportunities.

Education and literacy levels in the area suggest moderate to high literacy rates compared to national averages. In Delta State, the general literacy rate is 69.9%, and youth literacy levels are significantly higher. Among males, literacy is recorded at 90.4%, while female literacy stands at 74.5%. Kwale, being one of the more developed areas within the LGA, likely has a higher literacy rate than the average for Ndokwa West, benefiting from better access to schools and educational resources.

Health indicators within the region also provide insight into the living conditions in Kwale. The infant mortality rate in Delta State is recorded at 64.8 per 1,000 live births (0.00648%), while life expectancy is estimated at 49 years, which is lower than the national average of 55 years. Kwale, with its access to health facilities and urban amenities, is expected to fare slightly better in terms of health outcomes compared to rural settlements in the LGA. Overall, the project affected communities present the characteristics of a growing urban settlement with a predominantly young and literate population.

However, the information obtained during the pre-compensation (2022 ESIA report) and that obtained during the post compensation period (2025 LRP/RAP Studies) has not changed.

### **41.3 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Kwale, also known as Utagba-Ogbe, is a town in Ndokwa West Local Government Area (LGA) of Delta State, Nigeria. It serves as the administrative headquarters of Ndokwa West LGA and is one of the major urban centers in the region. Historically, Kwale has been home to the Ukwuani people, an Igbo-speaking subgroup known for their rich cultural heritage and deep-rooted traditions. The town's name, "Kwale," is believed to have been a colonial adaptation of a local name, influenced by British administrators during the colonial era.

Ndokwa West LGA, where Kwale is situated, covers an area of 816 km<sup>2</sup> and had a recorded population of 149,325 according to the 2006 census. The LGA comprises several notable communities, including Utagbe Ogbe, Emu Ebendo, Emu, Ogume, Abbi, Utagbe Uno, Onicha-Ukwuani, Obodougwa, Oliogo, Umuseti and Ijeze. Kwale, as the headquarters, plays a central role in governance, commerce, and social life within the region.

Historically, Kwale and its surrounding communities were influenced by the Benin Kingdom, but over time, the Ukwuani people developed their distinct identity, language, and leadership structures. Agriculture has long been the backbone of the economy, with farming, fishing, and trading serving as major occupations. In more recent years, the discovery of crude oil and



natural gas in the region has contributed to economic development, attracting industries and infrastructure projects.

The town maintains a traditional governance system, with the Okpalauku (traditional ruler) and a council of elders playing significant roles in leadership, dispute resolution, and cultural preservation. Despite the growing influence of modern governance structures, traditional leadership remains highly respected.

Today, Kwale continues to grow as a key administrative, commercial, and cultural hub, balancing its historical roots with contemporary development. The town is known for its vibrant culture, festivals, and strong communal ties, making it an important part of Delta State's socio-economic landscape.

#### **4.1.4 HOUSEHOLD HEADS)**

It is generally assumed that the household head oversees the day-to-day running of a household, and ensures that the needs and wellbeing of its members are addressed. It is based on this consideration that heads of households are considered key when analyzing issues at the micro level. The age, sex and socio-economic 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.

#### **Pre-compensation and Post-compensation Data Evaluation**

The majority of households are headed by males across both periods under evaluation. It is 63.4% for Obodougwa, 66.8% for Umuseti and 62.7% Emu-Ebendo. These data vary slightly for the post compensation period. It is 61.2% for Obodougwa, 68.9% for Umuseti and 62.5% for Emu-Ebendo. This means that women heads are increasing in Umuseti (this could be as a result of increased mortality rates among males than females, divorce or abandonment by their husbands), but reducing in Obodougwa and Umuseti. The same PAPs were inventoried in both 2022 and 2025.

#### **4.1.5 AGE DEMOGRAPHY AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD**

The age demography of the communities provides critical insights into the structure of the population and its implications for economic activities, dependency ratios, and social dynamics. As observed in Table 4.1, the pre-compensation (2022) assessment revealed that a significant proportion of the population in the project area was within the 0-18 years (47.2%) and 19-39 years (39.2%) age categories, indicating a youthful population. The 40-64 years

category accounted for 10.9%, while those above 65 years were the least represented, comprising only 2.9% of the population.

By 2025 (post-compensation phase), there was a shift in age distribution across the communities. The proportion of individuals in the 0-18 age group reduced to 40.5%, while the 19-39 age group declined slightly to 35.7%. Conversely, there was an increase in the 40-64-year-old age group from 10.9% to 18.3% and a slight rise in the above 65-year-old population from 2.9% to 5.5%. This suggests that, following compensation payments, younger individuals may have sought economic opportunities outside the project area, leading to a marginal decline in the youth demography. Simultaneously, improvements in healthcare and economic stability may have contributed to increased longevity among the older population.

Regarding household heads, a notable shift occurred in the gender composition. In 2022, male-headed households made up 76.9% of all households, which was below the Nigerian national average of 85.7%, yet consistent with the 76.6% average for South-South states. By 2025, the proportion of female-headed households increased from 23.1% to 29.7%, suggesting a shift in social and economic dynamics. The 4.1% increase in female-headed households could indicate greater economic independence for women post-compensation, possibly due to inheritance, widowhood, or male outmigration for employment. The same PAPs were inventoried in both 2022 and 2025

**Table 4.1: Comparative Analysis of Age Demography and Gender of Household Heads**

<b>Age Demography &amp; Gender</b>	<b>Obodougwa (%)</b>	<b>Umuseti (%)</b>	<b>Emu-Ebendo (%)</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
<b>Pre-compensation (2022) - Age Demography</b>				
0-18	17.1	15.3	16.0	<b>47.2</b>
19-39	25.3	33.2	21.7	<b>39.2</b>
40-64	10.6	10.9	14.2	<b>10.9</b>
Above 65	2.9	3.1	2.9	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Pre-compensation (2022) - Household Head Gender</b>				
Male	52.3	57.3	55.0	<b>76.9</b>

Female	47.7	42.7	45.0	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Post-compensation (2025) - Age Demography</b>				
0-18	14.5	14.2	11.8	<b>40.5</b>
19-39	35.5	34.0	25.7	<b>43.5</b>
40-64	15.8	17.5	17.7	<b>51.0</b>
Above 65	4.5	3.7	3.3	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Post-compensation (2025) - Household Head (%)</b>				
Male	70.1	74.2	75.0	<b>73.1</b>
Female	29.9	25.8	25.0	<b>26.9</b>

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### 4.1.6 MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The marital status of household heads in the project area has undergone slight variations in the post-compensation period (2025) compared to the pre-compensation phase in 2022 (Table 4.2). The percentage of married household heads has increased slightly in Obodougwa (from 64.1% to 66.5%), while Umuseti recorded a minor decline (from 80.8% to 78.3%). Emu-ebendo, on the other hand, saw an increase in married household heads from 79.7% to 81.2%, suggesting a shift towards more stable marital unions in some of the project communities. This increase could be attributed to improved economic conditions post-compensation, which may have encouraged more couples to formalize their unions.

Despite the slight increase in marriage rates, the percentage of widowed individuals remains significant, particularly in Obodougwa, where 16.5% of household heads were widowed in the post-compensation period. This proportion is higher than the national average, which reports that only 1.97% of Nigeria's population falls within the widowed category. The presence of a higher proportion of widows compared to widowers further confirms the notion that women tend to outlive men in these communities, possibly due to health factors or socio-economic vulnerabilities. However, the slight decrease in the widowed category across all three communities suggests that some widows might have remarried post-compensation.

A notable observation from the post-compensation period is the slight decline in the percentage of polygamous marriages in the communities. In Obodougwa, the prevalence of polygamous marriages reduced from 15% to 14%, while in Umuseti and Emu-ebendo, polygamous unions decreased from 20% to 16.8% and from 25.8% to 25.1%, respectively. The increasing shift towards monogamous unions, particularly in Umuseti, where

monogamous marriages rose from 80% to 83.2%, is consistent with the dominant Christian beliefs of the region and aligns with the state-wide trends recorded in the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Ashavar & Agada reports. This suggests that cultural and religious influences continue to shape marriage patterns post-compensation.

Despite these shifts, the proportion of single household heads has slightly decreased in Obodougwa (from 12.1% to 10.2%), while Umuseti recorded an increase (from 8.1% to 9.3%). The median age of single household heads across all three communities remained relatively stable at around 29.2 years, suggesting that while there has been some increase in the proportion of married individuals, a significant number of younger residents still remain unmarried. This demographic pattern is consistent with the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) data, which reported that 46.4% of Nigerians within the relevant age brackets were single in 2012.

Furthermore, the decline in divorce rates across all communities—most notably in Emu-Ebendo, where the percentage of divorced household heads dropped from 1.7% to 1.5%, may indicate improved socio-economic stability following compensation payments. The decrease in divorce rates suggests that financial settlements might have eased some of the previous strains on marital relationships, possibly through improved economic conditions and better access to resources. This trend also highlights the need for targeted social interventions, such as marriage counseling and community support programs, to further promote stable family structures.

Overall, the post-compensation period reveals a relatively stable marital landscape, with a modest shift towards monogamy and a reduction in divorce rates. The increased preference for monogamous unions aligns with broader social trends in Delta State, which are influenced by cultural and religious beliefs. However, the presence of a significant number of widowed household heads, especially among women continues to highlight gender disparities in life expectancy.

**Table 4.2: Marital Status and Nature of Marriages in the Project Area**

Community	% Marital Status of Household Heads				NBS 2012	Nature of Marriages of heads of Household		Ashavar & Agada, 2013
	Singl e	Marri ed	Divor ced	Widowe d		Monogamy	Polygamy	
					Nigeria			Delta
<b>Pre-compensation (2022)</b>								

Obodougwa	12.8	64.1	5.1	17.9	Married (50.0%)	85.0	15.0	Polygamy
Umuseti	8.1	80.8	2.0	9.1	Single (46.4%)	80.0	20.0	28.0%,
Emu-ebendo	6.8	79.7	1.7	11.9	Widowed (1.97%)	75.2	25.8	Monogamy
					Divorced (1.58%)			72.0%
<b>Post-compensation (2025)</b>								
Obodougwa	10.2	68.5	4.8	16.5	Married (50.0%)	87.5	12.5	Polygamy
Umuseti	9.3	78.3	1.7	10.7	Single (46.4%)	83.2	16.8	28.0%,
Emu-ebendo	6.5	81.2	1.4	10.9	Widowed (1.97%)	74.9	25.1	Monogamy
					Divorced (1.58%)			72.0%

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### 4.1.7 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size of about eight among the respondents (Table 4.3) is above the 6 recorded by NBS 2012 for Delta State. The household size in the project area experienced a slight reduction in the post-compensation period (2025) compared to pre-compensation (2022). The average household size, which was 8.0 in 2022, declined to 7.5 in 2025. This suggests that compensation payments may have enabled some families to establish independent households, leading to a reduction in the number of people living under one roof. Despite this decrease, household sizes in the project communities remain above the Delta State average of 6.0 recorded by NBS (2012), reinforcing the cultural significance of extended family systems. Approximately 89% of households still include extended family members such as siblings, in-laws, and elderly parents. The strong correlation (0.89) between larger household sizes and couples with non-tertiary education remains evident in both periods.

**Table 4.3: Comparative Analysis of Household Size of in the Project Area (Pre- and Post-Compensation)**

Community	Pre-Compensation (2022) – Average Household Size	Number of Households (2022)	Post-Compensation (2025) – Average Household Size	Number of Households (2025)
Obodougwa	8.0	371	7.7	390
Umuseti	7.0	377	6.8	398
Emu-ebendo	8.0	358	7.6	375

Source: MHNL, 2025

The number of households increased slightly across all communities, suggesting a shift towards smaller, more independent living units. While extended families remain dominant, economic improvements following compensation appear to have encouraged household fragmentation. This trend highlights the need for further social development programs to enhance financial literacy and sustainable household management among beneficiaries.

#### **4.1.8 ETHNIC COMPOSITION**

The study observed four (4) main ethnic groups among the respondents namely: Ukwuani, Enuani/Ika/Ibo, Isoko/Urhobo and others. As in almost all studies, the aboriginal folkloric entity, the Ukwuani people, dominated other tribal groupings in the project area. Similarly, other Delta ethnic and linguistic groups complemented the Ukwuani's population to about 98%. The higher percentage of Delta Northerners and Isoko/Urhobo people is linked to their proximity to the proposed project's location. Yorubas, Ijaws and the Binis make up less than 2% of the respondent population. The ethnic composition of the project area in 2025 remains largely consistent with the 2022 findings, with the Ukwuani people maintaining their dominance as the aboriginal group.

#### **4.1.9 RELIGION**

Christianity, Traditional Religion (ATR) and Islam are the main religions of the respondent population. Christianity was the most practised across all the respondent communities/persons, accounting for approximately 74.6 %. ATR followed, with 25.2 %, while about 0.09 % were adherents of the Islamic Faith. None of the indigenes of Ukwuani respondents was an adherent of the Muslim faith; instead, they were settlers. Similarly, about 5.9% of the respondents practiced ATR exclusively while the remainder practiced it alongside the Christian Faith. The adherents of these various religions observe one festival or the other. For example, Nduku and Oji festivals are notable African traditional festivals in the project area. The Islamic and Christianity adherents in the area observe the worldwide traditional Muslim and Christian festivals, respectively. The followers of a particular faith use the festivities to seek divined favour, prosperity, bumper harvest, peace, security, long lives, and good health for the communities. Adherents of other religions solidarise with their friends of the other Faiths during their festivals and revel in the off-work day the festivity affords. However, the information obtained during the pre-compensation (2022 ESIA report) and that obtained during the post compensation period (2025 LRP/RAP Studies) has not changed.

#### 4.1.10 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Ground truthing, information from questionnaires, and responses during field visits revealed that children of the PAPs attends any of the seven functional schools listed in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Education facilities within the project sphere of influence

S/N	Name of school	Category	Ownership	Infrastructure Improvements (2025)	Number of PAPs children
1	Ebendo secondary school, Emu Ebendo	Secondary	Public	Increased teaching staff, partial renovation of classrooms	121
2	Ebendo primary school, Emu Ebendo	Primary	Public	Basic water supply installed, improved toilet facilities	61
3	Obodogwa Secondary school, Obodougwaogume	Secondary	Public	More teachers recruited, improved learning resources	75
4	Obodogwa Primary school, Obodougwaogume	Primary	Public	Classroom expansion project initiated	102
6	UtagbaOgbe Technical College, Umusam	Tertiary	Public	New skill acquisition programs introduced	42

Source: MHNL, 2025

From the Table, all educational facilities within the project area are publicly owned, with affordable tuition fees. About 60% of the schools have basic water supply and toilet facilities. However, the respondents reported insufficient teaching staff and instruction materials. In addition, public tertiary institutions (Utagba Ogbe Technical College, Umusam) and skill acquisition centres are available in the project area, improving adults' literacy levels and enhancing the availability of a middle-level workforce for the proposed project.

A comparative assessment between the 2022 and 2025 data highlights noticeable improvements in the quality of educational infrastructure. While all institutions remain under public ownership, efforts have been made to address key challenges previously identified, such as inadequate staffing, poor water supply, and insufficient instructional materials. These improvements are not with this project but rather part of the state's broader development initiatives aimed at enhancing the overall well-being of the state. By 2025, approximately 75% of the schools now have access to basic water supply and improved toilet facilities, marking a 15% increase from 2022. More teachers have been recruited in both primary and secondary schools, though staffing shortages persist in certain areas. Utagba Ogbe Technical College has expanded its curriculum to include new skill acquisition programs, further strengthening the middle-level workforce required for the project's success.

Despite these improvements, gaps remain, particularly in the need for continuous renovation of school buildings and the provision of modern teaching aids. The ongoing infrastructural developments indicate a positive trajectory, yet sustained investment will be required to ensure long-term educational growth in the project area.

#### **4.1.11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

Education plays a crucial role in long-term livelihood sustainability, economic empowerment, and social development. The 2022 ESIA study indicated a relatively high literacy rate, with 37.2% of the respondent population attaining secondary education and 40.2% attending tertiary institutions (Colleges of Education, Polytechnics, and Universities). Additionally, it highlighted a correlation between respondents with no formal education and those possessing artisanal skills, as many non-tertiary graduates engaged in skilled labor rather than white-collar jobs.

The PCUP findings show a moderate increase in educational attainment, largely driven by PAPs investing compensation funds in education. Several families allocated part of their compensation towards tuition fees, vocational training, and higher education expenses,



reflecting an improvement in formal education rates. However, disparities remain, particularly in access to tertiary institutions and vocational training facilities.

**Table 4.5: Comparative analysis of Educational Attainment and Facilities**

Community	No Formal Education (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	CoE and Polytechnic (%)	University Degree (%)
<b>2022 (Findings from compensated PAPs)</b>					
Umuseti	2.3	4.7	12.0	7.0	5.0
Obodougwa	2.1	4.7	14.2	8.7	11.0
Emu-Ebendo	2.5	6.3	11.0	5.5	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>2025 (Findings from compensated PAPs)</b>					
Umuseti	1.9	5.2	13.5	7.8	6.2
Obodougwa	1.7	5.0	15.5	9.5	12.4
Emu-Ebendo	2.0	6.0	12.3	6.1	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### **4.1.12 ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER**

Access to portable water encompasses the sources of water for domestic, and other purposes. The PAC's potable water access is obtained chiefly via private boreholes (Table 4.6) complemented by the communally owned borehole.

**Table 4.6: Percentage access of respondents to Water Sources across the Project Area**

Community	Communal borehole	Surface water/Rain	Private well/borehole
<b>2022 ESIA</b>			

Obodougwa	86	0	14
Umuseti	67	0	33
Emu- ebendo	76	0	24
<b>2025 PCUP</b>			
Obodougwa	90	0	10
Umuseti	72	0	28
Emu- ebendo	79	0	21

Source: MHNL, 2025

A comparison between 2022 and 2025 data highlights a general improvement in access to potable water across all communities within the project area. The proportion of households relying on communal boreholes increased, with Obodougwa recording the highest access at 90%, reflecting a 4% rise from 2022. Similarly, Emu-Ebendo and Umuseti recorded a 3% and 5% increase in communal borehole usage, respectively.

Conversely, the percentage of respondents relying on private wells or boreholes slightly declined, suggesting that enhanced communal water infrastructure may have reduced the need for private borehole drilling. This trend aligns with the post-compensation infrastructure improvements, where project interventions have supported better water supply systems.

Notably, as in 2022, none of the respondents in 2025 reported dependence on surface water or rain, reaffirming the project's semi-urban nature and the accessibility of borehole water sources. The 2025 data indicate that an average of 80.3% of respondents now have access to potable water, surpassing the Nigerian and Delta State averages (67.3% and 62.7%, respectively, as per NBS 2012). This improvement is likely linked to project-driven water infrastructure investments, though continued monitoring will be required to ensure sustained access and quality.

#### **4.1.13 HOUSEHOLDS' MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY**

There has been a remarkable shift in cooking energy sources between 2022 and 2025. The use of gas cookers and electric cookers has significantly increased across all communities, suggesting improved economic conditions and better access to energy infrastructure. For instance, gas cooker usage in Umuseti rose from 6% in 2022 to 33% in 2025, while electric cooker usage increased from 4% to 17%. This shift is likely due to the project's compensation payments, which enabled some households to upgrade to more convenient energy sources.

Conversely, paraffin/kerosene use for cooking declined sharply, with Obodougwa seeing the most significant drop from 27% in 2022 to 11% in 2025. This suggests that households are

moving away from kerosene due to its rising cost and health implications. Similarly, the number of households exclusively relying on firewood has reduced slightly, particularly in Umuseti, where firewood use decreased from 19% to 14%. Despite this, firewood remains a significant cooking energy source in some communities, reflecting its continued availability and affordability for lower-income households.

**Table 4.7: Household Main Source of Energy for cooking and lighting**

Cooking					Lighting					
Community	Gas Cooker	Electric Cooker	Paraffin/ kerosene	Firewood (biomass)	PHCN	Solar	Lamp	Candles	Generators	Torch light
<b>2022 ESIA</b>										
Obodougwa	7	2	27	26	40	0	21	2	28	16
Umuseti	6	4	33	19	32	0	19	3	23	8
Emu-ebendo	9	3	29	22	38	0	27	1	32	12
<b>2025 PCUP</b>										
Obodougwa	22	15	11	22	45	5	12	0	30	12
Umuseti	33	17	8	14	37	3	11	0	31	4
Emu-ebendo	27	10	13	20	43	2	18	0	35	8

Source: MHNL, 2025

Lighting sources in 2025 also indicate a shift toward more stable electricity use. The percentage of respondents relying on electricity from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) increased across all communities, with Obodougwa showing the highest increase from 40% to 45%. This improvement suggests better grid stability or increased access to electricity infrastructure.

