

RAP

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

for the proposed

AIH

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL HUB

AT ADIABO, ODUKPANI LGA, CROSS RIVER STATE

By



CR-SAPZ

CROSS RIVER-SPECIAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONE PROGRAM

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Meaning
%	Percent
<	Less than
>	Greater than
≤	Lesser than or equal to
≥	Greater than or equal to
≥	Greater than or equal to
°C	Degree Celsius
°F	Fahrenheit
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIH	Agro-Industrial Hub
AQ	Air Quality
CE	Critically Endangered
Cl ₂	Chlorine gas
CO	Carbon monoxide
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CRS	Cross River State
CRMAI	Cross River State Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation
CRMEnv	Cross River State Ministry of Environment
CRS-SAPZ	Cross River -Special Agro-industrial Processing Zone Program
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DD	Data Deficient
dB(A)	Decibel
E	East
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EN	Endangered
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FBO	Farmer-Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMoHSW	Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GI	Galvanized Iron
GPS	Geographic positioning unit
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulphide

Acronym	Full Meaning
HCN	Hydrogen Cyanide
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
ISDB	Islamic Development Bank
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KII	Key Informant Interview
KLD	Kilolitre per Day
LC	Least concern
LGA	Local Government Area
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer
LREP	Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Plan
M	Meter
m/s	meters per second
m ³	Meter Cube
mg/m ³	Milligram per cubic meter
Max	Maximum
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBBR	Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor
Min	Minimum
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
N	North
NE	North East
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NH ₃	Ammonia
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NIMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NPC	National Population Commission
NT	Near Threatened
NW	North-West
PAPs	Project-Affected Persons
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PM	Particulate matter
ppm	Part per million
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete

Acronym	Full Meaning
Rmt	Running Meter
S	South
SE	South East
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SW	South West
Th	Threatened
ToR	Terms of Reference
TVOCs	Total Volatile Organic Compounds
TWA	Time Weighted Average
VCD	Value Chain Development
VGP	Vulnerable Groups Plan
Vu	Vulnerable
W	West
WHO	World Health Organization
Zn	Zinc

RAP Data sheet

#	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	State	1
2	LGAs	1
3	Communities	2
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	None. Land-Take-over
5	Project overall cost	
6	Overall resettlement cost	USD 181,000
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	17 th June, 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	16 th -19 ^h June, 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates prices	28 August 2025
	B. Specific information	
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	725
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	185
13	Number of affected households	185
14	Number of females affected	12
15	Number of vulnerable affected	3
16	Number of major PAP	185
17	Number of minor PAP	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	0
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	94
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	185
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	85
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	USD 417,438.00
24	Number of buildings to be demolished totally	0
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	632
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street Sellers affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	11
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	185

****USD 1 = NGN1550**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Introduction

The proposed Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Adiabo, Odukpani LGA, Cross River State, forms part of Nigeria's Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZs) initiative, supported by AfDB, IsDB, IFAD, and both federal and state governments.

The hub will sit on about 130 hectares, strategically located along the Tinapa–Adiabo axis, and is designed to host industries of varying scales under a Design, Build, and Operate (DBO) model. Facilities will include processing and commodity centres, warehousing, training and vocational centres, residential and health facilities, and reliable utilities such as water, power, drainage, and waste management. The 130ha land proposed for the AIH is a communal land of the Adiabo Clan donated to the Government of Cross River State. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to address the social and economic impacts of land repossession, ensuring fair compensation and livelihood restoration for affected farmers and households who rented portions of the land from the Adiabo Clan solely for farming.

The purpose of this RAP is to assess the potential and associated impacts of the project and project-related activities on the socioeconomic resources, especially land, and where applicable to proffer measures to enhance positive impacts and to avoid, reduce or mitigate (compensate) negative impacts to the tenants who are using portions of the affected land for farming; and develop cost-effective livelihood improvement plan for them, to make the proposed project sustainable. The development of this RAP is in alignment with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (AfDB ISS) and in compliance with relevant Nigerian regulatory frameworks.

ES 2: Project Description

The proposed Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is being developed through a Design, Build and Operate (DBO) / site and services model. It is planned to sit on a 130 ha of land, located along Tinapa-Adiabo road at latitude 5° 4'2.88"N: longitude 8°19'17.76"E a communal land of the Adiabo Clan donated to the Government of Cross River State. The proposed AIH is planned to provide common infrastructure and facilities to the expected agro-industries of various scales, ranging from small to medium and large which will be established, owned and operated by prospective investors.

The proposed AIH will have common on-site and off-site infrastructures and facilities for the use of all tenants and operators. These will include access and internal roads and drainage, power and water supplies, solid and liquid waste management facilities, warehousing, market, etc. The industries will be built, owned and operated by prospective investors. They will therefore be required to subject their respective industries to the ESIA process for permitting prior to establishment. The details of the of the proposed infrastructure are presented in sections following.

ES 3: Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

The major trigger of socioeconomic impacts is the land take-over (repossession) of 130 hectares, which directly affects farming households that rely on this land for food production and income. Although no physical displacement of households is expected, 185 households will be economically displaced by losing farmlands and crops. Approximately 92.5 hectares of productive land and 632 economic trees will be lost, disrupting agricultural revenues estimated at over N 647,029,500.00 in 3 consecutive farming seasons.

The impacts are largely temporary and economic, as households will lose income from farming, trading, and related rural activities. Vulnerable groups such as women, elderly farmers, and youth's dependent on seasonal labour are particularly at risk. The loss of farmlands may increase poverty, reduce food availability, and worsen household dependency ratios. Furthermore, the project may indirectly cause shifts in livelihood patterns, with some households being forced to seek alternative income sources outside agriculture. However, the project also offers opportunities for job creation, training, and expanded markets once operational, if resettlement and restoration measures are properly implemented.

ES 4: Socio-Economic Baseline of PAPs

The socioeconomic baseline study covered demographic, social, cultural, and economic characteristics to understand the living conditions of potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and to guide resettlement and livelihood restoration planning. Data were collected through household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and stakeholder workshops, ensuring community participation and inclusiveness.

The population of Odukpani LGA is characterized by high dependency ratios, relatively young age structure, and predominantly agrarian livelihoods. Farming remains the main occupation, with cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables as major crops. However, households face challenges such as limited access to farm inputs, poor extension services, inadequate markets, and vulnerability to climate shocks. Migration trends show that youth often leave rural areas for urban centres in search of better opportunities, leaving farming to women and elderly household members. Literacy levels are moderate, with schools and health facilities present but often under-resourced. Communities

rely heavily on boreholes and streams for water, while housing ranges from mud structures to cement block houses.

The priority needs of the communities include better roads, improved water supply, electricity, modern agricultural inputs, and employment opportunities. Social organizations, cultural practices, and communal governance structures remain strong, providing cohesion and informal support networks. However, poverty levels are high, with limited alternative livelihoods outside agriculture. This baseline highlights the vulnerability of farming households to land loss, and reinforces the need for the RAP's livelihood restoration measures to prevent further impoverishment and to leverage the hub as a vehicle for local development.

ES 5: Legal, Institutional, and Policy Framework

The legal and administrative framework guiding the RAP and the overall implementation of the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) at Adiabo draws from Nigerian laws, policies, and international conventions to ensure that project execution complies with both national regulations and global best practices. Key national instruments include the Land Use Act (1978, revised 2004), which vests land ownership in state governors and provides the legal basis for land allocation; the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (CAP E12 LFN 2004), which mandates environmental and social assessments for major projects; and the National Gender Policy (2021), which enforces gender inclusion, equality, and safeguards against discrimination and gender-based violence. Sector-specific frameworks like the Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016) further reinforce climate-smart agriculture and environmental sustainability.

Internationally, Nigeria's commitments to agreements such as the Rio Declaration (1992) and other multilateral environmental treaties emphasize sustainable development and environmental

protection as integral parts of the development process. The RAP also aligns with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023 amendment), particularly Operational Safeguards (OS) 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10, which address environmental and social risk management, labour conditions, involuntary resettlement, cultural heritage, and stakeholder engagement. These safeguards ensure that project-affected persons (PAPs) are fairly treated, consulted, and compensated in line with international standards.

At the institutional level, responsibility for oversight lies with the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and its agencies such as NESREA, while at state level, the Cross River State Ministry of Environment plays a coordinating role. Other relevant ministries and the CR-SAPZ Project Implementation Unit will work alongside local governments and community stakeholders to enforce compliance, manage land acquisition processes, and implement the RAP. This integrated framework ensures that the AIH project is not only legally compliant but also socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

ES 6: Entitlement Matrix and Compensation Framework

Based on the census undertaken along the line route, the categories of assets that are likely to be affected are:

- Farmland/land plots;
- Crops and economic trees.
- Completed commercial buildings
- Residential buildings both completed and uncompleted
- Livelihood/business premises.

The eligibility criteria, entitlements, and compensation framework for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are defined. They set out who qualifies for support under the RAP, what they are entitled to, and how compensation will be delivered. Eligibility is based on occupation and use of affected land before the cut-off date of 17th June 2025, ensuring that only legitimate

land users and farmers are included. Categories of PAPs include land users, crop and tree owners, and those whose livelihoods depend on farming within the project site. The affected land is a communal, given to individuals on rent for seasonal farming.

The entitlement framework is structured around replacement of lost assets, restoration of livelihoods, and support for vulnerable groups. A detailed Livelihood Entitlement Matrix outlines specific benefits, ranging from cash compensation for lost crops and trees, to agricultural inputs, skills training, and participation in restoration programs. Valuation of assets follows Nigerian legal standards as well as AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 on involuntary resettlement, ensuring fairness and international best practice. Compensation is to be provided before displacement impacts occur, and in forms that promote long-term sustainability rather than short-term relief.

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance in the knowledge and presence of both man and wife and adult children or other relevant stakeholders, where applicable. The preference for cash (through bank cheque) compensation has been an individual choice although every effort was made to instil the importance and preference of accepting in-kind compensation especially when the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of productive assets, which is hardly the case for crops and economic trees.

Entitlements for compensation are based on the eligibility criteria and the various categories of losses identified earlier and the actual census during the preparation of the RAP.

ES 7: Livelihood Restoration Measures

To address the risks, the RAP identifies the need for compensation, livelihood restoration, and capacity-building programs tailored to affected households. Without these interventions, the economic displacement could result in reduced community resilience, food insecurity, and rural–urban migration. This therefore underscores the importance of linking the project's infrastructure development with social safeguards, to ensure that the benefits of the hub outweigh the transitional losses for project-affected persons (PAPs).

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is designed to mitigate the economic displacement caused by the project and to ensure that affected households are not worse off, but ideally better off, after resettlement. The plan emphasizes income restoration, skills development, and support for alternative livelihoods, tailored to the socioeconomic profile of the affected communities.

Key strategies include:

- Training, re-skilling, and vocational programs to equip farmers, youths, and women with marketable skills beyond subsistence farming.
- Agricultural support services, such as provision of improved inputs, tools, extension services, and modern techniques, to enhance productivity for those continuing in farming.
- Support for micro-enterprises and SMEs, enabling diversification into non-farm businesses through entrepreneurship training and start-up support.
- Access to financial services and business advisory, including micro-credit schemes, savings mobilization, and cooperative strengthening.
- Job placement and internships, ensuring that local residents, especially youths, can tap into employment opportunities during construction and operations of the hub.
- Special programs for vulnerable groups, particularly women, youths, and economically at-risk PAPs, ensuring inclusivity and equity.

It is emphasized that livelihood restoration is not just about compensation, but about sustainable, long-term improvement of household resilience. By combining agriculture, enterprise development, and employment linkages, the plan aims to transform the challenges of displacement into opportunities for empowerment, economic diversification, and poverty reduction.

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Special provisions are also made for vulnerable groups—such as women-headed households, the elderly, and youth—who may require additional support to adapt. The framework stresses transparency, equity, and participation, with PAPs involved in verifying entitlements and in monitoring the disbursement process. Overall, the framework ensures that those affected by land take-over are not only compensated for immediate losses but are also empowered to rebuild and improve their livelihoods.

ES 8: Institutional Arrangements

- Roles and responsibilities of PIU, State agencies, contractors, and consultants. Etc.

- Role of community-based structures.

ES 8: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A transparent and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is vital for maintaining trust, preventing conflict, and ensuring accountability throughout the AIH project. The GRM provides project-affected persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders with a formal channel to raise complaints, seek resolution, and receive feedback in a fair, culturally sensitive, and timely manner.

The grievance resolution process will follow a clear sequence of steps:

Step 1: Receipt and Acknowledgement

- Grievances are received through any channel and logged by the CLO in a Grievance Register. A grievance lodgement form is presented in Appendix 7.
- Complainants receive an acknowledgement slip within 48 hours, confirming that the grievance has been recorded.

Step 2: Screening and Classification

- The grievance is classified based on its type (e.g., environmental, social, compensation-related, labor, GBV/SEA).
- Minor grievances may be resolved immediately by the CLO, while complex cases are escalated to the PIU Safeguards Unit.

Step 3: Investigation and Resolution

- The PIU Safeguards Unit, with support from contractors and local authorities, investigates the grievance.
- Stakeholders involved are consulted, and evidence is gathered.
- Resolution options are discussed with the complainant, ensuring agreement on corrective actions.

Step 4: Implementation of Resolution

- Agreed corrective actions are implemented promptly (e.g., repairing damage, paying compensation, adjusting work schedules).
- In sensitive cases such as GBV/SEA, referrals will be made to specialized service providers in line with survivor-centered protocols.

Step 5: Feedback and Closure

- The complainant is informed of the resolution and asked to confirm satisfaction.
- Once confirmed, the case is marked as closed in the Grievance Register.
- If the complainant is not satisfied, the grievance is escalated to higher levels, including regulatory authorities or courts if necessary.

Multiple entry points will be provided so that all stakeholders — regardless of literacy, mobility, or social status — can lodge grievances. These include:

- Community Liaison Officers (CLOs): In-person reporting during community visits or at CLO offices.
- Grievance Boxes: Secure boxes placed at strategic locations such as community halls and local government offices.
- Hotlines and SMS Platforms: Dedicated mobile numbers for voice calls and text messages.
- Email and Online Platforms: For stakeholders with internet access.
- Traditional Leaders: Community members may report grievances through chiefs or elders, who will forward them to the CLOs.

ES 9: Implementation Schedule

The RAP Implementation Schedule links budget releases to key milestones such as verification of PAPs, payment of entitlements, commencement of livelihood restoration programs, and ongoing monitoring. By securing adequate and timely financing, the RAP ensures that the economic displacement caused by the project is effectively managed, while also building confidence among PAPs and other stakeholders in the fairness and credibility of the resettlement process.

ES 10: Cost and Budget

The financial framework for implementing the RAP is set out, ensuring that all resettlement and livelihood restoration activities are fully funded and executed in a timely manner. The budget covers compensation for lost assets (crops, farmlands, and economic trees), livelihood restoration programs, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation, and administrative costs. The total LRP / settlement cost is estimated at N280,379,450 (USD 181,000), reflecting both direct settlement to PAPs and the costs of implementing supporting programs. This is expected to be funded from the E&S Safeguards Implementation fund. Disbursement arrangements are structured to ensure transparency and accountability, with funds released according to the RAP implementation schedule. The LRP / compensation is to be delivered before project activities commence on the affected land, in compliance with Nigerian laws and AfDB safeguard requirements. The livelihood of the PAPs is expected to consistently improve over a 3-season forecast period, yielding a total revenue of N1,021,500,000 (USD 659,032.26).

ES 11: Monitoring and Evaluation

The framework for monitoring, review, and evaluation of RAP implementation is set to track progress, ensure compliance with agreed standards, and measure the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihood restoration interventions. Monitoring will focus on both process indicators (such as

timely payment of compensation, delivery of training, and stakeholder engagement) and outcome indicators (such as improved income levels, reduced vulnerability, and restored livelihoods of PAPs).

The framework distinguishes between internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), supported by the Cross River State authorities, to oversee day-to-day RAP activities and address emerging issues quickly. External monitoring and evaluation will be handled by independent agencies or consultants to provide objective assessments, verify compliance with AfDB safeguards, and ensure accountability. A RAP Completion Audit will also be conducted at the end of the process to confirm that all commitments to PAPs have been fulfilled.

Regular reporting mechanisms are established, including quarterly updates to the government, AfDB, and other stakeholders, as well as feedback sessions with communities. The inclusion of PAPs in monitoring committees ensures transparency and builds trust. Overall, this framework guarantees that the RAP does not end with compensation but continues until livelihoods are demonstrably restored and the project achieves its social sustainability goals.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The proposed Agro-industrial Hub located in Adiabo, Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River state is part of the Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZs), a Federal Government of Nigeria's initiative driven by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) in collaboration with state governments, development partners, relevant federal ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), and private investors and funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and contributions from the Federal and State Governments.

This program aims to achieve greater economic diversification and promote long-term sustainable development. The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones program is a five-year program that is designed to develop multiple clusters of Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs) and Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs) within major clusters of high agricultural production, where functional infrastructures like roads, power, water, communication are provided to attract private investment into modern Agro-industrial processing and value addition to locally produced crops, livestock and related agribusiness activities.

The establishment of SAPZs in Nigeria will boost the structural transformation of the economy by providing opportunities for public and private sector investment in agriculture, and when fully operational, the SAPZs will enhance national food and nutritional security, optimize the export of value-added agricultural commodities and improve the quality of livelihoods through wealth creation for rural farming communities.

The first phase of the SAPZ Program will be implemented in seven (7) states - Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Ogun, and Oyo, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The Program is valued at USD 538.05 million (net taxes).

The SAPZ will consist of two key components: Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs) and Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs) across the participating states and the FCT. Each AIH, depending on the land area, may require Environmental Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Resettlement Action

Plans (RAPs), or Livelihood Restoration Plans and other relevant environmental and social safeguards instruments, depending on the requirements of the funding partner.

Cross River State Government has therefore appointed PGM Nigeria Limited as Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultants to carry out the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone Program in Cross River State. This is in compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act Cap E12 LFN 2004, the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (amended 2023), as well as other national and international regulations.

1.2 Proposed Project Location and Ownership

The 130ha land proposed for the AIH is a communal land of the Adiabo Clan donated to the Government of Cross River State on request. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to address the social and economic impacts of land repossession, ensuring fair compensation and livelihood restoration for affected farmers and households who rented portions of the land, solely for farming, from the Adiabo Clan, who donated the land to the Government of Cross River State for the development of the AIH (Appendix 1).

The proposed AIH in Adiabo, Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State is located along Tinapa-Adiabo road at latitude 5° 4'2.88"N; longitude 8°19'17.76"E, covering an approximately 130 hectares of land (Figure 1). The project site bordered southward at latitude 5° 3'52.81"N; longitude 8°19'25.05"E, a distance of 200m from government secondary school Adiabo while northward, the project area border at latitude 5° 4'4.07"N; longitude 8°19'33.06"E adjacent Banga Camp. At extreme north-western end, the project site bordered at latitude 5° 4'38.92"N; longitude 8°19'5.11"E close to stationaries materials while at the extreme south-western end, the proposed site bordered at latitude 5° 4'6.10"N; longitude 8°18'41.25"E (Figure 2). A tributary of the Cross River traverses the project site before joining the Cross River at latitude 5° 3'29.64"N; longitude 8°18'20.14"E. Major landmarks near the project site include: Government Secondary School Adiabo located 200m southward, Adiabo townhall located 600m south of the project site, Tinapa water park at 1,700m southward, Banga Camp located 250m northward, Marygold International boarding school located 880m northward, Adiabo

power sub-station located 1500m northward. The distance from Tinapa junction to the project site is approximately 3,000 metres.

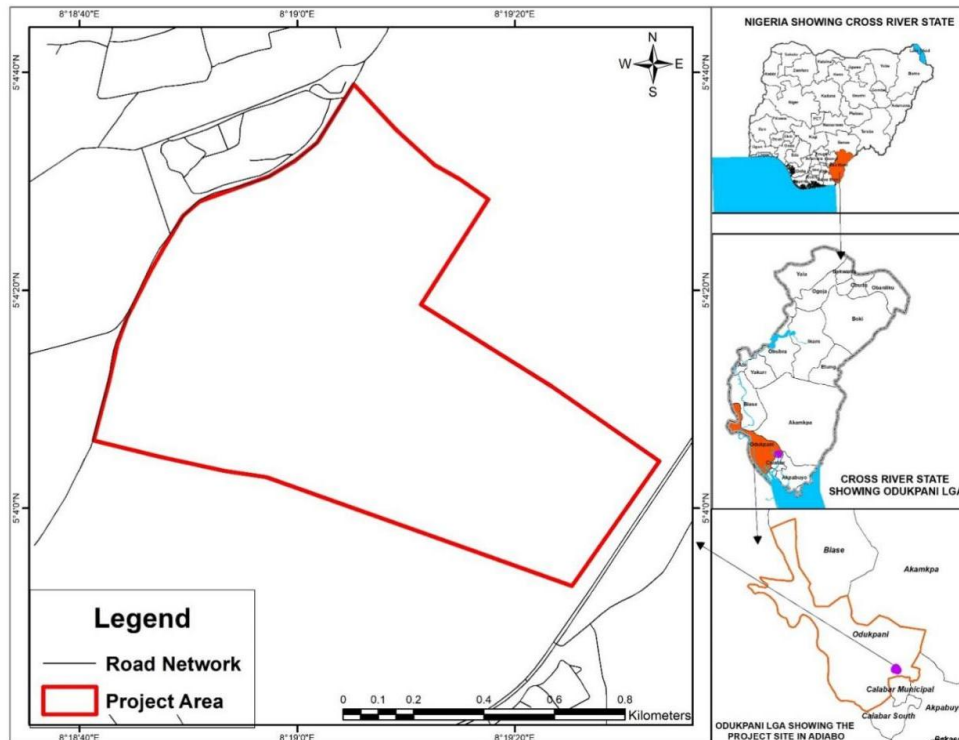


Figure 1: Location Map of the Proposed Agro-Industrial Hub in Adiabo, Odukpani LGA.



Figure 2: Satellite Imagery of the proposed AIH at Adiabo Showing Major Landmarks

1.3 Proponent's Intent & RAP Objective

The proposed project is expected to have both negative and positive impacts on the environment and people of the area and it is recognized that comprehensive planning and management of environmental and socioeconomic issues are essential to the execution of any successful project. As such, the RAP process seeks to fully integrate and socioeconomic considerations into the life cycle of the proposed project.

CR-SAPZ, the proponent, therefore, has undertaken the environmental impact assessment (ESIA), in parallel with the conceptual design of the project, to ensure that any identified adverse impacts are addressed in the detailed design and mitigated during the development stages which involves site preparation, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning and abandonment.

The purpose of this RAP is to assess the potential and associated impacts of the project and project-related activities on the socioeconomic resources, especially land, and where applicable to proffer measures to enhance positive impacts and to avoid, reduce or mitigate (compensate) negative impacts to the tenants who are using portions of the affected land for farming; and develop cost-effective livelihood improvement plan for them, to make the proposed project sustainable. The development of this RAP is in alignment with the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (AfDB ISS) and in compliance with relevant Nigerian regulatory frameworks.

1.4 Project Description

The proposed Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) is being developed through a Design, Build and Operate (DBO) / site and services model. It is planned to sit on a 130 ha of land (Figure 3). The proposed AIH is planned to provide common infrastructure and facilities to the expected agro-industries of various scales, ranging from small to medium and large which will be established, owned and operated by prospective investors.

AIH Layout

Based on the value chain needs of the AIH, the site layout is developed. The required facilities are as shown in Table 2. The site layout is shown in Figure 3.

1.5 Components of the Agro-industrial Hub (AIH) at Adiabo

The proposed Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) infrastructure will include office buildings, training centres, general services fencing, internal access roads/parking, drainage, power supply, water, and sewerage, effluent management, health, and safety) specialized services will include quarantine, quality control, lab. and certification centres. breeding centres, business support services (administrative knowledge/ ICT/procurement /employment centres, and activities to implement the ESMP.

The proposed AIH will have common on-site and off-site infrastructures and facilities for the use of all tenants and operators. These will include access and internal roads and drainage, power and water supplies, solid and liquid waste management facilities, warehousing, market, etc. The industries will be built, owned and operated by prospective investors. They will therefore be required to subject their respective industries to the ESIA process for permitting prior to establishment. The details of the of the proposed infrastructure are presented in sections following.

1.6 On-Site Infrastructure and Facilities Planning

On the basis of function and facilities required for the AIH, on-site infrastructure is planned as described in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 & Table 4.

Table 1: AIH Site provisions

SN	Description	Remarks
1	Land Development	Site grading works will only be for the road and general infrastructure area, to enhance economy and environmental considerations. The vegetation along the water courses, accounting for about 12.5 ha of the proposed site (Figure 4: The AIH site showing the area (in yellow) of vegetation to be cleared and conserved (in green) shall be conserved green to retain the carbon sequestration capacity of the site. The total area that would be cleared of vegetation is 37.94 ha. The remaining 80 ha of the available 117.5 ha has crops that would be harvested before construction. The trees in this portion of the land will be left, as much as possible, standing.
2	Boundary wall and fencing	A wall fence to surround the zone is planned. This will enhance the security of the project. The total approximated length of the fence is 4.6 km. Trees shall be planted at 10 m interval along the internal fence line to enhance the carbon sequestration capacity of the facility and compensate for the 164,720.23.55 m ³ of biomass that will

		be removed during site clearing. Approximately, 170,000 pieces of concrete blocks will be used to erect the perimeter fence.
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Figure 3: Proposed AIH Layout

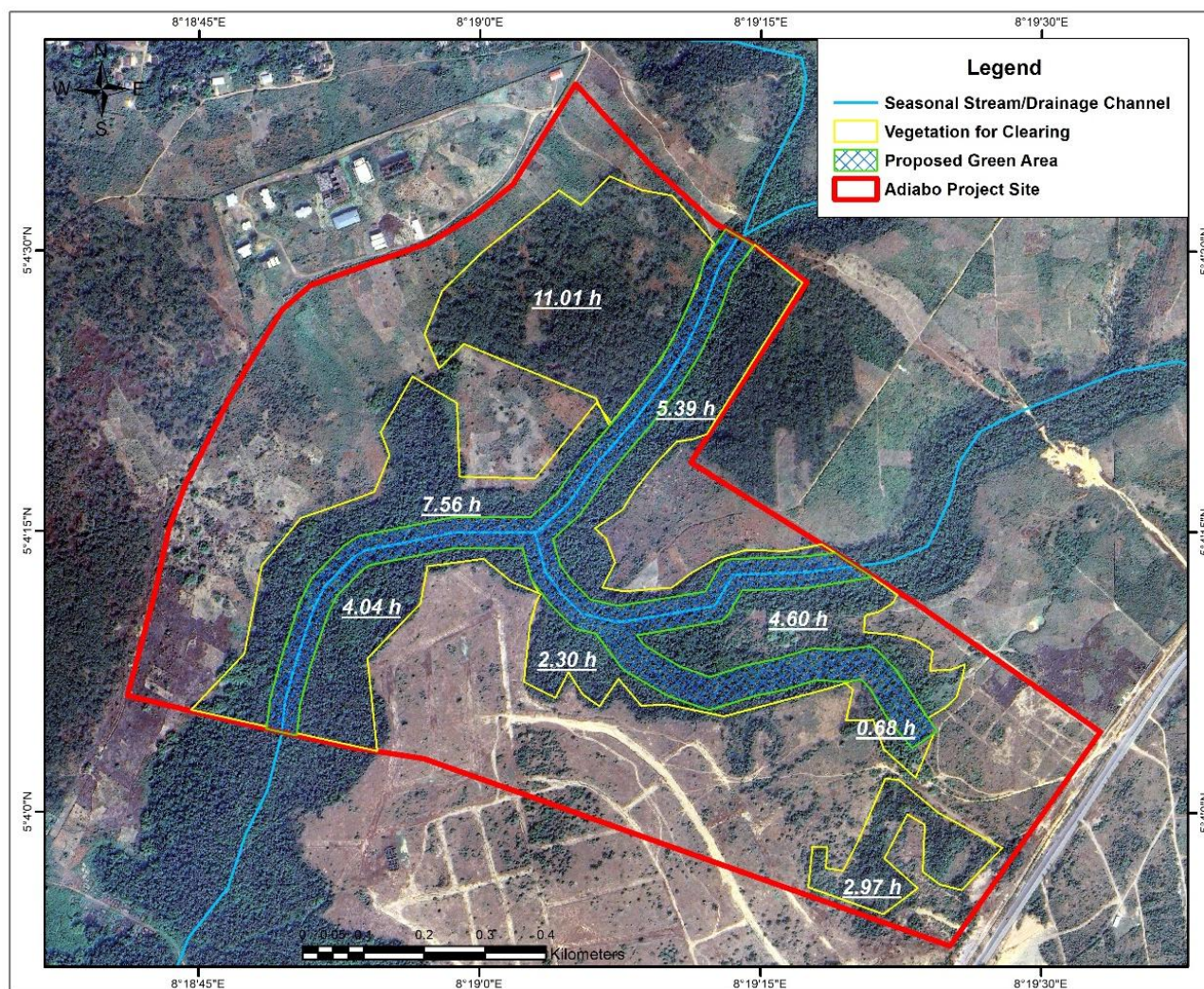


Figure 4: The AIH site showing the area (in yellow) of vegetation to be cleared and conserved (in green)

Table 2: Facilities and components in the proposed AIH

Description	Area (SqM)	Description	Area (SqM)
Perimeter Fence	1,150	Sewage and effluent treatment plant	4,000
Gate /gate house	500	Fire station	1,000
Security outpost	500	Admin. Block	2,000
Commodity service Centre	10,000	Commodity loading and uploading bays	10,000
Commodity processing Centre	20,000	Veterinary clinics	1,000
Industrial / Employment zone	100,000	Health centre	1,000
Truck Park	30,000	Market	20,000
Community vocational Centre	10,000	Recreational	10,000
Residential area	50,000	QA&QC lab	1,000
Water facility (boreholes, overhead tanks/steel towers & reticulation)	1,000	Knowledge centre	3,000
Water treatment plant	1,000	Procurement centre	2,000
Power facility	1,000	Agric equipment centre	10,000
Storage warehouses	20,000	Bank + ATM services	2,000
Cold storages (meat etc.)	10,000	Small scale industrial zone	200,000
Fuel station	5,000	Medium scale industrial zone	200,000
Solid waste management plant	2,000	Large scale industrial zone	200,000
		Future development area	175,000
		Green area	125,000
			1,328,000

Table 3: AIH component capacity and lifespan details

Component	AIH Project Components	
	Capacity / Specification	Design Life (Years)
Internal Roads	5500 Rmt, Flexible pavement, 18m ROW with solar street lights	20
Drains	12804 Rmt, RCC rectangular, 600 mm wide	30
Power Demand	Peak Load 23 MVA (Installed capacity 500 KVA x 2)	N/A
Substation	Compact substation (1000 KVA)	20
Electrical Distribution	13.8 km	20
Borewells	2 Nos, Depth 200 m, Yield 65 m ³ /hr	20
Storage Tanks	500 KLD, Ground-level RCC tanks	35
HDPE Distribution Pipes	13.8 km, PN 10, 225–280 mm diameter	25–50
Wastewater Generation	1750 KLD, Domestic + Industrial mix	N/A
STP Type	MBBR technology	
STP Capacity	500 KLD	
STP Lifespan (Civil)		35
STP Lifespan (Mechanical)		15
Sewer Network	9.8 km, HDPE 225–280 mm diameter	25–50

AIH Project Components		
Component	Capacity / Specification	Design Life (Years)
Admin / R&D / Other Buildings	RCC framed, GI roofing	50–60
Public Toilets	60 sqm, 16 WCs	30–40
Fire Station	75 sqm, RCC, 24x7 manned	40–50
Gate & Gatehouse	RCC structure	40–50
Chain Link Fencing	4600 Rmt, 2m height, steel posts with concrete foundation	15–20

Table 4: Facility Design Details

Design Details of AIH	
Area in Ha	130 ha
Time period (AIH+ATC)	
Design	4 Months
Construction	18 Months
O&M (Including DLP)	60 Months
Internal Road	Length: 5500 Rmt ROW: 18m wide, with solar street lights and channel kerbs.
Drain	Length: 3804 Rmt - ranging from 500mm x 500mm to 1000mm x 1000mm
Electrical	
Power Source	0.2 km to the substation, 33 kV line along the plot boundary
Power Demand	13MVA
Distribution length	3.8 km
Sub-station	Compact substation of 1000 kVA
Water	
Source	Ground Water (Unless state brings surface water to the site)
Demand	1500 KLD
borewell	2 Nos
Storage	1000 KLD Capacity
Distribution	3.8 Km of HDPE pipe ranging from 225 mm to 280 mm
Wastewater	
Generation	1550 KLD
STP	1000 KLD
Conveyance	3.8 Km of HDPE pipe ranging from 225 mm to 280 mm
Buildings	1. Administrative Block + Research and Development + Disaster Management - 400 Sqm
Fire station	75 Sqm - with Shed for fire tender (Does not include cost of fire tender)
Public Toilet	60 Sqm - 8 WCs x 2
Gate & Gatehouse	1 Nos
Boundary wall	4600 Rmt - Chain Link Fencing
Access Roads	Since the Plot is next to the Highway, Access Road has not been considered

1.7 The Need for the Project

The need for the proposed AIH stems from the existence of constraints on crop value chains in Cross River State as summarized in Table 5

Table 5: Crop value chain constraints in Cross River State

Production Constraints	Marketing Constraints	Processing Constraints
Low yield	Inadequate access to appropriate packaging material	Inappropriate processing technologies particularly among small-scale millers
Pest and diseases which limit optimum yield in most of the production areas of state;	Price fluctuation	Poor equipment maintenance support by dealers, shortages and high cost of equipment and spares
Limited access to information from extension service.	Inadequate sources of finance	Erratic power supply and increased cost of fuel
Inadequate certified inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and herbicides etc	Small traders have limited storage capacity and thus are committed to a continuous cycle of buying and selling.	Unreliable supply of produce

A large percentage of households in rural areas of Nigeria are dependent on subsistent farming for survival, with majority of them being smallholder farmers. While they have the landmass as compared to the cities, such factors as youth migration, limited access to funding, infrastructure and technology among others are causing an increasing decline in food security. A solution to these food security challenges will increase agricultural output, create jobs and improve livelihoods for its citizens. Another benefit of this strategy is the creation of job opportunities, reduced cost of living, diversification of the Nation's economy and generally enhancing sustainable development.

The agricultural sector of Nigeria remains largely untapped and poses bright prospects for the her to tap into for the country's general development. The establishment of SAPZs in Nigeria (Cross River State) will boost the structural transformation of the economy by providing opportunities for public and private sector investment in agriculture, and when fully operational, the SAPZs will enhance national food and nutritional security, optimize the export of value-added agricultural commodities and improve the quality of livelihoods through wealth creation for rural farming communities.

1.8 Benefits of the Project

The SAPZ initiative will diversify the nation's economy, creating another major avenue for revenue generation out of the agricultural sector. The success of this project will improve food security in Cross River state, improve inter-state and largely inter-country export opportunities and in turn boost the economy of the state and largely that of the nation while creating job opportunities, improved livelihoods and ultimately, the reduction of poverty.

1.8.1 Socioeconomic Benefits of the Project

In line with the efforts of the federal government of Nigeria in the diversification of the economy via vehicles of promoting the non-crude oil export sector, the SAPZ program presents similar objectives, which aligns and complements the activities of the government. The project will further complement the drive of the government. Agricultural development remains one of the most viable sectors in lifting people out of poverty and creating sustainable economic growth and shared prosperity. Furthermore, agro-industrial processing creates an accelerated increase in farmers' productivity; this, in turn, helps to reduce post-harvest losses, market access creation and deepening of the crop value chain.

The current agricultural promotion drives of the federal government of Nigeria, when combined with development efforts of the private sector, will create a multiplier effect in bringing about the sustainable development goals of food security, economic development and shared prosperity. The project, when implemented, will bring about the rapid economic development of the host communities and reduce rural-urban migration.

The project will go a long way in creating market access for the target crops and other agricultural produce; this will effectively reduce the prevalent post-harvest losses, which characterized smallholder farming in Nigeria. The creation of out-grower scheme would ensure the training of thousands of farmers on Good Agricultural Practices, modern Agronomy, post-harvest handling etc.; this knowledge transfer will translate to capacity building for the farmers in the programme to improved productivity. The creation of jobs along the value chain of the target crops and employment is also expected to boost agricultural and economic productivity in the area. In conclusion, through the SAPZ business activities, the much-needed foreign exchange, more revenues will be generated for the government to boost government spending; this is done through various payments such as taxes, tariffs to the federal and state agencies tasked with such collections.

The benefits of the SAPZ program are enormous to agricultural development in Nigeria. However, the specific benefits have been categorized into three namely:

1.8.2 Benefits for the Government

The project will improve the business environment and increase the ease of doing business in the various project sites. This will increase trust between the government and investors and encourage more private investors' involvement.

1.8.3 Benefits for the Community

Security: The project will improve the internal security of the community and will protect assets.

Financial and social inclusion: The project will provide access to financial services to agricultural value chain actors within the project communities. Also, improve the Socioeconomic status of the value chain actors within the project sites.

Road Access: The project intervention will develop infrastructure, especially road access to the relevant facility for easy transportation of produce and people.

Human capacity development in specific skills and availability of technical personnel: The project will provide training for a specific group of people, especially youths and women, on specific skills.

Market accessibility:

- The project will create a ready market that is easily accessible to the relevant actors.
- The project will create mass employment opportunities for the youths and women within the project sites. This will create a ripple effect in the neighbouring communities. Thus, improving the local economy.
- Community development through CSR programme by the private sector.
- Reduction of post-harvest losses due to short distance to market and increase in value addition.

1.8.4 Benefits for the Investors

The project will increase production efficiency by reducing the costs of production. This will be achieved through State policies of low-cost land-lease, low-cost labour, tax waiver for up to a maximum of 7 years (100%), and Corporate Social Responsibility credits for tax reduction after seven years within the project sites.

The cost of infrastructure maintenance is low as it is a shared facility, which reduces the cost of operations within the project sites.

The infrastructures built at the project sites are of world-class standards, and it will be easy to implement food safety standards such as HACCP, ISO 22000, NAFDAC, SON, and other international certifications for processing activities.

1.8.5 Revenue Drivers

The expected revenue drivers of the proposed AIH are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Revenue Sources

Revenue sources	Details
Revenue from developed plots of the AIH – industrial, residential, commercial and social sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The AIH shall actively market the multi-formatted developed plots for mixed-use like industrial, commercial, residential and social areas. ➤ The management of the AIH would enter into a long-term leasehold/short term lease/yearly lease/monthly rental with occupant industries, residential, commercial, and institutional areas users; and ➤ Income generation from undeveloped land long-term leasehold, developed land short-term lease, developed yearly land lease, developed land monthly lease rentals.
Revenue from built-up spaces – industrial, residential, commercial and social sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The AIH shall also actively market the multi-formatted built-up spaces for mixed-use like industrial, commercial, residential and social areas. ➤ The management of the AIH would enter into long-term leasehold/short-term lease/monthly lease rental for the usage of the built-up spaces with the occupant industries, commercial, residential, and institutional area users; and ➤ Income generation from built-up space - long-term leasehold, built-up space – short term lease, built-up space – monthly lease rentals.
Revenue from facility management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There will be M & E on AIH utilities and infrastructure facilities to ensure delivery of design standards in service are given paramount importance. The AIH operating principles shall need to adhere to the highest standards of workers safety, hygiene, and environment and shall need to conform with various national and international standards; and ➤ The income from facility management.
Revenue from operations of specialized agriculture infrastructure facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Income from operations of specialized agro infrastructure within the AIH covering warehoused, procurement centres, packing & labeling, grading & sorting, quality assurance and quality control laboratories, administrative building, etc.
Income from energy supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Income from energy supplied to operators and service providers within the AIH. The primary source of power is through external power supply from the national grid, and also provision from standby power generation units is provided.

Revenue sources	Details
Revenue from the water supply	➤ Income from water fees charged on usage by operators
Margins from commercial and common social infrastructure	➤ Income from shared services and infrastructure
Income from business support	➤ Income earned from various business support services
Income from business facilitation	➤ Income from various business facilitation, link-ups, produce marketing support, branding, etc.
Margin from auxiliary services	➤ Income from food courts, restaurants, banks, vending machines, etc.
Revenue from advertisement	➤ Revenue from advertisements, billboards, trade shows, etc.
Truck parking	➤ Revenue from vehicle and truck parking lots, loading bays, etc.
Weighbridge	➤ Fees charged on weighing of trucks and lorries based on weight

1.9 Value of the Project

Table 7 and Table 8 summarize the potential value chains for the three major crops for the CR-SAPZ, cassava, cocoa and rice, respectively.

Table 7: Potential Cassava Value Chain

Potential value	Details
Potentials for value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase yields from 9 ton to 30 mt / ha ✓ Availability of improved varieties ✓ Production/processing of industrial products such as ethanol, starch, etc. ✓ Import substitution potentials ✓ Availability of improved processing techniques
Market potentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is an opportunity for grouped sales by organized smallholder producers or cooperatives upon meeting the off-taker requirement, ✓ Stable price ✓ High industrial demand ✓ Export potential of cassava by-products
Potential for pro-poor growth Gender relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Women farmers are actively involved in cassava production ✓ Marketing of cassava related products are dominated by women ✓ Retail selling is mainly female business ✓ Small scale processing is dominated by women ✓ Industrial processing is dominated by men

Potential value	Details
Job creation in downstream sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High potential in small-scale processing ✓ Export ✓ High potential to attract FDI ✓ Transportation/logistics ✓ Artisanal and industrial processing will generate significant number of jobs

Table 8: Potential Cocoa & Rice Value Chains

Potential value	Details
Potentials for value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved quality of processed cocoa beans & milled rice, especially reduction of impurities and stones by better harvesting and processing techniques ✓ Innovations for farm machinery/extension services ✓ Soil testing for optimum fertilizer application ✓ Training on GAP (including fertilizers, herbicides, etc.) ✓ Promotion of agro machinery service providers ✓ Capacity building for machinery and equipment operators (power tiller, mills, etc.) ✓ Linkages to effective financial services/literacy trainings/management ✓ Improved quality of certified seeds ✓ Strengthened linkages among the value chain actors ✓ Availability of credible market information
Market potentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Huge deficit demand and supply of rice in Nigeria ✓ Availability of off-takers all over the country ✓ Import substitution potentials
Potential for pro-poor growth Gender relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Women are actively involved in processing and production ✓ Marketing of rice paddy and cocoa beans is predominantly carried out by men and youth ✓ Retail selling is mainly female business ✓ Small scale processing is dominated by women
Job creation in downstream sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High potential to attract FDI ✓ Transportation/logistics ✓ Seed breeders and multipliers ✓ Small and large-scale production, marketing and processing will generate significant number of jobs
Natural endowments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Favorable climatic condition such as low temperature and optimum relative humidity during large part of the year
Profitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highly profitable upon meeting the requirement of the buyers and off-takers

1.10 Envisaged Sustainability

Sustainability is the ability of a development project to maintain or expand a flow of benefits at a specified level for a long period after project inputs have ceased. The concept of sustainability means different things to different activities, organizations and developments. Specifically, for the project, sustainability means, ensuring the project continues to maintain its operations, provide its services and deliver its long-term benefits during implementation and projected life span. The sustainability of the proposed project is evaluated and described below using the following dimensions/ factors, namely: environmental, social, economic and technical considerations.

1.10.1 Social Desirability

The AIH project prioritizes her stakeholders' perception, especially the acceptance of the hosts communities. Stakeholders' Engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanisms have been established throughout the project life cycle to address the needs of stakeholders. The engagement process already commenced from the scoping stage all through the field data gathering exercise to the public consultation held with stakeholders on the outcome of the ESIA. It is envisaged that the effective implementation of the E&S safeguards instruments, including the Livelihood Restoration Plan, will ensure social desirability of the project. Additional measures to ensure social sustainability of the project, will include the following:

Inclusion of vulnerable groups such as elderly people, female heads of household, children and youth, racial and ethnic minorities, displaced persons, women and girls etc.

Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes targeted at improving Socioeconomic and health status in project affected communities will be embarked upon.

Employment of as many local inhabitants of the host communities as possible during all phases of the project. Contractor's employment policy shall give preference to indigenes of these communities in a bid to ensure that they benefit directly from the project.

Promote training, mentorship and development opportunities to prepare talented employees for successful succession

1.10.2 Economic Viability

The economic viability of the proposed AIH project is based on the fact that it will eliminate agricultural and agro-industrial constraints, improve productivity, and therefore Return on Investment (ROI), improving exports to other states and outside the country as well. Additionally, the expansion of local markets is imminent with the inception of the project. The AIH project is designed to create both direct and indirect labour, skilled and unskilled workers

for both indigenes and non-indigenes, which will in turn improve livelihood of the people and bring economic development to the state and the country at large.

1.11 Development Options

1.11.1 No Project Option

This is a do-nothing option. This option implies that the AIH project will not be implemented and the status quo will be maintained with the attendant challenges of food shortages and insecurity in the state and the country at large. This option if adopted will represent a major setback for the initiatives and efforts of the Federal Government of Nigeria strategy to alleviate poverty by improving the agricultural sector. In addition, the inherent Socioeconomic benefits of the project including stimulation of economic activities, job creation, improved livelihood, poverty reduction among others This option was neither socially desirable nor economically viable and was therefore rejected.

1.11.2 Delayed Project Option

The delayed project option implies that the project will be suspended and implemented in the future. This option may prolong the realization of the Federal Government of Nigeria strategy to alleviate poverty by improving the agricultural sector. In addition, the agricultural shortfalls of the state and the Nation will remain the same with grave implication for the economic development of the State and the nation in general. Furthermore, this option is not economically sustainable as huge amount of money will continue to be spent on importation of food products which provides only temporary solutions to the inherent problems. The project cost may also increase significantly given the unstable currency and exchange rate around the world. This option is therefore rejected because it is socially and economically unsustainable.

1.15.1 Immediate Project Implementation

This option implies that the project will go ahead as planned. Adoption of this option will ensure the realization of the numerous benefits of the project, especially the enormous associated socioeconomic benefits to the State, Region and Nation as a whole. This option is therefore the preferred option.

1.12 Project Site Alternatives

Land suitability assessment is a critical process in determining the best use of land resources, particularly for agriculture. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) combined with Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) techniques provide a powerful framework for integrating various biophysical, environmental, and Socioeconomic factors to assess the optimal locations for agricultural development. In this research, the GIS and MCA technique was adopted in selecting

suitable site for the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) in Cross River State. Four different locations were assessed and they include: Mbarakom in Akamkpa LGA, Adiabo in Odukpani LGA, Ekpri Ikang in Bakassi LGA and Ikot Mbakara in Akpabuyo LGA.

The major relevant factors that influence crop growth and agricultural productivity considered in the analysis include biophysical factors (land-use and elevation/relief, drainage, etc.), Socioeconomic factors (proximity to roads/markets), environmental factor (drainage and flood risk). The parameters were assessed and reclassified based on their suitability status. For instance, in the land-use map, built-up areas were reclassified as 'not suitable' while fallowed/cultivated farmlands were reclassified as 'highly suitable areas. Similarly, site that are closer to access road and market were classified as highly suitable and vice versa.

In assigning weight to the identified parameters, Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP) and expert knowledge was used to assign importance to each factor. The AHP involves pairwise comparisons between criteria and consistency ratio (CR) to check judgment reliability. The reclassified parameters were integrated to form a suitability map using the formula in the raster calculator (ArcGIS 10.8). the result was classified into four suitability classes: highly suitable, moderately suitable, marginally suitable and not suitable.

Consequently, GIS-based MCA offers a systematic, reproducible, and spatially explicit approach to agricultural land suitability assessment. When well-executed, it provides robust decision-support for policymakers, planners, and farmers aiming for sustainable agricultural development. From the result in this analysis, among all the sites selected, the proposed site at Adiabo was observed to be highly suitable for the project as it meets all the criteria. For instance, location like Ekpri Ikang in Bakassi and Ikot Mbakara in Akpabuyo were observed to be highly susceptible to flooding due to its low topography while Mbarakom, apart from low level of accessibility due to bad roads and far distance from market, it is also threatened by gully and difficult terrain. Adiabo was observed to be highly connected to the major roads and market, with moderate topography to support the intention of the project as well as agricultural land-use type. Hence, Adiabo was accepted as the suitable site for the project (Figure 5 and Table 9).

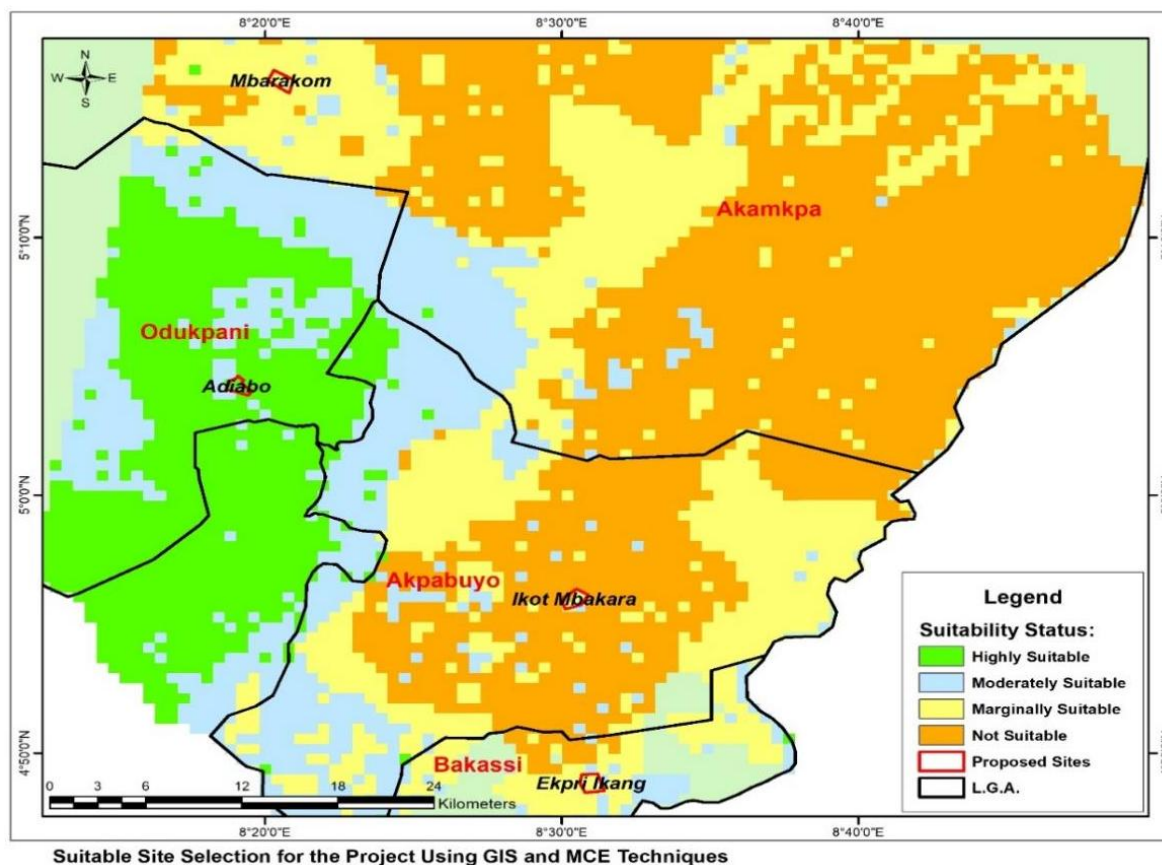


Figure 5: Suitable Site Selection for the Project Using GIS and MCE Techniques

Table 9: MCA for site selection

	Location	Land Availability	Relief	Inter-modal Accessibility	Security	Proximity to farmers	Proximity to markets	Score (%)	D
1	Ekpri Ikang, Bakassi	5	8	4	3	4	4	38.33	R
2	Ikot Mbakara, Akpabuyo	4	8	6	4	4	5	51.67	R
3	Adiabo, Odukpani	5	7	9	9	6	8	78.33	S
4	Mbarakom, Akamkpa	7	6	3	6	6	5	45.00	R

Weights: 0 = Not suitable; 1-3 = Marginally suitable; 4-6 = Moderately suitable; 7-10 = Highly suitable. D = Decision; R = Rejected; S = Selected.

General Construction Work scope

Figure 6 presents flow chart of the work scope and the principal sequence of construction works process for the infrastructure while Figure 7: Proposed Project Execution Schedule shows the proposed project execution schedule.