The use of solar power, which was almost non-existent in 2022, is gradually becoming a viable alternative. Although still minimal, solar adoption increased to 5% in Obodougwa, 3% in Umuseti, and 2% in Emu-ebendo. This growth may be attributed to increased awareness, affordability, and government initiatives promoting renewable energy.

Petrol-powered generators remain an essential backup power source, with usage rising slightly in all communities. This suggests that while PHCN supply may have improved, it is still unreliable, prompting households to maintain generators as a supplementary energy

source. There is also a noticeable reduction in the use of lamps and torchlights, indicating improved access to better lighting alternatives.

#### **4.1.14 HOUSEHOLD CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**

The quality and type of construction materials used in roofing, walling, and flooring serve as indirect indicators of the living conditions and economic well-being of households in the project area. The 2022 ESIA study provided a snapshot of the community's construction materials, with a significant reliance on corrugated iron sheets, concrete block walls, and smooth cement flooring. The findings also highlighted economic constraints limiting improvements in housing quality.

With the implementation of the compensation program under the 2025 PCUP, there has been a moderate improvement in housing conditions, as some Project Affected Persons (PAPs) allocated their compensation funds to upgrading their homes. A noticeable decline in the use of thatch and mud materials has been recorded, alongside an increase in the use of concrete, aluminium roofing, and ceramic tiles. However, economic challenges and inflation continue to affect construction affordability.

##### **4.1.14.1 ROOFING MATERIAL**

In 2022, corrugated iron sheets, asbestos, and aluminium accounted for 43.2% of roofing materials, while thatch was the least used at 4%. Households living in thatched or unroofed buildings were often those without PHCN or generator connections, with some relying on illegal connections. By 2025, 54.3% of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) allocated part of their compensation funds to housing improvements, particularly upgrading their roofing materials. This shift resulted in a moderate increase in the use of aluminium roofing (from an average of 5.7% in 2022 to 7.9% in 2025) and corrugated iron sheets (from 13.7% to 15.2%), reflecting a steady transition toward more durable housing. Meanwhile, the proportion of thatched and unroofed buildings declined, indicating an overall improvement in living standards.

Table 4.8: Comparative Analysis of Roofing Materials

Community	Corrugated Iron Sheets (%)	Asbestos (%)	Aluminium Roofing (%)	Unroofed Building (%)	Thatch (%)
<b>2022 ESIA</b>					
Obodougwa	14	7	6	3	5
Umuseti	17	8	6	1	5
Emu-Ebendo	10	7	5	3	3
<b>2025 PCUP</b>					
Obodougwa	15.5	6.2	8.3	2.5	3.5
Umuseti	18.2	7.0	8.1	0.8	3.6
Emu-Ebendo	12.0	6.5	7.4	2.0	2.5

Source: MHNL, 2025

The comparative analysis presented in Table 4.8 does not imply that a full census of buildings was conducted across each community. Rather, the data was derived from structured observational surveys and proportional sampling techniques applied during the socio-economic baseline assessments of both the 2022 ESIA and the 2025 PCUP. In each community, a representative sample of residential and public buildings was observed and categorized based on roofing materials. Trained enumerators used transect walks and visual assessment tools to estimate the prevalence of roofing types, which were then expressed as percentages of the total observed sample. This method allows for year-on-year comparisons without the need for a full enumeration of all structures. Additionally, to enhance reliability and contextual understanding, **key informant interviews** with local leaders, artisans, and builders were conducted to validate shifts in roofing trends (e.g., replacement of thatch with aluminium sheets or community-led reconstruction activities).

This approach aligns with standard social baseline practices used in post-compensation monitoring and avoids the logistical and financial burden of exhaustive physical censuses, while still yielding credible trend data.

#### 4.1.14.2 WALLING MATERIAL

The 2022 study found that mud and concrete were the primary walling materials, with 67.1% of households using concrete block walls. However, about 24.6% of respondents still lived in mud-walled houses, particularly among low-income subsistence farmers. Household walling materials varied, with mud and concrete being the predominant choices.

By 2025, 46.8% of households allocated part of their compensation payments toward upgrading their walling materials, leading to a decline in the use of mud walls from 24.6% to 20.6%. Concrete block walls increased from 67.1% to 73.5%, reflecting a steady transition toward more durable housing structures. The use of thatch walls also declined slightly, from 8.3% to 6.1%, further indicating an improvement in housing conditions. No households were recorded using bamboo walls in either period.

Table 4.9: Comparative Analysis of Walling Materials

Walling Material Type	Obodougwa (%)	Umuseti (%)	Emu-Ebendo (%)	Total (%)
<b>2022 ESIA</b>				
Mud	12.1	6.5	6.0	24.6
Concrete (blocks)	20.0	30.5	16.6	67.1
Thatch	1.2	3.5	3.6	8.3
Bamboo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
<b>2025 PCUP</b>				
Mud	10.4	5.2	5.0	20.6
Concrete (blocks)	22.5	32.8	18.2	73.5
Thatch	0.9	2.7	2.5	6.1
Bamboo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### 4.1.14.3 FLOORING MATERIAL

In 2022, smooth cement flooring was the most common, used by 49.2% of households, while 36.9% had ceramic tiles. However, 13.9% of homes still had earth/sand/dirt flooring, indicating economic constraints among some residents.

By 2025, 39.5% of households reported using part of their compensation funds to upgrade flooring materials, leading to a decline in earth/sand/dirt floors from 13.9% to 10.4%. The use

of ceramic tiles increased from 36.9% to 42.7%, while smooth cement floors saw a slight rise from 49.2% to 52.3%. This shift suggests an overall improvement in housing conditions, as more households opted for durable and modern flooring materials.

**Table 4.10: Comparative Analysis of Flooring Materials**

Flooring Material	Obodougwa (%)	Umuseti (%)	Emu-Ebendo (%)	Total (%)
<b>2022 ESIA</b>				
Earth/Sand/Dirt	5.6	5.2	3.1	13.9
Ceramic Tiles	11.0	12.6	13.3	36.9
Smooth Cement	16.8	15.0	17.4	49.2
<b>2025 PCUP</b>				
Earth/Sand/Dirt	4.1	4.0	2.3	10.4
Ceramic Tiles	13.5	14.2	15.0	42.7
Smooth Cement	17.8	16.3	18.2	52.3

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### **4.1.15 HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT**

##### **4.1.15.1 REFUSE DISPOSAL**

The Respondents in the project area continue to rely primarily on open dumping and incineration for refuse disposal. However, data from 2025 show a slight reduction in open dumping practices, with 85% of households now engaging in this method, compared to 92% in 2022 (Table 4.11). The decline may be attributed to increased awareness campaigns and localized community efforts to improve waste disposal.

Conversely, refuse incineration has increased from 58% in 2022 to 63% in 2025. While burning remains a common waste disposal method, this increase raises concerns about deteriorating air quality due to the release of harmful pollutants. The proportion of households employing both open dumping and incineration simultaneously has dropped from 50% to 45%, indicating a gradual shift toward more structured waste disposal options.

Table 4.11: Refuse Disposal Methods in 2022 and 2025

Disposal Method	2022 ESIA (%)	2025 PCUP (%)
Open Dumping	92	85
Incineration (Burning)	58	63
Both Methods Combined	50	45

Source: MHNL, 2025

Despite these minor improvements, no formal waste collection service has been established in the area, leaving households to manage their waste independently. The persistence of open dumping remains a major environmental concern, contributing to water pollution, habitat degradation, and increased public health risks, particularly vector-borne diseases (e.g., malaria, typhoid).

#### 4.1.15.2 SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage disposal practices in the project area remain largely unchanged between 2022 and 2025, with water closets (WC), pit latrines, and open defecation continuing as the primary methods (Table 4.12). However, there has been a significant increase in WC usage, reflecting slight improvements in sanitation infrastructure. Data from 2025 indicate that water closet usage has increased to 71% from 66% in 2022. This trend correlates with the construction of new residential buildings and slight improvements in water supply across the communities. Pit latrine use has declined slightly from 29% in 2022 to 24% in 2025, while open defecation remains at 5%.

Table 4.12: Sewage Disposal Methods in 2022 and 2025

Sewage Disposal Method	2022 ESIA (%)	2025 PCUP (%)
Water Closet (WC)	66	71
Pit Latrine	29	24
Open Defecation	5	5

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### 4.1.16 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

Several facilities were surveyed among households within the project's sphere of influence. These include power generators, televisions, cars/trucks and refrigerators. Table 4.13 provides the comparative analysis of household facilities used by the respondent populations in the project area.



The results from the 2025 Post-Compensation indicate a significant improvement in household assets across all three communities when compared to the 2022 ESIA baseline. The ownership of power generators increased from 8% to 21% in Obodougwa, 13% to 26% in Umuseti, and 9% to 19% in Emu-Ebendo, which suggests that despite potential improvements in the electricity grid, power supply remains unreliable, leading to continued dependence on generators.

A notable rise in gas/kerosene stove ownership (ranging from 12% to 20% across the communities) indicates greater reliance on alternative cooking fuels rather than firewood, possibly due to increased household incomes following compensation payments. Similarly, there was a considerable increase in the percentage of households owning refrigerators, with ownership in Obodougwa quadrupling from 4% to 17%. This may signal a shift toward improved food storage capabilities.

Television ownership has increased significantly, suggesting greater access to information and entertainment, which is attributed to better financial capacity post-compensation. Additionally, the rise in motorcycle and car ownership reflects improvements in mobility and potentially higher disposable income levels.

In contrast, the increase in bicycle ownership was more moderate, especially in Umuseti, suggesting that residents in that community may be shifting towards motorcycles or cars. However, the ownership of houses and land in town has increased in all three communities, reflecting strategic financial planning and investment in urban property, possibly fueled by compensation payments. Although there has been an increase in the ownership of basic household assets, the growing reliance on power generators suggests that stable electricity supply remains a challenge.

**Table 4.13: Comparative analysis on the % Household Facilities among Respondents**

Facilities	Power generator	Gas/ Kerosene stove	Refrigerator	Television	Radio/cassette/ music system	Car/Truck	Motor Cycle	Bicycle
<b>2022 ESIA Report</b>								
Obodougwa	8	17	4	10	20	7	17	10
Umuseti	13	22	15	22	30	10	10	4
Emu- ebendo	9	20	8	11	18	6	15	12
<b>2025 PCUP</b>								

Obodougwa	21	37	17	35	35	20	24	18
Umuseti	26	42	28	47	45	23	11	10
Emu- ebendo	19	32	20	36	30	9	21	10

\*\*N/B the percentage may exceed 100% as some respondents may possess more than one household facility

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### 4.1.17 ECONOMICS AND LIVELIHOODS OF HOUSEHOLDS

##### 4.1.17.1 OCCUPATION

The host community's economic life revolves mainly around farming and trading, and the other livelihood activities among the respondents include artisans, firewood trading, food vending, and processing. Table 4.14 shows the percentage occupational distribution of the people between 2022 and 2025.

In both 2022 and 2025, farming and trading continue to be the primary sources of livelihood for respondents across the three communities, increasing from 40% in 2022 to 49% in 2025. This rise suggests that compensation payments and economic interventions have contributed to increased investment in agricultural activities and agribusiness expansion.

However, while farming and trading remain dominant, there is a notable increase in self-employment, which grew significantly from 28% in 2022 to 44% in 2025. This trend implies that more residents have diversified their income sources, utilizing compensation funds to establish businesses, engage in services, or invest in small-scale enterprises.

Aquaculture has witnessed a substantial increase across all three communities, rising from 6% in 2022 to 11.5% in 2025. The rise is particularly notable in Umuseti, which saw an increase from 3.5% to 5.0%. This can be attributed to the community's proximity to Ase Creek, providing a natural advantage for fish farming. The increase in aquaculture suggests a growing awareness of its economic potential, possibly supported by investments from compensation payments or livelihood enhancement programs introduced post-ESIA.

Self-employment has grown significantly in all three communities, particularly in Obodougwa (from 9% to 15%) and Umuseti (from 11% to 17%). This suggests that some respondents have chosen entrepreneurship over traditional employment, likely due to the influx of compensation payments.

Table 4.14: %Occupational distribution of respondents in the study area between 2022 and 2025

Occupation	Aquaculture	Pastoralist	Self-employed	Private employee	Public employee	Farming and trading
<b>2022 ESIA Report</b>						
Obodougwa	1.3	1.2	9	1.8	4.9	17
Umuseti	3.5	0.8	11	3	6.4	8
Emu- ebendo	1.2	0	8	4.2	3.7	15
Total (%)	6	2	28	9	15	40
<b>2025 PCUP</b>						
Obodougwa	3.5	2.1	15	4.0	6.0	20
Umuseti	5.0	1.4	17	5.2	8.5	11
Emu- ebendo	3.0	0.5	12	5.0	5.0	18
Total (%)	11.5	4.0	44.0	14.2	19.5	49.0

Source: MHNL, 2025

Additionally, private and public employment has increased, with private employment rising from 9% to 14.2% and public employment increasing from 15% to 19.5%. This shift may be linked to improvements in educational access, business expansion, and increased job opportunities from project-related economic activities.

Although pastoralism remains a minor livelihood activity, there is a slight increase from 2% in 2022 to 4% in 2025. Notably, Emu-Ebendo, which had no recorded pastoralists in 2022, now reports 0.5% in 2025, suggesting a small but emerging presence. The open vegetation and extensive farmlands in Emu-Ebendo may still be limiting large-scale pastoralism, but the increase could indicate a shift in land-use practices or a growing acceptance of mixed farming approaches.

#### 4.1.17.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVELS

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were actively engaged through a series of consultations, focus group discussions, and one-on-one interviews prior to compensation. During these engagements, PAPs were asked about their preferred forms of livelihood assistance, including cash compensation, skill acquisition, agricultural support, and business grants. This participatory approach ensured that their choices were documented and integrated into the

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The income-generating activities in the project area encompass farming, trading, artisanship, livestock rearing, civil service, and self-employment. Prior to compensation, a significant percentage of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were in the low-income bracket, with 54% earning below N500,000 per annum, translating to approximately \$2.8 per day. Income levels varied across communities due to differences in economic activities, urbanization, and market accessibility (See Kwale ESIA, 2022).

After compensation, some PAPs invested in expanding their businesses, improving farming techniques, or diversifying their income sources. However, the impact of compensation on real income levels was influenced by several external factors, notably currency depreciation, inflation, and market volatility. While trading saw some marginal improvements due to reinvestment in commercial activities, other sectors such as farming, artisanship, and livestock rearing experienced a decline in USD terms due to rising input costs, market uncertainties, and macroeconomic challenges.

**Table 4.15: Comparative Analysis of Pre- and Post-Compensation Income Levels**

Community	Income Sources	Pre-Compensation DAILY Income (USD) (ESIA 2022)	Post-Compensation DAILY Income (USD) (MHNL, 2025 PCUP)
<b>EMU EBENDO</b>	Farming	3.5	2.5
	Trading	2.8	2.9
	Artisan	2.2	1.8
	Livestock Rearing	3.0	2.4
<b>OBODOUGWA</b>	Farming	3.2	2.3
	Trading	2.9	3.1
	Artisan	2.5	2.0
	Livestock Rearing	3.3	2.6
<b>UMUSETI</b>	Farming	3.8	2.7
	Trading	3.2	3.4
	Artisan	2.7	2.2
	Livestock Rearing	3.5	2.8

#### 4.1.17.3 EXPENDITURE PATTERNS AND CONSUMPTION HABITS

A comparison of the expenditure patterns and consumption habits of respondents between 2022 and 2025 reveals significant changes in financial priorities, with notable increases in spending on food, education, healthcare, housing, and transportation. Food remains the highest expenditure category, rising from an average of 35% in 2022 to 40% in 2025. This increase suggests a higher cost of living, possible inflation in food prices, or changes in dietary habits and household sizes.

Education spending has also grown, increasing from 12% in 2022 to 15% in 2025, with Umuseti showing the highest increase from 15% to 18%. This reflects a growing emphasis on education, potentially influenced by improved financial stability following compensation payments. Healthcare expenditure has similarly increased from 10% in 2022 to 13% in 2025, indicating greater health awareness, higher medical costs, or improved healthcare accessibility in the area.

Housing expenses have risen from 14% in 2022 to 17% in 2025, showing investments in home improvements or new housing developments, likely influenced by compensation utilization. Likewise, savings and investments have increased from 8% to 11%, reflecting a shift towards long-term financial planning and economic security among the respondents.

**Table 4.16: % Expenditure Patterns and Consumption Habits of Respondents**

Expenditure Category	2022 ESIA Report				2025 PCUP Report			
	Obodougwa	Umuseti	Emu-ebendo	Total	Obodougwa	Umuseti	Emu-ebendo	Total
Food	34	36	35	35	39	41	40	40
Education	10	15	11	12	13	18	14	15
Healthcare	9	11	10	10	12	14	13	13
Housing	12	16	14	14	15	19	16	17
Transportation	11	13	12	12	17	19	18	18
Savings/Investment	7	9	8	8	10	12	11	11
Miscellaneous	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7

Source: MHNL, 2025

A major shift is observed in transportation expenses, which have risen from 12% in 2022 to 18% in 2025. This increase is largely attributed to the rising cost of fuel, which has significantly impacted daily commuting and the cost of goods transportation within and

outside the communities. The reliance on motorcycles and motor vehicles has made respondents more vulnerable to fluctuations in fuel prices, leading to increased household spending in this category. While spending on miscellaneous expenses has remained relatively stable, there is a slight decrease in discretionary spending, especially in Umuseti, where respondents appear to be prioritizing essential needs. The overall expenditure pattern from 2022 to 2025 indicates a growing financial burden on households, with increased spending directed towards necessities such as food, education, healthcare, housing, and transportation.

#### 4.1.17.4 CONSTRAINTS TO LIVELIHOOD OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.17 presents constraints to livelihood in the project area.

Table 4.17: Constraints to Livelihood Activities in the Project Area

Constraints	2022 ESIA Report				2025 PCUP Report			
	Obodougwa	Umuseti	Emu-Ebendo	Total	Obodougwa	Umuseti	Emu-Ebendo	Total
Insufficient land	0.3	0.23	0.27	0.8	0.35	0.28	0.30	0.93
Poor Quality Land	0.42	0.43	0.38	1.23	0.48	0.50	0.42	1.40
Flooding	0.23	0.41	0.33	0.97	0.50	0.55	0.48	1.53
Low Water Quality	0.40	0.45	0.44	1.29	0.50	0.55	0.50	1.55
Lack of Inputs	0.42	0.35	0.33	1.10	0.50	0.40	0.38	1.28
Lack of Capital	0.60	0.47	0.53	1.60	0.70	0.55	0.60	1.85
Lack of Storage Facilities	0.45	0.62	0.45	1.52	0.60	0.65	0.55	1.80
Low Processing Capacity / Poor Power Supply	0.42	0.48	0.38	1.28	0.55	0.50	0.45	1.50
Inadequate Extension Services	0.27	0.42	0.26	0.95	0.40	0.45	0.38	1.23
Poor Marketing Channels	0.48	0.40	0.49	1.37	0.55	0.48	0.50	1.53

High Transportation Costs	0.35	0.40	0.38	1.13	0.75	0.65	0.60	2.00
Poor Road Infrastructure	0.50	0.45	0.42	1.37	0.60	0.55	0.50	1.65

Source: MHNL, 2025

The constraints affecting the livelihoods of respondents in the study area have worsened in 2025 compared to the findings of the 2022 ESIA Report. The most notable increase has been in high transportation costs, which have doubled across the communities due to the rising cost of fuel, making it more expensive to transport goods and access markets. This situation has put additional financial strain on households, particularly those engaged in farming and trading, which must transport perishable goods.

Poor road infrastructure has also worsened, as road networks remain largely unimproved, leading to increased travel time and vehicle maintenance costs. The lack of access to capital remains a major issue, with a higher percentage of respondents citing financial constraints in 2025 compared to 2022. This is compounded by inadequate storage facilities, which have also seen an increase in concern, reflecting the growing challenge of preserving agricultural produce.

Flooding remains a significant environmental constraint, with respondents in all three communities reporting an increase in the frequency and intensity of floods. This has negatively impacted agricultural productivity, with farmers struggling with poor soil quality and low water availability for irrigation. Similarly, concerns about low processing capacity and unreliable power supply have also increased, indicating that small-scale agro-industrial businesses are still unable to maximize production due to inconsistent electricity access. The lack of agricultural extension **services** has become a more pressing issue, with more respondents in 2025 highlighting the absence of training, modern techniques, and support from government or private agricultural programs. Poor marketing channels also remain a barrier, restricting farmers' ability to get fair prices for their produce.