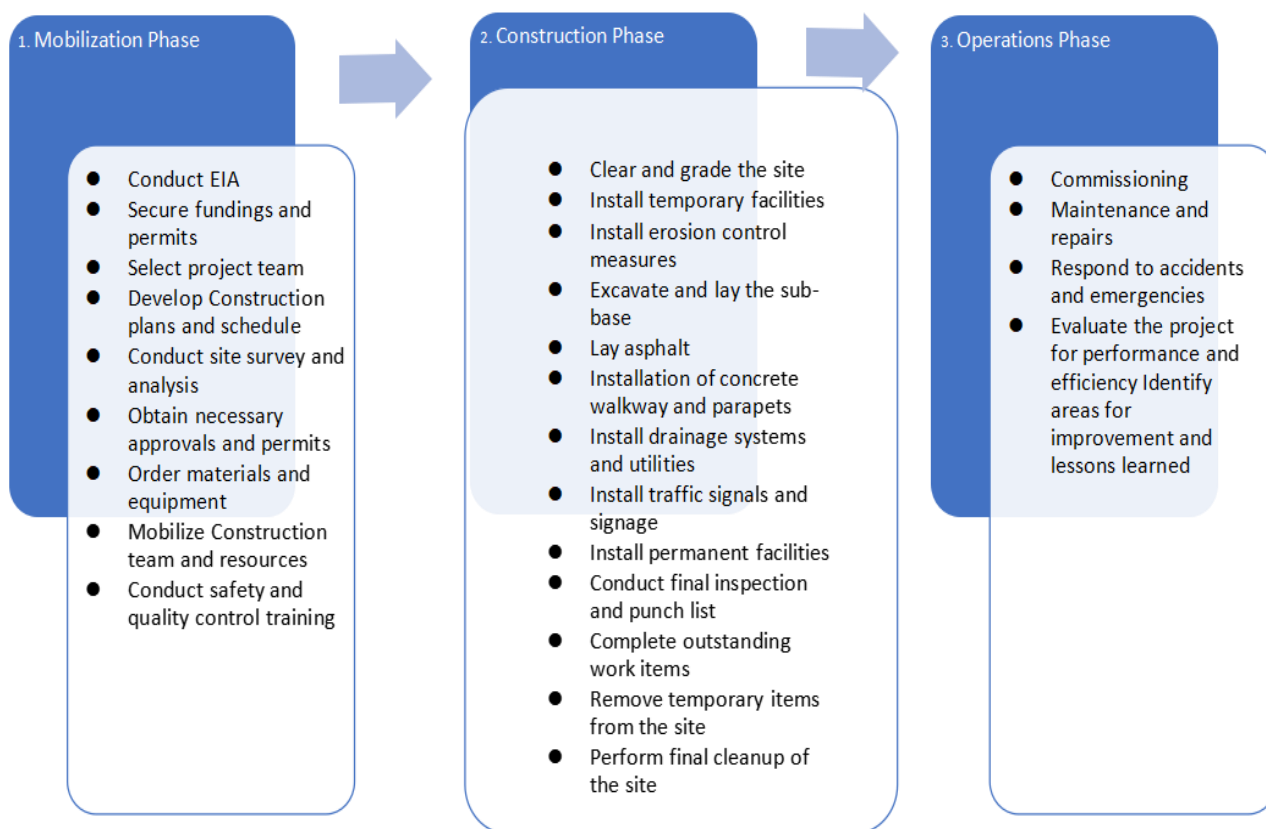
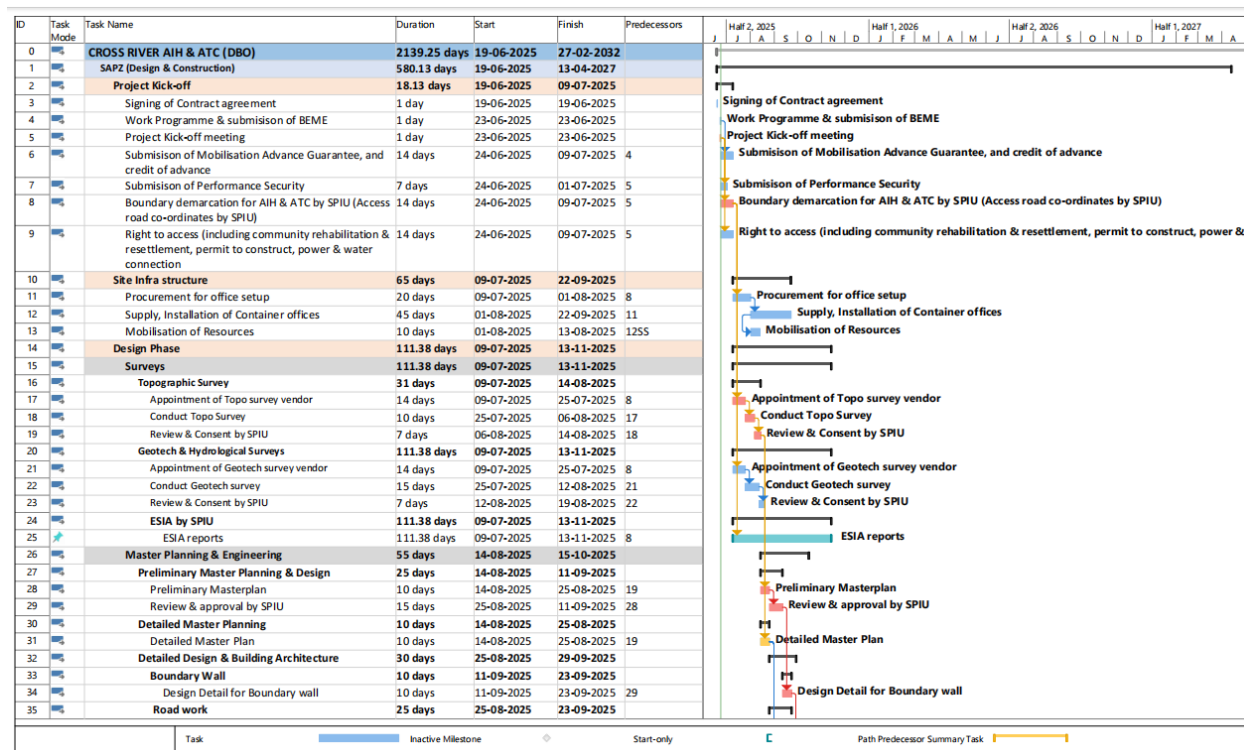
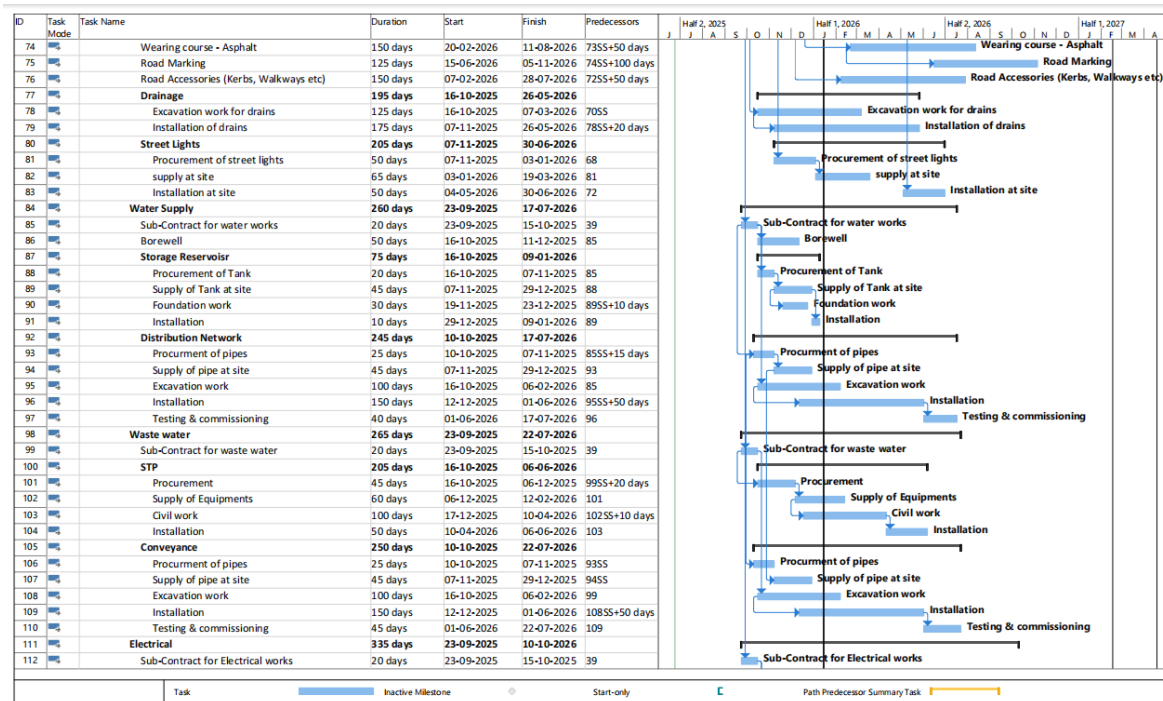
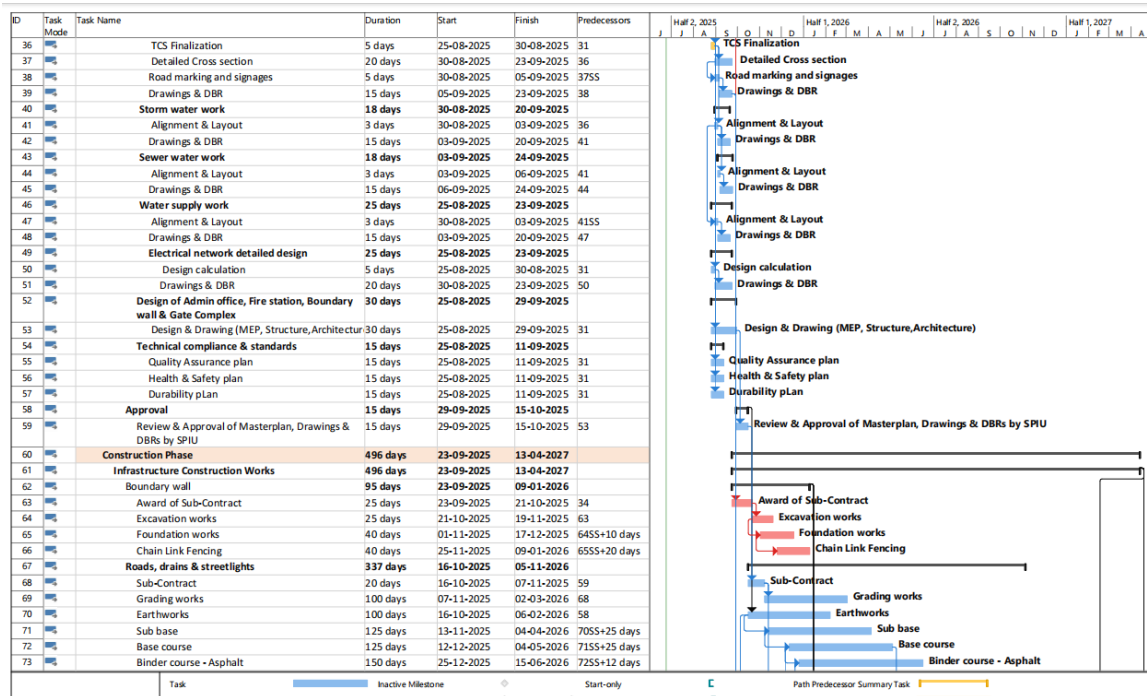


Figure 6: Flowchart of general construction work





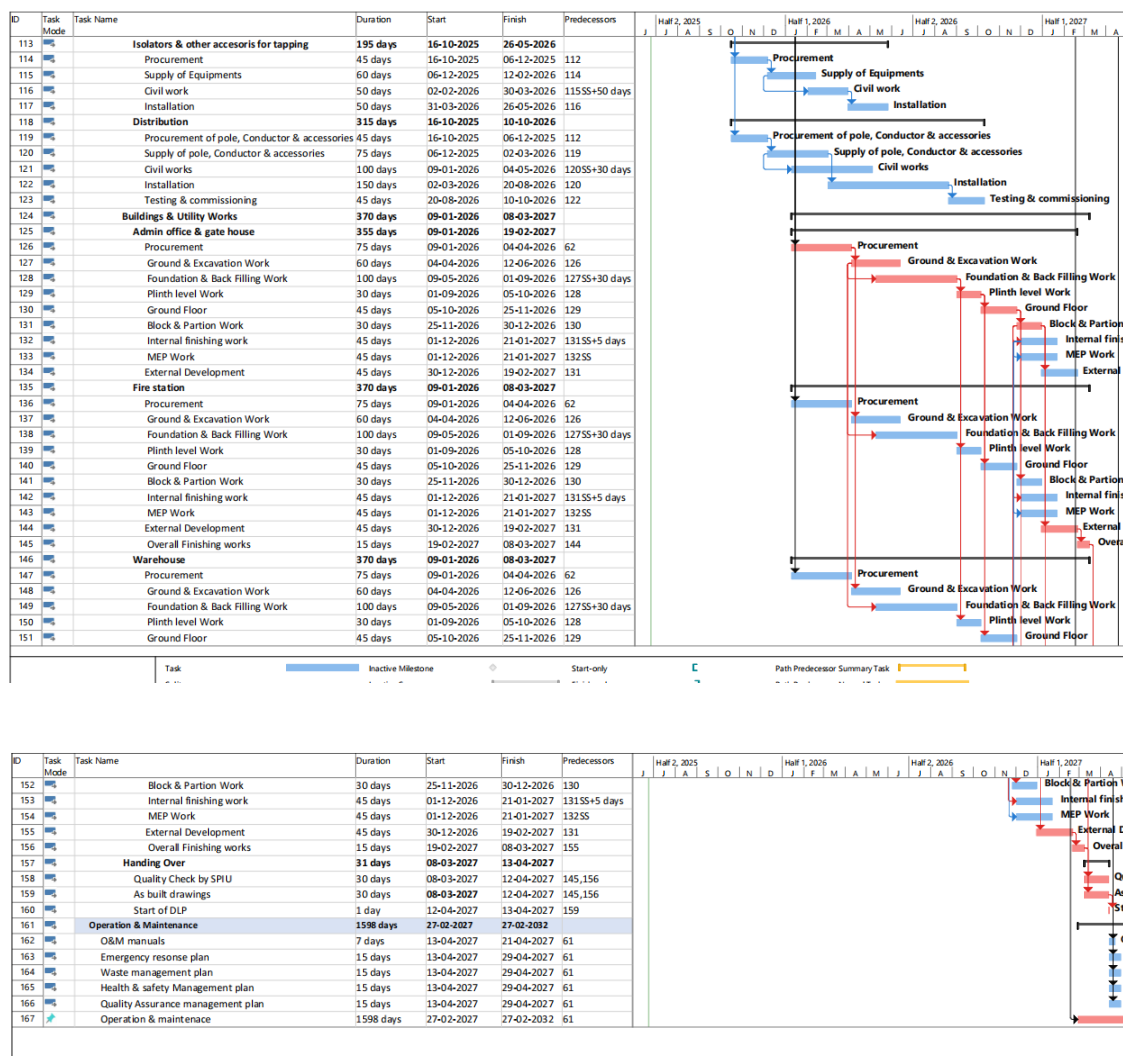


Figure 7: Proposed Project Execution Schedule

2 LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The legal, regulatory and policy framework for carrying out the ESIA of the proposed project is contained in the applicable acts and regulations of the Federal and State Government, statutes and international conventions to which the Nigerian Government is a signatory. Various environmental studies and related strategic initiatives would meet or surpass the relevant Nigerian and international environmental legislative requirements and guidelines. These include but not limited to:

2.1 Cross River State

Cross River State relies on the Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978 and project-specific frameworks, such as the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for projects like the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP), for Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). The Land Use Act requires states to establish an administrative system for compensating those affected by land acquisition, while the RPF provides principles, guidelines, and criteria for preparing site-specific RAPs. Key provisions include prioritizing land-for-land compensation or cash compensation at replacement value plus a surcharge, and providing assistance for lost income and transition costs.

The Cross River State Ministry of Lands manages land administration, allocation, and acquisition through the Cross River State Right of Way Application Process and Guidelines (2024) (CR State IPB / Lands guidance) a process that involves submitting an application to the Commissioner for Lands. For acquiring land, the Ministry identifies land, negotiates with communities, and the [Office of the Surveyor General](#) surveys it.

2.1.2 [Cross River Domestic Violence and Maltreatment of Widows' Prohibition Law, 2014](#)

Cross River State has established laws and policies to combat gender-based violence, coupled with efforts to domesticate the federal [Violence Against Persons Prohibition \(VAPP\) Act, 2015](#). The state government, through agencies like the Ministry of Women Affairs, implements prevention and response strategies like sensitization campaigns, advocacy, and providing conditional cash transfers to survivors.

2.2 Federal Ministry Environment

Act 58 of 1988 established the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) as the chief regulatory body for environmental protection in Nigeria. The Act establishing FEPA placed on it the responsibility of ensuring that all industries meet the limits prescribed in the national guidelines and standards and the associated various regulations of environmental pollution management in Nigeria (e.g., effluent limitation, management of solid hazardous waste, etc.). FMEnv may update the National Guidelines and Standards from time to time.

Relevant specific standards, discharge limits, and other environmental requirements of the FEPA guidelines (1991) and subsequent relevant directives were reviewed. The Federal Government released the Environmental Impact assessment (EIA) Act CAP E12 LFN 2004. The Act makes the ESIA process mandatory for any major development project and prescribes

the procedures for conducting and reporting the ESIA's and ancillary E&S safeguards instruments like RAP, LRP, SEP, BMP, CHMP, WMP, PMP, etc.

2.3 National Regulatory Framework

The national policies and regulations have E&S implications that pertain to the project and associated RAP as presented in Table 10

Table 10: National policies and regulations and the application

Governing Documents	Description	Applicability
National Policies		
Land		
Land Use Act CAP L5 LFN, 2004	Land Use Act No. 6 was enacted in 1978 (revised in 1990 and 2004). The Act vests all land in the territory of each State (except land vested in the Federal Government or its agencies) solely in the Governor of the State, who holds such land in trust for the people and is solely responsible for the allocation of land in all areas, to individual resident in the State and to organizations for residential, agricultural, and commercial purposes.	CR-SAPZ will have to legally secure rights to the land associated with development of the project.
The National Gender Policy, 2021	The National Gender Policy, 2021 presents a set of minimum standards to meet the mandate for gender equality, good governance, accountability, and being socially responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups. The policy builds on the revision of the NGP, 2007 to respond to emerging issues across the sectors since 2006 and to incorporate current gender gaps to fulfil Nigeria's commitment to such global agenda as the SDGs. The strategic policy objectives are to bridge gender/social inclusion gaps, achieve parity in all spheres, to protect women's human rights, and mitigate sexual and gender-based violence through appropriate buffers and related services.	This RAP process has (and continues) to be undertaken to ensure effective, transparent, and timely stakeholder engagement. Moreover, it will be structured such that all stakeholder engagement activities will take into consideration in gender sensitivities, particularly when engaging with local communities. Moreover, the RAP considers gender equality in recruitment and that no employee or job applicant discriminated against on the basis of his or her gender, marital status, nationality, ethnicity, age, religion or sexual orientation.
The Agriculture Promotion Policy, 2016	The Agriculture Promotion policy builds on achievement of Agriculture Transformation Agenda (ATA), 2011-2015 and was readjusted to solve challenges faced by implementation of ATA and highlight Federal government (in partnership with State Government) priorities in the agricultural sector.	In line with this policy, CR-SAPZ is required to abide to climate change and environmental sustainability in its operation and participation in agricultural promotion.
General Environmental		
Criminal Code of 1990 (now CAP 38 LFN, 2004)	The Act contains the primary criminal law offences related to environmental damage, public health, and natural resources. Some environmental crimes include causing a public nuisance, fouling the water of any spring, stream, well, or reservoir of a place, and violating the atmosphere in any position to make it harmful to the health of persons.	CR-SAPZ shall be required to commit to implementing the ESMP laid out in this ESIA and any other conditions stipulated by FMEEnv.

2.4 Conventions, Protocols and Agreements

Nigeria is a signatory to several international conventions and agreements targeted toward the conservation and protection of the environment to ensure sustainable development. The relevant international conventions and regulations most applicable to the project are highlighted below in Table 11

Table 11: List of Relevant International Conventions and Regulations

Conventions	Year Adopted	Overview
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	1992	<p>The Declaration was made in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, reaffirming the declaration of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment adopted at Stockholm in 1972. The principle works towards international agreement which respects the interest of all and protects the integrity of the global environment and development. The principles of the declaration relevant to the proposed project include:</p> <p><u>Principle 4:</u> In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.</p> <p><u>Principle 17:</u> EIA as a national instrument shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.</p>

2.5 International Best Practice Standards and Guidelines

African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System

The AfDB provides a set of 10 Operational Safeguards of voluntary standards that present a credit risk management framework for determining, assessing and managing social and environmental risk in project financing. Table 12 presents the OS 1, OS 5, OS 8 & OS 10 which are relevant in the preparation of this RAP.

Table 12: AfDB's Operational Safeguards

Operational Safeguard	Description	Relevance to the Project
Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact	<p>This OS, together with OS10 (<i>Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</i>), provide the overall process framework for the ESA and management of Bank-financed operations at the level of the project, activities or other undertakings supported through Bank financing.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The objectives of OS1 are as follows:</p> <p>Identify and assess the E&S risks and impacts including those related to gender inequalities, climate change, and vulnerability of Bank lending, investment, and grant-supported operations, in their</p>	<p>The Project poses a number of E&S risks and impacts, which will need to be appropriately managed. Appropriate management measures have been included in the ESMMP. Moreover, as part of the RAP process stakeholders at the State and Local Government and Community level have been consulted and engaged, and will continue being engaged during the RAP preparation and implementation.</p> <p>At this stage, CR-SAPZ have a number of environmental, social, occupational health and safety and human resource plans, policies and procedures. These plan, policies and procedures relate to all CR-SAPZ's AIH operations in Adiabo. Over the life of all of CR-SAPZ's operations, the vehicle by which the</p>

Operational Safeguard	Description	Relevance to the Project
	<p>areas of influence in a manner consistent with the OSs.</p> <p>Provide opportunity for stakeholder engagement and consultation in assessing and managing the E&S risks and impacts.</p> <p>Adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach as follows:</p> <p>anticipate and avoid risks and impacts;</p> <p>where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels;</p> <p>once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate them; and</p> <p>where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.</p> <p>Adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the vulnerable to prevent them from being disadvantaged in sharing development benefits</p> <p>and opportunities resulting from the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize national E&S institutions, systems, laws, regulations, and procedures in the assessment, 	<p>commitments set out in the ESMMP related to this RAP and other plans, policies and procedures should be developed into specific actions which can be implemented through an overarching Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).</p>
Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 2: Labour and Working Conditions	<p>creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions.</p>	<p>Fully applicable. A Labour Management Plan (LMP) and Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) are embedded in the ESMP. These address local employment, PPE provision, safe work conditions, grievance redress, and emergency preparedness.</p>
Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	<p>Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard (OS) 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, restrictions on land access or land use, and loss of property/assets can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term 'involuntary resettlement' refers to both of these impacts and the processes to mitigate and compensate for them.</p>	<p>CR-SAPZ have legally secured rights to the land associated with development of the project. The securing of land and access restrictions to surrounding communities will need be in line with the requirements of OS5.</p>

Operational Safeguard	Description	Relevance to the Project
	<p>Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right or genuine opportunity, free from coercion or intimidation, to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land access or use that result in loss of assets or displacement.</p> <p>Physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people may face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost and if there are restrictions on land use or on the enhancement of their protection; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; gender and other social inequalities may be exacerbated; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost.</p> <p>For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized, and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. Physical investment supported by the Bank may only be carried out if the required land is not free from any encumbrances, occupation or conflict,</p> <p>and/or has been the subject of negotiated adequate prior compensation, and finally secured for the benefit of the project concerned.</p>	
Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 8: Cultural Heritage	<p>The Bank recognizes that cultural heritage is an inherent and essential part of self-identification, and that it provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present, and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of</p> <p>their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions. It is defined as tangible and intangible resources inherited from the past that people identify, independently of ownership, as being a reflection and expression of their constantly</p>	<p>As part of this RAP & the ESIA process a cultural heritage impact assessment (considering both tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage) has been undertaken.</p>

Operational Safeguard	Description	Relevance to the Project
	<p>evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions. Cultural heritage is part of every culture throughout the world. In its many manifestations, it is an integral part of people's cultural identity, practice, and self-identity, and is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, and as an economic and social (E&S) asset for development. Cultural heritage is also deeply connected to the surrounding environmental and natural world. Operational Standard (OS) 8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.</p> <p>This OS sets out general provisions on the risks to and impacts on cultural heritage from project activities. OS7 sets out additional requirements for cultural heritage in the context of vulnerable groups and HVRM including indigenous peoples. OS6 recognizes the social and cultural values of biodiversity. Provisions on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure that will apply to highlight concerns about cultural heritage are set out in OS 10.</p>	
<p>Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</p>	<p>In its aim to meet its primary objective of assisting African countries to attain economic development and social progress, the Bank acknowledges that the right to effective participation in decision-making is essential for the development of inclusive and just societies.</p> <p>The objectives of OS10 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders, and build and maintain a constructive relationship and channels of communication with them, in particular project-affected parties. To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and E&S performance. To promote and provide the means for safe, effective, and inclusive engagement with project affected parties, inclusive of women's perspectives, in an equitable manner, and vulnerable groups, in a 	

Operational Safeguard	Description	Relevance to the Project
	<p>manner free of reprisal, throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.</p> <p>To enhance project benefits and mitigate harm to local communities.</p> <p>To ensure that appropriate project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.</p> <p>To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to provide input, raise issues, questions, proposals, concerns, and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.</p> <p>To promote development benefits and opportunities for project-affected communities, taking into account the needs of women, including vulnerable groups, in a manner that is accessible, equitable, culturally appropriate, and inclusive.</p> <p>Scope of application</p> <p>OS10 applies to all of the Bank Group's funded operations. The Borrower shall engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's ESA and project design and implementation, as outlined in OS1.</p> <p>For the purpose of this OS, 'stakeholder' refers to individuals or groups who:</p> <p>are affected or are at risk of being affected by the operation, directly or indirectly (project-affected parties); and/or</p> <p>may have an interest in the operation (other interested parties).</p> <p><i>The Stakeholder Engagement Plan</i></p> <p>In consultation with the Bank, the Borrower shall develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. A draft of the SEP will be disclosed as early as possible, and before project</p>	

Operational Safeguard	Description	Relevance to the Project
	<p>appraisal, and the Borrower shall seek the views</p> <p>of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement.</p> <p>If significant changes are made to the SEP, the Borrower</p> <p>shall disclose an updated SEP. This Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard (OS) therefore recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's E&S risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process, and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's E&S risks and impacts.</p> <p>Requirements regarding engagement with workers are found in OS 5. Special provisions on emergency preparedness and response are covered in OS 5 and OS4. Where projects involve involuntary resettlement, vulnerable groups, high risk rural minorities (HVRM) or cultural heritage, the Borrower shall also apply the special disclosure and consultation requirements set out in OS5, OS7, and OS8.</p>	

2.6 Benchmarking of Relevant Nigerian Legislation and the AfDB's OS 5.

The primary difference between national legislation and AfDB's resettlement standards is that Nigerian law concentrates on compensation for lost assets, whereas the AfDB Safeguards have an additional focus on livelihood enhancement (or, as a minimum, restoration). Emphasis is not only on compensation for lost assets but also on assisting people to improve (or at least restore) standards of living, incomes, and livelihoods. This includes providing access to income-earning opportunities such as agricultural production or to natural resources deemed critical for subsistence.

Nigerian legislation does not provide any compensation for the value of lost land (except for reimbursement of any rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked). OS 5 of the AfDB stipulates that affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase. The borrower or client gives preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/ or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible; further, the borrower or client clearly explains to affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.

With regard to loss of access to commonly held resources, Nigerian legislation provides that, where a right of occupancy of land owned by the community is revoked for public purposes, compensation for unexhausted improvements on the land, taking account of depreciation, may be paid to the community at the relevant governor's discretion and such payment may be to the relevant chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community. OS 5 on the other hand provides for compensation to offset restrictions on access to communal resources. Assistance measures may include initiatives to enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, to which the community will continue to have access, in-kind or cash compensation for the loss of access, or access to alternative sources of the lost resource.

The CR-SAPZ program will follow the Nigerian legislation and will also implement such additional measures as necessary to achieve outcomes that are consistent with AfDB OS 5 requirements.

Table 13 compares the AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS 5) and to Nigerian legislation for those categories of displacement impacts that Project activities are expected to incur. The table also prescribed what will be adopted for CR-SAPZ program.

Table 13: Benchmarking of Nigerian Law and Principles of the AfDB on Involuntary Displacement

Category	Nigerian Legislation (Land Use Act)	AfDB OS 5	CR-SAPZ's AIH, Adiabo
Minimise Land Take and Involuntary Displacement	Explore all viable alternative project design options to ensure minimisation of impacts (Land Use Act of 1978)	Project proponent to consider feasible alternative project designs, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement.	AfDB OS 5
Consultation and Disclosure	A notice of acquisition is usually prepared by the Ministry of Lands, in conjunction with the survey description. This notice is then published in two newspapers (one national and one local and the government gazette	Open, inclusive and effective consultation with local communities is required	AfDB OS 5 and Land Use Act
Eligibility	Under Nigerian legislation, all land rights constitute occupancy rights rather than ownership rights and accordingly eligibility for compensation for loss of land is not provided for. Anyone possessing a statutory or customary right of occupancy to affected land is entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements made to that land. Encroachers are not recognised as an eligible group, and are thus not entitled to any compensation provisions.	<p>AfDB identifies three groups of displaced people that shall be entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes:</p> <p>Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned.</p> <p>Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census / asset survey but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country.</p> <p>Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence, and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, but are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, improvements (structures and crops) etc.), provided that they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for a reasonable time (at least six months) prior to a cut-</p>	AfDB OS 5

Category	Nigerian Legislation (Land Use Act)	AfDB OS 5	CR-SAPZ's AIH, Adiabo
		off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank.	
Census and Asset Inventory	A survey to record the dimensions of the affected land parcels needs to be carried out. The enumeration process is asset driven and not household driven. There is no particular format which is currently used by the Land Department. The process mostly comprises of generic questions that are administered orally.	A census, asset inventory and comprehensive socioeconomic survey is required with gender disaggregated information.	AfDB OS 5
Livelihood	No provisions	Strategies to improve livelihoods of PAPs are required.	AfDB OS 5
Gender	No provisions	<p>Special consideration has to be paid to the needs and rights of women. In the context of gender vulnerability, the client must give careful consideration to actively facilitating consultation with both women and men in ways that are sensitive to the social and political constraints and barriers that women and men may face.</p> <p>The land-taking report (RAP or LRF/LRP) must include a specific protocol specifying safeguards for the quality and quantity of land to be allocated to women, especially widows and divorcees, to ensure their means to generate income and achieve food security.</p> <p>Specifically, applicable to resettlement, land titles at the resettlement site are to be in the name of both spouses or of single heads of household, regardless of gender, if this does not conflict with the borrower or client's own laws and legislation. Compensation payments to families are made to both husbands and wives when this is technically feasible and socially acceptable.</p>	AfDB OS 5
Cut-off date	Though a cut-off date is not defined by Nigerian legislation, there is a six-week notice period given	There is a requirement to establish a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to project financiers/lenders. The borrower or client documents the cut-off date and disseminates information about it	AfDB OS 5

Category	Nigerian Legislation (Land Use Act)	AfDB OS 5	CR-SAPZ's AIH, Adiabo
	for land to be acquired by a Project. This is not, however, a formal cut-off date.	throughout the project area of influence in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before taking any action on clearing land or restricting local community access to land.	
Timing of Compensation	Once the compensation amounts have been discussed with the affected people.	Compensation is to be made before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	AfDB OS 5
Compensation	Cash compensation is generally made based upon government rate as well as depreciation value. Whilst in principle there is allowance for in-kind compensation or replacement of assets, cash compensation is common practice	PAPs are compensated for all their losses at reasonably negotiated cost. PAPs can be offered a range of different compensation packages, resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options. Engagement is key to determine the appropriate compensation packages.	AfDB OS 5
Communal resources	Section 29 sub section 3 only provides for compensation where the holder or the occupier of land entitled to compensation is a community	Page 32 of the ISS mentions compensation for the loss of communal resources.	AfDB OS 5
Livelihood Assistance	No provisions	Displaced people are provided with targeted assistance with the aim of ensuring that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	AfDB OS 5
Vulnerable People	Many Nigerian policies address the needs of vulnerable people, such as the Gender Policy, Child Act or NEEDS framework. However, there are no specific provisions related to physical or economic displacement.	Special attention needs to be paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions required in the livelihood restoration process.	AfDB OS 5
Grievances	Section 30 of the Land Use Act 1990 6 v: "Where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be	There is a requirement to establish a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance and redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the land-	AfDB OS 5

Category	Nigerian Legislation (Land Use Act)	AfDB OS 5	CR-SAPZ's AIH, Adiabo
	referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee.”	taking process and compensation procedures. PAPs must be informed about the mechanism.	
Monitoring	No provisions	An independent third party is required to monitor the implementation of large-scale or complicated resettlement or livelihood restoration plans, with regular feedback from PAPs. For largescale displacement operations quarterly reviews are recommended, and in-depth reviews of 6 months progress, consistent with the overall project scheduling, are critical.	AfDB OS 5

3 THE EXISTING SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Scope of the Study

A 'social area of influence' consists of the people potentially impacted by a project. Affected peoples include both 'communities of place' and 'communities of interest'. The location of affected people frequently does not neatly align with the geographic boundaries or the area of influence determined by the environmental impact of a project. In fact, often the buffer zones determined by technical experts are inadequate. Furthermore, downstream water users are often not considered in assessment of impacted peoples. It is worth noting that social impacts do not necessarily decrease in intensity with distance from the project site. People are connected by a vast array of linkages and networks. Projects also can often have a wide logistics corridor and complex value chains (with backwards and forwards linkages). Defining a 'social area of influence' does not necessarily require the articulation of a geographic boundary. Instead, the social extent of the project can be determined through a combination of stakeholder analysis and social mapping, and through an iterative process of understanding the social, economic, political and environmental changes induced by the project and the livelihoods and networks of potentially impacted people (Vanclay et.al 2015).

Two communities, Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot, the direct host communities to the project have been identified as being directly affected by the proposed project. The average distance of human settlements to perimeter fence of the proposed project site is 4600 metres, while the project site covers 130 hectares of land. Land use within 5 km² radius of the AIH project site is within Adiabo communities. These communities, together with the physical footprint of the project will hereafter be referred to as the "Area of Influence" or "Host Communities" for the AIH project. However, the social area of influence for the project extends beyond the above boundary.

3.2 Objectives of the Socioeconomic Baseline Data Acquisition

- The objectives of the socioeconomic study include the following:
- To obtain relevant secondary socioeconomic data through desk study and literature reviews on the study area.
- To gather accurate and up-to-date socioeconomic data at the household and community levels.
- To assess livelihoods, economic activities, infrastructure access, and social services in the host communities.
- To identify vulnerable groups, gender dynamics, and community structures.
- To document community perceptions, expectations, and concerns regarding the AIH project
- To carry out field studies in the project area to obtain primary data to establish the baseline Socioeconomic conditions of the project area,

- To elicit the perceptions, concerns and expectations of the people in the project communities and their suggestions for mitigating and enhancing the potential impacts of the project on the people and communities.
- To analyse and interpret the data obtained from primary and secondary sources to establish a baseline database to provide data and information for: (i) understanding the existing conditions in the area, (ii) planning, development and management of the proposed project, and (iii) monitoring future changes and their direction in the area to enable the institution of appropriate intervention measures
- To identify the aspects of the demographic, social, cultural and economic environment that may be impacted positively or negatively by the proposed project activities either in the short, medium or long term
- To determine livelihoods and dependence on the natural environment for sustenance in the proposed project area.
- To determine the potential impacts of the proposed project on the socioeconomic environment in the proposed project area.
- Recommend enhancement and mitigation measures for the potential impacts.

3.3 Social Area of Influence (SAI)

The proposed project will directly involve two communities - Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot in Adiabo clan, Odukpani LGA of Cross River State. The scope of the study covered demographic conditions, land ownership and tenure, employment situation in households, livelihood activities of residents and their exploitation of natural resources for sustenance, income levels and expenditure patterns. It also delved into the socio-cultural, historical, cultural heritage, archaeological resources and traditional administrative institutions of the communities. Social vices, security and conflict resolution dynamics in the communities were also assessed. The study also analysed the quality of life of residents determined by quality of housing, availability of facilities and utilities, and the infrastructural framework. Potential negative and positive impacts of the project were identified and the impact history, perceptions, concerns and expectations of residents and their suggestions of enhancement and mitigation measures for potential impacts were also obtained. Based on the above, appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures were recommended for the project design, construction and operations to address the identified potential impacts of the project on the people and communities.

3.4 Study Design and Strategy

The study was designed to obtain relevant Socioeconomic data from primary and secondary sources using a mixed-method approach combining quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. The exercise was conducted by a team of trained enumerators, supervisors, a gender specialist and a social safeguard specialist. A desktop study of the literature, EIA report of the Lagos- Calabar Highway project etc. provided secondary data for the study. Primary data were

obtained through field studies in the Project Affected Communities (PAC). This involved consultations and discussions with stakeholders, structured questionnaire administration to Household Heads (HH), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). Primary data were also obtained from observations made during ground truthing the project area and study community. The field study activities were as outlined below.

3.4.1 Survey Design

A structured household questionnaire was developed using KoboToolbox, a mobile-based data entry software and pre-tested. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) guides were also prepared to triangulate quantitative findings.

3.4.2 Development of a Sampling Framework

The sampling framework involving identification of the target population, sampling method, and sample size was developed as outlined.

3.4.3 Target Population

The target population for the study were residents and stakeholders of the communities directly affected by the AIH project namely Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot in Adiabo Clan, Odukpani LGA, Cross River State.

3.4.4 Sampling Method:

3.4.5 Stratified random sampling was used for household surveys, while purposive sampling methodology was employed for Focused Group Discussion (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Sample Size:

A total of 100 households across the two project communities were surveyed.

3.4.6 Community Entry and Mobilization

Initial consultation and sensitization meetings were held with the village heads and traditional leaders of the two communities at the palace of the clan head of Adiabo clan.

3.4.7 Household Surveys and Data Collection Tool

A structured questionnaire was administered to a representative sample of 100 Heads of Households (HH) across the target communities, using KoboToolbox. The respondents were heads of households or their representatives and adults above 18 years of age. Information gathered included household composition, income sources, education, health, housing, food security, land use, access to services, concerns and expectations from the proposed project.

3.4.8 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs were held with elders, women, and youth leaders and fisherfolks (Plate 6) in the communities. Discussions explored perceptions of the AIH, socio-cultural norms, impact history, conflict resolution mechanisms, concerns and expectations from the project.

3.4.9 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs were conducted with individuals including community leaders, women leaders, youth representatives, school heads, fisherfolks and farmers. Focus areas for the KII included community development priorities, historical grievances, land tenure systems, gender relations, impact history, concerns and expectations from the project etc.

3.4.10 Observational Assessments

Field teams carried out community walk with representatives of the communities to assess and record infrastructure conditions (roads, schools, health centres), water sources, waste disposal methods, and community layout. Photographs of these facilities were also taken and recorded.

3.4.11 Scoping and Stakeholder Engagement Workshop

A scoping and stakeholder workshop involving relevant stakeholders was convened to present the project to relevant stakeholders and to receive their inputs into the design and implementation of the project to ensure a win-win outcome for all

3.4.12 Data Collation and Analysis

Data obtained from all the sources above were analysed and interpreted for the report writing.

3.4.13 Data Analytical Techniques and Data Presentation

Summary statistics including percentages, averages and ratios were used in the report and data presentation was done in tables and charts. Labour force population covers all persons aged 15-64years who are willing and able to work regardless of whether they have a job or not (Annual Abstract of Statistics, Vol. 1, 2016). Population sizes and relevant distributions were determined using the following formulae:

- I. Population projection using the exponential model

$$P_n = P_o (1 + r)^n$$

where P_o is population in the base year, r is estimated annual growth rate of population, and n is time lapse in years.

- II. $Sex\ Ratio = \frac{Number\ of\ Males}{Number\ of\ Females} \times 100$

$$\text{III. Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population aged 0-14 years + 65 years and above}}{\text{Population aged 15-64 years}} \times 100$$

3.5 Background of the Study Area - Odukpani LGA

3.5.1 Historical and Geographical Background

Odukpani is a large Local Government Area in the Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. Odukpani was established in 1976 as “Western Calabar,” Odukpani originally encompassed present-day Odukpani and Akpabuyo’ however, in 1991, Akpabuyo was separated and Eburutu community was added to Odukpani. It spans approximately 2,624.7 km², bordered by Calabar Municipality to the southeast, Biase LGA to the northeast, Akwa Ibom State to the west, Akamkpa to the east, and Abia State to the northwest. The area sits around 126 meters (413 ft) above sea level, featuring lush forests and undulating terrain. Both the Cross River and Calabar River traverse its landscape.

3.5.2 Political and Governance Structure

The political system in Odukpani LGA follows the Nigerian local government framework, which is democratic and tiered under the 1999 Constitution (as amended). It consists of elected and appointed officials responsible for lawmaking, executive functions, and community representation. Local governments in Nigeria have the executive and legislative arms. The Executive arm is headed by the Executive Chairman supported by Supervisory Councillors appointed by the Executive Chairman. The legislative arm is made up of elected councillors from all the wards in the LGA. Odukpani LGA is made up of 11 wards. The tenure of the elected officers is 3 years.

3.5.3 History, Governance and Administrative Structures in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot Communities

History of Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot

The elders of the community led by their Highnesses Chief Ukpabio Okon-Abasi Otu of Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Chief Okon Otu Inok of Adiabo Esine Ufot said that Adiabo Clan is an ancient kingdom founded by their great grandfathers 100-200 years ago. It consists of about 20 villages inherited from their grandfathers. Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot are part of these 20 villages of Adiabo clan. They indicated and emphasized that the traditions, rules and norms of the community are still intact. There are rules governing the hierarchy of leadership and governance in the clan.

There are senior and junior chiefs that work together in the governance and administration of the clan. There are ruling houses in Adiabo clan and villages. Senior chiefs are selected from the ruling houses based on birth right and the persons qualification, while Junior chiefs are selected by appointment based on hard work and service to the community.

Administrative and Governance Hierarchy in Adiabo Clan.

1. The clan head;
2. The most senior chief;
3. The Senior chiefs;
4. The Council of Chiefs comprising of
 - (a) The Junior chiefs,
 - (b) Youth leaders, and
 - (c) Women leaders

Cultural Groups and Cultural Festivals in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot.

There are many cultural societies and groups with their various functions and cultural activities in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot viz:

1. Ekpe;
2. Obon;
3. Akita;
4. Abang- (for women);
5. Ekombi – (for men & women);
6. Ekong Ikong Ukom; and 7. Iban Isong

Functions of the Cultural Groups

They help in maintaining security in the communities especially Obon/Akata, and settling of problems between individuals and groups etc.

Social organisations in the communities: There are many social organizations in the communities such as Ikpo Mkpawara, Mkpawara, Beloved sisters, Iyakidiekeunyam, Adiabo Likeminds, etc. These serve as community development catalysts, member support and social safety net organizations.

Role of the Youths in the Communities

There are two categories of youths in these communities namely – Ikpo Mkparawa (senior or matured youths) and Mkparawa (junior youths or younger youths). The ikpo mkparawa are seen as matured and responsible age group and qualified to take responsibilities. They are assigned leadership responsibilities in the communities. The Mkparawa age grade have to graduate into the Ikpo Makparawa age grade before taking on leadership responsibilities in the communities. The youth is made up of males and females in their 20s and 30s and they are traditionally responsible for ensuring internal and external security, enforcing and maintaining law and order, and mobilization for community sanitation. They exert their influence and play their roles through their youth organization – **Adiabo Youth Council**

Role of Women in the Communities

Traditionally, the communities recognize important roles played by women in the family and society, including supportive roles in traditional administration, social mobilization, and initiation and ownership of developmental projects and programmes. They are also important in attending to welfare needs and conflict management, especially as this concern their members. The women contribute to household income as they work and invest in livelihood activities. They are key in the upbringing of children and community development. They exert their influence and play their roles through the apex women organization – **Iban Adiabo Council** and other women groups in the community.

3.6 Demographic Characteristics of the Study Area

3.6.1 Population Size of the Study Area

Nigeria has conducted five national censuses between 1952/53 and 2006. The results from four of the censuses including 2006 were accepted and published. Following 2006 national census, the National Population Commission (NPC), published population figures at national, state and local government levels and did not publish figures of individual communities in the LGAs.

3.6.2 Population Growth

Demographic processes of fertility, mortality and migration determine population growth, and following their interplay the NPC had estimated the annual population growth rate across Nigeria at 2.5% (NPC 2022).

3.6.3 Fertility Rate:

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or a group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman in Nigeria

would bear an average of 4.8 children in her lifetime. Fertility is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. On average, women in rural areas give birth to 5.6 children over their lifetime, while urban women give birth to 3.9 children in their lifetime. The TFR in Nigeria has declined consistently over time, from 6.3 children per woman in the 2008 NDHS to 4.8 children per woman in the 2023–24 NDHS. (FMoHSW, NPC, IFC et.al, 2024). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Cross River State was 3.26 in 2022 (*NBS Demographic Statistics Bulletin 2022*). This shows a steady decline from 4.74 in 2015 to 3.26 in 2022.

3.6.4 Migration

Migration is induced by socioeconomics, environmental and political factors, and it impacts various development areas at the macro and micro levels (Annual Abstract of Statistics Vol. 1, 2016). The general migration pattern in Nigeria is a rural to urban movement of the population. The study area, Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot being the host communities to the AIH will attract many migrants seeking work in the AIH. It has been a receptor for private sector workers, itinerant workers and job seekers from rural settlements and even other urban centres to the PAMOL rubber plantation and the Tinapa Business and Leisure Resort.

3.6.5 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an indication of the number of years an average member of the population would live, at the time of their birth. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates life expectancy at birth in Nigeria for males at 61years and 64years for females (WHO Nigeria Country Profile, 2021). This is a significant improvement over 2016 estimates which were 53years for males and 55years for females. The 2016 report had indicated that the probability of dying between 15 years and 60 years was 372 per 1000 for males and 333 per 1000 for females (WHO Nigeria Country Profile, 2016). The National Population Commission (NPC) (2022) data shows that life expectancy at birth in Nigeria increased from 2006 to 2022, with both males and females experiencing an increase. Specifically, male life expectancy at birth grew from 48.9 years in 2006 to 55.1 years in 2022, while female life expectancy increased from 50.58 years in 2006 to 57.2 years in 2022. The National Population Commission (NPC) male and female life expectancy at birth projection for Cross River State for year 2022 are 59.6 for males and 65.4 for females. (NPC, 2022). Females have historically had a higher life expectancy at birth than males in Nigeria. The proposed project is expected to impact population growth in the study communities because of influx of project workers job seekers and new businesses that would seek to tap into the opportunities created by the project.

3.6.6 Population Projection for Odukpani LGA, 2025-2028

Based on the 2006 population figure for Odukpani LGA, population projections for Odukpani LGA for 2025 - 2028 are shown on Table 4.28. These projections were made using average annual

growth rate for Cross River rural areas (2.4–2.8%), and midline growth of 2.6% over 19 years for 2025.

Table 14: Projected Populations of Odukpani LGA, 2025 - 2028.

Community/LGA	Year/Population (Census Figures and Projections)				
	2006 census	2025	2026	2027	2028
Odukpani LGA	192,884	315,201	323,282	331,531	339,951

Source: NPC Priority Table Vol. IV, 2010 and PGM's Projections, 2025.

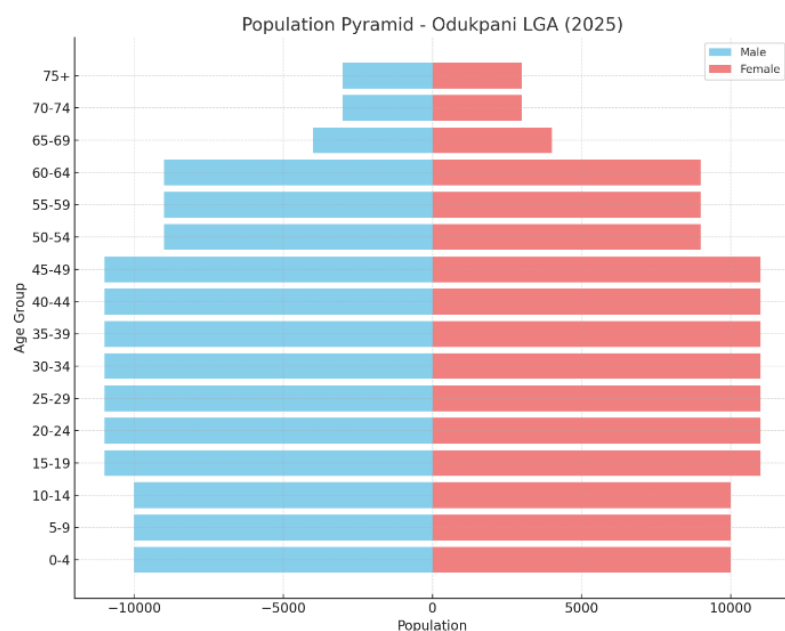


Figure 8: Population Pyramid for Odukpani LGA (2025 projection).

Source: PGM's Projection (2025)

Figure 8 showing the population pyramid for Odukpani LGA (2025 projection). It shows a broad base with a high concentration in the 0–24 age range. This reflects high birth rates, a young, rapidly growing population and a future increase in demand for education, jobs, and youth services.

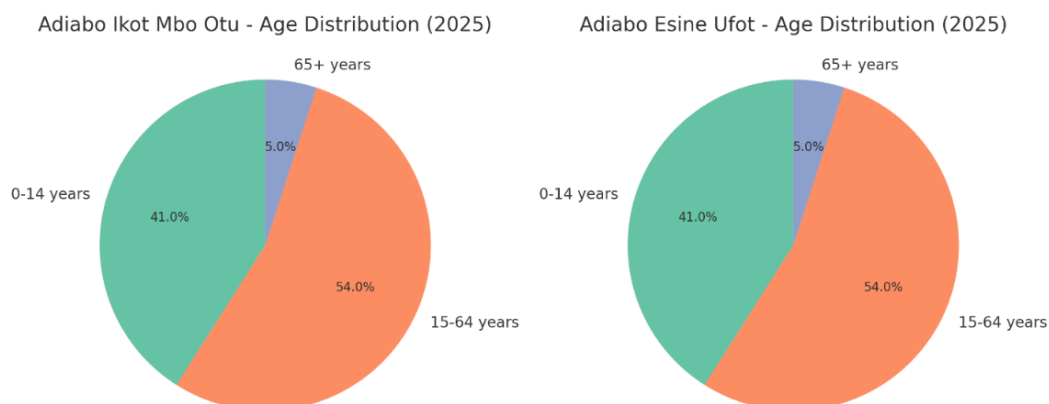


Figure 9: Age Distribution in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot.
(Source: PGM's Projection (2025))

Figure 9 shows that both communities have significant numbers of school-aged children (0-14) and working adults (15-64). **Both villages have youth-heavy populations**, with 4 in 10 residents under age 15. This indicates that demand for schools, primary healthcare, food security services will remain high and youth-focused programs and job creation are critical. Agriculture and vocational training for the 15–35 age bracket will have a significant impact. It is expected that a sustainable and inclusive AIH will help meet these needs.

The age distribution for the PAPs consists of 181 persons in the productive age bracket (18- 59) and only 4 elderly people above 60 years. Of which 75 are females and 110 are males representing a 40% to 60% ratio.

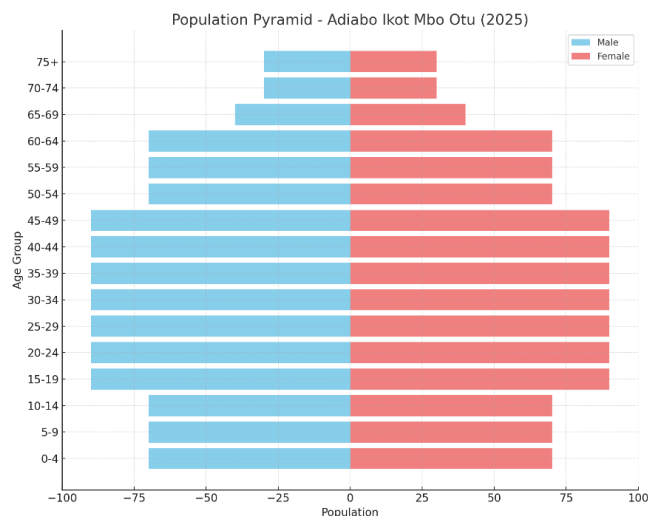


Figure 10: Population Pyramid for Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu (2025)
Source: PGM's Projection (2025)

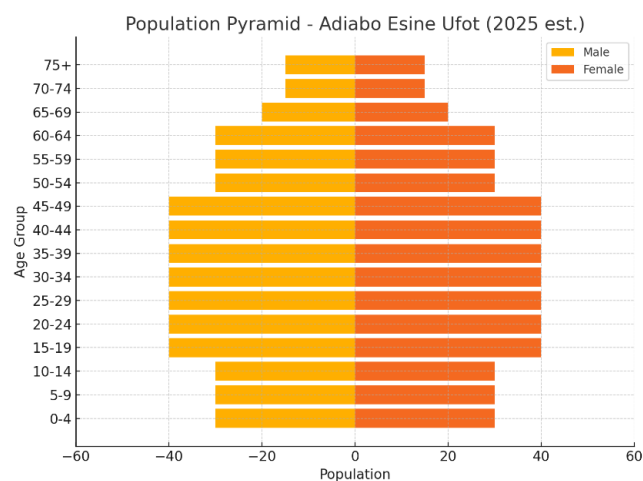


Figure 11: Population Pyramid for Adiabo Esine Ufot (2025 projection)
Source: PGM's Projection (2025)

Figure 11 reveals a youthful structure with a broad base, showing a high proportion of children and young adults, and a tapering older population, typical of rural Nigerian communities.

3.6.7 Dependency Ratio

The **dependency ratio** is a measure of the pressure or economic burden on the productive population (ages 15–64) to support those who are typically economically dependent—children (0–14) and the elderly (65+).

Table 15: 2025 Projected Dependency Ratio for Odukpani LGA, Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot

Area	Working-age Pop.	Dependent Pop.	Dependency Ratio
Odukpani LGA	174,400	148,600	85.2%
Adiabo Ikot Mbo Out	2,700	2,300	85.2%
Adiabo Esine Ufot	1,215	1,034	85.2%

Source: PGM's Projection (2025)

Table 15 shows the dependency ratio for Odukpani LGA, Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot. The table shows a dependency ratio of 85% across the LGA and the two project communities. This means that for every 100 working-age people, there are about 85 dependents. Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot mirror the LGA-wide ratio with 85 dependents per 100 working-age adults. This means every household with 2 working adults is likely supporting nearly 2 dependents. This indicates a moderately high burden typical of rural Nigerian LGAs. The higher ratios imply that more resources are committed to the care of children and the elderly in households in the LGA and communities. Youthful populations have reduced labour input and income per capita and high dependency ratios. These are characteristic of underdeveloped economies (UNDP, 2006).

Implications of the high dependency Ratio

High youth dependency: Indicates a strong need for:

- Expanded education services (teachers, facilities, materials)
- Primary healthcare access (especially maternal and child)
- Food and nutrition programs

Modest elderly population:

- Elder support systems should be **proactive but not yet burdensome**
- Future planning for health insurance, elderly support, and pensions is wise

Labour force support:

- High ratio suggests adult workforce must be **economically productive**
- Need for job creation in agriculture, informal trade, apprenticeships

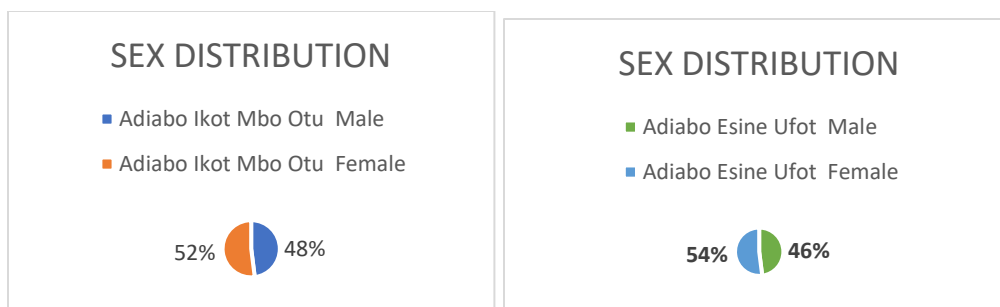


Figure 12: Sex Distribution of Respondents in the Study Communities

The result of the survey shows that 48.0% and 46.0% of the respondents were males and 52.0% and 54.0% were females respectively in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot as shown in (Figure 12). This indicates that the number of the females in the population is higher than the number of males. This result is corroborated by the submissions of the communities' leaders during focused group discussions that there were more females than males (males – 40% and females – 60%) in the communities. The higher ratio of women to men may be indicative of both family harmony and gender inclusiveness in the study area. The survey shows that 10% of the respondents were between the 18-24 age bracket, 14 % between 25 – 34, 18% between 35–44, 32% between 45–54, 22% between 55 – 64, while 4% were in the 65 and above age brackets (Figure 9). The preponderance of the 45-64 age bracket in the survey result may be due to the agrarian nature of the communities which encourages out migration of the youths to urban areas in search of white-collar jobs. It is expected that a sustainable job creating, inclusive and profitable AIH business environment will stem the tide of rural – urban migration of the youths of the area

3.6.8 Marital Status

Marriage is a revered institution among residents across the study area. It has been noted that the marital status of an individual is a very important indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement in Nigeria (Akpogomeh O. S. and Atemie J. D., 2002). Many couples would rather endure their marriages than be separated or divorced because of the importance attached to marital status. Marriages are usually celebrated with merry making and exchange of gifts between families of the bride and groom. They involve family members and friends of the couple and processes including negotiation of a bride price by elders from both families. Marriages in the two communities are monogamous.

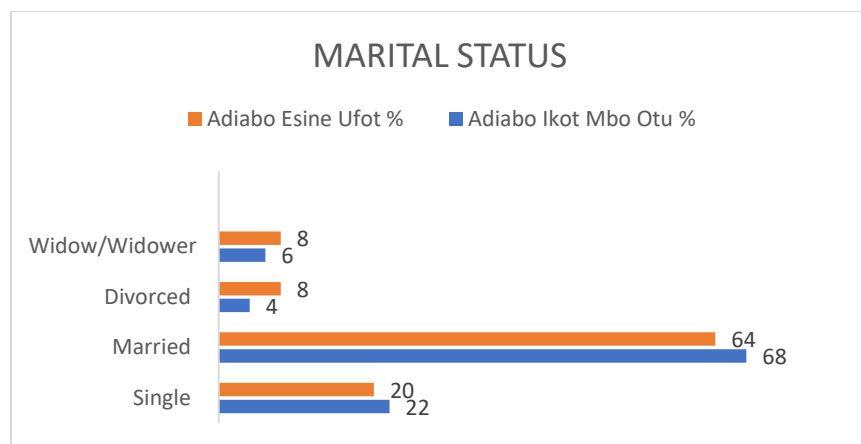


Figure 13: Marital Status of the Respondents in the Study Community

Source: PGM's Survey 2025

Marriages in the community are mostly contracted under Customary Law and Ordinance. It is usually between adult males and adult females. There are no known communal restrictions on marriage on the basis of religion, culture, social status or ethnicity. The proposed project is not expected to impact the marriage institution in the study communities.