#### 4.1.18 ACCESS TO PROJECT SITE

Plate 4.1 presents some roads in the project area



a. Umuseti road    b. Umusam road    c. Emu- ebendo road    d. Obodougwa road

#### **Plate 4.1 a- d: Access roads to the project site**

Transport facilities used in the area include motorcycles, light-duty vehicles, etc., with motorcycles the foremost. The communities are interlinked and served by minor paved or unpaved roads (Plate 4.2), including the dual carriage Asaba-Ughelli expressway.

#### 4.1.19 COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

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

#### 4.1.20 HEALTH

This section presents the baseline health data based on information generated from sampled groups in the study area. Data obtained were subsequently compared with state and National data and available averages. This section presents the updated baseline health data for 2025, retrieved from sampled groups within the study area. The data obtained have been compared with the 2022 statistics, along with state and national averages, to highlight changes and trends.

##### 4.1.20.1 HEALTH FACILITIES

There are two functional health centres (Utagba- Uno Primary healthcare centre and Primary healthcare centre, Ogbole-Ogume). Likewise, there are two defunct health facilities located in Obodougwa and Ogbole-Ogume (Plate 4.2). The grossly inadequate health facility poses grave concerns to the health status of people, as exemplified by the prevalence of Malaria,



Fever, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Typhoid fever, Diarrhoea/Vomiting and Eye ailments. The inadequacies in quality health care delivery and its absence in some other communities blossoms inevitably herbal homes and healers.

As of 2025, healthcare facilities in the study area have seen some improvements, though challenges remain. The two previously functional health centres, Utagba-Uno Primary Healthcare Centre and Primary Healthcare Centre, Ogbole-Ogume, remain operational. However, there have been infrastructure upgrades and an increase in healthcare personnel, leading to improved services. The two previously defunct health centres in Obodougwa and Ogbole-Ogume remain largely non-functional, although there are ongoing efforts to rehabilitate them under a government-private partnership initiative.

Despite these improvements, healthcare access remains a challenge, with a continued high dependence on traditional medicine due to limited modern facilities and personnel. The prevalence of common diseases continues to be a pressing concern, reflecting the need for sustained intervention in healthcare delivery.



a. Functional health facility at Ogbole ogume



b. Non-functional health facility at Obodougwa



c. Non-functional health facility at Ogbole-Ogume

**Plate 4.2 a-c: Health facilities in the project area**

#### 4.1.20.2 PREVALENCE OF DISEASES IN THE STUDY AREA

The 2022 study was conducted via a visit to health centres in the various communities. It was revealed that the most prevalent diseases affecting all age groups in the area are Malaria Fever (32.8%), Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (21.8%), and Typhoid Fever (11.7%), Diarrhoea/vomiting (10.5%) and Eye problems (7.5%). Other common ailments include Worm Infestation, Diabetes Mellitus, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection, and Arthritis. The prevalence of these diseases points to breeding grounds for the disease-carrying vectors. Recall that indiscriminate refuse disposal is prevalent in the area, which serves as proliferation grounds for these vectors, indicating a non-hygienic environment. This baseline data was factored into impact mitigation.

From the table, there is a marginal reduction in the prevalence of malaria, respiratory tract infections, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, and other common ailments. This decline may be attributed to increased access to healthcare services, awareness campaigns on hygiene, and improved sanitation measures in some parts of the community. However, chronic diseases such as diabetes and arthritis have seen a slight increase, which may be linked to lifestyle changes.

Table 4.18: comparative analysis of disease prevalence between 2022 and 2025

Disease Condition	2022 Prevalence (%)	2025 Prevalence (%)
Malaria Fever	32.8	30.2
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	21.8	18.5
Typhoid Fever	11.7	9.8
Diarrhoea/Vomiting	10.5	8.7
Eye Problems	7.5	6.2
Worm Infestation	6.2	5.0
Diabetes Mellitus	3.0	3.5
Lower Respiratory Tract Infection	2.8	2.2
Arthritis	2.0	2.1

Source: MHNL, 2025

#### **4.1.20.3 TRADITIONAL MEDICAL PRACTICE**

The practise of traditional medicine is common in the area. Their practices involve herbs, body charms, body massaging and scarification. The services offered by these practices are shrouded in secrecy. Traditional birth attendants are popular. About 67% 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 inadequate medical centres.

The use of traditional medicine remains widespread in 2025, though there has been a slight decline in its patronage. Survey responses indicate that 59% of the population now rely on traditional medicine, down from 67% in 2022. The reduction in dependence on herbal medicine is partly due to increased awareness and accessibility of conventional healthcare services. However, traditional birth attendants remain popular, especially in rural and underserved areas, due to cultural beliefs and cost factors.

#### **4.1.20.4 SEXUAL ACTIVITIES AND KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTIONS (STI)**

Awareness of HIV/AIDS and other STIs has improved significantly since 2022. Data from 2025 indicate that over 85% of respondents are now aware of HIV/AIDS and its modes of transmission, compared to an estimated 75% in 2022. However, stigma and misinformation persist in some communities. Health education campaigns have played a crucial role in improving awareness, though gaps remain in knowledge about STI prevention and treatment-seeking behaviour.

#### **4.1.20.5 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. The data presented is limited to those who have had sexual intercourse. Condom availability remains high, with over 95% of chemist stores stocking them in 2025, up from 90% in 2022. The increase in regular condom use, particularly among females, suggests a positive trend in safe sexual practices. However, significant proportions still either never use condoms or use them sporadically, highlighting the need for continuous education on STI prevention.

#### **4.1.20.6 IMMUNISATION STATUS IN CHILDREN**

The proportion of children under five years old immunised against DPT, BCG, OPV, and Measles was 75%. This figure was above the national target of 70%. This is owed partly to the non-hygienic environment and dominant diseases in the area. Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) was the most commonly received vaccine in the project community. This may partly be due to the OPV given during the National immunisation days (NIDs) set aside by the Federal Ministry of Health through the National Programme on Immunization every year. Each child below five years is expected to receive two drops of OPV during each round of NID. The poor record of immunisation indicates the poor routine immunisation practice.

Immunisation coverage has slightly improved in 2025, reaching 78% compared to 75% in 2022. The increase is due to enhanced immunisation campaigns, better health outreach programs, and increased awareness. However, challenges such as vaccine hesitancy and poor routine immunisation records persist in some communities. Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) remains the most commonly received vaccine due to national immunisation programs. While the progress is commendable, sustained efforts are required to meet national immunisation targets and ensure complete vaccine coverage for all children under five.

#### **4.1.21 LAND PLANNING AND USES**

Land ownership in the project area is either by community or family. However, under the Public Lands Acquisition Law, the state government may acquire land compulsorily for the public purpose from individual landowners subject to the payment of compensation to such landowners. Grazing activities are also practised in Obodougwa and Umuseti by the Fulani pastorals. The residential areas and the surrounding sub-places consist primarily of single-unit residential homes surrounded by farmlands.

#### **4.22 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES**

Several heritage sites were identified within the project-affected communities, including a marked sacred grove (Plate 4.3). These culturally significant locations are situated at a minimum distance of approximately 65 meters to the nearest residential homestead in the project area. The coordinate (6.386542E 5.707359N) show that this cultural heritage site is more than 5km away from the project footprint and no relocation whatsoever is required. from the project footprint. To preserve these sites and avoid adverse impacts, comprehensive measures were undertaken in line with cultural heritage protection protocols and stakeholder consultations. Community leaders, custodians of tradition, and relevant cultural institutions

were engaged to document the significance, traditional practices, and spatial boundaries of these sites. Although the sites do not lie directly within the construction corridor, it is important to document how potential future encumbrances have been proactively addressed. No relocation of physical heritage sites was required; however, buffer zones were established, and protective signage and awareness measures were implemented among construction personnel to prevent inadvertent disturbance.



**Plate 4.3: Cultural Heritage sites in the project area**

#### **4.1.23 GENDER ISSUES**

Gender dynamics significantly influence access to resources, employment opportunities, and economic participation within agrarian and processing communities. Women play a vital role in farming, agro-processing, and local trade, yet they often face considerable barriers that limit their full involvement in decision-making and economic activities. One of the most pressing challenges is limited access to land, as traditional customs and inheritance laws frequently prevent women from owning or controlling property. Without land ownership, many women struggle to secure financial support from banks or other lending institutions, restricting their ability to invest in agricultural expansion or agro-processing ventures.

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, labor-intensive jobs that offer little career advancement. Additionally, unpaid domestic labor, 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.

#### **4.1.24 CHILD LABOUR**

The census survey also sought to find out if children under the age of 14 years are engaged in fishing or farming activities. From the survey it was revealed that, almost 19.4 percent of the children in the project area are engaged in farming, hawking or fishing activities. Indeed it is not uncommon to see children accompanying their parent to the farm to provide various form of support. Some are also involved in petty trading by themselves or assisting their parents.

It is worth noting that Nigerian law sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years, and at 13 years for light work. Light work is defined as work that is not harmful to the health or development of a child and does not affect the child's attendance or ability to benefit from school. The law stipulates that children 15 years and older, or children who have completed basic education, can work as apprentices if the craftsman provides food, training, and a safe and healthy work environment. Children under 18 years may not engage in night work between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. The law prohibits persons under 18 years from engaging in hazardous labor, which includes work in mines or quarries; at sea; in bars, hotels, or places of entertainment; in manufacturing that involves chemicals; in places that operate machinery; or in any job that involves carrying heavy loads. Employers, who violate any of the above provisions regulating children's employment, with the exception of those related to apprenticeships, are subject to a fine and/or 2 years of imprisonment. Employers who operate

in the formal sector must keep a register with the dates of birth or apparent ages of the children they employ; failure to keep this register is punishable by a fine.

#### **4.1.25 AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE**

Agriculture is the foundation of local livelihoods, with large portions of land dedicated to crop cultivation, livestock farming, and agro-processing activities. Staple crops such as cassava, yam, maize, and oil palm play a vital role in food security and income generation, while livestock farming, including poultry, goat, and cattle rearing, further supports economic activities. Key informant interviews with the farmers in the area revealed that the government has gainfully acquired the land (see Annex 1). The introduction of an agricultural-processing hub presents opportunities for increased productivity and value addition but also brings challenges related to land use and resource management. Industrial expansion may alter traditional farming practices, necessitating strategic interventions to balance development with agricultural sustainability.

Land tenure systems significantly influence land access and ownership, with many farming communities relying on customary land rights. This means that land acquisition for development projects must be approached with sensitivity to avoid displacement and economic hardship. Farmers who depend on their land for subsistence and commercial agriculture may struggle to adapt if alternative farmland is not provided or if compensation is inadequate to support their transition to new economic activities. To maintain agricultural productivity, affected farmers should be supported with alternative land, improved agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and high-yield seeds, and technical training on modern farming techniques. Sustainable land management practices, such as agroforestry, soil conservation, and climate-smart agriculture, should be promoted to enhance long-term productivity and environmental resilience. Additionally, linking smallholder farmers to the agro-processing hub through cooperative models and contract farming arrangements can provide stable market opportunities and ensure continued agricultural prosperity.

#### **4.1.26 SOCIAL SERVICES AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PROJECT**

Access to essential social services is critical in ensuring the well-being and economic stability of communities affected by development projects. Education, healthcare, water supply, and transportation infrastructure all play a significant role in shaping livelihood opportunities. The establishment of an agricultural-processing hub has the potential to improve social services, but strategic planning is necessary to ensure that these benefits reach the local population effectively. Strengthening educational institutions and expanding vocational

training programs will equip individuals with the necessary skills to participate in agro-processing industries. Schools should be adequately resourced to ensure that young people and adults have access to quality education that enhances their employability.

Healthcare services must also be improved to cater to the expanding workforce and general community needs. Increased access to maternal and child health services, disease prevention programs, and affordable healthcare will contribute to better health outcomes. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure must be upgraded to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and enhance overall public health. Investments in road networks and transportation facilities will facilitate the movement of goods and services, promoting trade and economic activities.

Raising community awareness about the agricultural-processing hub is essential to fostering support and ensuring active participation. Many residents may lack adequate information about the project's objectives, potential benefits, and implications. Transparent stakeholder engagement through community meetings, consultations, and public forums will help build trust and clarify any misconceptions. Disseminating information through local media, digital platforms, and printed materials will further enhance awareness. Involving community representatives in key decision-making processes related to employment, land use, and environmental management will promote inclusivity and reduce resistance to change.



## **CHAPTER FIVE:**

### **UTILIZATION OF COMPENSATION PAYMENTS AND RISKS IN COMPENSATION UTILIZATION**

#### **5.1 Compensation and Transitional Support Activities**

##### **5.1.1 Compensation activities (2022) – PCUP**

The official report on the compensation process for the 986.9 ha Kwale Industrial Park, including the 400 ha Kwale Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH), is attached to this document as Appendix 10. The 484 compensated Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from the three host communities of the AIH are part of the larger group of 3,051 individuals compensated (2002) for the entire industrial park. The rates and methodologies used in the valuation process are included in Annexure 10.

The compensation process was carried out in line with the principles of transparency, fairness, and inclusivity. The following procedures were adopted to ensure that affected individuals and communities received just compensation for their losses:

To promote long-term livelihood security and avoid maladaptation of funds, a Post Compensation Utilisation Plan (PCUP) was developed and implemented among the 484 PAPs. The PCUP includes capacity-building on financial literacy, monitoring of fund usage, and access to productive assets or ventures to ensure sustainable livelihood outcomes. This approach aligns with the core objectives of the SAPZ social safeguard framework.

##### **5.1.2 Transitional Support Activities for the 37 Squatters (2025) – RAP**

Recall that 484 individuals were compensated in 2022. However, 37 of these PAPs are still farming on the site (herein referred to as *the 37 squatters*) with the approval of the Delta State Special Economic Zone (DSEZ), the proponent of the SAPZ project in Delta State. To facilitate a smooth transition to their new, larger, and fertile farmland, which is on average closer to their residential homes, each will be given ₦200,000 transitional support to assist them in transporting their:

- Inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.)
- Seedlings
- Farming implements

The transitional assistance will help minimize disruption to their livelihoods.

These efforts are part of a targeted Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) tailored for the 37 squatters. The RAP/LRP provides not only monetary support but also outlines livelihood continuity strategies, land preparation aid, and post-transition monitoring to track recovery and productivity on their new plots.

## **5.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/ Squatters Identification**

### **5.2.1 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) Identification (2022)**

The identification and enumeration of 484 PAPs were conducted between 2020 and 2022. The focus was on mapping the affected individuals, particularly from the host communities of Umuseti, Emu-Ebendo, and Obodougwa. This process ensured proper documentation and adequate compensation for displacement.

As part of the PCUP, each identified PAP was enrolled in post-compensation tracking activities, which involved engagement on viable enterprise investments, linkages to local cooperatives, and follow-ups on land access, especially for those who chose land-for-land options.

The following steps were taken to identify and enumerate the PAPs:

1. Community Stakeholder Consultation: A community-wide consultation process was conducted to ensure transparency and the active involvement of affected persons in the identification process.
2. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Mapping: GIS technology was used to identify and map the affected areas, ensuring precise data collection and accurate identification of individuals and assets.
3. Household Survey and Enumeration: A household survey was conducted to gather information on PAPs' socio-economic status, livelihoods, and land holdings, followed by a field verification exercise to cross-check the data.
4. Community Validation: The drafted list of PAPs was subjected to a community validation process to ensure that all affected persons were included and the information was accurate.

By the end of 2022, 484 PAPs were successfully identified, and compensation payments were made to ensure fair and just restitution for the losses suffered due to the land acquisition for the project.

### **5.2.2 Squatters Identification (2025)**

An updated identification process was undertaken in 2025 for the 37 residual squatters, who continue farming under temporary permits issued by DSEZ until the gainful occupation date of January 1, 2026. This identification forms part of the operational framework of the RAP/LRP. The plan includes specific identification of residual vulnerability, mapping of

household dependencies on farming, and tailored packages for each squatter to re-establish their livelihoods on new allocated plots.

Key steps for this updated identification process included:

1. **Permit Verification:** The consultants worked closely with the DSEZ to confirm that the squatters were authorized to continue farming on the land under the issued permits.
2. **Current Farming Activities Assessment:** A thorough assessment of the squatters' ongoing farming activities was undertaken to ensure that their livelihoods were sustainable during the transitional period. This included an analysis of crop production, input usage, and potential challenges.
3. **Land Allocation for Transition:** The new farmland allocated to the 37 squatters was assessed for its suitability, ensuring that it was larger, fertile, and capable of supporting their farming activities in the long term.
4. **Confirmation and Approval:** The final list of the 37 squatters was confirmed, and approval for their continued farming was received from DSEZ, alongside the transitional support package designed to assist them in relocating and re-establishing their livelihoods.

As of 2025, 37 squatters are actively farming on the acquired land and are set to transition to their new farmland, with transitional support scheduled to be disbursed between October and December 2025 before DSEZ will take gainful occupation of the site on January 1<sup>st</sup> 2026.

## **5.3 Enumeration**

### **5.3.1 PAPs Enumeration (2020-2022)**

The enumeration process was essential for accurate valuation and compensation of the 484 PAPs who were compensated for the SAPZ project between 2020 and 2022. It covered household surveys, asset verification, GIS mapping, and community validation. The data gathered was instrumental in guiding the PCUP, allowing tailored post-compensation support based on each PAP's asset profile and household structure.

Steps Involved in the Enumeration Process:

1. **Household Survey:** A detailed household survey was conducted, using standardised enumeration forms to collect comprehensive data on each PAP's assets (land, crops, and resources), livelihood sources, socio-economic conditions, and family structure.
2. **Field Verification:** Following the initial survey, field verification exercises were carried out to cross-check the information provided by PAPs. This involved physical site visits to confirm land ownership, crop types, and other economic resources, ensuring the data's accuracy.

3. **Community Engagement and Validation:** The information gathered was then reviewed with the affected communities in consultation meetings. This ensured the PAPs' data was correct and that all relevant persons were included in the enumeration list. The community members were actively involved in validating the enumerated data, fostering transparency and reducing errors.
4. **GIS Mapping Integration:** Geographic Information Systems (GIS) were used to map the locations of affected areas and households. This technological approach helped in accurately identifying and verifying PAPs' assets, particularly for land and crop valuation.

The enumeration process for the 484 PAPs was completed successfully by 2022, and the data collected helped in the preparation of compensation assessments and distribution. The compensation exercise was overseen by the Delta state ministry of land (See Annexure 3 for confirmation)

### **5.3.2 Squatters Enumeration (2025)**

A dedicated enumeration for the 37 squatters in 2025 focused on current farm activity, permit verification, and transition needs assessment.

This phase served as the baseline for RAP/LRP implementation, enabling the project team to understand the support needs and to fine-tune the disbursement of transitional assistance, land suitability checks, and farming input requirements. These squatters had previously received compensation in 2022 but were allowed to continue farming until the official date of gainful occupancy of the land by the government on January 1, 2026.

Steps Involved in the Enumeration Process for the 37 Squatters:

1. **Farm Activity Assessment:** A survey was conducted to assess the type of crops grown, the farming inputs used (seeds, fertilizers, tools), and any resources that had been accumulated since the initial compensation. This helped to understand the squatter's current farming conditions.
2. **Verification of Temporary Permits:** The permits granted by DSEZ for continued farming were verified to ensure compliance with the project's requirements and timelines.
3. **Community Consultation and Validation:** The enumeration team held consultations with the squatters and community representatives to validate the information collected and ensure all farming activities were documented accurately.

4. Confirmation of Transition Needs: The enumeration also focused on identifying specific needs related to the squatters' transition, such as required resources for relocating, farm inputs for their new plots, and the expected timeframes for transitioning to the new farmland.

This enumeration process is part of the broader effort to ensure that the 37 squatters are properly supported during the transition phase, including the disbursement of the transitional support package.

## **5.4 Valuation**

### **5.4.1 PAPs Valuation (2022) – PCUP**

The valuation process for the 484 PAPS was conducted to determine fair and adequate compensation for affected assets, including land, crops, and other economic resources. The replacement cost methodology was applied in line with national and international standards.

1. Land Valuation: Affected lands were assessed based on current market rates for agricultural land in the region.
2. Crop Valuation: Crops were valued based on expected yield, type, and prevailing market prices.
3. Other Economic Resources: Trees, fishing rights, and other income-generating resources were valued using local market benchmarks.
4. No Permanent Structures: There were no permanent structures reported on the acquired land.

### **5.4.2 Squatters Valuation (2025) – RAP**

For the 37 squatters farming on a temporary basis in 2025, valuation activities were framed under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), focusing on facilitating smooth relocation and livelihood continuity.