From Figure 13 64% and 68% of the respondents are married, 20% and 22% are singles, 8% and 6% are divorced, while 8% and 4% are widows/widowers in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively.

3.6.9 Household Composition, Structure and Size

Households live together, share same source of food and recognize themselves as a social unit under the authority of a head. Although visitors are excluded, members are not necessarily related biologically. Household size refers to the number of persons in a household which in Nigeria ranges from one to 25, (NPC Priority Table Vol. IX, 2010). The average household in the study area headed by the father and members include his wife, children and wards. The wards include domestic staff (house helps).

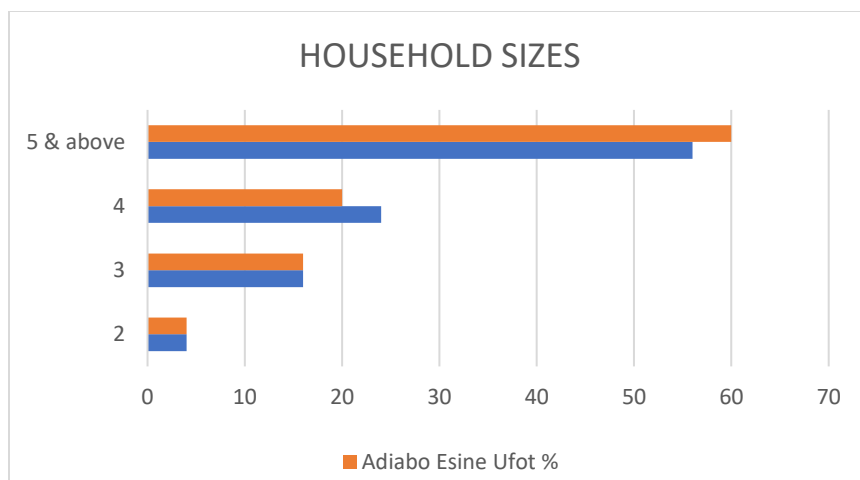


Figure 14: Household sizes in the project communities
Source: PGM's Survey 2025

As can be seen from the Figure 14, 4%, 15%, 25% and 56% have household sizes of 2, 3, 4, and 5 and above persons respectively in both communities. Analysis of the data gives an average family size of 5 persons per household in the project communities.

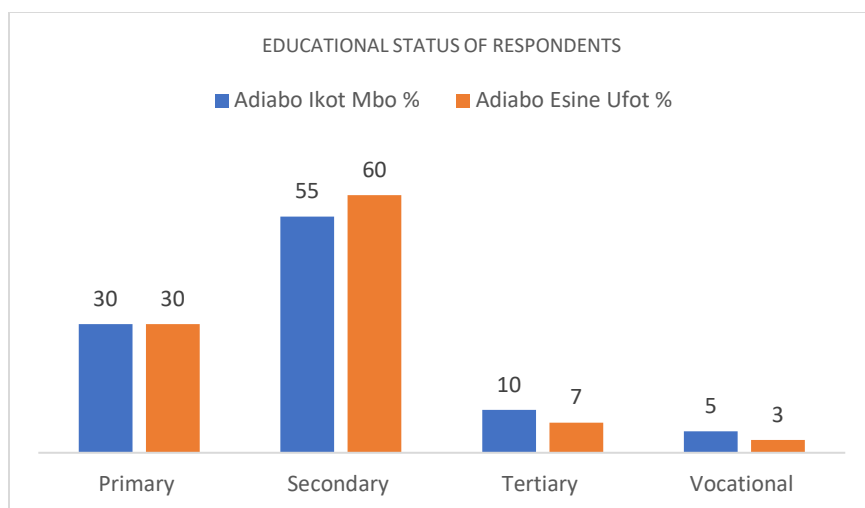


Figure 15: Educational Characteristics of the Study Community
Source: Survey 2025

From Figure 15, 60% and 55% of the population have attained secondary level of education, 30% each have attained primary level of education, while 10% and 7% have attained tertiary level of education, while 5% and 3% have vocation education in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively. The high level of educational attainment (over 50% secondary and tertiary) indicates availability of labour force in the communities

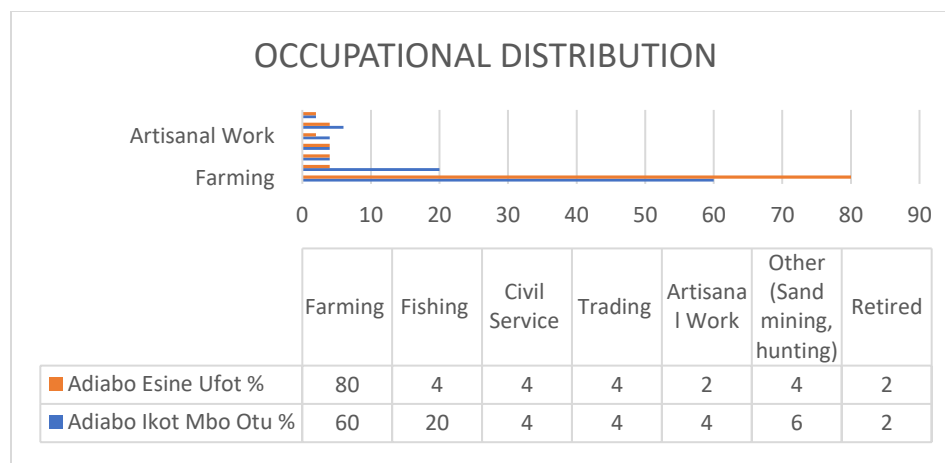


Figure 16: Occupational Distribution of respondents

The analysis in Figure 16 shows that 60% and 80% of the respondents are engaged in farming, 20% and 4% are engaged in fishing which is mostly done by men, while 6% and 4% are engaged in sand mining and sales respectively for Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively. 4% each are engaged in civil service and trading in both communities, while, 4% and 2% are artisans in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively. This shows that majority of the population (80%) are engaged in agriculture and therefore any activity that will impact the agricultural resources/ activities of this sector negatively or positively will affect the community and people negatively or positively respectively. This indicates the need for sustainable, inclusive and comprehensive planning and implementation of the AIH project to enhance the incomes and livelihood of the people to prevent negative fall outs on the people and communities.

From the Figure 17, 36.0% earn between N10,000 and N30,000 monthly, 28.0% earn between N30,000 and N50,000, 14% each earn N50,000 - N80,000 and N120,000 and above, while 8% N80,000-N120,000 monthly in the two communities. It is expected that the proposed project will boost the income of the people in the area through their employment and contracting opportunities. Table 16 highlights the occupation distribution for PAPs.

Table 16: Occupation Distribution of PAPs

S/N	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Transportation Business	29	973
2.	Traders	53	8.65
3.	Public Servants	16	28.65
4.	Civil Servants	18	15.68
5.	Farming	9	4.86
6.	Community Service	8	4.32
7.	Others	52	28.11
8.	Total	185	100.00

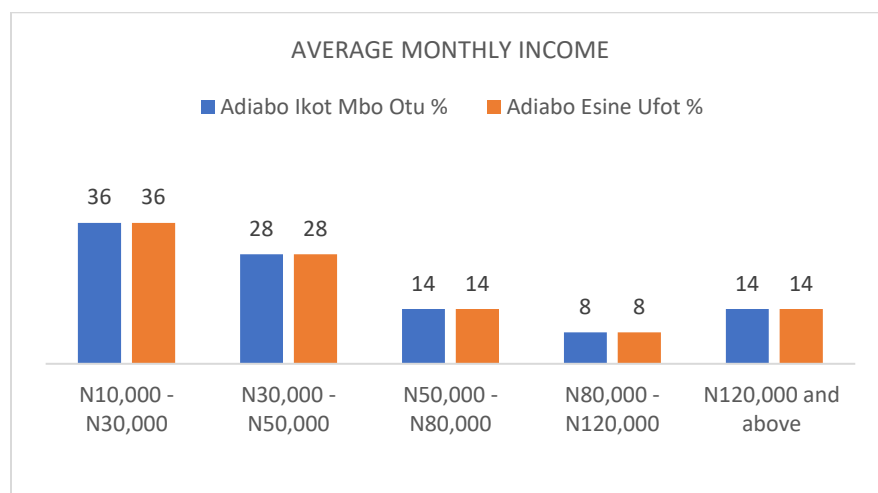


Figure 17: Income Distribution of Respondents
Source: PGM's Survey 2025

Table 17: Household Expenditure Pattern

	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu	Adiabo Esine Ufot
Items of expenditure	% of income spent	% of income spent
Food	45	40
Education	15	20
Health	5	3
Clothing	9	9
Transport	8	8
Fuel	14	14
Others	4	6

Source: PGM's Survey 2025

The analysis in Table 17 shows that majority of the households (45% and 40%) spend a large proportion of their income in purchasing food for their families. 15% and 20% of the income goes to provide education for their children, while fuel for energy and lighting and cost of transportation take 14% and 8% of their income for Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively. This can be attributed to the high cost of food items and increased energy and transport costs currently being experienced in the country.



Figure 18: Religious Affiliations in the Study Communities

From Figure 18, 100% of the respondents surveyed claimed to be Christians. This result was corroborated by elders and leaders of the communities who informed during the FGD that 99% of the residents were Christians, while 1% were a mixture of Muslims and African Traditional Religious (ATR) worshippers.

3.7 Basic Facilities and Amenities in the Community

Table 18: Available Drinking Water Sources and Usage by Households in the Community

	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu		Adiabo Esine Ufot	
Water sources	Availability	% of Users	Availability	% of Users
Borehole	Yes	90	Yes (Negligible)	10
Public taps	Yes	10	Yes, but non functional	0
River/ Stream	Yes	5	Yes	90

The sources include boreholes, public taps, rivers/streams (Plate 1). Analysis of the usage by the households in

Table 18: Available Drinking Water Sources and Usage by Households in the Community water as their drinking water source, 10% and 0% use public taps, while 5% and 90% use river/stream water in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively rainwater.



Plate 1: Borehole with Overhead Tanks for Water Supply in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu

Table 19: Availability of Educational Facilities in the Communities

	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu		Adiabo Esine Ufot	
Educational facility	Availability	Numbers	Availability	Numbers
Nursery schools	Yes	4 (private)	Yes	2
Primary schools	Yes	1 (govt), 2(private)	Yes	1
Secondary schools	Yes	1 (govt), 1 (private)	No	0
Tertiary institutions	No	0	No	0

Source: PGM's Survey 2025 Plate 1: Borehole with Overhead Tanks for Water Supply in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu

Table 19 shows that Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot each have four and two private nursery schools respectively; one public primary each, while adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu has two private primary schools, one public secondary school and one private secondary school. Secondary school students from Adiabo Esine Ufot have to travel many 3-5 kilometres to locations outside Adiabo Esine Ufot to attend schools.

Table 20: Sources of Power Supply for Lighting in the Community (Source: PGM's Survey 2025)

	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu	Adiabo Esine Ufot
Power source	% use	% use
National Grid	90% connected to the national power grid but suffer incessant power outages	Not connected to the national power grid but electric poles have been planted in the community.
Generator	60	40
Solar	5	2
Kerosene lamp	10	30

According to Table 20, 90% of the respondents in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu claimed to be connected to the National Grid, while in Adiabo Esine Ufot, though electric poles have been planted in the community they are not yet connected to the national grid. 60% and 40% use generator, 5% and 2% use solar, while 10% and 30% use kerosene lamps in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively. However, though majority are connected to the National Grid, they complained of very high shortage of power supply and reliance more on generator use. There is a 132 kVA power transmission substation in Adiabo.

Table 21: Showing Available Sources of Energy for Cooking and drying in the community

	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu	Adiabo Esine Ufot
Types of energy	% of population	% of population
Gas	40	30
Firewood	50	60
Kerosene stove	10	10

Source: PGM's Survey 2025

40% and 30% of the households use gas as their source of energy for cooking, 50% and 60% use firewood for cooking and fish processing (drying), while 10% each use kerosene stove for cooking in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively. The high usage of firewood is occasioned by the high cost of gas and the intensive use of firewood in fish drying. They are reportedly sourced from the local forests which can lead to deforestation and decline in fisheries resources.

3.7.1 Available Means of Commercial Transport in the Project Community

Available means of commercial transport in the two project communities include motorcycle, bicycle, tricycle (keke) and mini bus, cars and boats in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu, while motorcycle, tricycle and bicycle are the available means of transport in Adiabo Esine Ufot. Motorcycle was identified as the major means of transportation in the two communities.

3.7.2 Transportation cost

The respondents indicated that a drop with a motorcycle (bike) cost between N400-N500 within the communities because of bad roads, while keke (Tricycle) costs N250-N300 a drop.

3.7.3 Housing

Table 22 indicates that majority of the respondents 60% and 50% live in their own houses, 20% and 10% live in their family houses, while 20% and 40% live in rented houses in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively.

Table 22: Housing Ownership Status of Residents of the Communities

	No	%	No	%
Owner		60		50
Renter		20		40
Family House		20		10

Source: PGM's Survey 2025

3.7.4 Building Materials Used in Housing Construction in the Project Communities

Table 23: Building Materials Used in the Project Communities

Type	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu %	Adiabo Esine Ufot %
Cement block wall	80	80
Brick walls	10	5
Mud walls	10	15

Source: PGM's Survey 2025

The survey shows that 80% each of the households live in cement block houses, 10% and 5% live in houses made with brick walls, while 10% and 15% live in houses made with mud walls in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively (Table 23)



Plate 2: Building Materials Used in the Study Area (left, mud wall and right, cement wall)

Table 24: Materials Used for Roofing in the Study Community

Materials	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu %	Adiabo Esine Ufot %
Zinc	80	80
Aluminium	10	10
Thatch	10	10

Source: PGM's Survey (2025)

Plate 3 present the types of roofing material prevalent in the project communities. This shows that majority of the people, 80% each use zinc for roofing, 10% each use aluminium for roofing, while 10% each use thatch as their roofing material in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively.



Plate 3: Materials used for Roofing in the Project Communities

3.7.5 Cost of House Rent in the Project Community

From Table 25 the cost of rent depends on the size and quality of the house. While a single room costs between N36000 and N600000 per year, a self-contained costs N80,000-N120,000, a 1-bedroom flat goes for N150,000-N200,000, while a 2-bedroom flat is reported to cost between N400,000- N500,000 per year. House rent in the communities may be expected to increase with the coming of the project as it will cause influx of workers to the area, exacerbating the need for rental accommodation. It will also boost the incomes and livelihood of landlords in the area.

Table 25: Showing the Current Cost of Rent for Different Types of Houses in the Project Community

HOUSE SIZE	COST OF RENT (N)
One room	N36,000 – N60,000/year
Self – contain	N80,000 – N120,000/year
One bedroom flat	N150,000 – N200,000/year
Two-bedroom flat	N400,000 – N500,000/year
Three-bedroom flat	N600,000 – N750,000/year

Source: PGM's Survey (2025)

3.7.6 Community Needs and Priority Ranking of the Community Needs (with 1 as the highest and 6 as the lowest priority)

The ranking of the communities' needs is based on survey results, input from focused group meetings with the elders, youth and women leaders from communities. From the Table 26, the first priority need of the communities is employment for their people, second, roads and secondary school, third, skills acquisition and potable water supply, fourth, health facilities and skills acquisition centre, while potable water supply and construction of modern market ranked fifth for Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot respectively.

Table 26: Showing the Priority Needs Ranking by the Community

NEEDS	COMMUNITY	
	Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu	Adiabo Esine Ufot
	Priority Ranking Level	
Potable water supply	5	3
Provision of Educational Facilities	6	2 (secondary sch.)
Provision of Health Facilities	4	5
Provision of Skills Acquisition Facilities	3	4
Employment of the teeming population	1	1
Provision of Roads to link the communities	2	6

Source: PGM's Survey (2025)

3.7.7 Socio-Economic and Livelihood Activities of the Project Affected Communities

The two project communities of Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot are basically agrarian communities depending mostly on farming as their major occupation, source of income and livelihood.

Crop Farming

Majority of the members of the communities are engaged in crop farming and the major crops grown are cassava, yams, vegetables, maize, plantain and bananas. They produce for both home consumption and for sales

Challenges to Crop Farming in the area

Majority of the respondents (80%) identified pests/diseases attack on crops, lack of credit facility and lack of knowledge and information as the major challenges to crop farming in the two communities. This indicates the need to integrate training in integrated pest management, climate smart farming and provision of credit facilities to farmers as deliberate policies of the AIH to improve and enhance the operations of the farmers in the area in order to sustainably provide raw materials to the AIH. This will help boost the profitability, incomes and livelihoods of the farmers, as part of the SIA recommendations to strategically and specifically address the pests' problems.

Livestock Farming

Many of the respondents in the two communities are also engaged in livestock farming such as poultry, goats, pigs, etc. production. They produce for both home consumption and for sales. The major challenge to livestock production is high cost of feeds, poor quality of feeds and diseases especially in poultry production. These challenges can be addressed through the inclusion of quality feed milling facilities as component of the AIH to provide quality feeds at affordable prices to farmers. Majority of the livestock farmers reported not having access to veterinary services. This gap, however, has already been taken into consideration and addressed in the planning and development of the AIH by the provision of a veterinary clinic in the AIH.

Fishing

Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu is blessed with the presence and passage of the Calabar River in Adiabo through the community. On account of this, fishing is a major Socioeconomic and livelihood activity in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu. Fisherfolks reported that the major commercial fishes found in the area are catfish, tilapia, ekwe, edeng, crayfish, periwinkle, crabs etc. The respondents indicated that fishing is done every night and that two out of the six nights that they go on fishing expeditions, they could come back with nothing. They could not provide information on the weight of catch or landings in kg per expedition as they do not measure the weight of their catch. However, they estimated their sales per trip or landing to be between N12,000 and N20,000. This puts their income at between N48,000 – N80,000 per week and N192,000 – N320,000 per month assuming fruitful four days expedition per week. Fishing is done mainly by men, while fish processing is done mainly by women. Very few of the respondents were engaged in fish farming(aquaculture) and farm catfish and tilapia using concrete ponds.

Sand Mining

By virtue of the availability of the Calabar River in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu, sand mining and sales are also major economic activities and sources of income and livelihood in this community as can be seen in Plate 4 Sand mining is mainly carried out by men.



Plate 4: Livelihood Sources (Sand Mining and Boat Making) in the Study Area

Artisanship practices

Artisanship practices in the study communities include welding, electrical and electronic installations and repairs, auto mechanics, electrical works, panel beating, fashion design, hair dressing, pedicure and manicure, food service, carpentry and furniture making, among others.

Other livelihood activities in the area include petty trading, transportation services, boat (canoe) building for fishing and sand mining and employment in the public and organized private sectors. Most livelihoods including farming, trading, artisanship practices, transportation services are operated in the informal sector.

3.7.8 Experience of External Shocks and Coping Measures

Respondents indicated having experienced external shocks in the last year ranging from floods, late rains, agricultural pests/ diseases, insecurity/violence to theft of crops etc. In the face of these shocks the people reported employing many coping strategies ranging from reduced expenses on agricultural inputs, borrowing more money than usual, reducing household expenditures on health and education, selling more animals than usual to withdrawing children from school.

3.7.9 Natural Resources and their Exploitation for Sustenance

Generations of members of Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot communities have depended on the natural resource endowment of their area namely land, forests and water bodies for their sustenance over the years. This has led to encroachment and levels of forest degradation. Land provides space for housing, other physical developments, and farming. Forests in the community provide wood and timber for housing construction, boat building, furniture making and firewood for cooking, fish drying and packaging. Forests also support hunting livelihood in Adiabo Esine Ufot. Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu is blessed with water bodies rich in fisheries resources. These water bodies support fishing and sand mining which are some of the major livelihood activities for members of the community.

Housing, agricultural, infrastructural and industrial developments have encroached significantly on the lands, forests and water bodies that were traditionally exploited for livelihood.

3.7.10 Natural Resource Conservation Practices

Traditional conservation practices in the communities try to control and limit resource exploitation in order to allow for rejuvenation through regrowth. They mostly involve temporary or permanent prohibitions on entry and exploitation of resources in some locations like shrines and the forests around them, ban on cutting economic trees for use as firewood, ban on hunting in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and encouragement of the practice of shifting cultivation. The use of lands, forests and wetlands for housing, infrastructural and industrial development has hampered most of these traditional practices. Shifting cultivation and its attendant bush fallow system operates by leaving farmlands fallow for a number of years after cultivation. Farmlands are left fallow for between three and seven years, depending on availability of farmlands. The fallow period allows for natural regeneration.

3.7.11 Land Ownership and Tenure

The legal framework for land ownership, acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria is provided by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) and the Land Use Act CAP 202 LFN 2004. The Act recognizes the State Government's ownership of all lands and it provides the framework for payment of compensation for land acquisition for development purposes. Land has a great Socioeconomic and socio-cultural significance as it serves as a major livelihood and development asset, and generational inheritance. Therefore, in spite of the law, the communities still practice their traditional land ownership systems which vests ownership of lands in extended families. The families allocate, sell or lease parts of their lands to individuals and corporate organizations as they wish. Such lands can be put to any use including housing, infrastructural and industrial development. Family lands are managed by males in the family.

The major land uses in the communities include agriculture, housing, industrial and infrastructural development. These account for more than 90% of land use in the communities.

3.7.12 Employment Situation in Households

Employment and unemployment are considered among the population aged 15 – 64 years. The labour force in Nigeria has been defined as covering all persons aged 15 – 64 years who are willing and able to work regardless of whether they have a job or not (NBS Annual Abstract of Statistics, Vol. 1, 2016). Some residents of the communities within this age bracket are employed in livelihood activities at micro, small and large scale in the informal, public and organized private sectors, and there are also residents who are unemployed and underemployed. The unemployed are those that have actively been looking for work but have not been able to secure any in six months preceding this study, while the underemployed are those doing jobs that are less than their qualifications and desire.

Nigeria has had high unemployment and underemployment rates in the last decade. In the third quarter of 2017, the National Bureau of Statistics (2018) reported unemployment rate of 18.8%, underemployment of 21.2% and combined unemployment and underemployment rate 40.0%. It also reported an increase in unemployment rate from 27.1% in the second quarter of 2020 to 33.3% in the last quarter of 2021, (<https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng>). Residents of the community have reported high level of unemployment of over 50% of the working age in the community, despite the availability of many skilled workers in the community. It is expected that the proposed project will provide employment for some residents of the community.

3.7.13 Socio-Cultural Resources and Values of the Study Area

Ethnic Composition of the Study Area

The communities have a combination of indigenous and non-indigenous residents. Indigenous residents are the Efiks who form the dominant population of the area. There are other residents from various ethnic groups residing in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot including Annangs, Ibibios, Oros, Igbos, Yorubas, Hausas among others. The communities do not have any known socio-cultural practices that limit or forbid interactions between residents of different ethnic backgrounds and religious orientations. Ethnic and religious tensions between community members and workers on the proposed project are therefore not expected.

Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage and resources encompass the tangible and intangible assets of a society or culture that are preserved and passed down through generations. These include physical artifacts like buildings and monuments, as well as intangible elements like traditions, knowledge, and languages. They represent a society's history, identity, and values, and are important for understanding and preserving cultural continuity.

The cultural heritage of the study communities is linked to language, dress and food, festivals and dances. The communities have various similarities in the way they dress, foods they eat and ways they conduct their marriages. Indigenous languages spoken in the communities are some of their cultural heritages. Among all the communities, land is considered a major socio-cultural asset and a heritage that must be bequeathed to succeeding generations. The communities have deities, shrines and sacred places which they have maintained example the Efe Ekpe. These deities, shrines, sacred places and traditional worship are important aspects of the people's cultural heritage.

The proposed project is not expected to impact any cultural heritage sites in the community including shrines, grooves, graves and community play grounds where cultural activities are staged as the project site is currently used for farming.

Language and Communication

Efik is the dominant native language spoken in both villages. It is also one of Nigeria's historically documented and widely broadcasted local languages. Other indigenous languages spoken in area are Ibibio, Annang, Oron etc. Apart from the indigenous languages, more than 70% of residents are able to communicate in English language and Pidgin English.

3.7.14 Social Organizations and Support Systems in the Study Community

Social Structure and Organization

Social institutions across the communities comprise families (nuclear and extended) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Nuclear and extended families are very basic and important in each of the communities; they confer social identity. Traditionally, nuclear families are single units with a father as the head while each extended family comprises several nuclear families that identify with a common ancestor who would have lived several generations in the past. The extended family is always headed by a male. Every indigenous resident would traditionally identify with a nuclear and an extended family in the community of residence. The CBOs play specific roles and while membership of some is exclusive, membership of some others is not. For instance, the Women's Groups are exclusive to women either born or married into the community while the Youth Groups are unisex. There are unisex social groups with membership from indigenous and non-indigenous residents.

Gender Issues

Women in Nigeria generally have not had equal access to education, communal decision making, investments and work opportunities with men. There is no constitutional provision barring them, but there are several socio-cultural practices in different communities that do not afford women as much opportunities as men. Their primary role in traditional administration is advisory. Women are also not entrusted with management of family lands which are major socio-cultural assets in the communities. These are cultural inhibitions and indications of gender bias and inequality. It has been noted that socio-cultural and economic factors including lack of funds, lack of interaction with women focused development agencies; domestic violence and cultural discrimination are factors that inhibit women from undertaking certain tasks which have resulted in women performing less than their abilities. However, in the study communities of Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot, Women are highly valued in Efik culture. Majority (>50%) of the population are females and have one level of education or the other, with over (60%) having obtained secondary education, 30% primary education and 10% tertiary education. Women are allowed to own land, and land ownership can be through family inheritance or through purchase. This implies that women have control over land and are more likely to invest in sustainable agricultural practices, leading to increased food production and food security. Also, women's land ownership can lead to financial independence, entrepreneurship and decision-making power. There is basically no gender bias as regards land ownership in the community. This agrees with

the National Gender Policy on land acquisition and ownership for women. In addition, majority (70%) of women have farming as an occupation and also as a major source of income, 20% are traders and 10% are involved in marketing of fish.

In terms of decision making, women are actively involved in decision making and play crucial roles in the community. This implies that there are more inclusive decisions and diverse perspectives, experiences and ideas to the decision-making process, and this corroborates with the Bank's Gender policy of inclusion. Most of the women of child bearing age reported attending and receiving several nutritional and health talks during antenatal and postnatal periods at primary health center which they said has contributed to reduced mortality rate among children below five years of age. In terms of Gender Based Violence (GBV), no cases or very few were recorded. Such cases when experienced or reported, are seriously frowned at by the Council of Chiefs and the Clan Council. Perpetrators are usually seriously dealt with and reported to security agencies

Taboos/Norms

Social norms are generally considered as a socio-cultural phenomenon affiliated with beliefs, values, custom, and hierarchical power. The culture of the project area like a typical African society prohibits stealing, incest, adultery, homosexuality, killing, illegal possession of firearm, farmland and other properties, etc.

Dispute Resolution

Family disputes are resolved by the family head which is the father of the house; youth disputes are settled by the youth leader, and women disputes by the women leader. In instances where these disputes cannot be settled by these various leaders, the case is always forwarded to the community head, who will then sit with his cabinet members to resolve the case. In situations where the family heads are unable to resolve the dispute, they forward the case to the village Head. Where the matter is not still resolved at his level, it is taken to the council of chiefs and finally to the clan council if the council of chiefs cannot handle the case satisfactorily.

Marriage and Family

The marriage institution is revered. Marriages are contracted between adult males and adult females. There are no known instances of same sex marriages within the area. Monogamy is mainly practiced. The family is a very important social unit in the community and the concepts of nuclear and extended families exist. The typical nuclear family is headed by a father with other members including the mother and the children. The extended family includes members who share common ancestors. Marriage before the age of 20 is common especially for the female gender. Marriage payments/dowries are made to the prospective bride's parents. The marriage payment is shared among the bride's kin, with the father keeping the largest share. The marriage payment traditionally had to be completed before the marriage could be consummated.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ) Considerations

Legal and Socio-Cultural Context

The LGBTQ population in Nigeria exists within a challenging legal and socio-cultural environment. The **Same-Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act (2013)** criminalizes same-sex unions and restricts the public expression and organization of LGBTQ individuals. Violations of this law can attract prison terms of up to 14 years. These legal frameworks are reinforced by prevailing religious and cultural norms, particularly in Cross River State, where traditional beliefs and Christian doctrines dominate. As a result, many LGBTQ persons in the study community and surrounding areas may remain invisible or closeted due to fear of discrimination, persecution, or violence. This legal and societal context limits their ability to participate openly in consultations or benefit equitably from development initiatives.

Potential Project Impacts on LGBTQs

Although the LGBTQ population may not be explicitly visible in the project area, the project may indirectly affect their well-being in several ways:

- **Employment and Workplace Discrimination:** LGBTQ persons may face prejudice in hiring or treatment by employers, contractors, or co-workers, especially if their identity is perceived or disclosed.
- **Access to Project Benefits:** LGBTQ individuals may be excluded from skills training, compensation, and social programs due to stigma or biases from implementing agencies or community gatekeepers.
- **Exposure to Harmful Social Dynamics:** The arrival of external workers or cultural influences may provoke community backlash, particularly if perceived as a threat to traditional values.

Mitigation and Inclusion Strategies

To safeguard the rights and dignity of all vulnerable persons, including those identifying as LGBTQ, the following strategies are recommended:

Non-Discrimination Policies

The project should incorporate a non-discrimination clause in all Human Resources policies for contractors and partners. This should explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or expression, in line with AfDB's ISS and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Confidential and Safe Grievance Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) should allow anonymous reporting and ensure privacy to protect LGBTQ persons and others at risk of social reprisal.

Inclusive Communication and Training

Training for project staff, security personnel, and contractors should include modules on human rights, respect for diversity, and prevention of workplace harassment and abuse.

Access to Services Without Discrimination

Any community benefits such as health services, microenterprise support, or social investments should be accessible to all residents, regardless of perceived identity.

Monitoring and Safeguards

The project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework should track inclusion indicators and flag any reports of exclusion or abuse, including against hidden or vulnerable groups.

Limitations and Ethical Considerations

Given the socio-legal context in Nigeria, it is neither ethical nor safe to require the identification or public participation of LGBTQ persons in SIA consultations. Instead, the approach relies on general principles of human rights, anonymity, and safe inclusion practices based on global standards.

The law in Nigeria does not recognize LGBTQ and for this reason there are no provisions for such persons. Homosexuality is illegal by the laws of Nigeria and is punishable by up to 14 years imprisonment (Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act 2013). Culturally, the communities do not accommodate any sexual orientation and marriage practice other than that of adults who are males by birth marrying adults who are females by birth. None were identified as LGBTQ during stakeholder engagements. It is doubtful if any would want to identify as LGBTQ because of the social stigma it is likely to attract in the study communities.

Religious Practices and Belief Systems

Among residents of the study community are those who identify as Christians, worshippers of traditional deities and Muslims. Christianity is the major religious belief of 99% of the people in the community and there are many Christian worship centres of various denominations in the community viz: Qua Iboe church, Assemblies of God, Sure Foundation, Faith Tabernacle, Mount Zion Lighthouse, Mount Horeb, Faith and Works etc. There are no known communal restrictions on religious beliefs and practice. Residents are at liberty to pursue their religious interests.

Archaeological Heritage and Resources

Archaeological heritage and resources encompass the material remains of past human activity, including sites, objects, and landscapes that hold historical, cultural, and scientific significance. These resources provide valuable insights into the lives, cultures, and histories of past societies.

In Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot, the major archaeological artefact and site in the community is the Efe Ekpe which has been in existence since 1854. This is the shrine where members of the Ekpe society carry out their activities, initiation, etc., however, non-initiates are not allowed to go close to or enter the Efe Ekpe, as a result no pictures of the place could be taken.

Land Use

The study area is a typical dominated majorly by forest, fallow land and or agricultural land, followed by rivers and clusters of settlements scattered along the project area. Table 27 shows the percentage distribution of the major land uses in the study area and its immediate environs and Figure 19 shows the land use & land cover of the proposed AIH site.

Table 27: Major Land Use Distribution in the proposed AIH site

S/N	Major Land Use	Coverage Area (%)
1.	Forest	30
4.	Fallow/Cultivated Land	62
5.	Rivers/streams	6
6.	Residential	0
7.	Education/Infrastructure	0
8.	Others	2
	Total	100

Source: PGM Survey, 2025

Social Vices

Alcohol and Drug Use

Consumption of spirits and alcoholic beverages including beers, local gin and palm wine, at cultural and social functions and in private entertainment is common among male and female adult residents. The communities have shops and drinking bars that sell alcoholic beverages without age restrictions. In addition, some residents take concoctions of roots, barks and leaves of plants and trees soaked in local gin (kaikai, ogogoro) for their perceived medicinal value. Major vices example alcoholism and drug abuse indulged in by youths particularly were reported by the elders of the communities to be existent in the communities, but to a negligible extent. There are strong rules against vices in the communities.

3.7.15 Infrastructural Facilities and Amenities Situation of the Communities

Available Infrastructure and their Functional Statues

Infrastructural facilities comprise physical amenities including access roads, streets, bus stops, telecommunication facilities and meeting halls and social amenities which include water, education, health and electrification facilities. Others are markets, hospitality and security facilities.

Roads

Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu has a few tarred roads, while Adiabo Esine Ufot has none. However, at the time of this study, a road construction project was ongoing to provide a road to the community and her neighbours.

Telecommunications facility

Residents of the community have access to mobile telecommunication services provided on the GSM networks of MTN, Glo, and Airtel and reported of occasional fluctuations in service.

Impacts On Livelihoods

This section identifies and categorizes the potential livelihood impacts associated with the CR-SAPZ's proposed AIH project in Adiabo. While the project does not involve physical displacement or relocation of households, it will lead to economic displacement which is defined as the loss of income sources or access to livelihoods resulting from project-related land take over or restrictions on land use.

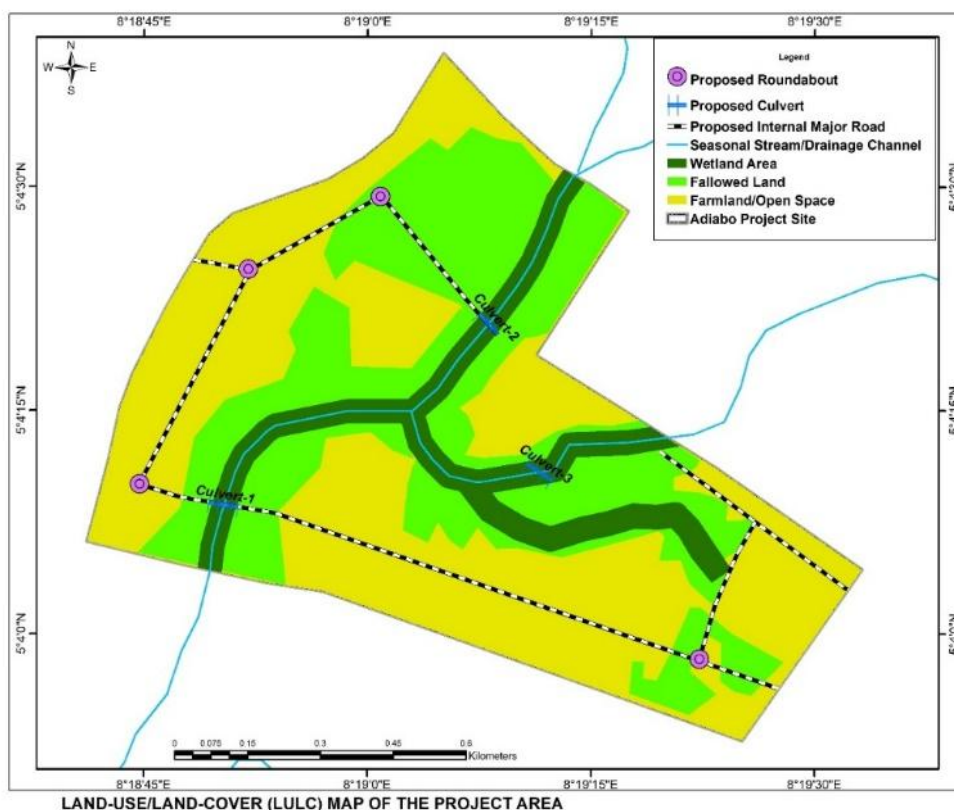


Figure 19: Land Use & Land Cover map of the proposed AIH site

Description of Permanent and Temporary Impacts

The proposed development will bring important infrastructure to the Adiabo area, including agro-industrial processing zone, administrative buildings, waste management systems, and access roads. While these are expected to bring long-term benefits, they also carry certain social and economic costs for local communities, particularly those whose lives are closely tied to land-based livelihoods. Some of the impacts are temporary others and permanent.

Permanent Impacts

Permanent impacts refer to irreversible changes in land use or access that will continue beyond the construction phase. These will mostly affect farmers, pastoralists, and traders whose current activities are based within or adjacent to the project footprint. For many households, access to farmland is more than a means of subsistence, it is a cultural identity passed down through generations. Similarly, grazing land supports not only livestock but also the traditions and economies of pastoralist families. The 185 affected households will permanently lose access to:

- Cultivable 94 ha farmland (Figure 19) within the proposed development zones, which could reduce household food production and income.
- Grazing reserves, especially critical to pastoralist communities who depend on uninterrupted access to rangeland.

While compensation has been paid and livelihood restoration plan is being developed to address these losses and the attendant grievances, the emotional and cultural significance of losing land would not be underestimated. For many, it is not just about income, it is also about identity and, stability.

Temporary Impacts

During the construction phase, several short-term disruptions are anticipated. These impacts may not be permanent, but they can significantly affect daily routines and seasonal income sources.

These may include:

- Restricted access to farms and grazing routes due to earthworks, machinery movement, or fencing of the project site.
- Interruption of informal trading spots, especially for women operating near roadsides or community junctions.
- Disturbance to local water access points, boreholes, or footpaths during the laying of utility pipes or site preparation.
- Temporary loss of income from disrupted farming especially during peak agricultural seasons.

Table 28 provides a summary of the identified permanent and temporary impacts, grouped by affected activity or asset:

Table 28: Summary of Anticipated Permanent and Temporary Impacts in the Project Area

Impact Category	Nature of Impact	Affected Group	Type	Likely Duration
Loss of farmland	Permanent loss of cultivated land	Smallholder farmers	Permanent	Long-term (post-construction)
Access restrictions	Blocked paths to farms	General community members	Temporary	Construction phase only
Disturbance of water points	Interruption to streams	Women and children collecting water	Temporary	Short-term (site preparation)
Loss of seasonal income	Suspension of farming or trading activities	Low-income households	Temporary	Peak farming/trading periods

4 IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS

This section identifies and categorizes the potential livelihood impacts associated with the CR-SAPZ's proposed AIH project. While the project does not involve physical displacement or relocation of households, it will lead to economic displacement which is defined as the loss of income sources or access to livelihoods resulting from project-related land take over or restrictions on land use.

4.1 Description of Permanent and Temporary Impacts

The proposed development will bring important infrastructure to the Adiabo area, including agro-industrial processing zone, administrative buildings, waste management systems, and access roads. While these are expected to bring long-term benefits, they also carry certain social and economic costs for local communities, particularly those whose lives are closely tied to land-based livelihoods. Some of the impacts are temporary others and permanent.

4.2 Permanent Impacts

Permanent impacts refer to irreversible changes in land use or access that will continue beyond the construction phase. These will mostly affect farmers and pastoralists (predominantly Fulani herdsmen) whose current activities are based within or adjacent to the project footprint. For many households, access to farmland is more than a means of subsistence, it is a cultural identity passed down through generations. Similarly, grazing land supports not only livestock but also the traditions and economies of pastoralist families. The 185 affected households will permanently lose access to 94 ha cultivable farmland within the proposed development zones, which could reduce household food production and income.

While compensation has been paid and livelihood restoration plan is being developed to address these losses and the attendant grievances, the emotional and cultural significance of losing land would not be underestimated. For all the PAPs, the implementation of the LRP will guarantee their economic stability and identity in the community.

4.3 Temporary Impacts

During the construction phase, several short-term disruptions are anticipated. These impacts may not be permanent, but they can significantly affect daily routines and seasonal income sources.

These may include:

- Restricted access to farms and grazing routes due to earthworks, machinery movement, or fencing of the project site.
- Interruption of informal trading spots, especially for women operating near roadsides or community junctions.
- Disturbance to local water access points, boreholes, or footpaths during the laying of utility pipes or site preparation.

- Temporary loss of income from disrupted farming especially during peak agricultural seasons.

Table 29 provides a summary of the identified permanent and temporary impacts, grouped by affected activity or asset while Table 30 highlights quantified impacts mitigation measures across project phases.

Table 29: Summary of Anticipated Permanent and Temporary Impacts in the Project Area

Impact Category	Nature of Impact	Affected Group	Type	Likely Duration
Loss of farmland	Permanent loss of cultivated land	Smallholder farmers	Permanent	Long-term (post-construction)
Access restrictions	Blocked paths to farms	General community members	Temporary	Construction phase only
Disturbance of water points	Interruption to streams	Women and children collecting water	Temporary	Short-term (site preparation)
Loss of seasonal income	Suspension of farming or trading activities	Low-income households	Temporary	Peak farming/trading periods

Table 30: Quantified Impact Mitigation Measures across the Project Phases

Project Phase	Project Activity	Potential Impact	Receptor	Pre-impact Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Post impact Mitigation
Pre-construction Phase	Takeover (repossession) of 130 ha of land	Economic displacement of 185 households losing farmlands and crops	Host communities	High	CR-SAPZ shall: Prepare and implement a Livelihood Restoration /Enhancement Plan (LRP) which will aim at improving the PAPs' livelihood through agro-industrial productivity and earnings and subsequently integrate the identified tenant-farmers who currently use the 130ha designated for the proposed AIH into the SAPZ Program.	Low
		Conflicts may emerge due to insufficient stakeholders' engagement and/or perceived inadequate compensation for farmland and crops loss or perceived disparity in compensation		High	CR-SAPZ shall: Establish a transparent and inclusive stakeholder engagement plan Disclose the eligibility and entitlement criteria of the LRP during stakeholder engagement workshop, Deploy independent grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to the PAPs with community/PAPs representative Promptly implement the LRP, GRM, & stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and ensure transparency	Low

Project Phase	Project Activity	Potential Impact	Receptor	Pre-impact Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Post impact Mitigation
					Work with community-appointed CLO	
	Site Clearing	Increased earnings to local labourer from the clearing of vegetation and site preparation	Host communities		CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Prioritize recruitment of local labour from host and neighbouring communities. Offer fair wages aligned with or above local market rates. Provide short-term contracts that allow multiple community members to benefit. Offer on-the-job skills training to improve employability beyond the project.	Low
		Improved standard of living			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Facilitate prompt payment to workers to support household needs. Provide financial literacy sessions to help workers manage increased income. Support community infrastructure initiatives (e.g., water points, sanitation facilities) from project social investment funds. Encourage local procurement of goods and services to boost community economy.	Low
		Reduce crime and social vices due to various engagement through job opportunities			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Ensure job opportunities are widely publicized within the community to avoid favouritism perceptions. Engage unemployed youth and vulnerable groups in project employment. Combine employment with life skills and vocational training programs. Establish a transparent recruitment process to enhance trust and social cohesion.	Low
Construction Phase	Site Preparation through; Removal of vegetation and soil compaction from 37.94 ha	Disruption of established social ties and support networks due to the displacement of farming household	Host Communities	Medium	CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Conduct early and inclusive stakeholder engagement sessions to understand community linkages before clearance. Stage clearing works to minimize prolonged disruption and ensure temporary connections remain open. Document and monitor social impacts, adjusting mitigation in collaboration with community leaders.	Low
	Civil and Constr	Destruction crops and farm lands due to excavation and		High	CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall:	Low

Project Phase	Project Activity	Potential Impact	Receptor	Pre-impact Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Post impact Mitigation
	uction activities through ground levelling, excavation and foundation	grading of farmland			Carry out detailed asset and crop inventory with community representatives before works. Provide compensation at full replacement value before disturbance. Confine machinery to designated work areas to prevent accidental damage.	
	Hiring of construction personnel	Employment of community locals	Host Communities		CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Implement a “Local First” hiring policy with clear targets for local workforce participation. Publicly advertise job openings in community meeting points and through local leaders. Provide on-the-job training to enhance transferable skills for post-project employment. Maintain transparent recruitment records to build trust.	
		Boost of local economy and improvement of standard of living through job opportunities and high purchasing rate			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Source consumables, food supplies, and basic services from local businesses where feasible. Provide vendor development training to help local suppliers meet quality and safety requirements. Ensure prompt payment to contractors and suppliers to maintain cash flow in the community. Encourage the hiring of local transporters and service providers.	
		Provision or improvement of local infrastructure and amenities			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Work with community representatives to identify priority infrastructure needs. Use durable, low-maintenance materials for any amenities provided. Employ local labour during construction to maximize community benefit. Commit to periodic maintenance during the project life.	
		Conflicts may emerge during site			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall:	

Project Phase	Project Activity	Potential Impact	Receptor	Pre-impact Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Post impact Mitigation
		clearing and preparation activities due to insufficient consultations and/or perceived disparities in employment opportunities			Establish a transparent and inclusive stakeholder engagement plan that structure structured consultations before and during recruitment, ensuring participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Clearly communicate job selection criteria, wage rates, and timelines. Operate a grievance redress mechanism accessible to all community members. Conduct regular social monitoring to detect and address tensions early through independent grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Work with community-appointed CLO	
	Extraction, processing, and transportation of quarried materials (such as laterite, sand, and stone)	Provide employment for the locals	Host Communities		CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Award labour and transport contracts to local businesses and individuals. Offer job-specific training to improve quality and safety performance. Provide fair wages and good working conditions. Ensure transparent selection to avoid favouritism.	
Operational Phase	CR SAPZ-AIH facilities and operations	Employment of community locals	Host Communities		CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Develop and implement a transparent recruitment policy prioritising local labour Collaborate with community leaders to identify suitable candidates; Provide vocational and on-the-job training; Establish fair wages and safe working conditions to retain local workforce	
		Boost of local economy and improvement of standard of living through job opportunities and high purchasing rate			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Encourage local procurement of goods and services; Provide business capacity-building workshops for local entrepreneurs; Facilitate microcredit or small loan schemes for community-based suppliers; Support the creation of cooperatives to meet project supply needs.	

Project Phase	Project Activity	Potential Impact	Receptor	Pre-impact Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Post impact Mitigation
		Reduction in crime and social vices through engagement of local youth			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Create targeted youth employment programs; Partner with NGOs for vocational training and mentorship schemes; Integrate conflict resolution and life skills training into employment programs.	
		Enhance socio-economic potential of the locals and increase interaction beyond immediate localities			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Promote local products through project-linked supply chains; Provide internet connectivity and ICT training to expand market access.	
		Pressure on local housing and infrastructure due to influx of people seeking for job opportunity and those working in the area			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Develop worker housing plans to minimise strain on community resources; Implement local recruitment to reduce external migration Coordinate with authorities to upgrade water, sanitation, and transport systems; Establish rent control measures in partnership with local government to prevent inflation.	
Decommissioning Phase	Demolition and Removal of camps, cabins, equipment etc.	Job opportunity for the demolition exercise	Host Communities		CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Prioritize hiring from host and adjoining communities to maximize local benefit. Offer short-term training in demolition safety, waste handling, and equipment operation to improve skills for future employment. Maintain transparent recruitment processes with publicized criteria and timelines. Ensure fair wages and prompt payment to all workers engaged in decommissioning activities.	
		Positively improve living standard of the youth			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Facilitate prompt wage disbursement to support household income stability. Encourage local expenditure by sourcing goods and services from community businesses. Provide financial literacy sessions to help workers manage increased income effectively. Support local service providers (e.g., catering, transport) to supply the demolition workforce.	

Project Phase	Project Activity	Potential Impact	Receptor	Pre-impact Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Post impact Mitigation
		Reduction in crime and social vices through engagement of local youth			CR-SAPZ/DBOC shall: Actively recruit unemployed youth for demolition-related roles. Pair work engagement with vocational and life-skills training to create post-project livelihood options. Partner with community leaders to identify at-risk individuals for priority hiring. Maintain worker engagement in structured activities to reduce idle time and the risk of anti-social behaviour.	

4.4 Livelihood Categories Affected

The proposed project will affect a variety of livelihood groups whose daily survival and long-term economic well-being depend on access to land, grazing areas, informal markets, and local infrastructure. These groups have developed adaptive systems over the years, blending traditional knowledge with emerging practices to sustain themselves and their households. As such, the impacts on these livelihood systems go beyond the physical loss of land or access, they touch on cultural identity, household food security, income diversity, and long-established economic routines.

During consultations, many community members shared their concerns about how disruptions to their daily economic activities could create long-term ripple effects, especially for households with little or no savings or alternative income sources. Women and youth expressed a strong desire to be included in livelihood restoration programs that would not only replace lost income but also open new and sustainable economic opportunities. Table 31 present a summary of the livelihood categories affected.

Table 31: Summary of Affected Livelihood Categories and Nature of Impacts

Livelihood Category	Description of Activities	Nature of Impact	No. of PAPs/HH
Crop Farmers	Cultivation of staples such as yam, cassava, maize, millet, rice, and groundnuts for household consumption and market sale	Permanent loss of farmlands or restricted seasonal access within designated development zones	185
Youth Labourers	Daily-wage labor in farming activities	Temporary job loss due to access restrictions	
Artisans and Vendors	Local blacksmiths, welders, mobile phone repairers, barbers, and other informal service providers	Reduced foot traffic during construction; potential loss of informal workspaces or stalls	

4.5 Cultivated areas

The cultivated area is primarily used for agriculture and is devoid of “natural trees” which have been felled either for fuel or other purposes, as well as shrubs, due to continuous clearing of the land, filling and cultivation of agricultural crops. Species diversity in this area is quite low. Plants occurring here are mainly foods crop such cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), maize (*zea mays*), cocoyam (*Coloccosia esculenta*), yam (*Discorea rotundata*), sugar cane (*Saccharum officinale*), and melon (Figure 20 and Figure 21).

4.6 Revenue estimate from cultivated area

Table 32 presents the estimated baseline revenue from farming, for three years, within the proposed AIH site which will be lost by the PAPs as a result of the proposed AIH project. This will be used to establish the success or otherwise of the livelihood restoration program when implemented.

Table 32: Pre-settlement estimated revenue from farming

Serial	Crop	Average annual yield / ha	Unit	Total farm size (ha)	Rate (N)	Annual estimated revenue loss		3-year estimated revenue loss	
						NGN	USD	NGN	USD
1.	Cassava	10	Tons	40	100,000	40,000,000	25,806.45	120,000,000	77,419.35
2.	Rice	3	Tons	3	700000	6,300,000	4,064.52	18,900,000	12,193.56
3	Maize	3	Tons	5	150,000	2,250,000	1,451.61	6,750,000	4,354.83
4	Melon	1	Bag	10	250,000	2,500,000	1,612.90	7,500,000	4,838.70
5	Banana / plantain	500	Bunch	8	1,500	6,000,000	3,870.97	18,000,000	11,612.91
6	Oil palm	100	Bunch	2	1500	300,000	193.55	900,000	580.65
						57,350,000	37,000.00	172,050,000	111,000.00

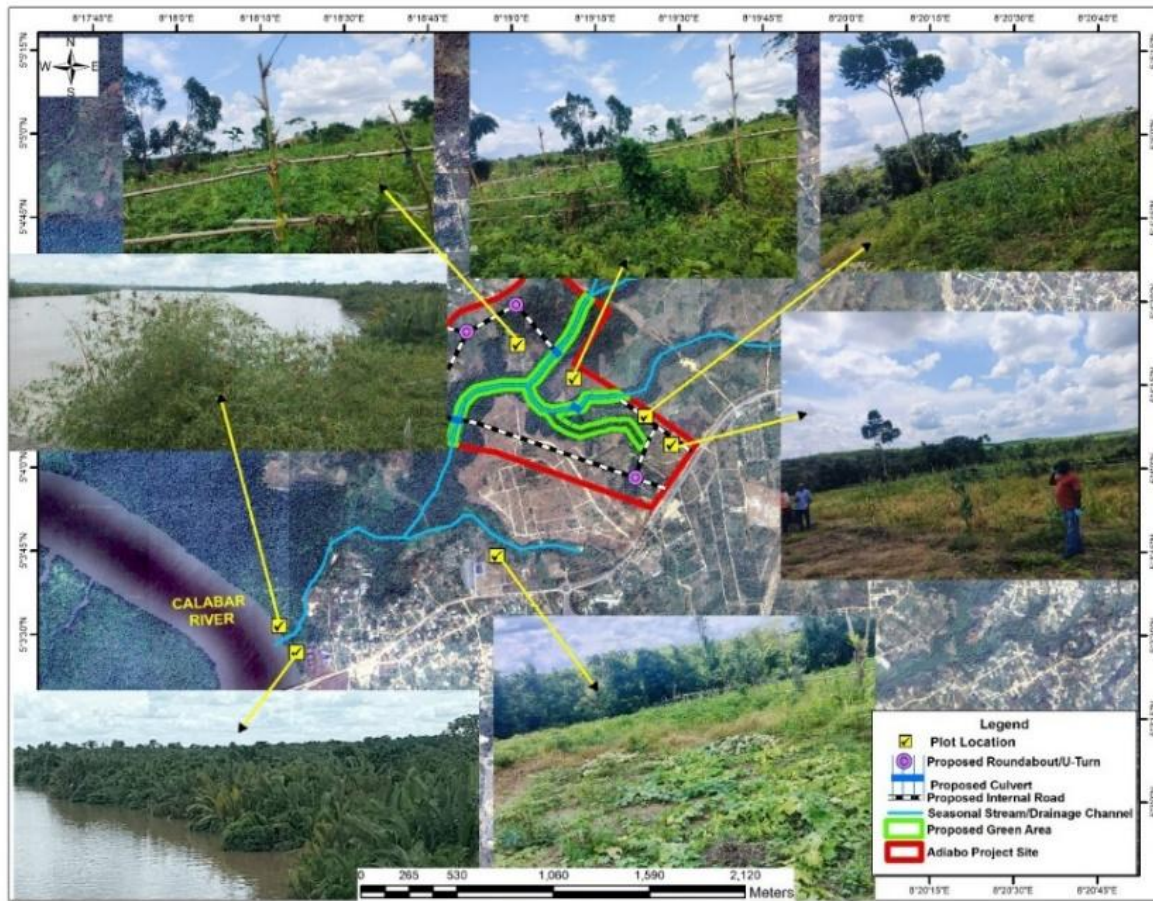


Figure 20: Cultivated crops – cassava, maize, melon (PGM fieldwork, 2025)

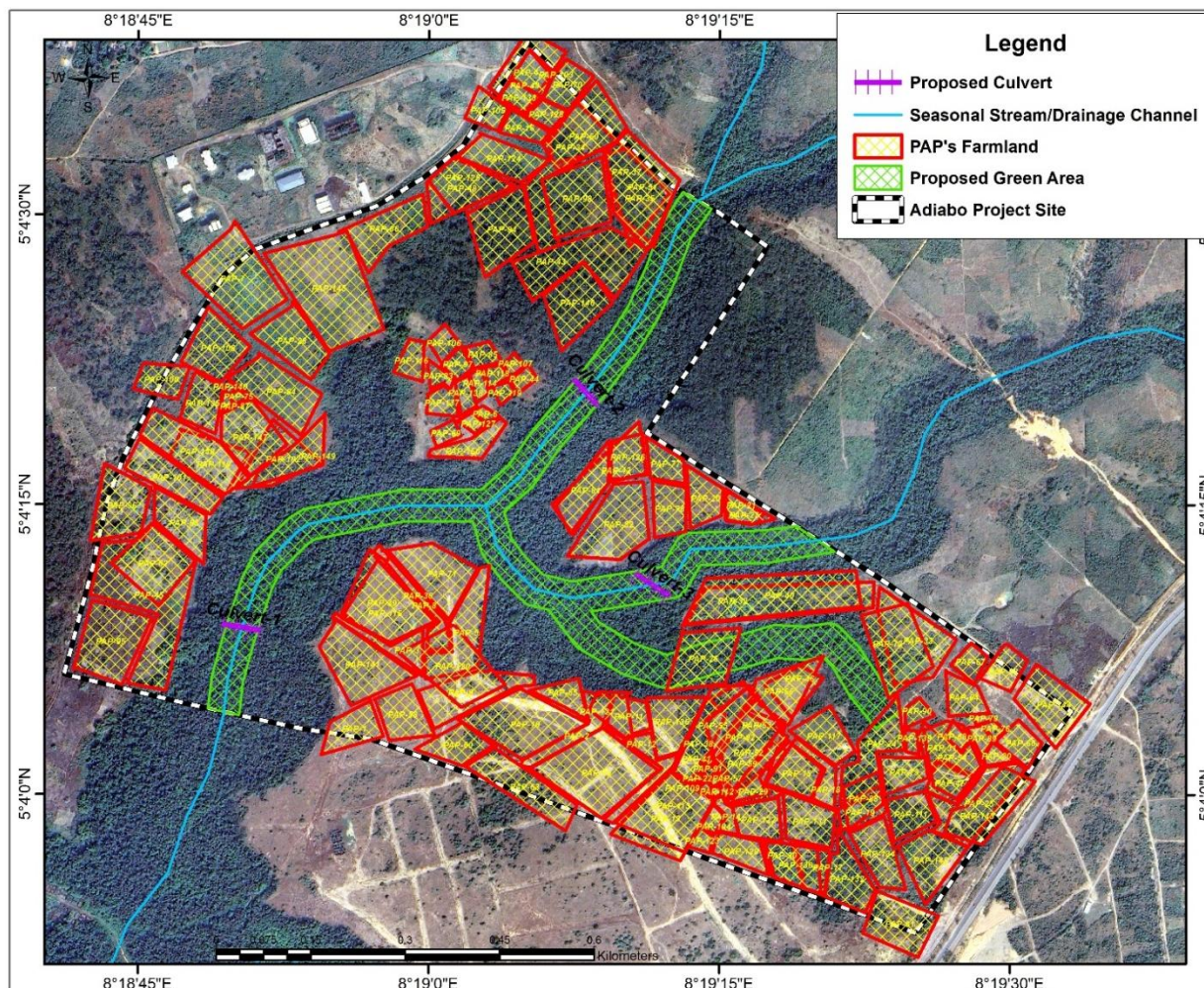


Figure 21: Enumerated farmlands / economic trees

5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

This section outlines the proposed strategies and interventions to restore, improve, and sustain the livelihoods of PAPs in the project area. The strategies are designed to respond to the specific types of economic displacement identified and are tailored to local livelihood systems, skills levels, and market opportunities. All interventions will be inclusive, culturally appropriate, and responsive to the needs of the PAPs.