1. Land and Crop Valuation: Land crop valuation was carried out. In accordance with the project's implementation framework, the state government will facilitate the harvesting of these crops prior to project commencement, ensuring that farmers can realize the value of their existing agricultural investments. In addition to the crop valuation, the state government will provide supplementary support to aid farmers in transitioning to new agricultural opportunities.
2. Transitional Support: The Farmland offered for relocation was assessed to be more fertile and larger. Transitional support of ₦200,000 per farmer was approved by the

government, negotiated and consented to by the Squatting farmers to aid relocation and re-establishment.

## **5.5 Compensation Determination for PAPs**

### **5.5.1 PAPs Compensation Determination (2020-2022) – PCUP**

The compensation for the 484 PAPs was determined based on the market-based replacement costs of lost assets. The compensation took into account the livelihood impacts, including the loss of land, crops, and other economic activities, with a focus on helping the affected individuals restore their livelihoods.

1. Asset-based Compensation: Compensation was determined for each PAP based on the value of their lost assets, such as land, crops, and other resources.
2. Socio-economic Considerations: Compensation was adjusted for the social and economic impacts of displacement, ensuring a fair restoration of livelihoods.

### **5.5.2 Squatters Compensation Determination (2025) – RAP**

Under the RAP framework, the 37 current farmers' compensation determination focused on supporting their transition and relocation efforts. As these farmers were granted temporary approval to farm the land, they are eligible for the transitional support to help cover their relocation costs, which includes transportation for inputs, seedlings, and farming implements.

1. Transitional Support Compensation: Each farmer will receive a one-time support package of ₦200,000 which was approved by the government, negotiated and consented to by the Squatting farmers to facilitate the relocation costs, including transportation of implements, inputs, and seedlings.

## **5.6 Payment and Distribution**

### **5.6.1 PAPs Payment and Distribution (2022) – PCUP**

The compensation payments for the 484 PAPs were made in cash via Zenith Bank at the Kwale branch. Each transaction was thoroughly documented for transparency.

1. Payment Method: Direct cash disbursements were made to each PAP, ensuring they had easy access to their compensation.
2. Monitoring: The payments were documented with video coverage and CCTV footage at the Zenith Bank Kwale branch for full accountability.

### **5.6.2 Squatters Payment and Distribution (2025) – RAP**

For the 37 squatters, payments will be disbursed under the RAP as transitional support. The transitional support payments will also be made in cash, following a similar method used in the initial compensation in 2022.

1. Support Package: Each farmer will receive ₦200,000 (negotiated and consented amount). The payment will follow the same process outlined for the first round of compensation in 2022.
2. Payment Timeline: Payments will be disbursed under the RAP as transitional support between October and December 2025, to ensure that all farmers are settled in their new farmland by January 1, 2026.

## **5.7 Grievance Redress**

### **5.7.1 PAPs Grievance Redress (2020-2022) – PCUP**

A dedicated grievance mechanism was set up for the initial compensation in 2022 to address compensation-related concerns of the 484 PAPs. Similar method and approach will be used in addressing the grievances of the current squatters.

The mechanism ensured that grievances were resolved promptly and fairly.

1. Committee Formation: A grievance redress committee was established with representatives from the consultant, the Delta State Government, legal representatives, and community NGOs.
2. Resolution Process: Grievances were investigated and resolved within one week of receipt.

### **5.7.2 Squatters Grievance Redress (2025) – RAP**

A dedicated grievance mechanism similar to the one set up for the initial compensation in 2022 has been set up for the 37 squatters under the RAP to address any concerns regarding the transitional support and relocation process. Details of the grievance redress mechanism is presented in chapter 7 of this report.

1. Grievance Mechanism: A grievance committee comprising representatives from the DSEZ, local community members, and relevant stakeholders will manage the complaints.
2. Timely Resolution: Grievances will be addressed within one week, ensuring that any issues related to the transition are resolved efficiently.

## **5.8 Purpose of Compensation Utilisation Monitoring**

### **5.8.1 PAPs Compensation Utilisation Monitoring (2022) – PCUP**

As part of the PCUP, monitoring ensured that compensation was used effectively to restore and improve PAPs' livelihoods and support long-term socio-economic stability.

1. **Monitoring Objectives:** Based on the monitoring objectives of the PCUP, the tracking process revealed and improved livelihood for the compensated PAPs. Baseline income level survey revealed an increased income level for the compensated PAPs. Also, some of the PAPs have acquired new and improved land for farming, while some have relocated to the city.
2. **Support Measures:** Follow-up visits were made to evaluate the success of the projects funded by compensation and to provide additional financial literacy training where necessary.

### **5.9.2 Squatters Compensation Utilisation Monitoring (2025) – RAP**

Monitoring for the 37 squatters under the RAP will ensure proper use of support for successful relocation and farming resumption.

The monitoring will track the successful use of funds to facilitate the farmers' transition and the restoration of their farming activities.

1. **Post-Transition Monitoring:** Monthly and quarterly monitoring engagements as was implemented for the initial compensation in 2022, will assess how well the farmers have established themselves on the new farmland and if the support package has successfully facilitated the relocation process.
2. **Support and Training:** As needed, further training and resources will be provided to assist the farmers in achieving a sustainable livelihood on their new farmland.

## **5.9 Magnitude of Displacement**

### **5.9.1 Magnitude of Displacement (2022) – PCUP**

The displacement magnitude for the proposed Kwale Agro-Industrial Hub in 2022 resulted in 484 PAPs and three (3) communities. The PCUP addressed the displacement of 484 PAPs from three host communities. The Certificate of Occupancy for the land is annexed to this document as Annex 1.

1. **Total Land Area Affected:** A total of 986.9 hectares of land was acquired for the project.
2. **Host Communities:** The affected communities include Umuseti, Emu-Ebendo, and Obodougwa.



### **5.9.2 Magnitude of Displacement (2025) – RAP**

Under the RAP, displacement in 2025 affected 37 temporary squatters for the proposed Kwale Agro-Industrial Hub, with the farmers continuing to cultivate the land until January 1, 2026, when they will be required to vacate the land and relocate to their new farmland.

1. Temporary Occupation: The farmers currently occupy temporary land granted by the DSEZ, with their transition scheduled for early 2026.
2. Farmland Relocation: These farmers will move to new farmland that is larger and more fertile, ensuring a smooth and successful transition.

Note: the list of the current farmers and their details are present as ANNEX 4

### **5.10 Agricultural Value of Land for the Current Squatters – RAP**

The estimated agricultural value of land for the project is quantified in Table 5.1, reflecting the current market valuation of crops presently cultivated by the squatting farmers. Following the project's implementation framework, the state government will allow the farmers to harvest their crops before project commencement, ensuring that farmers can realise the value of their existing agricultural investments as presented in Table 5.1.

In addition, the state government will provide supplementary support to aid farmers in transitioning to new agricultural opportunities. This support package includes an additional N200,000 allocation per squatter approved by the government, negotiated and consented to by the squatting farmers. The support is designed to mitigate potential disruptions and facilitate a seamless transition.

Table 5.1: Estimated Agricultural Value of Land

S/N	Farmer's Name	Affected Crop(s)	Total Affected Area (ha)	Growth Stage	Yield per ha (tons/ha)	Market Price per Unit (₦/ton)	Estimated agricultural Value of the crop (₦)	Total Estimated agricultural Value of crop (₦)
1.	Onyemali Abbott	Cassava	20	6 months	12	200,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
2.	Oju King Nejichi	Cassava	10	6 months	7	120,000	840,000	840,000
3.	Lucky Uweh	Cassava	15	5 months	10	170,000	1,700,000	2,000,000
		Yam		4 months	3	100,000	300,000	
4.	Ineh Lucky	Cassava	12	5 months	9	100,000	900,000	1,040,000
		Plantain		4 months	2	70,000	140,000	
5.	Chief Raymond Emmah	Cassava	16	3 months	11	150,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
6.	Chief Friday Nwose Okolo	Cassava	18	6 months	11	180,000	1,980,000	1,980,000
7.	Owem Christian	Cassava	3	6 months	6	100,000	600,000	600,000
8.	Chidi Ojega Matthew	Cassava	2	4 months	5	100,000	500,000	500,000
9.	Chief Ojugbeli Samson	Cassava	2	3 months	5	100,000	500,000	500,000

10.	Chief Ossai Monday	Cassava Yam	3	3 months 3 months	6 3	100,000 80,000	600,000 240,000	840,000
11.	Amukali Friday	Cassava	2	3 months	6	100,000	600,000	600,000
12.	Chief Patrick Olumor	Cassava	1.5	4 months	4	100,000	400,000	400,000
13.	Chibogu Pius	Cassava	2	3 months	5	90,000	450,000	450,000
14.	Ossai John	Cassava	1.5	4 months	4	115,000	460,000	460,000
15.	Mrs Ojugbeli Caroline	Cassava	2	4 months	5	90,000	450,000	450,000
16.	Mrs Patricia Taiwo Patrick	Cassava	1	3 months	2	60,000	120,000	120,000
17.	Chief Oju Edward	Cassava	2	6 months	3	90,000	270,000	270,000
18.	Enuma Augustina	Cassava	3	4 months	7	100,000	700,000	700,000
19.	Ossai Friday	Cassava	3	5 months	6	100,000	600,000	600,000
20.	Akpati Sunday	Cassava	3	4 months	7	100,000	700,000	700,000
21.	Owem Onyebuchi	Cassava	3	3 months	7	100,000	700,000	700,000
22.	Ossai John	Cassava	2	6 months	5	90,000	450,000	450,000
23.	Ossai Sunday	Cassava	2	3 months	5	90,000	450,000	450,000
24.	Ifemeni Wisdom	Cassava	1.5	6 months	4	70,000	280,000	280,000
25.	Asuai Chukwudi	Cassava	1.5	6 months	4	70,000	280,000	280,000

26.	Enuma Festus	Cassava	2	5 months	5	90,000	450,000	450,000
27.	Victor Loveth	Cassava	3	3 months	6	100,000	600,000	600,000
28.	Chidinma Umueze	Cassava	1.5	4 months	8	70,000	560,000	560,000
29.	Azuka Juliet	Cassava	1	5 months	2	60,000	120,000	120,000
30.	Ossai Donald Azuka	Cassava	2	3 months	3	90,000	270,000	270,000
31.	Okuazu Sheldrake Asuai	Cassava	1	6 months	2	60,000	120,000	120,000
32.	Asuai Innocent	Cassava	1.5	5 months	4	70,000	280,000	280,000
33.	Aki Loveth Iruoghene	Cassava	2	6 months	4	90,000	360,000	360,000
34.	Odibi Dorathy	Cassava	3	4 months	5	100,000	500,000	500,000
35.	Obi Harrison	Cassava	1.5	7 months	4	70,000	280,000	280,000
36.	Ogugwa Monday	Cassava	2	5 months	4	90,000	360,000	360,000
37.	Ossai Chukwunalu Sylvester	Cassava	1	6 months	3	60,000	180,000	180,000

**5.11: Vulnerability Assessments for the current squatters**

Table 5.2 provides a socio-economic profile of 37 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), all of whom are under the age of 65, indicating that they fall within an active working age group. The majority of the PAPs are male, with only a few female participants, many of whom are either sole breadwinners or head female-headed households. Household sizes range between four and eight individuals, highlighting a high dependency ratio among the group. Although most PAPs are categorized as non-vulnerable (NV), the data reveals significant economic vulnerability, as all earn below ₦70,000 per month, a figure beneath Nigeria’s minimum wage threshold. This financial limitation, combined with large household responsibilities, suggests substantial income insecurity.

Table 5.2: Vulnerability Assessments of Current farmers (squatters) on the site

S/N	PAP Name / ID	Phone Number	Gender	Age	HH Size	Vulnerability Category	Type of Displacement	Source of Livelihood	Income Level (₦/Month)	Special Needs / Support Required	Remarks
1	Onyemali Abbott	07089447347	M	<65	5	NV	Economic	Farming	<70,000	Inputs & extension services	No alternative income
2	Oju King Nejichi	08131344183	M	<65	4	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to credit	Access to markets is limited
3	Lucky Uweh	08066578501	M	<65	7	NV		Paid employment & farming	<70,000	Vocational skill acquisition	High dependency level
4	Ineh Lucky	08038404770	M	<65	5	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to credit & farming inputs	Sole breadwinner
5	Chief Raymond Emmah	08034256929	M	<65	6	NV		Contracting & farming	<70,000	Access to financial literacy	Access to multiple firms is limited
6	Chief Friday Nwose Okolo	09159259432	M	<65	6	NV	Economic	Contracting & farming	<70,000	Entrepreneurial skillsets	Sole breadwinner
7	Owem Christian	07057599406	M	<65	7	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to credit &	Access to inputs is

										farming inputs	limited	
8	Chidi Ojega Matthew	08032004922	M	<65	5	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to credit & farming inputs	Access credit limited	to is
9	Chief Ojugbeli Samson	09155998521	M	<65	6	NV	Economic	Contracting & farming	<70,000	Access to credit & relocation	Access markets limited	to is
10	Chief Ossai Monday	07053084834	M	<65	6	NV		Contracting & farming	<70,000	Access to firms	Limited education	
11	Amukali Friday	08060535546	M	<65	7	NV		Private business & farming	<70,000	Access to credit	Lives with extended relatives	
12	Chief Patrick Olumor	08039528685	M	<65	8	NV	Economic	Rentals and farming	<70,000	Access to credit	High dependency level	
13	Chibogu Pius	08120056613	M	<65	6	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to inputs and credit	Currently renting	
14	Ossai John	08101261783	M	<65	7	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to inputs and credit	Challenges with a child's health	
15	Mrs Ojugbeli Caroline	07052416543	F	<65	6	Below Nigeria's minimum wage		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Increase the transitory support and priority same. Access to	Sole breadwinner	

										credit	
16	Mrs. Patricia Taiwo Patrick	09159045372	M	<65	7	NV	Economic	Food vending & farming	<70,000	Access credit market to &	Limited financial literacy acumen
17	Chief Oju Edward	09156333373	M	<65	7	NV		Rentals and contracting	<70,000	Access to credit & market	High dependency level
18	Enuma Augustina	08071433206	F	<65	6	Female-headed household		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Increase the transitory support and priority same. Assist in alternative farmland acquisition	Sole breadwinner
19	Ossai Friday	09131615941	M	<65	8	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to inputs	High dependency levels
20	Akpati Sunday	07052352041	M	<65	6	NV	Economic	Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to craft tools	Limited education
21	Owem Onyebuchi	08075027187	M	<65	7	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to craft tools	Squatting with someone to do his business
22	Ossai John	09157252498	M	<65	6	NV		Hotelier &	<70,000	Access to inputs and	Access to markets is



								artisanal craft		markets	limited
23	Ossai Sunday	09029363045	M	<65	7	NV		Transportation & farming	<70,000	Access to craft tools & inputs	High dependency levels
24	Ifemeni Wisdom	08155064780	M	<65	8	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to credit and inputs	High dependency levels
25	Asuai Chukwudi	08114534216	F	<65	7	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to credit and inputs	Limited education
26	Enuma Festus	08057599350	F	<65	7	NV		Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to credit and inputs	Lives with extended families
27	Victor Loveth	07057905969	F	<65	6	NV		Food vending & farming	<70,000	Access to credit and markets	Currently renting
28	Chidinma Umueze	09078468764	F	<65	8	Below Nigeria's minimum wage	Economic	Artisanal craft & food vending	<70,000	Increase the transitory support and priority same. Access to credit	Sole breadwinner
29	Azuka Juliet	08067712989	F	<65	6	NV		Artisanal craft & petty business	<70,000	Access to credit and markets	Limited education
30	Ossai Donald	09150804130	M	<65	8	NV		Artisanal craft	<70,000	Access to	High level of

	Azuka							& farming		inputs and craft tools	dependents
31	Okuazu Sheldrake Asuai	09156080247	M	<65	7	NV	Economic	Artisanal craft & farming	<70,000	Access to inputs	Lack artisanal shop of its won
32	Asuai Innocent	07059956588	M	<65	7	NV		Transportation	<70,000	Access to credit	No alternate income
33	Aki Loveth Iruoghene	09164313974	F	<65	6	NV		Food vending and petty business	<70,000	Access to credit & alternative farmland	Access to markets is limited
34	Odibi Dorathy	08148278136	F	<65	8	Female-headed household		petty business & artisanal craft	<70,000	Increase the transitory support and priority same. Assist in alternative farmland acquisition	Sole breadwinner
35	Obi Harrison	08131057065	M	<65	6	NV		Farming and transportation	<70,000	Access to credit & inputs	Limited education
36	Ogugwa Monday	09078468764	M	<65	7	NV		Farming and business owner	<70,000	Access to credit & inputs	High levels of dependents
37	Ossai	08077571502	M	<65	7	NV		Contracting	<70,000	Access to firms	High levels of

	Chukwunalu Sylvester							and farming		and inputs	dependents
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The primary type of displacement recorded is economic, meaning PAPs are facing disruptions to their livelihoods without necessarily being physically relocated. Their livelihoods are mostly rooted in the informal economy, particularly in artisanal craft, farming, food vending, petty trading, and other small-scale enterprises. Contracting, transportation, and hotel-related services were also mentioned, but these are still within a low-income context. A common trend among all PAPs is the lack of financial resilience and limited access to market opportunities, credit, and business inputs.

Several recurring needs and support requirements were identified, including access to credit facilities, farming inputs, vocational and entrepreneurial training, financial literacy, and assistance in market linkage. Some PAPs requested help in acquiring alternative farmland, especially those involved in food vending and farming. Notably, some PAPs are also either renting or squatting, increasing their housing and economic insecurity. Many remarks in the data point to a lack of alternative income sources, high levels of dependents, limited education, and inadequate infrastructure for sustaining businesses.

Although labeled as non-vulnerable, the socio-economic indicators reflect a community at high risk of long-term economic instability if adequate support is not provided. Special attention should be given to female-headed households and sole providers, who often bear the double burden of income generation and caregiving. In conclusion, effective intervention planning for these PAPs must prioritize livelihood restoration programs that target informal sectors, enhance financial inclusion, and provide tailored capacity-building and social safety nets for the most vulnerable groups.

### 5.12 Compensation Payment Structure and Amounts for the current squatters

Following the completion of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in 2021 and the subsequent compensation exercise, physical site security measures were implemented, including the installation of perimeter barricades around the acquired land. These measures were undertaken to prevent unauthorized access and to safeguard the integrity of the project site.

Subsequently, with formal authorization from the Delta State Special Economic Zone Authority (DSEZ), select individuals were permitted to utilize portions of the secured land for temporary agricultural activities. This regulated arrangement has remained in effect, with the list of permitted individuals including both past and current users documented and presented in Annexures 3 and 4. These annexures provide a comprehensive record of those who engaged in farming activities post-compensation and those currently cultivating with official approval.

As the 2026 farming season approaches, a structured transitional compensation framework has been developed to support the relocation of these farmers referred to as squatters to newly allocated farmland. The transitional assistance will specifically support the transportation of critical agricultural inputs, including seedlings, implements, and fertilizers, to their new locations.

It is important to reiterate that the original cohort of 484 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were fully compensated in 2022. Among the current group of 37 residual squatters, four individuals (see Table 5.2, Serial Numbers 15, 18, 28, and 34) have been identified as vulnerable, in line with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To ensure equitable support, an additional ₦200,000 will be disbursed to each of the identified vulnerable persons, bringing their total transitional support to ₦400,000 per individual.

**Table 5.3: Compensation Package Structure for the Squatters**

Compensation Type	Description	Applicability
Flat-Rate Monetary Compensation	Each current squatter will receive ₦200,000 (transitional) as a one-time payment.	Applicable to all 37 squatters (PAPs).
Economic Transition Support	PAPs will be assisted in vocational training or agribusiness support.	Provided as part of the Post Compensation

		Utilization Plan (PCUP).
Allowing the squatters to harvest their crops before the commencement of civil works	The expected revenue (Table 5.1) for the sales of their crops currently under cultivation will be unhindered as DSEZ shall allow the maturation and harvesting of their crops before commencing civil works at the site in 2026.	Applicable to all 37 squatters

The disbursement of the N200,000 shall follow the procedures spelt out in subsections 5.16 and 5.17. Note that all budgets for the RAP/LRP measures implementation are captured in Chapter 9.

### 5.13 Utilisation Plans for Compensation Payments

To ensure effective use of compensation payments, beneficiaries were guided to develop structured utilisation plans, focusing on financial management, investment strategies, and long-term livelihood sustainability. Agriculture remained a primary focus due to its role in food security and income generation. However, several challenges emerged, as highlighted by the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), prompting the need for targeted interventions.

**Table 5.4: Evaluation of the Compensation Received by the PAPs**

Utilization Area	Specific Investments	Expected Benefits	Challenges & Mitigation Measures
Land Acquisition	About 28% of the PAPs interviewed claimed to have applied the compensation received to the purchase of lands in Kwale, Asaba, and within their communities. The lands were purchased for building projects in	Of the 484 persons, 136 persons who applied theirs to the purchase of land, and only 14 individuals built and completed a house between 2023 and now (2025). Although they claimed that they sourced for additional funds to complete the building project. Others the remaining 122 persons are currently using their lands for farming activities. They claimed to	The PAPs reported challenges such as bureaucratic delays in land registration, land disputes due to multiple claims, and high construction costs preventing immediate development. However, they acknowledged that continued engagement with community leaders and

	the long/short run and crop cultivation in the short run.	have a bigger farm and a bigger yield when compared to their pre-compensation period.	government officials has helped resolve disputes and streamline land documentation processes.
Farm Inputs & Mechanization	About 32% of the PAPs invested in improved seeds, fertilizers, and mechanized farming equipment such as tractors and irrigation systems.	Of the 155 persons, 53 used their compensation to purchase fertilizers and high-yield crop varieties, while 39 persons invested in mechanized equipment. They indicated that mechanization allowed them to cultivate more land than before, resulting in increased farm sizes, improved soil fertility, and higher crop yields.	Despite the compensation, many PAPs expressed concerns about the high cost of quality seeds and fertilizers, as well as limited access to tractors and other equipment. They noted that forming cooperatives and benefiting from government subsidy programs have made inputs more affordable.
Livestock Farming	Approximately 20% of the PAPs invested in livestock farming, including poultry, fishery, and cattle rearing, as an alternative income source.	Of the 97 persons, 34 invested in poultry farming, 20 in fish farming, and 5 in cattle rearing. Positive feedbacks from the PAPs showed that they expanded their livestock businesses beyond subsistence levels, leading to increased income, livelihood diversification, and improved household nutrition.	Some PAPs stated that disease outbreaks and the rising cost of animal feed have affected their profits. However, they received veterinary support and access to subsidized feed through cooperative networks, which has helped sustain their businesses.
Business Ventures and Entrepreneurship	Around 12% of the PAPs invested in small and medium-scale businesses, including retail shops, agro-processing ventures, and transportation services.	Of the 58 persons, 30 successfully launched businesses that provided additional income streams, while 28 struggled due to a lack of business training and capital.	The PAPs stated that unforeseen circumstances such as health issues, loss of loved ones, and major accidents reduced their startup capital and business training, which hindered growth. They appreciated the introduction of financial

			literacy programs and microfinance options that have enabled them to manage funds better and expand their businesses.
Health challenges, educational challenges, and other issues	About 8% of the PAPs used their compensation to cover medical bills, children's school fees, and urgent family needs.	Of the 38 persons, 20 directed funds towards healthcare expenses, their children's education, and immediate family obligations such as funeral expenses or debt repayment.	Many PAPs expressed that unforeseen health emergencies and rising medical costs consumed a significant portion of their compensation. Others noted that while education was a priority, school fees and other expenses drained their funds quickly. They called for more community health programs, educational scholarships, and vocational training opportunities to provide long-term solutions.

#### 5.14 Methods for Tracking Compensation Use

Ensuring that compensation funds are used effectively requires practical tracking mechanisms that reflect real community experiences. Many PAPs expressed concerns about financial vulnerability, unexpected expenses, and the pressure to spend quickly (See Table 5.3). To prevent further misuse and support sustainable investments, the following tracking methods have been adopted.

**Table 5.5: Methods for Tracking Compensation Use**

Tracking Method	Description	Implementation Approach
Financial Audits	Regular reviews of how compensation was spent to identify misuse or	Conducted quarterly by independent auditors, but some PAPs admitted they were hesitant to disclose full financial

	underutilization.	details.
Beneficiary Self-Reporting	PAPs document their expenditures, highlighting investments and challenges.	Templates are provided for structured reporting, but some beneficiaries feel it is intrusive. Support is provided to help them with record-keeping.
Community Oversight	Local committees, made up of respected elders and youth leaders, monitor how compensation is being used.	These committees act as mediators, ensuring fair use and addressing grievances. Many PAPs said this approach helped resolve disputes without external interference.
Household Surveys & Follow-Ups	Regular household visits to assess whether compensation has improved living conditions.	Conducted by field officers who engage directly with PAPs. Some families, however, worry about privacy and external judgment.
Livelihood Monitoring	Evaluating whether compensation has led to sustainable income-generating activities.	Periodic skills assessments and business performance tracking. PAPs who invested in agriculture and businesses are supported with advisory services.

### 5.15 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms

To ensure that compensation is used effectively and that PAPs receive continuous support, a structured monitoring and reporting framework will be established. Many PAPs have acknowledged the need for accountability but also expressed concerns about excessive scrutiny. The approach balances transparency with flexibility, allowing beneficiaries to make informed financial decisions while ensuring compliance.

**Table 5.6: Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms**

<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Implementation Strategy</b>
Baseline and Follow-up Surveys	This study assessed the PAPs' initial financial condition as contained in the ESIA and their present status as contained in this document.	Conducted at the start and reviewed annually. PAPs will be engaged through structured interviews and home visits.
Stakeholder	The meetings will serve as a platform	Regular discussions and workshops



Engagement Meetings	for PAPs to share how they utilized their compensation, discuss challenges encountered and seek guidance on overcoming obstacles.	where PAPs can voice concerns and share success stories.
Financial Reporting	Ensure transparency in how compensation funds are spent and invested.	PAPs submit simplified reports to oversight bodies. Some PAPs expressed concerns about paperwork, so support will be provided.
Escalation Mechanisms	The escalation mechanisms will address cases of misuse, financial hardship, and grievances.	Establish advisory groups and legal redress frameworks to intervene where necessary. PAPs prefer local conflict resolution before legal steps.
Community-Led Monitoring	Encourage self-accountability through peer observations.	Local committees and respected elders conduct informal assessments and provide guidance.

### 5.17 Financial Literacy Training and Advisory Services

One of the most crucial aspects of compensation utilization is ensuring that the PAPs have the knowledge and skills necessary to manage funds effectively. Financial literacy training is essential in preventing poor spending habits, reducing financial vulnerability, and ensuring that compensation payments lead to long-term economic stability.

#### Objectives of Financial Literacy Training:

- Educate PAPs on effective budgeting and financial planning.
- Raise awareness about the risks of financial mismanagement.
- Encourage investments in sustainable income-generating activities.
- Provide guidance on savings, insurance, and cooperative membership.

#### Implementation Strategy:

- **Workshops and Training Sessions:** Organized in collaboration with financial experts and local banking institutions.

- **One-on-One Advisory Support:** Personalized financial counseling for PAPs needing additional guidance.
- **Community-Based Financial Groups:** Formation of savings and loan associations to encourage responsible financial behavior.
- **Integration with Livelihood Programs:** Financial training incorporated into existing skill development and business training initiatives.

### 5.18 Challenges and Risks in Compensation Utilization

The absence of a Livelihood Restoration Plan outlining restoration programmes and financial literacy training suited for each PAP was evident in the misappropriation of the funds received by the PAPs. These challenges as observed in the field are categorized under:

#### 5.18.1 Poor Financial Management and Misuse of Funds

Interviews with PAPs revealed that 42% of beneficiaries especially in Obodougwa lacked experience in handling large sums of money. This led to poor financial decisions, impulse spending, and rapid depletion of funds. The absence of financial literacy and budgeting skills resulted in:

- Over-reliance on short-term gratification rather than long-term investments.
- Exploitation by fraudulent investment schemes.

#### Mitigation Strategies:

- Provision of structured financial literacy training.
- Encouraging savings and investment in secure financial instruments.
- Establishing advisory support groups to guide expenditure plans.

#### 5.18.2 Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities and Dependence on Compensation

A field survey indicated that about 36% of PAPs, with a significant proportion from the Emu-Ebendo community, developed a dependency mindset, viewing compensation as a permanent income source rather than a temporary financial relief measure. This resulted in:

- Reduced motivation to seek alternative employment.
- Social inequalities as some beneficiaries managed funds more effectively than others.

#### Mitigation Strategies:

- Implementing skill development programs to enhance employability.
- Encouraging diversified income-generating activities.
- Establishing support networks to promote self-sufficiency.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **IMPACTS OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT PLANS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

The establishment of the Agro-Industrial Hub will impact the livelihoods of several Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) in the Project Affected Communities (PACs). This chapter provides an in-depth analysis of the potential positive, negative impacts and mitigation measures of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) implementation in the project area, and the livelihood restoration and improvement plans designed to support PAPs and PAHs in re-establishing existing livelihoods or transitioning to new, sustainable income-generating activities. The assessment draws from the socio-economic baseline survey conducted in Chapter Four and considers the unique characteristics of the region, including land ownership structures, economic activities, and community dynamics. The initiatives are guided by the principles of equity, inclusivity, and sustainability, ensuring that PAPs experience minimal disruption while maximizing long-term benefits. The program adheres to the Nigerian agricultural and social development policies and feedback obtained from stakeholder consultations.

#### **6.2 Positive Impacts**

The implementation of the LRP in the project area is expected to generate several socio-economic benefits, enhancing the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the broader community. These benefits are summarized in Table 6.1 below:

**Table 6.1: Positive Socio-Economic Impacts of the LRP Implementation in the PACs**

<b>Impact Category</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Improved Household Income	Compensation payments and alternative livelihood support have increased income levels of affected persons, particularly farmers in Emu-Ebendo, leading to improved living standards and economic stability.
Employment Creation	New employment opportunities in road construction, agricultural processing, and skill acquisition centers have provided jobs to PAPs,

	reducing unemployment in Umuseti.
Agricultural Productivity	The provision of farming inputs, extension services, and specialized training has enhanced productivity, improved food security, and created opportunities for agribusiness in Obodougwa.
Market Linkages	Strengthened marketing channels have enabled cassava and palm oil farmers to access regional markets, ensuring better sales and profitability.
Enhanced Skills and Capacity	Vocational training in tailoring, welding, and mechanized farming has empowered PAPs with skills for long-term economic sustainability.
Improved Health Services	The refurbishment of the health centers in Emu-Ebendo and Obodougwa has improved healthcare access, reducing disease prevalence.
Infrastructure Development	The LRP has facilitated road rehabilitation, improved storage facilities for farm produce, and enhanced power supply, benefiting PAPs and the broader community.
Strengthened Social Cohesion	Community participation in cooperative societies has fostered social cohesion and collective problem-solving.

### 6.3 Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Despite the numerous benefits of the LRP, its implementation could also lead to some adverse socio-economic consequences. Table 6.2 outlines the potential negative impacts and corresponding mitigation measures.

**Table 6.2: Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Impact Category	Potential Negative Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Increased Cost of Living	Higher income levels have led to price hikes in essential goods, making them less affordable for vulnerable households.	Implement financial literacy programs and set up community cooperative stores with price controls.
Land Disputes	Compensation payments have triggered disputes over land ownership and inheritance	Implement transparent land allocation procedures, set up a grievance redress mechanism, and

	rights.	provide legal aid for conflict resolution.
Overdependence on Compensation	Some PAPs have exhausted their compensation funds without making sustainable investments.	Conduct financial planning and investment training, and encourage savings through cooperative societies.
Increased Pressure on Health Facilities	The influx of migrant workers has overwhelmed existing healthcare services in Umuseti.	Expand healthcare infrastructure, recruit additional personnel, and provide mobile health outreach programs.
Environmental Degradation	Increased farming activities and deforestation have led to soil erosion in Obodougwa.	Promote agroforestry, soil conservation techniques, and community-led reforestation initiatives.
Increased Social Inequality	Unequal access to compensation funds has widened the wealth gap between PAPs and non-PAPs.	Ensure inclusive program design targeting women, youth, and marginalized groups. Provide tailored support for vulnerable individuals.
Dependency Syndrome	Some PAPs rely solely on LRP benefits without seeking alternative income sources.	Implement monitored financial management programs and provide guidance for self-sustaining economic activities.

#### 6.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impacts of the LRP will be assessed within the broader context of the SAPZ project implementation. These impacts include potential long-term socio-economic shifts such as:

- **Population Growth and Urbanization:** The economic improvements in Emu-Ebendo, Umuseti, and Obodougwa have attracted new settlers, increasing demand for housing and services.
- **Economic Diversification:** Training programs have encouraged entrepreneurship in agro-processing, trade, and small-scale manufacturing.

- **Changes in Traditional Livelihoods:** While some community members have adopted modern economic activities, others struggle to transition from subsistence farming.
- **Increased Demand for Public Services:** Expanded economic activities have created a higher demand for education, healthcare, and transportation infrastructure.

### 6.5 Livelihood Restoration Strategies

Livelihood restoration is a key component of compensation programs, aimed at ensuring sustainable economic recovery for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The following strategies are designed to rebuild and enhance the income-generating potential of affected persons, with a focus on agricultural and agro-processing activities.

Table 6.3: Livelihood Restoration Strategies

Strategy	Focus Area	Implementation Approach
Training and Capacity Building Initiatives	Skill enhancement programs focused on agro-processing, mechanized farming, and sustainable agriculture	Vocational training in cassava processing, palm oil refining, fish farming, greenhouse vegetable cultivation.
Financial Literacy and Business Development Support	Equipping PAPs with financial management and business skills	Financial advisory sessions, cooperative funding, access to agricultural grants.
Alternative Livelihood Programs	Support for agro-allied income-generating activities	Organic fertilizer production, poultry feed processing, agro-product packaging, post-harvest loss reduction.
Access to Credit and Microfinance Opportunities	Financial support for small agro-businesses and cooperatives	Partnerships with Bank of Agriculture (BOA), NIRSAL, and local cooperative societies.

### 6.6 Improvement Plans for Affected Communities

To foster sustainable community development, strategic interventions will be implemented to enhance cooperative farming, infrastructure improvements, and promote economic diversification.

- **Cooperative Farming Schemes:** PAPs will be encouraged to form cooperatives to enhance collective bargaining power for bulk input purchases, access to credit, and improved market linkages for their agricultural produce.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Investments will focus on establishing efficient irrigation systems to support year-round farming and upgrading rural road networks to facilitate the smooth transportation of agricultural goods, thereby reducing post-harvest losses.
- **Gender and Youth Empowerment:** Tailored programs will be introduced to enhance the participation of women and youth in agro-based enterprises. These will include micro-scale agro-processing businesses, vocational training in agro-tech innovations, and mentorship programs to support entrepreneurship in agriculture.

#### ***6.7 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:** Prioritizing 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.

#### ***6.8 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Programs***

To enhance the livelihood restoration strategies, the following programs will be implemented:

##### ***6.8.1 Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (APEP)***

**Objective:** Improve the productivity and profitability of PAPs involved in crop farming.

**Key Activities:**

- Training on modern, climate-smart agricultural practices.
- Distribution of high-yield and disease-resistant seeds.
- Provision of mechanized farming equipment and extension services.
- Establishment of farmer cooperatives for collective bargaining and resource sharing.

**Implementation Plan:**

- Organize quarterly training workshops for farmers.
- Partner with agricultural extension officers to provide continuous support.
- Set up demonstration farms to showcase best practices.

**Expected Outcomes:**

- Increased crop yields by 30% within two years.
- Enhanced access to agricultural markets through cooperatives.

### **6.8.2 Alternative Livelihood Development Program (ALDP)**

**Objective:** Diversify income streams by introducing non-agricultural livelihood options.

**Key Activities:**

- Vocational training in trades like fish processing, poultry farming, and tailoring.
- Establishment of small-scale agribusinesses, such as cassava processing units.
- Support for artisans and small traders to access microfinance loans.

**Implementation Plan:**

- Conduct skills assessment surveys to match PAPs with appropriate livelihood options.
- Provide start-up grants and equipment for selected enterprises.
- Collaborate with local enterprises for mentorship and internship placements.

**Expected Outcomes:**

- At least 50% of participants to secure alternative livelihoods within a year.
- Increased household income through diversified livelihood portfolios.

### **6.8.3 Women's Livelihood Support Initiative (WLSI)**

**Objective:** Empower women, particularly those in women-headed households, to develop sustainable income streams.

**Key Activities:**

- Training in food processing (e.g., palm oil, cassava flour production).
- Establishment of women's cooperative societies for collective resource access.
- Microfinance access programs tailored for women entrepreneurs.



**Implementation Plan:**

- Conduct financial literacy workshops.
- Collaborate with NGOs and financial institutions to provide low-interest loans.

**Expected Outcomes:**

- Increased participation of women in economic activities.
- Enhanced household income and food security.

**6.8.4 Youth Employment and Skills Development Program (YESDP)**

**Objective:** Provide vocational skills and employment opportunities to youth.

**Key Activities:**

- Skills training in agro-processing, machinery repair, and ICT.
- Internships with local businesses and the ATC facility.
- Entrepreneurship workshops and business start-up support.

**Implementation Plan:**

- Partner with technical and vocational education centers.
- Provide seed capital and mentorship for youth-driven enterprises.

**Expected Outcomes:**

- Reduction in youth unemployment rates in the community.
- Increased youth engagement in agribusiness activities.

**6.8.5 Oil and Gas Supply Chain Development Program (OGSCDP)****Objective**

Enhance the capacity and economic participation of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) in the purchase and supply of oil and gas products as an alternative livelihood program.

**Key Activities:**

- Training on oil and gas procurement processes, safety regulations, and business management.
- Facilitation of access to credit for small-scale suppliers and distributors.
- Support for the formation of cooperatives to enhance collective bargaining power.
- Provision of mentorship and linkages with established oil and gas companies.

**Implementation Plan:**

- Conduct bi-annual training workshops on industry standards and business operations.

- Engage financial institutions to develop tailored funding options for small-scale suppliers.
- Establish a network of PAP-owned supply businesses and facilitate partnerships with key industry stakeholders.

**Expected Outcomes:**

- Increased participation of PAPs in the oil and gas supply chain.
- Improved business sustainability through enhanced knowledge and financial support.
- Strengthened local economic development through cooperative supply initiatives.

### ***6.9 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.

### ***6.10 Vulnerable Group Support Mechanisms***

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

- **Targeted Training Sessions:** Customized 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 centers and resources are physically accessible.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)**

#### ***7.1 Introduction***

The implementation of the Agro-Industrial Hub in Kwale, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State, 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.

#### ***7.2 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:** Minimize 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.

#### ***7.3 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:** Grievants' 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.

#### **7.4 Grievance Redress Structure**

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

##### **Structure Overview:**

1. Community Grievance Focal Points (CGFPs) – First level of grievance receipt and resolution.
2. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) – Responsible for investigating and resolving unresolved grievances.
3. Project Grievance Appeal Panel (PGAP) – The highest level for unresolved grievances.
4. External Arbitration and Legal Recourse – For grievances that cannot be resolved internally.

#### **7.5 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 centers 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.

#### **7.6 Grievance Categories and Sources**

For the 484 PAPs who have already been compensated, grievances have typically emerged in relation to land ownership disputes, compensation adequacy, and livelihood restoration support. These issues have been actively managed through the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), with records maintained and resolutions tracked in the Grievance Register.

Similarly, for the 37 squatters who will be compensated later in the year, potential grievances are anticipated and will be addressed through the same structured GRM process. Their

concerns, likely to relate to inclusion in compensation, access to livelihood support, and site allocation, will be documented, categorized, and resolved using the procedures already in place. This ensures continuity and consistency in grievance management across all phases of project implementation. Grievances may arise from various aspects of the project and will be categorized as follows:

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

Table 7.1 presents the *post-compensation grievances and resolutions* among the 484 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who were compensated during the 2022 exercise documenting actual grievance cases, the actions taken to resolve them, duration of resolution, and feedback confirming whether the affected individuals were satisfied with the outcomes. Table 7.2 outlines the potential sources of grievances specific to the 37 squatters.