5.1 Training, Re-skilling, and Vocational Programs

In response to the potential loss or disruption of livelihoods due to the conversion of farmland, and informal economic spaces, the project will implement a targeted skills development program. This aims at providing project affected persons, particularly women, youth, and land-dependent households with practical and sustainable alternatives that align with the economic opportunities emerging from the AIH development.

Many of the affected individuals are currently engaged in subsistence or small-scale activities, with limited access to formal training or diversified income streams. As such, this intervention is not only a mitigation measure but also a chance to support long-term economic resilience and social inclusion. The key components of the program include:

- **Vocational Training:** Tailored courses in livestock management, dairy processing, basic carpentry, tailoring, solar panel installation and maintenance, food safety, and small-scale agro-industrial processing. These will respond to both existing skills and the projected needs of the AIH ecosystem.
- **Short-term re-skilling:** For those transitioning from land-based livelihoods to roles within the AIH facilities, training will be offered in areas such as packaging and processing operations, facility security, materials handling, and logistics support.
- **Accreditation and certification:** All trainings will be linked to certification programs in collaboration with the CRMAI, National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and the Odukpani LGA, to enhance employability and formal recognition of new skills.
- **Delivery Mechanism:** Trainings will be delivered in UBE Primary school in Adiabo, with mobile outreach to other project-affected communities. Where feasible, existing local artisans and trainers will be engaged to co-facilitate sessions in familiar dialects, ensuring cultural relevance and community ownership.

This training component will be rolled out in phases, beginning with a needs assessment and enrolment drive during the early stages of project implementation. Special effort will be made to ensure the inclusion of female-headed households, youth at risk, and persons without formal education or land title.

5.2 Agricultural Support (Inputs, Tools, Extension Services)

Farming remains the primary source of livelihood for the majority of households in the project area. To support those whose agricultural activities may be disrupted by the AIH development, this component of the LRP is designed to help farmers sustain and, where possible, improve or diversify their agricultural production. The program will offer practical, accessible, and timely support to smallholder farmers households, helping them rebuild their capacity and adopt more resilient practices. Support measures will include:

- **Agricultural Inputs:** Distribution of improved maize, rice, beans and groundnut seeds, organic and inorganic fertilizers, essential hand tools like cutlas and hoes, and basic irrigation kits to affected farmers. These inputs will be tailored to local crop preferences and agro-ecological conditions for each project affected household/person.
- **Extension and technical services:** Training and support will be provided on climate-smart farming methods, soil and water conservation, fodder cultivation, and post-harvest storage and processing techniques. This will help improve productivity while promoting environmental sustainability.

Extension workers will visit the project affected communities to provide hands-on training and peer learning opportunities, especially for women, youth, and those with limited access to formal education. Implementation will be done in close collaboration with the CRMAI to ensure coordination with existing government programs and avoid duplication.

5.3 Support for Micro-Enterprises and SMEs

In the project area, many women and young people sustain their livelihoods through small-scale trading, home-based processing, and informal services. These micro-enterprises are often fragile but play a vital role in household income, food security, and community resilience. To support those whose businesses may be affected or those seeking to start new ventures as part of their livelihood transition CR-SAPZ will provide targeted assistance to help revive, strengthen, and grow these enterprises. The planned support includes:

- **Start-up grants and business Kits:** Beneficiaries will receive tailored start-up support based on their business type. This will include grinding machines, sewing machines, milk processing tools, mobile food stalls, and other relevant equipment to help restart or scale their operations.
- **Enterprise development training:** Project-affected Persons (PAPs) will be trained in essential business skills such as bookkeeping, pricing, inventory control, customer relations, and marketing. This practical training will be especially focused on first-time entrepreneurs and informal traders.
- **Support for cooperative formation:** Where possible, small business owners will be encouraged and supported to form cooperatives. This will improve their ability to access inputs, share resources, reach larger markets, and negotiate better terms for supplies and services.

- **Market integration:** Business groups will be strategically linked to infrastructure being developed under the AIH, such as storage hubs, local markets, and quality control centers. These linkages will give them better access to buyers, reduce post-harvest losses, and support long-term viability.

5.4 Access to Financial Services and Business Advisory

To enhance self-reliance and promote financial inclusion among PAPs, particularly women and youth, the CR-SAPZ will facilitate access to a range of financial and advisory services that can help sustain livelihoods over the long term. The key areas of support include:

- **Savings and credit groups formation:** The project will encourage the formation and strengthening of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) also known as *etibe in vernacular* and similar community-based financial groups. These will provide a platform for safe savings, access to small loans, and peer support particularly benefiting women and young people with limited access to formal banking.
- **Linkages to Microfinance Institutions:** PAPs will be supported to open accounts with microfinance banks and cooperatives like Moniepoint, Opay, Fairmoney, etc. Where appropriate, assistance will include literacy and financial education sessions, orientation on the use of mobile money platforms, and facilitation of digital transactions.
- **Business Advisory Services:** The project will also provide hands-on guidance to PAPs involved in small businesses. This will cover areas such as business plan development, assistance with registration and licensing, and compliance with relevant regulatory requirements, helping small entrepreneurs to formalize and grow their operations.

Recognizing that some PAPs may have low levels of literacy or limited prior exposure to formal financial systems, special provisions will be made to ensure they can participate fully in financial training and services. This may include the use of visual training materials, local language facilitators, and peer learning approaches.

5.5 Job Placement, Internships, and Local Employment Links

The implementation of the CR-SAPZ is expected to create a range of employment opportunities, both during the construction phase and throughout the operational life of its facilities. To ensure that PAPs especially youth and other economically active members benefit directly from these opportunities, targeted interventions will be carried out. The key strategies include:

- **Employment Registration Drives:** the project will organize employment registration exercises within affected communities to capture details of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled individuals. This database will be used to link suitable candidates to contractors and service providers engaged under the project.
- **Internship and apprenticeship programs:** structured internship opportunities will be created for young people, particularly recent graduates and school leavers, in SAPZ-

linked institutions such as cocoa, rice and cassava processing centers, laboratories/quality control units, the disaster response unit, and research and training centers. These placements will provide hands-on experience and enhance employability.

- **Local hiring commitments:** the CR-SAPZ will work with the DBOC and operators to prioritize PAPs and indigenes of Adiabo for available roles ranging from construction works to operations, maintenance, and administrative support. These commitments will be included in contracts (MOUs) and monitored as part of project compliance.

To support fair and transparent labour engagement, a dedicated labour desk will be established at the project site. The labour desks will serve as recruitment coordination hubs and will also provide oversight on employment conditions, workplace safety, and dispute resolution mechanisms.

5.6 Special Programs for Women, Youth, and Vulnerable PAPs

In recognition of the unique vulnerabilities faced by certain groups within the project area, the LRP will implement tailored interventions to promote equitable participation and reduce exclusion. The goal is to ensure that women, youth, elderly, and persons living with disabilities are not only protected but actively included in the economic opportunities created by the AIH. Key initiatives under this component include:

- **Livelihood Support for Female-headed Households:** Special provisions will be made for women who head households, particularly widows and single mothers. These include access to flexible training schedules to accommodate domestic responsibilities.
- **Assistance for the elderly and disabled:** Elderly PAPs and those living with disabilities will receive direct livelihood grants or will be linked to existing government social protection programs such as conditional cash transfers or CR health insurance schemes. Where necessary, the project will facilitate access to assistive devices.

All interventions will be tracked using gender- and vulnerability-sensitive indicators. The project will ensure that monitoring frameworks capture both participation and outcomes to adjust programming and improve impact where needed.

5.7 Livelihood Restoration Projection

Table 33 presents the 3-year post-settlement estimated revenue of N720m (USD 464,516), N210m (USD 135,484) and N31.5m (USD 20,323) and N60m (USD 659,032) respectively from cassava, rice, maize and melon farming by the PAPs, forecasting livelihood improvement, beyond restoration for three consecutive years.

Table 33: 3-year post-settlement estimated revenue from farming by the PAPs

S/ N	Crop	Average seasonal yield / ha (tons)	Unit	Total farm size (ha)	Rate (N)	Annual estimated revenue for 2026		Annual estimated revenue for 2027		Annual estimated revenue for 2028		3-year estimated revenue	
						NGN	USD	NGN	USD	NGN	USD	NGN	USD
1	Cassava	30	Tons	80	100,000	200,000,000	154,838.71	220,000,000	141,935.48	300,000,000	193,548.39	720,000,000	464,516.13
2	Rice	5	Tons	20	700,000	50,000,000	45,161.29	70,000,000	45,161.29	90,000,000	58,064.52	210,000,000	135,483.87
3	Maize	7	Tons	10	150,000	8,500,000	6,774.19	10,000,000	6,451.61	13,000,000	8,387.10	31,500,000	20,322.57
4	Melon	2	Bags	40	250,000	18,000,000	12,903.23	20,000,000	12,903.23	22,000,000	14,193.55	60,000,000	38,709.69
						340,500,000	219,677.42	320,000,000	206,451.61	425,000,000	214,383.56	1,021,500,000	659,032.26

6 ELIGIBILITY, ENTITLEMENTS & COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

This section defines the eligibility framework and entitlements for individuals and households economically displaced by the CR-SAPZ project in Adiabo. It outlines the process by which PAPs can access livelihood restoration support and how the entitlements will be tracked and delivered.

6.1 Eligibility Criteria for Inclusion in Livelihood Programs

Eligibility for participation in the livelihood restoration programs is based on the principle of economic displacement, meaning loss or restriction of access to income sources or livelihood activities due to the AIH project. The following categories are considered eligible:

- Individuals and households who rent / use the farmlands within the project footprint.
- Seasonal users such as farm labourers who demonstrate regular dependence on the affected land.
- Women and youth whose income-generating activities are disrupted due to the land take over or access restrictions.
- Vulnerable persons and groups, including widows, elderly persons, female-headed households, people with disabilities, and households below the poverty threshold.

Eligibility has been determined through the census and socioeconomic survey conducted during RAP preparation, and verified against community registers and traditional authority validation.

6.2 Livelihood Entitlement Matrix (Linked to RAP)

The livelihood entitlement matrix aligns with the compensation framework outlined in the RAP and reflects differentiated support based on the nature and extent of livelihood loss. Table 34 shows the livelihood entitlement matrix.

Table 34: Livelihood entitlement matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Economic Loss	Livelihood Support Measures
Crop Farmers	Loss of farm plots, reduced access to land	Agricultural input support (seeds, fertilizer), tools, training in climate-smart agriculture, linkages to extension services
Youth labourers and artisans	Temporary job loss, income disruption	Short-term employment in construction, vocational training, internship programs
Vulnerable Groups	Livelihood loss, limited coping capacity	Priority access to all livelihood programs, direct cash or in-kind support, assistance with business start-up
Informal Workers (e.g., loaders, cleaners)	Loss of daily income	Job placement in AIH operations, re-skilling and referral services

These entitlements are consistent with AfDB OS 5 and Nigerian compensation regulations under the Land Use Act.

6.3 Procedures for Enrolment and Tracking

To ensure transparent access to the LRP and effective monitoring, the following enrolment and tracking procedures will be implemented:

a. Enrolment Process

- Eligible PAPs identified during RAP enumeration and issued unique identification numbers will be enrolled.
- A Livelihood Restoration Registry will be established, documenting household profiles, type of economic loss, and preferred support options.
- PAPs will be required to complete an enrolment form, verified by community leaders.

b. Orientation and Confirmation

- Orientation sessions will be held to explain available support options.
- Each PAP will confirm their chosen livelihood restoration path (e.g., training, input support, micro-grant) and sign a confirmation agreement.

c. Tracking and Reporting

- An electronic tracking system will be used to monitor participation and progress.
- Monthly reports will track delivery of support, beneficiary feedback, and performance indicators.
- Grievance redress mechanisms will allow PAPs to raise complaints or request a reassessment.

d. Institutional Oversight

- The CR-SAPZ Program Implementation Unit (PIU), supported by the Environmental and Social Safeguards team, will oversee enrolment and disbursement.
- Independent NGOs will be engaged to validate the process and ensure fairness.

6.4 Compensation Framework

Compensation refers to payment in cash or in kind for loss of land, access to land, and immoveable asset or resources that is acquired or affected by a project.

6.4.1 Compensation Principles

The main compensation principles include the following:

- Provide transparent, fair and timely compensation (prior to land clearance or taking land) for displacement, including compensation for assets in accordance with national regulations and international standards, specifically the AfDB OS 5;
- Compensate for lost assets at full replacement, negotiated value.

6.4.2 Eligibility Principles

PAPs are eligible for compensation entitlements if they are the owners or users of immovable built or planted assets within the project site footprint. This includes structures (such as fences or sheds), land, crops, trees, and other natural resources. PAPs are eligible for compensation for their assets if they have formal or recognisable rights to these assets.

The typical eligibility criteria for compensation which may be implemented on subprojects is presented in Table 35.

Table 35: Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

PAP Classification	Eligible for		
	Compensation	No Compensation	Assistance
Those with legal right	Land or asset at replacement cost	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off date	Assistance needed
Those with temporary or leased rights at cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of assets (e.g., crops, structures) they own. • Disturbance or loss of livelihood. • Relocation assistance if displacement occurs. 	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off date	Assistance needed
Those who use land without any form of right	Assets on land at replacement cost	Assets on land after cut-off date	Assistance needed
Those with no legally recognized right but arrived before cut-off date.	Assets at replacement cost except that compensation may be “topped off” to allow the PAP to acquire a new residence.	Assets on land after cut-off date	Assistance needed
Those who arrived after Cut-off-date	None	None	None
Those with business located within the Community	Assets and lost income as a result of lost business during project duration	For business located in community after the cut-off date and outside the affected area.	Assistance needed

6.4.3 Establishment of Entitlement Cut-off Date

Prior to the commencement of a census survey during the RAP preparation, consultations were conducted to explain the **cut-off date** to PAPs as the date after which any individual or a family who moved into the project area but is not listed in the census list of PAPs, will not be entitled to compensation. The cut-off date of 17th June, 2025 was communicated officially to the communities in writing as well as in print media and radio advert (for notice of entry containing the cut-off-date and distributed to all communities, newspaper publication inviting stakeholders to meetings where the cut-off-date was further announced)

6.4.4 Entitlements

Based on the census undertaken along the line route, the categories of assets that are likely to be affected are:

- Farmland/land plots;
- Crops and economic trees.
- Completed commercial buildings
- Residential buildings both completed and uncompleted
- Livelihood/business premises.

The entitlement matrix applicable to this project is presented in Table 37.

6.4.5 Entitlement Planning

The entitlement planning process entailed two primary tasks:

- Preliminary identification of the appropriate cash compensation rates at replacement value to compensate for specific impacts to eligible households, including crop compensation rates; and
- Design of complementary supportive measures to further mitigate the impacts of land-take, including livelihoods restoration initiatives, and vulnerable-person assistance measures.

6.4.6 Method of Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance in the knowledge and presence of both man and wife and adult children or other relevant stakeholders, where applicable. The preference for cash (through bank cheque) compensation has been an individual choice although every effort was made to instil the importance and preference of accepting in-kind compensation especially when the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of productive assets, which is hardly the case for crops and economic trees.

6.4.7 Entitlement for Compensation

Entitlements for compensation are based on the eligibility criteria and the various categories of losses identified earlier and the actual census during the preparation of the RAP.

Table 36: Categories of PAPs and compensation according to Nigeria guideline and AfDB requirements

S/N	Category of PAPs	Nigeria Law (Land Use Act)	AfDB OS 5	CR-SAPZ's AIH
1	Land owners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Entitled to compensation for land, priority is given to land-to-land compensation and/or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation. When cash payments are made, the affected people should be provided with counselling to ensure that they have the knowledge to use the compensation wisely. Compensation for other assets such as structures, crops and economic trees at full replacement costs.	Adapt the provisions of AfDB OS 5
2	Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land	Entitled to resettlement assistance and compensation for all their assets such as crops, structures and other livelihood activities at full replacement cost.	Adapt the provisions of AfDB OS 5
3	Land users/Squatters	Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops	Not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to resettlement assistance including compensation for loss of livelihood activities, structures, crops etc to improve their former living Standards.	Adapt the provisions of AfDB OS 5
4	Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	These groups are entitled to resettlement assistance to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, structures, crops etc.).	Adapt the provisions of AfDB OS 5
5	Owners of “Permanent” buildings	Cash Compensation is based on market value. (that means depreciation is allowed)	Entitled to resettlement assistance and compensation for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move.	Adapt the provisions of AfDB OS 5
6	Losers of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)	No consideration other than cash values for assets as described above by asset category	Compensation factors in the “total economic cost” including the social, health, environmental and psychological impacts of the project and the displacement, which may disrupt productivity and social cohesion. Considerations are given to the loss of livelihood and earning potential of the affected people. Affected people are provided with targeted resettlement assistance with the aim of ensuring that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels	Adapt the provisions of AfDB OS 5

S/N	Category of PAPs	Nigeria Law (Land Use Act)	AfDB OS 5	CR-SAPZ's AIH
			and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	
7	Grievance Procedure	No specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism	Requires the establishment of a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedure as early as possible in the resettlement process. The borrower or client is required to work with informally constituted local committees made up of representatives from key stakeholder groups and, in particular, vulnerable communities to establish the grievance and redress mechanism. The grievance redress mechanism, which should be monitored by an independent third party should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies but must inform affected people about the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM).	Adopt the provisions of AfDB OS 5
8	Rejection of Compensation	No categorical statement	No categorical statement	Put the compensation value in an escrow account and continue to negotiate using the GRM to resolve issues before proceeding with take over

Table 37: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Impact	PAPs	Nigeria Requirement	Additional compensation or measures in line with AfDB's OS 5	Transitional and Livelihoods Support
Land n =1 (community) Crops and Economic Trees n=185	Permanent/ Temporary land take	Non-registered occupants of land who either cultivate such land based on customary ownership rights	Compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops and structures) at replacement cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs are consulted to confirm their compensation preferences (land-for-land or cash). Compensation at replacement cost (in- cash) or where possible, replacement land of the same quality and close to the location of the original land plot. Livelihood restoration and alternative income earning opportunities e.g. skills training offered. Support before, during and after taking cultivated land plots to cover a reasonable period of time necessary for PAPs to re-establish their new land plots (which they either were allocated, or bought with the received cash compensation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood restoration options to affected farmers: continuous crop cultivation on alternative plots, agricultural skills improvement training, or small livestock package
		Non-registered occupants of land who either cultivate such land based on customary ownership rights All PAPs regardless of legal status	Compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops and structures) at replacement cost. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None (crops are typically harvested prior to displacement) Compensation for perennial crops at existing compensation rates Trees are categorised as: saplings, productive, or old.		
	Loss of crops and productive trees (fruit/nut)	Tenants and original owners of the structure and land	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost on the basis of type, age and market price of tree and crops (the compensation amounts to be determined by a certified evaluator during the LRP stage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops-Training in improved agriculture methods and seeds provided for three seasons (18 months) Trees-Training in improved agriculture methods and saplings provided for fruit trees

Asset	Impact	PAPs	Nigeria Requirement	Additional compensation or measures in line with AfDB's OS 5	Transitional and Livelihoods Support
					and perennial crops
	Owners of the structure other than house, whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied tenants	All PAPs regardless of their legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the project; cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures and installation to the recognize patron/custodian. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

6.5 RAP Methodology

6.5.1 GIS Technology used during the RAP enumeration of PAPs

Geographic information system (GIS) and remote sensing technology was adopted for the smooth enumeration of farmlands. High resolution satellite imagery of the project site was acquired from Google Earth Pro (2025) and was used in designing the GIS maps for navigation. Interactive PDF maps were produced using ARCGIS software (version 10.8) and uploaded in Avenza map application in mobile devices.

Avenza Maps is an application that gives us the ability to track and store information in the field as we collect data in places without reception (Figure 22). The technique gave an accurate and efficient outcome and helps in navigation throughout the project area likewise successful enumeration of project affected persons and their farmlands.

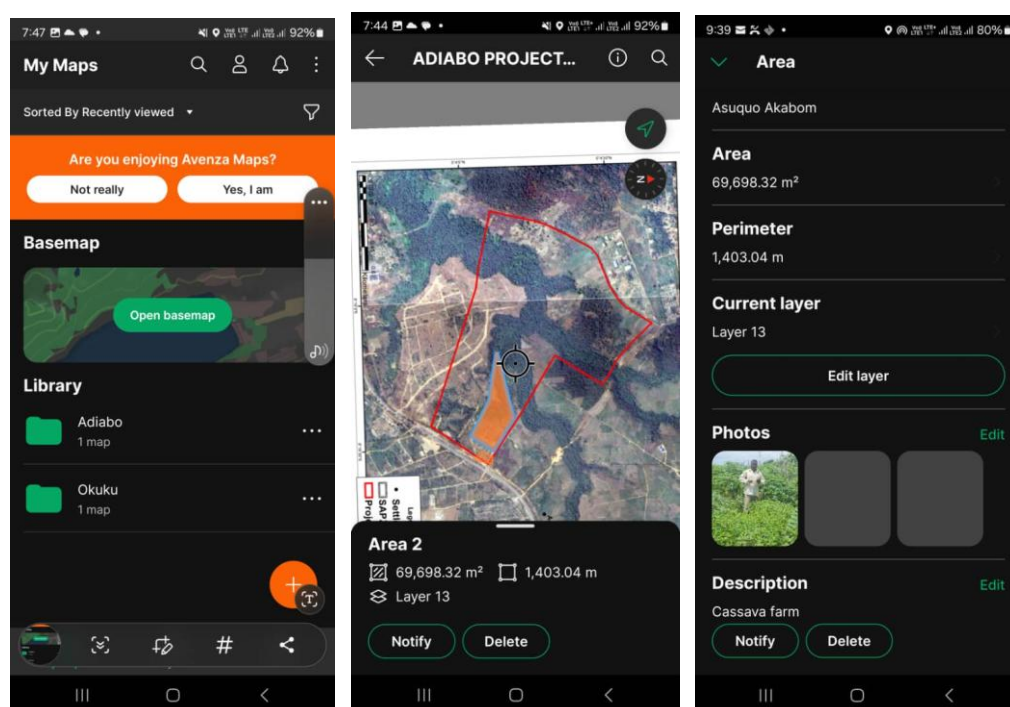


Figure 22: Screenshot of Avenza App used in the field during PAPs' enumeration exercise

6.5.2 ICT Approach to Data Collection

This study employed a cross-sectional survey design using **KoboToolbox**, a mobile-based data collection platform. KoboToolbox was selected for its proven reliability in field research, ability to function both online and offline, and robust data management features. The use of a digital platform reduced the risks of data loss, improved accuracy, and facilitated near real-time monitoring of field activities.

Instrument Development

A structured questionnaire was developed and digitized in KoboToolbox to capture both quantitative and qualitative information. The instrument was designed to align with the objectives of the study, covering socio-demographic variables, household characteristics, and thematic areas relevant to the project.

- **Closed-ended questions** were used to collect quantifiable data, allowing for statistical analysis.
- **Open-ended questions** captured contextual insights, perceptions, and detailed explanations from respondents.
- Built-in features such as **skip logic, range checks, and mandatory fields** were embedded to minimize errors and ensure logical consistency across responses.

The instrument underwent pre-testing with a small group of respondents to assess clarity, flow, and technical functionality within KoboCollect (the mobile data collection application). Feedback from the pre-test was incorporated to refine question wording and sequencing.

Data Collection Procedure

Enumerator Training

Enumerators were trained on the purpose of the study, ethical considerations, interview techniques, and hands-on use of KoboCollect. Special emphasis was placed on maintaining neutrality, building rapport with respondents, and handling sensitive information with confidentiality.

Fieldwork

Data collection was conducted through face-to-face interviews, with PAPs' consent (Appendix 2) using mobile devices (smartphones and tablets) loaded with the KoboToolbox form. KoboCollect enabled enumerators to collect data **offline** in areas with poor or no network connectivity. Once internet access became available, the devices automatically synchronized with the KoboToolbox server, ensuring timely upload of completed questionnaires.

Supervision and Monitoring

Consultation with Traditional Ruler held on the 16th of June, 2025. Enumeration of PAPs took place from 18th to 20th of June, 2025, while disclosure and negotiation of LRP package with PAPs took place from the 19th to the 22nd of August, 2025. Field supervisors reviewed completed forms daily, checking for accuracy and completeness. Real-time monitoring through the KoboToolbox dashboard allowed the research team to identify gaps or inconsistencies and provide immediate feedback to enumerators.

Data Quality Assurance

Several mechanisms ensured the reliability and validity of data collected:

- **Automated checks:** Skip patterns, mandatory questions, and data range restrictions reduced entry errors.
- **Daily review:** Data uploaded to the server were checked daily for completeness, outliers, and inconsistencies.
- **Feedback loops:** Enumerators received corrective guidance where necessary.
- **Version control:** The KoboToolbox system ensured that only the latest approved version of the questionnaire was deployed.