**Table 7.1: Post-Compensation Grievances and Resolutions among the 484 PAPs during the 2022 Compensation Exercise**

<b>Grievance Description</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Resolution Action Taken</b>	<b>Resolution Timeframe</b>	<b>Satisfaction Feedback</b>
Ineligibility for compensation due to the land title being registered solely in the name of a deceased spouse, thereby excluding female-headed household representatives.	Gender-based/Compensation Eligibility	GRM team facilitated verification and reissuance of entitlement in her name with community leader's endorsement.	12 working days	Complainant confirmed satisfaction and resumed participation in livelihood program.
Perceived exclusion of youth cooperative	Exclusion in Decision-	Community meeting held. Youth	7 working days	Group acknowledged fairness and pledged

representatives from decision-making processes relating to the management and disbursement of community compensation funds.	Making	reps added to oversight team for community fund utilization.		support going forward.
Inter-family dispute over rightful ownership and entitlement to a compensated parcel of agricultural land.	Cultural Land Dispute	Traditional council convened a mediation, followed by official documentation by the GRC.	15 working days	Dispute was resolved amicably and documented. Both families signed resolution form.
Delay in compensation disbursement resulting from inconsistencies in the bank account details provided by affected households.	Administrative Delay	GRM desk verified details and corrected payment records with PIU and finance unit.	6 working days	Funds disbursed. All three households issued written acknowledgements.
Reported exclusion of a registered women's group from the selection process for vocational skills development under the livelihood restoration programme.	Gender-based Exclusion	Project adjusted the selection process to accommodate all 15 members. New training batch created.	9 working days	Women's group leader submitted letter of appreciation; no further grievance lodged.
Inadequate communication and guidance regarding site allocation for	Land Access/Transit	Site visit arranged. PAP guided through allocation process and issued written	5 working days	PAP resumed farming activity and provided verbal feedback of satisfaction.

land-based livelihood transition activities.		confirmation.		
Limited accessibility to financial institutions due to physical impairment, resulting in challenges completing bank documentation for compensation receipt.	Vulnerable Group Accessibility	Assisted by GRM staff at local bank branch with documentation and fingerprint alternative.	4 working days	PAP expressed appreciation via proxy and continued follow-up visits.
Disputes concerning the composition and leadership structure of the community resettlement committee, specifically between youth and elder factions.	Leadership Dispute	Neutral third-party mediator invited; terms of shared leadership role agreed upon.	10 working days	Both parties co-signed agreement and meetings now run with joint facilitation.
Allegations of inconsistency in compensation amounts awarded for land parcels of comparable size and productive value.	Equity in Valuation	Revaluation confirmed error in one case; difference promptly paid with apology.	8 working days	Complainant dropped grievance and sent SMS confirmation of receipt and satisfaction.
Exclusion from livelihood restoration activities despite being captured in the	Gender/Vulnerable Group Oversight	GRM crosschecked register, re-added her to the training/inputs program.	6 working days	Written confirmation submitted by complainant; child also enrolled in education support.

compensation beneficiary register.				
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**Table 7.2: Potential Sources of Grievances during Compensation for the squatters**

<b>Grievance Category</b>	<b>Specific Issues Raised</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Potential Implications</b>
Compensation-Related Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disputes over eligibility for the ₦200,000 compensation.</li> <li>- Complaints about delays or discrepancies in payment disbursement.</li> <li>- Concerns about fairness and adequacy of compensation amounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in fund disbursement due to administrative bottlenecks.</li> <li>- Misunderstandings about the compensation structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of trust in the project.</li> <li>- Increased social tensions within communities.</li> <li>- Protests or legal challenges.</li> </ul>
Land and Farming Transition Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PAPs unable to secure alternative farmland for continued farming.</li> <li>- Disputes over land leasing costs, tenure agreements, and plot allocation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited availability of affordable farmland.</li> <li>- Lack of clear policies on farmland leasing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased economic vulnerability for PAPs reliant on farming.</li> <li>- Potential food insecurity in affected communities.</li> </ul>
Livelihood Restoration and Economic Support Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PAPs unable to access vocational training, financial literacy programs, or agribusiness support.</li> <li>- Complaints about the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of awareness about available programs.</li> <li>- Capacity constraints in implementing training initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited success in livelihood diversification.</li> <li>- Risk of compensation funds being misused due to</li> </ul>



	effectiveness of market linkages and cooperative structures.	- Delays in setting up cooperative structures.	lack of investment guidance.
Community Investment Disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disagreements over the management of community-led projects, such as agro-processing hubs or storage facilities.</li> <li>- Disputes over decision-making in cooperative farming or shared infrastructure projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of clear governance structures for community investments.</li> <li>- Concerns about equitable access to benefits from shared facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential failure of cooperative initiatives.</li> <li>- Long-term resentment among PAP groups.</li> </ul>
Institutional and Administrative Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of transparency and unclear communication from project authorities.</li> <li>- Allegations of favoritism, exclusion, or procedural irregularities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor grievance handling mechanisms.</li> <li>- Limited engagement with community representatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of credibility for the project and its implementing agencies.</li> <li>- PAPs disengaging from planned support programs.</li> </ul>

### 7.7 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:

- Categorize 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.

Grievances have been and will continue to be addressed through a structured and transparent process designed to ensure fairness and accountability for all Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Grievances submitted by PAPs who have already been compensated (484 individuals) have, in some cases, encountered delays due to complexities, unavailability of key parties, or the need for extended consultations. In such instances, the GRM Officer documented the reasons for the delay and communicated revised timelines to the complainants, ensuring transparency and continued engagement.

For the 37 squatters who will be compensated later in the year, a similar approach will be applied. Should any grievance prove difficult to resolve within the stipulated timeframe, the GRM Officer will document the cause of delay and proactively share an updated resolution timeline with the complainant. In both cases, extensions did not and will not exceed an additional 10 working days without written justification and approval from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and all progress will be duly recorded in the Grievance Register.

If the complainant remains dissatisfied with the resolution provided through the internal grievance redress structure, including the community-level committee and project-level mediation, they shall be free to seek external arbitration or pursue legal recourse. This option becomes available once the Grievance Redress Committee has issued a final decision and no resolution is achieved within 30 working days.

#### **7.7.1 Gender Based Grievances**

Grievances have arisen and may arise from various social, environmental, and institutional dimensions of the project. Table 7.2 reflects gender-specific grievances, cultural/communal land disputes, leadership conflicts, and elite exclusion practices, based on precedents from similar infrastructure and agricultural projects in Delta and surrounding states.

Table 7.2: Potential Sources of Grievances

Grievance Category	Specific Issues Raised	Underlying Causes	Potential Implications
Compensation-Related	Disputes over eligibility for ₦200,000 compensation; delays in disbursement; underpayment; underrepresentation of widows/female-headed households.	Bureaucratic delays; opaque eligibility criteria; gender bias in family-based claims.	Loss of trust; tension among households; protests; marginalization of women.
Land and Cultural Disputes	Disputes over sacred or ancestral lands; land inheritance claims by women; communal land rights overlooked.	Failure to engage traditional institutions or women's associations; lack of cultural due diligence.	Cultural alienation; risk of traditional sanctions; inter-family or clan conflicts.
Livelihood and Gender-Based Exclusion	Women excluded from training or access to cooperative structures; gender-insensitive livelihood restoration programs.	Gender norms; low literacy among women; male-dominated decision structures.	Ineffective livelihood restoration; reinforcement of poverty among women.
Leadership Disputes and Exclusion	Complaints of favoritism; exclusion of youth or minority groups from community decision-making.	Project engagement with only a segment of the leadership; lack of rotation or fair representation.	Division within PAP community; disruption of collective action efforts.
Environmental and Health	Exposure to dust, noise, or degraded water sources; health risks not addressed.	Poor mitigation planning; weak enforcement of ESMPs.	Health burden on host communities; increased hostility toward the project.
Institutional and Administrative	Unclear communication from authorities; lack of	Weak GRM awareness	Loss of credibility; grievances escalate

	feedback channels.	campaigns; limited project outreach to remote PAPs.	outside the project structure.
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### 7.7.2 Anticipated and Historical Grievance Patterns

From similar projects in Delta State (e.g., Asaba Industrial Park, Ughelli Agricultural Scheme), previous grievances have included:

- *Delayed compensation and exclusion of female heirs;*
- *Leadership wrangling over compensation distribution;*
- *Cultural disputes related to sacred groves or burial grounds;*
- *Youths protesting exclusion from project benefits.*

These patterns inform the proactive design of the GRM which has already been in place during the compensation of the 484 PAPs in 2022. Disclosure and PCUP awareness sessions, where initial concerns, particularly from women regarding land access and economic support, were recorded and addressed through tailored sensitization and follow-up. This approach will continue for the 37 squatters to ensure their grievances are effectively managed.

### 7.8 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.

### 7.9 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).

### 7.10 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the GRM requires collaboration among various project stakeholders.

**Table 7.2: 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.

### 7.11 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.

### 7.12 Monitoring and Evaluation of GRM Performance

The effectiveness of the GRM will be monitored regularly through the indicators presented in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

KPI Category	Performance Indicator	Target/Success Benchmark	Data Collection Method
Compensation Disbursement	Percentage of PAPs who receive the ₦200,000 compensation	100% of all 37 PAPs receive payments before the December 15, 2025 cut-off date	Payment records, beneficiary verification
Land and Farming Transition	Percentage of PAPs who secured alternative farmland	At least 50% of PAPs secure farmland within six months of compensation	Follow-up surveys, land lease records
Livelihood Diversification	Number of PAPs engaged in alternative income-generating activities	At least 30% of PAPs transition into non-farm-based livelihoods (e.g., trading, agro-processing)	Household economic surveys
Financial Management & Investment	Percentage of PAPs who participate in financial literacy training	At least 60% of PAPs complete training on savings, budgeting, and investment	Attendance records, training assessments
Income Stability	Change in household income levels post-compensation	At least a 15% increase in average household income compared to pre-compensation levels	Socio-economic impact surveys
Food Security	Percentage of PAPs reporting improved food security	At least 70% of PAP households report stable or improved food access	Food security assessment surveys
Grievance Resolution	Number of compensation-related grievances resolved	At least 90% of grievances resolved within the set response timeframe	Grievance tracking system

**Monitoring Tools:**

- Grievance Registers.
- Stakeholder surveys and interviews.
- GRM performance review meetings.



## CHAPTER EIGHT

### MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

#### 8.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of the Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP), ensuring that compensation funds are used effectively and contribute to the long-term financial stability of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project-Affected Households (PAHs). The M&E framework is designed to systematically track the utilization of compensation, assess its impact on livelihoods, and identify any challenges that may arise during implementation.

This chapter outlines the M&E framework, detailing key performance indicators (KPIs), assessment methods, stakeholder responsibilities, reporting protocols, and adaptive strategies to address emerging issues. The overarching goal is to monitor post-compensation financial decisions, evaluate economic outcomes, and support PAPs in achieving sustainable livelihoods, in alignment with national regulations and international best practices.

#### 8.2 Objectives of the M&E Framework

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

1. Performance Tracking: Monitor the implementation of PCUP activities to ensure compliance with the proposed strategies.
2. Outcome Assessment: Evaluate the extent to which livelihood restoration and enhancement goals have been achieved.
3. Stakeholder Engagement: To ensure transparency and inclusivity, involve PAPs, local authorities, and other stakeholders in the monitoring process.
4. Adaptive Management: Identify challenges or gaps and implement corrective actions to enhance the plan's effectiveness.
5. Sustainability Verification: Assess the long-term sustainability of livelihood restoration initiatives and ensure that PAPs can maintain financial independence beyond the compensation period.

#### 8.3 M&E Framework Overview

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) will be implemented through two interrelated components to ensure accountability, effectiveness, and sustainability of livelihood restoration initiatives:

1. **Monitoring:** A continuous, structured process of data collection and analysis to track the implementation of PCUP activities in real time. It ensures that compensation funds are utilized as intended and that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) receive the necessary support.
2. **Evaluation:** A systematic, periodic assessment of the PCUP's effectiveness, efficiency, and long-term impact, measuring how well livelihood restoration initiatives contribute to sustainable economic empowerment.

### Monitoring Components

To enhance the accuracy and reliability of findings, monitoring will be categorized into the following key areas:

- **Process Monitoring:** Tracks implementation progress against the established PCUP work plan, ensuring that scheduled activities such as financial literacy training, business support programs, and cooperative formation are executed as planned.
- **Output Monitoring:** Measures the tangible results of PCUP activities, such as the number of PAPs who received financial literacy training, the percentage of PAPs engaging in alternative livelihoods, and the rate of disbursed compensation funds reinvested into sustainable businesses.
- **Impact Monitoring:** Evaluates the broader socioeconomic effects of the compensation program on PAPs, assessing key indicators such as income stability, business growth, employment generation, and overall household well-being.

## 8.4 Key Monitoring Indicators

Table 8.1: Monitoring Indicators and Metrics

Indicator	Focus Area	Measurement Method
Number of PAPs enrolled in financial literacy and business training programs	Tracks participation in skill-building and economic empowerment initiatives	Training attendance records, registration logs, and completion certificates
Percentage of PAPs who establish and sustain businesses six months post-training	Measures the effectiveness of business support and entrepreneurship initiatives	Field surveys, follow-up assessments, and business registration records
Increase in household	Evaluates the economic	Household income surveys,

income levels compared to pre-compensation baseline	impact of compensation utilization	financial statements, and expenditure tracking
Percentage of compensation funds reinvested into productive livelihood activities	Assesses the extent of proper fund utilization	Financial tracking, self-reported data, and business investment documentation
Employment rate among PAPs post-compensation	Evaluates job creation and sustainability of livelihood restoration measures	Employment records, business ownership data, and labor market surveys

### 8.5 M&E Institutional Responsibilities

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

Table 8.2: M&E Institutional Roles

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

### 8.6 Reporting Requirements and Frequency

Regular reporting is crucial for accountability, transparency, and informed decision-making. Reports will be generated periodically and disseminated to relevant stakeholders, including government regulatory bodies, donor organizations, project financiers, and community representatives. These reports will ensure that the PCUP implementation remains on track and that necessary adjustments are made based on findings.

Table 8.3: Reporting Requirements and Frequency

Report Type	Content Focus	Frequency	Responsible Party
Monthly Progress Reports	Status updates on compensation utilization, training participation, financial support, and infrastructure development	Monthly	Project Implementation Team
Quarterly Performance Reviews	Evaluation of livelihood restoration progress, including business establishment rates and income improvements	Quarterly	Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Team
Annual Impact Reports	Comprehensive analysis of the economic, social, and infrastructure impact of the PCUP on PAPs and communities	Annually	Independent Auditors/External Consultants
Stakeholder Engagement Reports	Summary of community consultations, feedback from PAPs, and stakeholder concerns	Bi-annually	Community Liaison Team
Post-Implementation Evaluation Report	Assessment of the long-term sustainability of livelihood restoration initiatives 12–18 months after project completion	One-time (Post-Implementation Phase)	Independent Evaluators/Donor Representatives

### 8.7 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**

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

### **Step 4: Reporting**

- Prepare concise reports summarizing 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.

## **8.8 Evaluation Strategy**

The evaluation component will measure the outcomes of the Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) by assessing how compensation funds were used and whether they contributed to long-term financial stability among PAPs. Evaluations will be conducted at key project milestones:

1. **Baseline Evaluation:** Conducted immediately after compensation disbursement to document PAPs' initial financial decisions and investment choices.
2. **Mid-Term Evaluation:** Conducted 6–12 months post-disbursement to track spending patterns, identify emerging challenges, and recommend corrective measures.
3. **End-of-Project Evaluation:** Conducted at the conclusion of the PCUP to assess how effectively PAPs utilized their compensation and whether financial stability was achieved.
4. **Post-Implementation Evaluation:** Conducted 12–18 months after project completion to assess long-term financial sustainability and whether PAPs have maintained or improved their livelihoods.

### **Key Evaluation Questions:**

- How were the compensation funds utilized by PAPs?
- What percentage of PAPs invested in productive assets versus immediate consumption?
- Have PAPs' income levels and economic stability improved?
- What financial challenges did PAPs encounter post-compensation?
- Are there indications of long-term financial sustainability or dependency on further assistance?

### 8.9 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.

### 8.10 M&E Reporting Framework

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

**Table 8.4: Reporting Schedule and Recipients**

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

### 8.11 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 NINE

### BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

#### 9.1 Performance Indicators for Compensation Utilization

Effective performance indicators are crucial to track the success and sustainability of compensation utilization. These indicators will help measure the efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the implementation process. These indicators ensure that compensation payments lead to long-term economic resilience rather than short-term spending. The selected indicators (Table 9.1) focus on:

1. **Financial Management & Investment Efficiency** – Ensuring that PAPs allocate funds productively rather than for immediate consumption.
2. **Livelihood Restoration & Economic Stability** – Tracking whether income levels improve and businesses sustain growth post-compensation.
3. **Social & Community Impact** – Measuring improvements in housing, education, and reduced dependency on external aid.

Table 9.1: Key Performance Indicators for Compensation Utilization

Indicator Category	Performance Indicator	Measurement Criteria	Data Collection Method	Target/Benchmark
Financial Management & Investment Efficiency	Percentage of compensation spent by the 484 PAPs on productive investments (e.g., agriculture, business, education, housing)	Ratio of funds allocated to long-term investments versus consumption expenses by the 484 PAPs.	Household surveys, financial records review	≥ 60% of funds directed towards long-term investments by the 484 PAPs.
	Savings and financial security level	Number of PAPs who have savings accounts, cooperative memberships, or insurance policies	Bank records, cooperative membership lists	≥ 70% (339 persons) of the PAPs engaged in savings.
	Utilization of financial literacy training	Number of PAPs who applied financial	Follow-up surveys, training evaluation	≥ 80% (387 persons) of trained PAPs



		planning strategies post-training	reports	implement financial strategies
Livelihood Restoration & Economic Stability	Household income post-compensation	Percentage increase/decrease in average household income compared to pre-compensation levels	Income surveys, financial documentation	$\geq 30\%$ decrease in income levels due to increase in exchange rate.
	Job creation and business development	Number of new businesses established or expanded by the PAPs using the compensation funds	Business registration data, community economic surveys	$\geq 40\%$ (193 persons) of PAPs engaged in entrepreneurship
	Sustained agricultural productivity	Increase in farm yields, livestock production, or agro- processing outputs	Agricultural production records, field assessments	$\geq 25\%$ increase in agricultural productivity
Social & Community Impact	Improved housing and infrastructure development	Number of new or renovated houses, installation of basic utilities (water, electricity) by the PAPs.	Community infrastructure assessment, site visits	$\geq 50\%$ of affected households improve housing conditions
	Educational attainment of beneficiaries' dependents	Increase in school enrollments, vocational training participation by the PAPs.	School enrollment records, training program reports	$\geq 80\%$ school enrollment rate for dependents
	Reduction in community dependence on external aid	Number of households that no longer require external financial aid	Community welfare reports, government/social service data	$\geq 60\%$ reduction in aid dependency

		or assistance		
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### 9.2 Implementation Schedule

A structured implementation schedule ensures timely execution of all compensation-related initiatives. The table below outlines the key activities and the timeline for their completion. Note: Since implementation has already commenced, key activities will be repeated before and after compensation is paid to the 37 identified squatters to reinforce outcomes and ensure sustainability of livelihood restoration efforts

Table 9.2: Implementation Schedule

Phase/Timeline	Activity	Description	Responsible Entity
June- July 2024	Needs Assessment	Evaluate PAPs' financial knowledge, skills, and training needs	M&E Team / Training Consultants
August 2024	Curriculum Design	Develop localized training modules for financial literacy and small business management	Training Consultants
August 2024	Financial Literacy & Business Training	Deliver training to PAPs on budgeting, saving, investment, and enterprise management	Training Consultants
September	Post-Training Evaluation	Assess learning outcomes and identify candidates for mentoring and additional support	M&E Team
October	Livelihood Profiling	Match PAPs with suitable vocational or agricultural livelihood options based on capacity	Project Implementation Team (PIU)
November – December 2024	Skills Acquisition Training	Practical training in selected trades or agro-value chain activities	NGOs / Vocational Training Partners
January 2025	Starter Kit Distribution	Provide tools, seeds, equipment, and materials to support new or expanded livelihoods	Project Team / NGOs
February 2025	Cooperative Linkages & Financial Inclusion	Connect PAPs to cooperatives, microfinance institutions, and savings groups	NGOs / Community Organizations
March 2025	Infrastructure Development & Service Provision	Install water access, market stalls, agro-sheds, and community storage	Government / Development Partners

Ongoing	Monitoring & Evaluation	Continuous performance tracking, financial records review, and on-site verification	M&E Team
Annually	Livelihood Restoration & Impact Review	Independent assessment of livelihood progress and financial resilience post-compensation	Independent Auditors

9.3 Risk Mitigation Measures

Despite a well-structured implementation plan, challenges may arise. Table 9.3 presents the potential risks and mitigation strategy.

Table 9.3: Potential Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Potential Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Misuse of compensation funds	Financial literacy training
Low participation in training programs	Community mobilization and sensitization campaigns.
Delays in infrastructure development	Pre-allocated project funds with strict oversight.
Resistance from PAPs on program adoption	Engagement of community leaders to encourage buy-in.

9.4 Responsibility Matrix

A well-defined responsibility matrix ensures clear accountability for different stakeholders involved in the implementation process.

Table 9.4: Responsibility Matrix

Stakeholder	Role	Key Responsibilities
Training Consultants	Capacity Building	Conducts training sessions for PAPs
NGOs and Development Partners	Support and Implementation	Provides funding and technical support for livelihood programs
Local Government	Policy and	Facilitates community-based programs

Authorities	Infrastructure Support	and infrastructure projects
Monitoring & Evaluation Team	Progress Tracking	Monitors financial management and implementation outcomes
Independent Auditors	Accountability	Conducts financial and performance audits

### 9.5 Regular Assessments and Field Surveys

Periodic assessments and field surveys are essential to gauge the effectiveness of compensation utilization and identify areas for improvement.

- **Quarterly Household Surveys:** Conducted to assess the economic impact of compensation on PAPs.
- **Field Visits and Inspections:** To ensure that livelihood restoration programs are being effectively implemented.
- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Engaging PAPs, government bodies, and NGOs to gather feedback.
- **Impact Assessments:** Conducted bi-annually to measure the long-term sustainability of compensation utilization efforts.

### 9.6 Reporting Framework and Periodicity

A structured reporting framework ensures transparency and accountability in the implementation of the compensation utilization plan.

**Table 9.5: Reporting Framework and Periodicity**

Report Type	Content Focus	Frequency	Responsible Party
Monthly Progress Reports	Updates on fund utilization and livelihood restoration	Monthly	Implementation Team
Quarterly Performance Reports	Analysis of key performance indicators	Quarterly	M&E Team
Annual Impact Reports	Evaluation of economic and social improvements	Annually	Independent Auditors
Stakeholder Engagement Reports	Summary of consultations and recommendations	Bi-annually	Community Liaison Team

### 9.7 RAP Implementation Budget

A consolidated budget for the RAP implementation is presented below. This includes compensation for land, structures, crops, livelihood restoration measures, and transitional assistance. It reflects the values agreed upon during individual negotiations as outlined in the consent forms in the **Annex 9**.

Table 9.6: Consolidated budget for the RAP/LRP measures

Compensation Category	Number of PAPs	Rate (₦)	Total (₦)
Crops	37	200,000	7,400,000
Vulnerable persons	4	200,000	800,000
Livelihood Support measures, Including training etc	37	250,000	9,250,000
Stakeholder engagements programs spelled out in Chapter 3	37	200,000	7,400,000
Grievance Redress Mechanism			4,500,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>29,350,000</b>

### 9.8 In-Kind Replacement and Compensation Policy

In compliance with OS5 Footnote 177, the project prioritizes in-kind replacement for the loss of unique or primary residences, productive land (e.g., farmland, fisheries, saline, or grazing land), and primary sources of livelihood. This approach ensures sustainable livelihood restoration unless an in-kind replacement is proven materially unfeasible. In such cases, affected persons receive cash compensation at full replacement cost.

Notably, while farmers have been categorized as temporary land users, compensation measures include payment of two hundred thousand naira each to 37 identified individuals, as agreed upon through the negotiation process. Also, DSEZ will allow the crops of the squatters to mature and have them harvested before the commencement of civil works.

### 9.9 Compensation Disbursement Mechanism

To ensure transparent and secure delivery of compensation funds, the following institutional arrangement and safeguards have been established:

- **Responsible Entities:** The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established and oversee the compensation disbursement in collaboration with the Financial Consultant.
- **Payment Methods:** Compensation will be paid via cash to verified individual squatters
- **Verification Process:** Identity checks, biometric verification (where feasible), and physical verification by community representatives.
- **Disbursement Logs:** Maintained and updated by the PIU and audited by Independent Auditors.
- **Grievance Redress System:** Any PAPs with payment issues may lodge complaints through a structured grievance mechanism.
- **Monitoring and Oversight:** The M&E Team and Independent Auditors will monitor and document all disbursement activities to prevent fraud or mismanagement.

## CHAPTER TEN

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 10.1 Sustainability of Compensation Utilization Efforts

Ensuring the long-term sustainability of compensation utilization efforts requires a multi-faceted approach that integrates institutional support, financial inclusion, market linkages, and continuous capacity building. Sustainable livelihoods depend on the ability of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to adapt to changing economic and environmental conditions. The following measures will enhance sustainability:

- **Institutional Support:** Strengthening collaboration with government agencies, NGOs, and private sector actors to provide ongoing technical assistance, financial support, and policy alignment.
- **Market Linkages:** Expanding access to local, regional, and international markets for agricultural and non-agricultural products through cooperatives, digital platforms, and trade partnerships.
- **Capacity Building:** Establishing structured training and mentorship programs that evolve with emerging market trends and technological advancements.
- **Financial Sustainability:** Promoting financial literacy, microfinance accessibility, and structured investment mechanisms to prevent misuse of compensation funds.
- **Community Ownership and Governance:** Encouraging the establishment of community-based cooperatives, trust funds, and participatory decision-making structures to enhance long-term commitment and accountability.

#### 10.2 Summary of Key Findings

The Post-Compensation Utilization Plan (PCUP) has provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of compensation in restoring livelihoods. Key findings include:

- **Compensation Utilization Patterns:** A majority of PAPs allocated compensation funds towards agricultural investments, education, and micro-business development.
- **Identified Challenges:** Some PAPs faced difficulties in financial management, market access limitations, fund misallocation, and infrastructure deficits.
- **Positive Outcomes:** Significant improvements were observed in agricultural productivity, economic diversification, and community resilience among successfully integrated PAPs.

- **Effectiveness of Monitoring Mechanisms:** Structured monitoring, reporting, and stakeholder feedback have been instrumental in tracking the progress of livelihood restoration efforts and ensuring accountability.
- **Social and Community Impact:** Increased participation in cooperative savings groups and community-based support networks has fostered economic stability and social cohesion.

### 10.3 Recommendations for Implementation

To enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of compensation utilization efforts, the following recommendations are proposed:

- **Strengthening Training and Capacity Building:** Continuous skill development programs tailored to evolving market demands, digital literacy, and sustainable agricultural practices.
- **Enhancing Financial Management Support:** Establishing financial advisory units to provide targeted guidance on investment strategies, savings, and credit management.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Prioritizing investments in road networks, irrigation systems, and agro-processing facilities to improve productivity and market access.
- **Microfinance and Credit Facilities:** Facilitating access to microfinance institutions, cooperatives, and low-interest credit schemes to support long-term business sustainability.
- **Policy Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement:** Aligning livelihood restoration programs with broader economic policies and fostering partnerships with governmental and international organizations.
- **Gender and Youth Inclusion:** Implementing targeted programs to empower women and youth through specialized training, access to finance, and support for agri-business and alternative livelihoods.
- **Community Governance and Trust Funds:** Establishing community-led governance structures to oversee the effective utilization of compensation funds and ensure long-term benefits.



#### 10.4 Future Directions and Sustainability

The long-term success of compensation utilization efforts depends on strategic planning, integration with national development goals, and adaptive implementation strategies. The following steps will ensure sustained impact:

- **Integration into National and Regional Development Plans:** Aligning livelihood programs with government agricultural, industrialization, and rural development policies to ensure continuity and scalability.
- **Technological Advancements:** Incorporating digital platforms for agricultural extension services, financial transactions, market access, and remote monitoring of compensation utilization.
- **Continuous Impact Assessment and Feedback Mechanisms:** Establishing a dynamic feedback loop through periodic impact assessments, stakeholder consultations, and recalibration of livelihood initiatives.
- **Climate Resilience Strategies:** Promoting climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, and environmental conservation practices to mitigate climate risks and enhance food security.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Encouraging private sector involvement in infrastructure development, vocational training, and market creation to sustain economic activities beyond the compensation period.

By implementing these measures, compensation utilization efforts will transition from short-term relief mechanisms to long-term sustainable development strategies, ensuring lasting benefits for PAPs and their communities.

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## ANNEX 1: CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

*Post-Compensation Utilization Plan/Livelihood Restoration Plan for Delta State Economic Free Trade Zone March.. 2025*

## ANNEX 2: Applicable Standards

### Nigerian Standards/Organisations

FMEEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
NBC	Nigerian Building Code
NERC	Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission
NEPZA	Nigeria Export Processing Zone Authority

### International Standards/Organisations

BS	British Standards
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission
IBC	International Building Code
WBS	World Bank Standards
AfDB	African Development Bank Standards

### US Standards

ACI	American Concrete Institute
AISC	American Institute of Steel Construction
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigeration And Air Conditioning Engineers
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWPA	American Wood Preservers
AWS	American Welding Society
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations

CMAA	Crane Manufacturers Association of America
HEI	Heat Exchange Institute
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
ISA	Institute Society of America
NACE	National Association of Corrosion Engineers
NEC	National Electrical Code
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturer's Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NESC	National Electric Safety Code
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCI	Precast Concrete Institute
SJI	Steel Joist Institute
SSPC	Steel Structures Painting Council
UBC	Uniform Building Code

### ANNEX 3: LIST OF PREVIOUS FARMERS

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER
<b>UMUSETI COMMUNITY</b>		
1.	Chief Obi-Opute	08026383885
2.	Mr. Kingsley Nchom	08038727680
3.	Mr. Akpe Arthur	07031665511
4.	High Chief Okpor	08034212585
5.	Chief Obi Nkweshi	08034473569
6.	Chief Charles Akpe	08060540025
7.	Comr. Benjamin Osakwuni	08164904926
8.	Fidelis Ikosa	07034263174
9.	Eligbame A. Augustine	08036503075
10.	Anim Lucky	08039500626
11.	Okwuosa Simeon	09033520524
12.	Omede Azuka	08147722947
13.	Odishiwor Chinedu	08134396235

14.	Okwuouse Friday	09060410388
15.	Onyuku Victor	07069994053
16.	Egwueu Azubike	09061819153
17.	Ojugbeli Chukwuka	08062905125
18.	Uba Onybea	-
19.	Samuel Abamba	09034905441
20.	High Chief Johnson Okujuosa	-
21.	Efodigbue Samuel	08100331105
22.	Nyebbor Sunday	08119330127
23.	Asaba Peter	08112305491
24.	Barek Pender	07045516275
<b>OBODOUGWA COMMUNITY</b>		
25.	Chief Onalughbum John	08160358573
26.	Chief Ukor Edwi	08066755284
27.	Mr. Obianugba Rupert	07076026817
28.	Chief Lucky Odili	08135106997
29.	Mr. Anselm Oyibo	08135877135
30.	Chief Oshile Edwin	08067800329
31.	Onotu Iwenga Godwin	-
32.	Mr. Eneduwe Benjamin	0703499018
33.	Mr. Sylvester E. Ejike	08039351076
34.	Comrade Romeo Ugboh	09034192603
35.	Onyeakporo I. Samson	08033756164
36.	Ikuni Paul	-
37.	Prince Dale Mba	-
38.	Ngbonyebi Ifeanyi	08111311635
39.	Davis Nwaka Ogeleka	09066619347
40.	Osuya Lucky	08031449179
41.	Okoro Jude	09055650641

42.	Opoh William	09060470448
<b>EMU-EBENDO COMMUNITY</b>		
43.	Mr. Ubienu Ifeakachukwu	08112166250
44.	High Chief Tony Ozobiovni	09157235560
45.	Chief Josiah Agbanashi	08080883107
46.	Mr. Eni Augustine	08030959798
47.	Mr. Bernard Odagwe	08068186938
48.	Mr. Sunday Ewor	-
49.	Iluakpore Oghenekome	08109903049
50.	Opoh William	09060470448
51.	John Omosor	08160657705
52.	Sunday Osuyah	07042985729
53.	Idu Vivian	08109228622
54.	Opanike Azuka Justus	08065024903
55.	Chief John Ikoko	-
56.	Chief Patrick E. Olise	-
57.	Chief Olu Dennis	-
58.	Chief Egejih Emmanuel	-
59.	Chief Anybema Olie	-
60.	Chief Eke God's Power	-
61.	Chief Uzu James	
62.	Osogbue Monday	08166638805
63.	Ogbene Kenudi	-
64.	Luday Opima	07035371200
65.	Ezupeh Sunday	-
66.	Ojugbeh E. D. (Rev)	09038915506

**ANNEX 4: LIST OF CURRENT FARMERS**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>PHONE NO.</b>
1.	Onyemali Abbott	07089447347
2.	Oju King Nejichi	08131344183
3.	Lucky Uweh	08066578501/ 08078322250
4.	Ineh Lucky	08038404770
5.	Chief Raymond Emmah	08034256929
6.	Chief Friday Nwose Okolo	09159259432
7.	Owem Christian	07057599406
8.	Chidi Ojega Matthew	08032004922
9.	Chief Ojugbeli Samson	09155998521
10.	Chief Ossai Monday	07053084834
11.	Amukali Friday	08060535546
12.	Chief Patrick Olumor	08039528685
13.	Chibogu Pius	08120056613
14.	Ossai John	08101261783
15.	Mrs Ojugbeli Caroline	07052416543
16.	Mrs Patricia Taiwo Patrick	09159045372
17.	Chief Oju Edward	09156333373
18.	Enuma Augustina	08071433206
19.	Ossai Friday	09131615941
20.	Akpati Sunday	07052352041
21.	Owem Onyebuchi	08075027187
22.	Ossai John	09157252498
23.	Ossai Sunday	09029363045
24.	Ifemeni Wisdom	08155064780
25.	Asuai Chukwudi	08114534216
26.	Enuma Festus	08057599350
27.	Victor Loveth	07057905969



28.	Chidinma Umueze	09078468764
29.	Azuka Juliet	08067712989
30.	Ossai Donald Azuka	09150804130
31.	Okuazu Sheldrake Asuai	09156080247
32.	Asuai Innocent	07059956588
33.	Aki Loveth Iruoghene	09164313974
34.	Odibi Dorathy	08148278136
35.	Obi Harrison	08131057065
36.	Ogugwa Monday	09078468764
37.	Ossai Chukwunalu Sylvester	08077571502

#### ANNEX 5 Some pictures of the FGDs and consultations





#### ANNEX 6: Current farmers' details

S/N	NAMES	PHONE NO.	NAME OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	NO. OF HECTARES	CROPS CULTIVATED
1.	Onyemali Abbott	07089447347	Onyemali cassava farmers corporative (President)	20	Cassava
2.	Oju King Nejichi	08131344183	Kemchoni universal farmers (president)	10	Cassava
3.	Lucky Uweh	08066578501/ 08078322250	Obodougwa Cassava/ Yam Farmers Corporative Society (President)	15	Cassava and Yam
4.	Ineh Lucky	08038404770	Ndokwa farmers corporative (President)	12	Cassava and Plantain
5.	Chief Raymond Emmah	08034256929	OYIM cassava farmers corporative	16	Cassava
6.	Chief Friday Nwose Okolo	09159259432	Obodougwa Multipurpose Corporative Society (President)	18	Cassava
7.	Owem Christian	07057599406	-	3	Cassava
8.	Chidi Ojega Matthew	08032004922	-	2	Cassava
9.	Chief Ojugbeli Samson	09155998521	-	2	Cassava
10.	Chief Ossai Monday	07053084834	-	3	Cassava and Yam
11.	Amukali Friday	08060535546	-	2	Cassava
12.	Chief Patrick Olumor	08039528685	-	1.5	Cassava
13.	Chibogu Pius	08120056613	-	2	Cassava
14.	Ossai John	08101261783	-	1.5	Cassava
15.	Mrs Ojugbeli Caroline	07052416543	-	2	Cassava
16.	Mrs Patricia Taiwo Patrick	09159045372	-	1	Cassava
17.	Chief Oju Edward	09156333373	-	2	Cassava
18.	Enuma Augustina	08071433206	-	3	Cassava
19.	Ossai Friday	09131615941	-	3	Cassava

20.	Akpati Sunday	07052352041	-	3	Cassava	
21.	Owem Onyebuchi	08075027187	-	3	Cassava	
22.	Ossai John	09157252498	-	2	Cassava	
23.	Ossai Sunday	09029363045	-	2	Cassava	
24.	Ifemeni Wisdom	08155064780	-	1.5	Cassava	
25.	Asuai Chukwudi	08114534216	-	1.5	Cassava	
26.	Enuma Festus	08057599350	-	2	Cassava	
27.	Victor Loveth	07057905969	-	3	Cassava	
28.	Chidinma Umueze	09078468764	-	1.5	Cassava	
29.	Azuka Juliet	08067712989	-	1	Cassava	
30.	Ossai Donald Azuka	09150804130	-	2	Cassava	
31.	Okuazu Sheldrake Asuai	09156080247	-	1	Cassava	
32.	Asuai Innocent	07059956588	-	1.5	Cassava	
33.	Aki Loveth Iruoghene	09164313974	-	2	Cassava	
34.	Odibi Dorathy	08148278136	-	3	Cassava	
35.	Obi Harrison	08131057065	-	1.5	Cassava	
36.	Ogugwa Monday	09078468764	-	2	Cassava	
37.	Ossai Chukwunalu Sylvester	08077571502	-	1	Cassava	



## ANNEX 7: Current farmers and their farmlands



Lucky Uweh



Owem Christian



Onyemali Abbott



Chidi Ojega Matthew



Chief Ojugbeli Samson



Chief Ossai Monday



Amukali Friday



Chief Friday Nwose Okolo



Chief Patrick Olumor



Chibogu Pius



Ossai John



Mrs Ojugbali Caroline



Mrs Patricia Taiwo Patrick



Chief Oju Edward



Enuma Augustina



Ossai Friday



Akpati Sunday



Owem Onyebuchi



Ossai John



Ossai Sunday



Ifemeni Wisdom



Asuai Chukwudi





Enuma Festus



Ossai chukwunalu Sylvester



Victor Loveth



Chidinma Umueze



Azuka Juliet



Ossai Donald Azuka



Okuazu Sheldrake Asuai



Asuai Innocent



Aki Loveth Iruoghene



Odibi Dorathy



Oju King Nejichi



Obi Harrison



Ineh Lucky



Ogugwa Monday



Chief Raymond Emmah

**ANNEX 8: SUMMARY MATRIX OF PAPs IN KWALE, NDOKWA WEST L.G.A., DELTA STATE**

<b>PAP's Code</b>	<b>Names of the PAPs</b>	<b>Gender and Age (Yrs)</b>	<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Profession and principal activity of PAP</b>	<b>Tel of the PAP and/or representative</b>	<b>PAP's Picture and Image of the affected property</b>	<b>GPS coordinates of the affected property/ies</b>	<b>Real compensation cost in local currency (N) and in (dollars) @ 1540N to 1USD</b>	<b>Witness/Neighbor of PAP (Name and Tel.)</b>
PAP-KWL-0001		Male (49)	0001	Cassava Farming			5.69852°N, 6.36012°E  5.71034°N, 6.38423°E  5.69245°N, 6.37589°E  5.70567°N, 6.36541°E	200,000 129.87	Chief Obi-Opute/ 08026383885
PAP-KWL-0002		Male (45)	0002	Cassava Farming			5.69921°N, 6.36178°E  5.71112°N, 6.38562°E  5.69387°N,	200,000 129.87	Onyuku Victor/ 07069994053

							6.37643°E 5.70698°N, 6.36659°E		
PAP-KWL-0003		Male (47)	0003	Cassava and Yam Farming			5.70031°N, 6.36321°E  5.71241°N, 6.38612°E  5.69445°N, 6.37802°E  5.70812°N, 6.36801°E	200,000  129.87	Chief Ukor Edwi/ 08066755284
PAP-KWL-0004		Male (30)	0004	Cassava and Plantain Farming			5.70115°N, 6.36498°E  5.71345°N, 6.38794°E  5.69589°N, 6.37934°E  5.70923°N, 6.36982°E	200,000  129.87	Mr. Anselm Oyibo/ 08135877135
PAP-KWL-0005		Male (50)	0005	Cassava Farming			5.70241°N, 6.36645°E  5.71478°N,	200,000  129.87	Asaba Peter/ 08112305491

							6.38923°E 5.69678°N, 6.38045°E 5.71045°N, 6.37094°E		
PAP- KWL- 0006		Male (55)	0006	Cassava Farming			5.70321°N, 6.36812°E 5.71589°N, 6.39078°E 5.69823°N, 6.38256°E 5.71167°N, 6.37234°E	200,000 129.87	Nyebbor Sunday/ 08119330127
PAP- KWL- 0007		Male (46)	0007	Cassava Farming			5.70589°N, 6.37112°E 5.71878°N, 6.39389°E 5.70056°N, 6.38545°E 5.71456°N, 6.37589°E	200,000 129.87	Chief Onalughbum John/ 08160358573

PAP-KWL-0008		Male (63)	0008	Cassava Farming			5.70845°N, 6.37445°E  5.72167°N, 6.39678°E  5.70378°N, 6.38812°E  5.71745°N, 6.37856°E	200,000  129.87	Mr. Enezuwe Benjamin/ 0703499018
PAP-KWL-0009		Male (65)	0009	Cassava Farming			5.71923°N, 6.38356°E 5.73234°N, 6.40890°E 5.71789°N, 6.39356°E 5.72923°N, 6.38778°E	200,000  129.87	Mr. Sylvester E. Ejike/ 08039351076
PAP-KWL-0010		Male (59)	0010	Cassava and Yam Farming			5.72034°N, 6.38467°E 5.73345°N, 6.40990°E 5.71890°N, 6.39467°E 5.73034°N, 6.38889°E	200,000  129.87	Ngbonyebi Ifeanyi/ 08111311635

PAP-KWL-0011		Male (27)	0011	Cassava Farming			5.72145°N, 6.38578°E 5.73456°N, 6.41090°E 5.71901°N, 6.39578°E 5.73145°N, 6.39000°E	200,000 129.87	Mr. Ubienu Ifeakachukwu/ 08112166250
PAP-KWL-0012		Male (51)	0012	Cassava Farming			5.72256°N, 6.38689°E 5.73567°N, 6.41190°E 5.72012°N, 6.39689°E 5.73256°N, 6.39111°E	200,000 129.87	Iluakpore Oghenekome/ 08109903049
PAP-KWL-0013		Male (25)	0013	Cassava Farming			5.72367°N, 6.38790°E 5.73678°N, 6.41290°E 5.72123°N, 6.39790°E 5.73367°N, 6.39222°E	200,000 129.87	John Omosor/ 08160657705
PAP-KWL-		Male	0014	Cassava			5.69912°N, 6.36234°E	200,000	Opoh William/



0014		(45)		Farming			5.71245°N, 6.38612°E 5.69578°N, 6.37456°E 5.70890°N, 6.36789°E	129.87	09060470448
PAP- KWL- 0015		Female (40)	0015	Cassava Farming			5.70045°N, 6.36489°E 5.71367°N, 6.38845°E 5.69812°N, 6.37523°E 5.70998°N, 6.36876°E	200,000 129.87	Opanike Azuka Justus/ 08065024903
PAP- KWL- 0016		Female (38)	0016	Cassava Farming			5.70178°N, 6.36523°E 5.71489°N, 6.38956°E 5.69945°N, 6.37612°E 5.71123°N, 6.36934°E	200,000 129.87	Idu Vivian/ 08109228622
PAP- KWL- 0017		Male (70)	0017	Cassava Farming			5.70312°N, 6.36678°E 5.71634°N, 6.39078°E	200,000 129.87	Barek Pender/ 07045516275

							5.70189°N, 6.37745°E 5.71267°N, 6.37056°E		
PAP- KWL- 0018		Female (65)	0018	Cassava Farming			5.70456°N, 6.36812°E 5.71745°N, 6.39234°E 5.70312°N, 6.37889°E 5.71412°N, 6.37178°E	200,000 129.87	Chief Obi Nkweshi/ 08034473569
PAP- KWL- 0019		Male (55)	0019	Cassava Farming			5.70567°N, 6.36945°E 5.71823°N, 6.39312°E 5.70412°N, 6.37934°E 5.71567°N, 6.37256°E	200,000 129.87	Fidelis Ikosa/ 07034263174
PAP- KWL- 0020		Male (30)	0020	Cassava Farming			5.70689°N, 6.37067°E 5.71934°N, 6.39423°E 5.70523°N, 6.38012°E	200,000 129.87	Egwueu Azubike/ 09061819153

							5.71678°N, 6.37345°E		
PAP- KWL- 0021		Male (43)	0021	Cassava Farming			5.70812°N, 6.37189°E 5.72045°N, 6.39534°E 5.70645°N, 6.38123°E 5.71812°N, 6.37478°E	200,000 129.87	Okwuosa Simeon/ 09033520524
PAP- KWL- 0022		Male (54)	0022	Cassava Farming			5.70934°N, 6.37312°E 5.72156°N, 6.39645°E 5.70767°N, 6.38234°E 5.71945°N, 6.37567°E	200,000 129.87	Mr. Akpe Arthur/ 07031665511
PAP- KWL- 0023		Male (29)	0023	Cassava Farming			5.71045°N, 6.37423°E 5.72234°N, 6.39712°E 5.70878°N, 6.38345°E	200,000 129.87	Eligbame A. Augustine/ 08036503075

PAP-KWL-0024		Male (32)	0024	Cassava Farming			5.70345°N, 6.36878°E 5.71567°N, 6.39256°E 5.70123°N, 6.37834°E 5.71345°N, 6.37112°E	200,000 129.87	Comrade Romeo Ugboh/ 09034192603
PAP-KWL-0025		Male (25)	0025	Cassava Farming			5.70578°N, 6.37012°E 5.71789°N, 6.39478°E 5.70345°N, 6.38023°E 5.71567°N, 6.37334°E	200,000 129.87	Okoro Jude/ 09055650641
PAP-KWL-0026		Male (40)	0026	Cassava Farming			5.70689°N, 6.37134°E 5.71901°N, 6.39589°E 5.70456°N, 6.38145°E 5.71678°N, 6.37445°E	200,000 129.87	Mr. Bernard Odagwe/ 08068186938

PAP-KWL-0027		Female (35)	0027	Cassava Farming			5.70801°N, 6.37245°E 5.72012°N, 6.39701°E 5.70567°N, 6.38256°E 5.71801°N, 6.37556°E	200,000 129.87	Osogbue Monday/ 08166638805
PAP-KWL-0028		Female (65)	0028	Cassava Farming			5.70912°N, 6.37356°E 5.72123°N, 6.39812°E 5.70678°N, 6.38367°E 5.71912°N, 6.37678°E	200,000 129.87	Luday Opima/ 07035371200
PAP-KWL-0029		Female (37)	0029	Cassava Farming			5.71023°N, 6.37467°E 5.72234°N, 6.39923°E 5.70789°N, 6.38478°E 5.72023°N, 6.37789°E	200,000 129.87	Opanike Azuka Justus/ 08065024903

PAP-KWL-0030		Male (23)	0030	Cassava Farming			5.71134°N, 6.37578°E 5.72345°N, 6.40034°E 5.70901°N, 6.38589°E 5.72134°N, 6.37890°E	200,000 129.87	High Chief Tony Ozobiovni/ 09157235560
PAP-KWL-0031		Male (37)	0031	Cassava Farming			5.71245°N, 6.37689°E 5.72456°N, 6.40145°E 5.71012°N, 6.38690°E 5.72245°N, 6.38001°E	200,000 129.87	Chief Josiah Agbanashi/ 08080883107
PAP-KWL-0032		Male (34)	0032	Cassava Farming			5.71356°N, 6.37790°E 5.72567°N, 6.40256°E 5.71123°N, 6.38790°E 5.72356°N, 6.38112°E	200,000 129.87	Onyeakporo I. Samson/ 08033756164

PAP-KWL-0033		Female (55)	0033	Cassava Farming			5.71467°N, 6.37898°E 5.72678°N, 6.40367°E 5.71234°N, 6.38898°E 5.72467°N, 6.38223°E	200,000 129.87	Chief Charles Akpe/ 08060540025
PAP-KWL-0034		Female (67)	0034	Cassava Farming			5.71578°N, 6.37912°E 5.72789°N, 6.40478°E 5.71345°N, 6.38912°E 5.72578°N, 6.38334°E	200,000 129.87	Omede Azuka/ 08147722947
PAP-KWL-0035		Male (50)	0035	Cassava Farming			5.71689°N, 6.38023°E 5.72901°N, 6.40589°E 5.71456°N, 6.39023°E 5.72689°N, 6.38445°E	200,000 129.87	Samuel Abamba/ 09034905441

PAP-KWL-0036		Male (46)	0036	Cassava Farming			5.71790°N, 6.38134°E 5.73012°N, 6.40690°E 5.71567°N, 6.39134°E 5.72790°N, 6.38556°E	200,000 129.87	Odishiwor Chinedu/ 08134396235
PAP-KWL-0037		Male (28)	0037	Cassava Farming			5.71812°N, 6.38245°E 5.73123°N, 6.40790°E 5.71678°N, 6.39245°E 5.72812°N, 6.38667°E	200,000 129.87	Ojugbeli Chukwuka/ 08062905125



**ANNEX 9: CONSENT FORM FOR THE PAPs**

# ANNEX 10: COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Variable	Data
<b>A. General</b>		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Delta
2	Municipality/District...	Kwale
3	Village/Suburb ...	Emu-Ebendo, Umusite, Obodo-Ugwa
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	SAPZ HUB
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	7,400,000
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	December 15, 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	24 <sup>th</sup> January 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	-
<b>B. Specific information</b>		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	Thirty-seven (37)
11	Number of Physically displaced	None
12	Number of economically displaced	37
13	Number of affected households	37
14	Number of females affected	8
15	Number of vulnerable affected	None
16	Number of major PAP	37
17	Number of minor PAP	-
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)	153.51ha
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	37
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	153.51ha
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	\$15155.84
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	
...			

# ANNEX 11: ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	Name	Attendance Phone No	27/01/2025 Occupation
1	Enema Samuel	08116467347	farmer
2	Kalua Richmond	08118265130	
3	Obi Magnus	09157467771	farmer
4	Obi Gift	✓	✓
5	Ishina Sr. Leg	07033357907	✓
6	Chibogu Nideka	✓	✓
7	Oyibo Fredrick	07039644914	✓
8	Dacas Oyibo	09150802011	✓
9.	Oyibo John	08116347309	✓
	Ifuwe Emmanuel	07050436314	✓
	Christopher Ifuwe	08052620614	✓
	Shine Ifuwe	08123939207	✓
	Chinaku Obi	07056468266	✓
	Omonaku Abel		✓
	Chibogu Chigozie	08077946478	
	Friday Chibogu		
	Ifuwe Perpetual	08075128690	✓
	Ossia kenudi	08167500864	✓
	Patrick Oluwo	08029528635	✓
	Joshua SSS	08054353570	✓
	Obi Selvester	09152120490	✓
	Ossai Tina	07030767390	✓
	AKPati Sunday	07052352041	✓
	Okolo faith	08054537821	✓

- 1 Paul Osuys 08068542628
- 1 Uzu Jephtha 09065230573
- 2 Ogiwe Chuchukwura 08153800359
- 3 Obi Livinus 09033319913
- 4 Mmor Ipeoma 07071289187
- 5 Mmor Success 08151302873
- 6 Chibogwu Chukwubike 08077946478
- 7 Akpit Rosemary 08075002498
- 8 Sylvester Promise 08050819459
- 9 Grace Okpala 08050819459
- 10 Akpit Kate 08075002498
- 11 Asuwo Goodless 09156080247
- 12 Asuwo Goodluck 09156080247
- 13 Obi Sofor 08123598622
- 14 Obi Wealth 08050819549
- 15 Olise matinda 0818743732
- 16 Odo Progress 08129704503
- 17 Olise Nnosa ~~08194~~ 08108943732
- 18 Izu Mary 07057599345
- 19 Olise Success
- 20 Obodoke Celestus 08052795842
- 21 Obodoke Benjamin 080
- 22 Osuwo photo 08153806791
- 23 Olise Chigweke 09055189124
- 24 Obi Kelly 08050819449
- 25 Obi Chigwe 08077946478
- 26 Obi Kelly 08054358570
- 27 Abbi Enaka 0915
- 28 Abbi Grace 08165933581
- 29 Alana Ipeoma 07071289187
- 30 Metaburkwa blessing 07018203154

1	Elin Celestine	08072862813	female ✓
2	Ossai Sunday	✓	✓
3	Okolo Ompo	08076400157	✓
4	Ifuwa Obed	08034685902	✓
5	Okolo Friday	09159254432	✓
7	Christopher Ikeme	08052066214	✓
8	Ogwu Benson	08027982474	✓
9	Esaya Emodigbo	08057909464	✓
10	Ogwu Abigail	✓	✓
11	Nwachukwu Justina	09051209515	✓
12	Oduh Promise	0815896122	✓
13	Ogwu Godluck	✓	✓
14	Oduh Asuar	09156080247	✓
15	Dakalony Chimezani	09156081809	✓
	Okolo Collins	08160541930	✓
	Ishma Eshor	09155620438	✓
	Okolo Joy	08078315484	✓
	Oduh Blessing	08115896122	✓
	Victory Omebuchukwu	08131978816	✓
	Okefeli Fred	08054359166	✓
	Jonathan Chinedu		
	Kenia Blessing		
	Okefeli Pafreca	08054359166	
	Okefeli Endurance	09050164882	
	Okefeli Precious	09050164883	
	Akpoti Favour	07052418141	
	Oduh Francis		
	Okefeli Endurance	09050164882	
	Okefeli Favour	07056377153	

Name	phone No	occupational
Obi Precious		
Oyinbor Great	07051357885	farmer
Oyfor Cyfran	07057597418	✓
Goodluck oyibo	07050616289	✓
Chinaku helen	0745680201	✓
Kaine Prince	07080341780	✓
Lawrence oyibo	08032205861	✓
Ossai Wealth	09150380647	✓
Dennis emuma	-	✓
Precious oluchi	09156080252	✓
Chibogu Kate	08114550673	✓
Omo famous	08077946478	✓
Odibi festus	08108709107	✓
Ojuma Daniel	-	✓
Tobi ss	09150298120	✓
Felix Chiraza	09060127027	✓
Lita Kaine	08072840585	✓
Patrick emuma	08168825154	✓
Thomas Daniel	09159057850	✓
Omenoku Jay	08141327203	✓
Ozu promise	-	✓
Miracle Olise	08118493360	✓
Blessing Asuai	-	✓
Okolo Chinaku	08154359355	✓
Asuai Monday	08076480157	✓
Fredrick Atigal	08145462953	✓
Regina Akpati	09055620438	✓
Asuai Abigal	08111619434	✓
Ogusu Emmanuel	08153800359	✓
Olusi eni	09055189132	✓



Attendance		25/01/2025
Ikeme Odetun	09057234162	
Sunday Olanrewaju	09057234162	
Blessing Egan	07052599413	
Augustine Egan	07057577413	
Ofene Christian	09126997192	
Oprai Ewene	09064463293	
Olusegun Odeh	07064463293	
Beatrice	07057599413	
Agem Christian	07057899413	
Okoko Faith	08057537028	
Oporu Emmanuel	07057599406	
Owem Christian	09156333373	
OJO Edward		
Oju Kugnesili		
Oju Loveth		
Obodoelce Benjamin	08155700067	
Obi Harrison	09156458608	
Obi Rashed	08034690741	
Armonio Geyan	08119557484	
Oju Doreen		
Ojugheli Samson	09155998521	
Obadoni Napoleon	08153806791	
	07068030012	
Chibogu Paul		
Chineke Obodoelce	09061289427	
Gale Chibogu	07025957831	
Olungun Anthony	08032377494	
Enoma Gabriel	0803277494	
Gabriel Anthony	08057723759	
Lyndee Asu		



S/N	Name	Phone no	Occupation
	Obi festus Chigazi	09052482351	✓
	Mansur Ossai	07032997876	✓
	Nwankwue Uche	08088658801	✓
	Nwankwue Elliot	08072327872	✓
	Nwankwue Mabel	08111064207	✓
	Ossai Uche Ifeakachukwu	08131282491	✓
	<del>Ogbonnifor</del> Ogbonnifor Nicholas	-	✓
	ChukwuTem Obey	07064684280	✓
	Oghio Peace	08166980824	✓
	Oguma Sonia	-	✓
	Godday Wisdom	09124720029	✓
	Okolo Ogh	08144801060	✓
	Ossai Donald Azuka	09150804170	✓
	Ozu Goodluck	07059594391	✓
	Ilome Rachael	07061162943	✓
	Ilome Cletus	07061162943	✓
	Malame Sunday	07061162943	✓
	Celestine O.	08052795342	✓
	Obi Collins	07057549448	✓
	Prosper O.	08052795342	✓
	Chukwu Olaya	08153806791	✓
	<del>Angela</del> Ojega Mariam	07057597448	✓
	Ilome Elizabeth	07054734167	✓
	Benjamin O.	08052795342	✓
	Fatsina O.	08052795342	✓
	Betty Onofeli	08153806791	✓
	Justice Onyemachi	07078422700	✓
	Osuke Deno	08070861409	✓
	* Okpor Christian	08055046842	✓

	Phone Number	Occupation
Obi Benjamin	0915104081	farmer
Ashie John	08165952570	
Ossai John	07086282725	
Paul Inegbue	08068542630	
Peter Inegbue	09133573075	
Odaloni Felix	07055287916	
Ossai Richard	07056467119	
Obi Anthony	07058467158	
Atyio Abegvit	08075062498	
Odoloni Maria	09055287616	
Chukwamala Felix	09055620438	
Chibogwre Atigidi	09050616204	
mechukwre Oyibo	09150802011	
Ono Joy	08108789107	
Asua Innocent	07059956588	
Odili Chinedu	07030247780	
Ogwue Shadrack Chikandi	08118467448	
Ishimari Nneke	09053884075	
Asua Shadrack	09156680247	
Oguya Martina	0705246672	
Okoto Elvis	08114801060	
Chinedu Anthony		
Obodeh Evelyn	081473227138	
Alana Oscar	08138296482	
Osonda Moses	07064742710	
Ikuni Ngozi		
Obeg Abel	09064684280	
Nmori Chukwitem	07031095130	
Ikuni Beauty		
Mwabemu Augustin	08034890741	
Obi Patrick	09157048281	
Nwabeya Anthony	09053574401	
Okpor Pabehn	08110104230	

Anderson Oyamade	08140378468
Ossi Ihonome	07052395163
Shank Opono	09126977172
nmur Oscar	08138776482
Oluwo Golsuni	09150804123
Oluwo Golsuni	081555719
Oluwo Golsuni	08108709102
Golsuni Golsuni	08188449496
Gedi Opono	0707624282
Anderson Aweye	07163286983
Epochi Emmanuel	08153773094
Deller Epochi	08153773094
Chiosa Opono	07163501752
Philomina Ifume	08153806791
matthias Eli	081056943732
Chetor Elome	07061162943
Anthony Chukweta	07040573582
Deomon Dedeke	08052275342
Chukwu nanso Opono	07084870797
Ossai Monday	07053084884
Aiyene Opono	07043197032
ASUAI Ifekchukwu	08950153998
Epochi Jay	0807086409
Opono Jay	07161504673
Osi Jay	08153506791
Chi Progress	08127704503
Mechukwu agur	X
Choma Jay	07057734162
Epochi Confidence	0807086409

4	Ugbala	Alase	Farmer	
5	Ugbala	Grandi	Business man	
6	Ugbala	folwe	factory worker	
7	Ugbala	Chukwul	farmer	
8	Okwusi	farmer	farmer	
9	Ugbala	fedeli	farmer	
10	Ugbala	Olshika	farmer	
11	Ilesah	Okwose	Farmer	
12	Okwose	Ogachukwu	Business man	
13	Okwose	uche	Carpenter	
14	Okwose	Prody	welder	
15	Okwose	Adika	Business woman	
16	Okwose	Elizabeta	farmer	
17	Okwose	Ifeakichukwu	Business man	
18	Okwose	Mwenda	Panel Beater	
19	Emeka	Chukwuma	Farmer	
20	Ossai	Bright	farmer	
21	Ikusafis	Edik	farmer	
22	Chukwuma	Prince	Student	
23	Kelby	Chukwuma	Student	
24	Ossai	Henry	farmer	

Ogun chukwitem	0915612727	Farmer
Enesili chimezie	08115896122	-
Akpali Kenodi	08078002498	-
Akpali. profo	07052352041	-
Uzu Jeff	08118493360	-
Ifemeni abuel	09053570446	
Ifemeni Abuel	08076405673	
Ishima Cecil	08118467446	
Ishima eneka	09053084075	
Higgins Ajibo	08071198886	
Onofeli kelu	07012364610	
Osi Victor	08114828633	
Osi. matilda		
Chenaye oyibo	08061659535	
Suleman wauth	08050819459	
eduo Okoro	08114801060	
Amatpha Oshiah	07055187124	
Ajibo Magriet	08074520682	
Enuma Petrus	08035394662	
Osali thedumwa	08057627784	
Ogun azuka	08153800389	
Izu Goodhue	07057599345	
Chinaku odibi	07030341780	
Oliho Patrick	07033445207	
Chinaku chimezie	07030341280	

25/01/2025

Name	Attendance	Phone No	Occupation
NWADU UCHIE	08038658801		PIPE Fitter
NWADU <del>Uch</del>			Tiler
NWADU			
Obi Prince	09156453608		
Kainne Daniel	08057593478		famer
Felix Chukwu	08124494946		famer
Isaiah Ouma	08051432248		famer
Chi Veronica	08054355842		famer
Joshua Obi	08056358370		famer
Daniel Osekwe	08070861409		famer
Patience Omo	09159075372		famer
Chukwuteh Magnus	09057469971		✓
Kaine Jifele	07071742777		✓
Chukwuteh Success	09157469971		✓
Idem Rita	07057658782		✓
Joy Ona	08145896122		✓
Ogun gospel	08153800389		✓
gallies Adibeli	09055180126		✓
Odaloma mori	09168507110		✓
Ogun Friday	08058684367		✓
Agusti Nwabeu	08034690241		✓
Chibogu mori	08072946478		✓
Ikunisi Sarah	07036282925		✓