Data Analysis

The collected data were exported from KoboToolbox in standard formats (CSV, XLS) and analyzed using statistical software such as Microsoft Excel and SPSS. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations) were generated to summarize respondent characteristics and key findings. Cross-tabulations were conducted to examine relationships between variables. Qualitative responses were coded thematically to capture insights beyond numerical patterns.

The analysis emphasized both **quantitative trends** and **qualitative explanations**, providing a comprehensive understanding of the study objectives. Data visualization techniques, including charts and tables, were employed to present findings clearly and effectively.

Advantages of Using KoboToolbox

The choice of KoboToolbox offered several practical and methodological benefits:

- **Offline capability:** Enumerators could continue data collection without interruption in remote areas with poor network coverage.
- **Data accuracy:** Automated skip logic, validation rules, and required fields reduced human errors.
- **Real-time monitoring:** Supervisors tracked field progress through the Kobo dashboard.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** The use of mobile devices eliminated the need for paper-based questionnaires and manual data entry.
- **Security:** Data were encrypted and stored securely on the Kobo server, accessible only to authorized researchers.

Ethical Considerations

Informed consent was obtained verbally or in writing before each interview. Respondents were assured of anonymity and confidentiality; no identifying information was disclosed in the analysis or reporting. Participation was voluntary, and respondents retained the right to withdraw at any stage.

Method of Valuation

To ascertain the adequacy of the NTDF rates, physical market pricing technique was employed for price valuation by our team of surveyors, who discovered that the NTDF, 2024 had better going rates than the market prices. For instance, 15 tons of cassava tubers (mature) per hectare at 100,000 naira/ ton is

valued at 1.5million naira as against NTDF's rate of 4million naira The method of valuation used took into a consideration the Land Use Act, the African Development Bank's OS 5 and, most importantly, the statutory replacement cost method which is according to the dictates of the Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers and whose body is empowered by law to carryout valuation. The compensation for the crops and economic trees follows the Revised Crops and Economic Trees Compensation Rates for Cross River State 2024 National Technical Development Forum on Land Administration (NTDF, 2024).

To ensure the improvement of the PAPs' livelihood, the value of each PAP's cultivated crop is considered as a cash grant for the renting and preparation of alternative land while USD 150 is earmarked for capacity building and 30% of the value of the grant is provided as assistance for in-kind subsidy and inputs (Table 40). The livelihood restoration package (Appendix 5) was disclosed to each PAP, negotiated and agreed with them. The individual agreement forms are provided in Appendix 4.

7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

Stakeholder engagement is a central component of the LRP, ensuring that PAPs and key community actors are informed, consulted, and meaningfully involved throughout the planning, implementation, and monitoring of livelihood restoration activities. In line with the African Development Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy, this section outlines the consultations held, participation strategies, roles of local institutions, and plans for continued engagement. The influence and interest of the various stakeholders are highlighted in Table 38.

Table 38: Interest- Influence Matrix of Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Interest in Project	Influence on Project	Engagement Priority
Host communities	Very High (livelihood, land, jobs)	High (can enable or resist project)	Highest priority – continuous engagement
PAPs (landowners, tenants, farmers)	Very High	Medium	High priority – RAP-focused consultations
Traditional rulers & elders	High	High	Continuous, culturally appropriate engagement
Women's groups	High	Medium	Targeted programs for inclusion & livelihoods
Youth associations	High	Medium	Skills development, employment opportunities
Odukpani and Yala LGA	Medium	High	Institutional partner for local support
CRMEEnv & SEPA	Medium	High	Regulatory partner, Safeguards monitoring – periodic engagement
Federal Agencies (FMEnv)	Medium	High	Compliance engagement – periodic
Development partners (AfDB, IFAD)	Medium	High	– formal reporting
NGOs/CSOs	Medium	Medium	Strategic engagement on health & environment
Private sector investors	High	Medium	Engagement during operation phase
Vulnerable groups (PWDs, widows, etc.)	High	Low	Targeted, inclusive engagement with safeguards

7.1 Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

Extensive stakeholder consultations were carried out to ensure that the voices and concerns of PAPs and other stakeholders were incorporated into the LRP. Engagements were conducted with the following groups:

- Residents of Adiabo and nearby settlements within the project area
- Traditional rulers and community leaders
- Women's groups, youth associations, and pastoralist networks
- The Cross River Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (CRMAI)
- Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and civil society groups
- Representatives of vulnerable populations, including widows, the elderly, and persons living with disabilities
- Key concerns raised during the consultations included:
 - Potential loss of access to farmland and grazing routes
 - Preservation of community assets and culturally significant sites
 - Inclusive participation of youth and women in training and employment opportunities
 - Transparency and fairness in the distribution of livelihood support
 - Priority for local labor during project construction
 - The need for ongoing communication and an accessible grievance redress mechanism

These consultations directly shaped the structure and content of the LRP. Insights from the community helped identify priority livelihood interventions, define vulnerable categories, and develop engagement strategies that are responsive and culturally appropriate. Table 39 highlights the key issues raised at consultations.

Table 39; Key Issues Raised by Different Stakeholders

S/N	Stakeholder Category	Method	Participants	Key Issues Raised
1.	Host community, PAPs	Town Hall	~120	Job opportunities, land loss, need for local hiring quota
2.	Farmers, women's group	FGD	25	Access to markets, livelihood restoration, water quality concerns
3.	Youth association	FGD	30	Skills acquisition, security of employment, start-up support
4.	Regulators, dev. partners such as LGAs, NGOs, State Ministries	Workshop	40	Compliance with AfDB ISS, EIA Act, RAP disclosure process
5.	PAP households	KIIs	15	Fair compensation, timing of payment, cultural site protection

7.2 Role of Traditional Leaders, CSOs, and CBOs

Successful implementation of the LRP depends heavily on partnership with trusted local institutions. These actors; traditional leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community-based organizations (CBOs) serve as vital links between the project team and the

communities. Their involvement not only fosters transparency and inclusivity but also ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate, locally owned, and sustainable in the long term.

Traditional Leaders: The involvement of traditional leaders, chiefs, elders, and other respected community figures is central to the success of the LRP. These leaders are often the first point of contact within the community and are instrumental in mobilizing residents, validating lists of PAPs, and resolving disputes that may arise. Their influence and credibility help build trust and ensure that community members remain informed and engaged throughout the process. They also play a key role in sensitizing residents about project timelines, changes in land use, and the livelihood support opportunities available under the plan.

Civil Society and Community-Based Organizations (CSOs and CBOs): Local CSOs and CBOs will be important partners in delivering livelihood restoration activities. Their grassroots presence and familiarity with the communities make them well-positioned to support the design and delivery of practical, inclusive interventions. Specifically, their roles will include:

- Facilitating vocational and skills training in areas such as agriculture, agribusiness, and small-scale enterprise;
- Supporting the inclusion of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to ensure no one is left behind;
- Mobilizing residents for health education, financial literacy sessions, and group-based savings schemes;
- Carrying out independent verification of project activities and leading community-level social audits to promote transparency and accountability.
- Where possible, the project will engage experienced local NGOs already active in the Cross River State under formal service agreements. Their participation will help strengthen local ownership and improve the effectiveness of the LRP.

The stakeholder engagement and consultation exercises involved:

- Consultation with Adiabo Clan Council on the 16th of June, 2025 (Plate 5): Cross section of participants after a meeting of the E&S team with the Adiabo Clan Council at the Palace of the Clan Head.
- Participatory data gathering using household questionnaire administration, FGDs, and KIIs. The consultation meetings were useful in eliciting stakeholders' perceptions, concerns and expectations from the proposed project. Consultation and engagement activities are continuous to provide useful feedback to ensure community integration and sustainable development during all phases of the project.
- Field consultations and engagements were also carried out with community groups, owners of assets on and around the proposed project site. The engagements provided information about stakeholders' perceptions, concerns and expectations, and preferred mitigation measures to the identified potential impacts.
- A Scoping and Stakeholders' Engagement Workshop was held on the 17th of June, 2025 at HOGIS Hotel, State Housing Estate, Calabar, Cross River State. The workshop was attended by the communities' leaders, residents, members of the

public, the project proponent (CR-SAPZ), security agencies (including the Nigeria Army, Department of State Security (DSS), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Nigeria Police (NPF), Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), regulators (Federal Ministry of Environment, NESREA) etc and the academia.

At the workshop an overview of the proposed project and its potential impacts was presented, and stakeholders' perceptions, concerns and suggested mitigation measures were discussed. Focused Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII), Questionnaire surveying, Community Walk and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for ground truthing with community leaders, youth, women leaders and fisherfolks on June 18, 2025 by the SIA team. Minutes of the different engagements are provided below, while attendance lists for the meetings are attached as in Appendix 6.



Plate 5: Cross section of participants after a meeting of the E&S team with the Adiabo Clan Council at the Palace of the Clan Head.

Plate 6: (Right): Consultation Meeting with Leaders of Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu and Adiabo Esine Ufot at Adiabo Town



Plate 7: Cross sections of participants at the stakeholders engagement/scoping workshop: FMEnv. Rep. addressing the workshop (left); NESREA Rep. making his contribution (middle left); CR-SAPZ Rep. fielding questions from participants (middle right); and a cross

7.3 Plan for Continued Engagement

Sustained stakeholder engagement is important to the success and long-term impact of the LRP. Beyond initial consultations, the project will institutionalize a system of regular communication, partnership, and feedback that ensures communities remain informed, involved, and empowered throughout implementation. To achieve this, the following measures will be put in place:

- Quarterly stakeholder review forums will be convened by the CR-SAPZ Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the project area. These sessions will provide a platform for updates, progress review, and open dialogue between project stakeholders, including community members and local authorities.

- Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will be deployed to act as direct points of contact between the community and the project team. CLOs will play a key role in coordinating day-to-day communication, gathering feedback, and addressing minor grievances quickly and locally.
- Through these aforementioned mechanisms, the CR-SAPZ PIU, working closely with CRMAI and other implementing partners, will ensure that engagement is not treated as a one-off activity, but as an ongoing relationship. This approach is critical to fostering local ownership, enhancing accountability, and promoting inclusive development throughout the life of the LRP.

8 BUDGET, FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The budget for implementing the LRP (Table 40) has been developed based on detailed cost estimates for each proposed intervention across the project-affected communities. It captures the full cost of activities such as training, input provision, enterprise development, monitoring and evaluation, grievance redress, institutional capacity strengthening, and includes provisions for contingencies and inflation adjustments. This budget forms part of the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Implementation, under the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) program and is subject to review and approval by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), through the CR-SAPZ Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

8.1 Funding Sources and Disbursement Arrangements

The LRP will be funded primarily through the African Development Bank (AfDB), as part of its financing of the SAPZ Phase I intervention in the Cross River State. Disbursement and financial oversight will be managed by the CR-SAPZ Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the supervision of FMAFS and in alignment with AfDB procurement and financial management guidelines. Disbursement will be made directly to PAPs.

One RAP/ LRP implementation consultant will be engaged and supervised by the PIU. Funds will be transferred directly to service providers, cooperatives, or financial intermediaries (e.g., microfinance institutions) depending on the delivery channel. Adequate documentation and verification by the PIU's finance team will precede each disbursement.

Detailed procedure for compensation will include

Step1: Claims and claimants' confirmation. This is to ensure that the particulars of the claimants and claims are verified and updated, prior to payments, making sure that all PAPs have their bank details updated and assistance given to those without to open accounts that will accommodate the volume of the entitlements, at no cost to them.

Step 2: Disbursement of the LRP package- The entitlements shall be disbursed through cheques to the PAPs. Pictures will also be taken of the PAPs at the point of collection of the cheques and witnessed by an appointed community representative and witness. The PAP will be required to sign an indemnity form, to indemnify the CRSAPZ and its agents responsible for the RAP/ LRP Implementation.

Step 3: Monitoring and Evaluation to follow up the PAPs

Step 4: Completion Audit/ Closure at the end of the third year to ensure complete enhancement/ restoration.

Institutional Frameworks

This chapter provides details on the relevant institutions and stakeholders that will be involved in the implementation of the RAP, including their roles and responsibilities. The implementation arrangements of the RAP exist within the following structures:

- The institutional arrangements for the AIH Project; and
- The institutional arrangements for resettlement and compensation activities in line with laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; and applicable International Standards outlined in this document.

All identified stakeholders and actors – state and non-state, involved in both these sets of institutional arrangements would be considered in the implementation of the resettlement and compensation activities for the project.

Table 40: LRP Implementation Budget Breakdown

Category	Intervention	Cost (₦)	Cost (\$)
Training and Vocational Programs	Skills development for farmers, youth & women	64,702,950	41,743.84
	Business management and financial literacy training		
Agricultural and Livelihood Support	Business advisory and mentoring		
	Provision of tools		
	Extension services and demo plots		
Microenterprise and SME Support (To compensate for loss of crops and livelihood)	Incentives and input support for start-ups/cooperatives (value of cultivated crops)	215,676,500	139,146
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Grievance Management	3,000,000	1,935.48
NGO Participation	Logistics for NGO Witnessing	2,000.000	1,290.32
Administration	Allowance for bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics for implementation	15,000.000	9,677.42
Total Estimated Cost		300,379,450	180,890

Note: All costs are subject to final review, procurement planning, and possible adjustment due to exchange rate fluctuations or changes in implementation timelines. For this estimate, an exchange rate of ₦1,550 to 1 USD was used as a reference.

Institutions

This section describes the institutions relevant to the design and implementation of the RAP at the national, state and local levels in Nigeria. The roles of these institutions/organisations during the RAP are detailed in Table 37.

RAP Management Structure

The management and implementation of the RAP is conducted by the RAP team formed by the project proponent and consultants and the resettlement committees formed of all stakeholders at the national, state level or regional level and local level.

The AIH Project RAP Team

The ESIC directly responsible for the development and implementation of the RAP, including the RAP delivery. The team comprises the CR-SAPZ Environmental and Social (E&S) Team, and the ESIC. The RAP consultants will manage and provide oversight to each of the implementing agencies that will be contracted to plan in detail and deliver the RAP.

Table 37: Institutional Framework for AIH RAP Implementation

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the RAP
Project Financier	African Development Bank	Arrange financing for the project from the combination of several national and international banks and lending institutions.	The project financier will oversee the implementation of the RAPs in compliance with stated financier guidelines
Project Proponent	CR-SAPZ	Responsible for providing a system for moving people and goods within and outside the count	<p>The CR-SAPZ will coordinate and oversee the project from the conceptualisation stage to the operational phase.</p> <p>The ministry will be responsible for ensuring the RAPs are implemented in line with national standards and also monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process.</p>
Project Consultant	ESIC	Responsible for guiding the project proponent on the Resettlement plan of the project, ensuring it is in compliance with international best practice	<p>Development of the RF and Resettlement Action Plans</p> <p>Disclosure of the RAP/ LRP to all stakeholders</p> <p>Delivery of the LRP packages to the PAPs</p> <p>M&E to ensure all PAPs have their livelihood's enhanced or at the least, restored</p> <p>Report the progress of the LRP implementation to CR-SAPZ, AfDB, and other designated authorities.</p>
Regulatory Body	Federal Ministry of Environment	The Federal Ministry of Environment is responsible for drafting policies and enforcing regulations on environmental protection. The FMEnv ensures every development project abides to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act CAP E12 LFN 2004 which identifies the need to develop a RAP for project affected persons.	<p>The Ministry will work with the CR-SAPZ and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to ensure the RAP is implemented in compliance with national and international best practices.</p> <p>The Ministry will be available to handle possible environmental issues encountered with respect to the RAP.</p>
Key State / Institutions	Ministry of Lands / CRGIA	The Ministry is responsible for land management, processing land applications, allocating land for purchase to citizens, valuation of land, collection of revenues such as land use charge, resolving complaints and	<p>Enumeration and valuation of affected lands and crops.</p> <p>Calculation of compensation rates</p> <p>Monitoring the payment of compensation</p> <p>Prepare Certificates of Occupancy to resettled PAPs</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP activities</p> <p>Support the management of land related grievances</p>

Designation	Institution	Mandate	Role on the RAP
		disputes on land and developing land governing policies in the state	
	CR Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice is responsible for providing legal representation to the state government and legal services to the citizen of the state. The ministry resolves disputes, enacts legislation, prosecute law offenders and other judicial issues in the state	The Ministry will be the arbitrator to resolve grievances arising from the project or from the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who are not pleased with the resolution of the CRC and RMC.
	Traditional Authority	The traditional authority is vital in the successful completion of each phase of a project which includes the resettlement process. The traditional leadership in the communities is the Clan Council.	They will be the first respondent to address grievances on land issues and compensation; The traditional leaders will act as an intermediary between the people and the CRC. Ensure community participation by mobilising and sensitising community members They will ensure there is peace and conformity to law in the affected communities.

8.2 RAP Implementation Schedule

The compensation payment part of the RAP implementation shall be completed before land take over. It is envisaged that it can be completed within a period of six (6) months. It is important that all structures to be rebuilt and payments for compensation are completed before project construction is commenced. This can be done progressively so construction can start on one end.

The monitoring and evaluation activities which are scheduled to be done once a year, shall commence 6 months after completion of compensation payments (Figure 23).

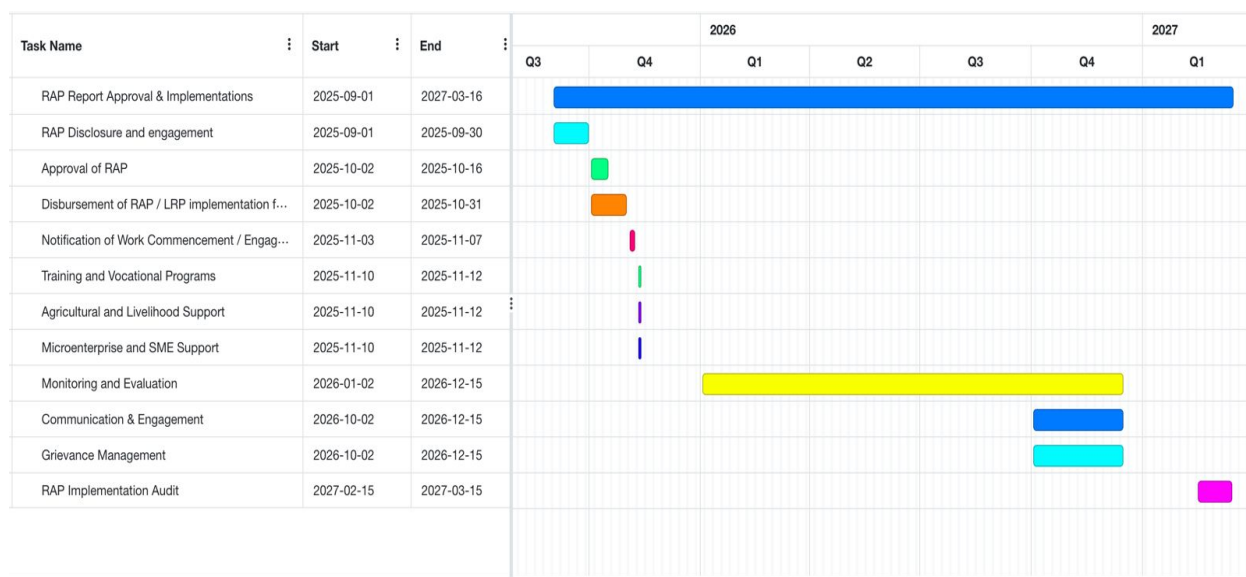


Figure 23: RAP/LRP Implementation Schedule

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

9.1 Introduction

A transparent and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is vital for maintaining trust, preventing conflict, and ensuring accountability throughout the AIH project. The GRM provides project-affected persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders with a formal channel to raise complaints, seek resolution, and receive feedback in a fair, culturally sensitive, and timely manner. The GRM is designed to complement existing traditional dispute resolution systems while aligning with international best practices such as the AfDB ISS, and Nigerian EIA Act requirements.

9.2 Objectives of the GRM

The main objectives of the GRM are to:

- i Provide PAPs and stakeholders with accessible and culturally appropriate mechanisms to voice grievances.
- ii Resolve disputes in a fair, transparent, and timely manner.
- iii Strengthen trust between the PIU, contractors, and communities.
- iv Minimize project delays and risks arising from unresolved conflicts.
- v Generate data for monitoring and continuous improvement of engagement.

9.2.1 Guiding Principles of the GRM

The CR-SAPZ GRM will be guided by the following principles:

- i Accessibility: Available to all stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups, at no cost.
- ii Transparency: Procedures, timelines, and outcomes will be clearly communicated.
- iii Confidentiality: Sensitive grievances (e.g., gender-based violence cases) will be handled discreetly.
- iv Fairness: All grievances will be treated objectively, regardless of the complainant's identity.
- v Timeliness: Grievances will be acknowledged within defined timeframes and resolved without undue delay.
- vi Cultural Sensitivity: Processes will respect local customs, languages, and conflict resolution norms.

9.2.2 Scope of Grievances

The GRM will address a wide range of issues, including but not limited to:

- i Land acquisition and compensation: Disputes over valuation, eligibility, or payment.
- ii Construction impacts: Dust, noise, vibration, traffic safety, waste disposal.
- iii Employment and labor: Recruitment fairness, working conditions, wages.
- iv Community health and safety: Risks of accidents, sanitation, disease outbreaks.
- v Environmental concerns: Water use, air pollution, biodiversity impacts.
- vi Social issues: Gender inclusion, treatment of vulnerable groups, cultural heritage.
- vii Contractor misconduct: Worker–community disputes, code of conduct violations.

9.2.3 Grievance Uptake Channels

Multiple entry points will be provided so that all stakeholders — regardless of literacy, mobility, or social status — can lodge grievances. These include:

- i Community Liaison Officers (CLOs): In-person reporting during community visits or at CLO offices.
- ii Grievance Boxes: Secure boxes placed at strategic locations such as community halls and local government offices.
- iii Hotlines and SMS Platforms: Dedicated mobile numbers for voice calls and text messages.
- iv Email and Online Platforms: For stakeholders with internet access.
- v Traditional Leaders: Community members may report grievances through chiefs or elders, who will forward them to the CLOs.

9.2.4 Grievance Handling Process

The grievance resolution process will follow a clear sequence of steps:

Step 1: Receipt and Acknowledgement

- Grievances are received through any channel and logged by the CLO in a Grievance Register. **A grievance lodgement form is presented in Appendix 7.**
- Complainants receive an acknowledgement slip within 48 hours, confirming that the grievance has been recorded.

Step 2: Screening and Classification

- The grievance is classified based on its type (e.g., environmental, social, compensation-related, labor, GBV/SEA).
- Minor grievances may be resolved immediately by the CLO, while complex cases are escalated to the PIU Safeguards Unit.

Step 3: Investigation and Resolution

- The PIU Safeguards Unit, with support from contractors and local authorities, investigates the grievance.
- Stakeholders involved are consulted, and evidence is gathered.

- Resolution options are discussed with the complainant, ensuring agreement on corrective actions.

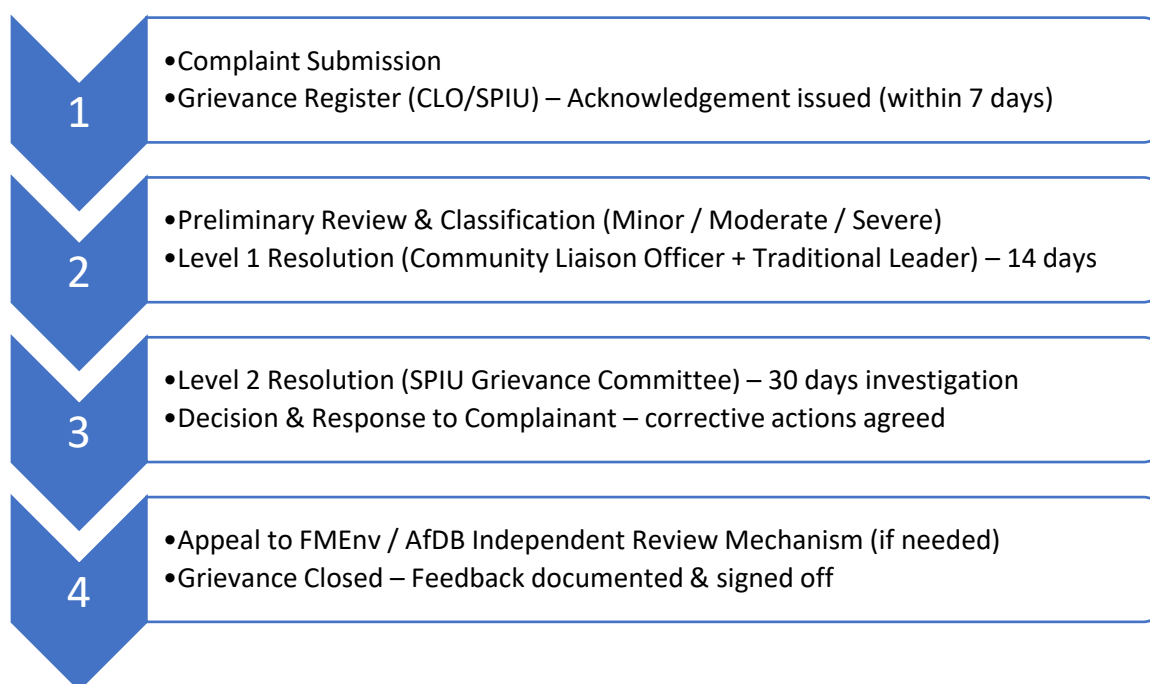
Step 4: Implementation of Resolution

- Agreed corrective actions are implemented promptly (e.g., repairing damage, paying compensation, adjusting work schedules).
- In sensitive cases such as GBV/SEA, referrals will be made to specialized service providers in line with survivor-centered protocols.

Step 5: Feedback and Closure

- The complainant is informed of the resolution and asked to confirm satisfaction.
- Once confirmed, the case is marked as closed in the Grievance Register.
- If the complainant is not satisfied, the grievance is escalated to higher levels, including regulatory authorities or courts if necessary.

Flowchart of the GRM Process



9.3 Institutional Roles in the GRM

- Community Liaison Officers (CLOs): First point of contact, grievance logging, and resolution of minor issues.
- PIU Safeguards Unit: Oversight of grievance management, resolution of complex cases, and reporting to financiers.

- iii Grievance Committees: Multi-stakeholder bodies including community representatives, traditional leaders, and government officials to deliberate on sensitive grievances.
- iv Contractors: Responsible for addressing grievances related to construction impacts, workforce behavior, and safety.
- v External Monitors: NGOs or independent experts may be engaged to review grievance handling performance.

9.4 Grievance Redress Timeline

- i Acknowledgement of grievance: within 48 hours.
- ii Initial assessment and classification: within 5 working days.
- iii Resolution of simple cases: within 14 days.
- iv Resolution of complex cases: within 30 days.
- v Escalation to external mediation: after 30 days if unresolved.

9.5 Monitoring and Reporting of Grievances

The SPIU will maintain a centralized grievance database to track all cases, including details of the complainant, nature of grievance, actions taken, and outcomes. Quarterly grievance reports will be shared with stakeholders and financiers, highlighting:

- i Number and types of grievances received.
- ii Resolution rates and timelines.
- iii Outstanding cases and reasons for delay.
- iv Lessons learned and corrective actions.

10 MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to ensure that measures developed for compensating the losses were effective in restoring PAPs living standards and income levels. Monitoring will be implemented by the PIU.

During monitoring phase, the existing grievance mechanism will be regularly reviewed for improving and correspondingly, additional and more user-friendly forms, which enable the field staff to forward complaints and demands of local people to the PIU.

Throughout the Project lifecycle, monitoring and evaluation activities will be reviewed; restructured or removed in case that the previously produced tools and forms are inefficient.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures establish the effectiveness of all land and asset acquisition and resettlement activities, in addition to the measures designed to mitigate adverse social impacts. The procedures include internal track keeping efforts as well as independent external monitoring.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring for the proposed AIH Project will be to verify that:

- Actions and commitments described in the RAP are implemented;
- Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation prior to the start of the rehabilitation activities on the corridor;
- RAP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improving pre-project living standards;
- Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken; and
- If necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.

The African Development Bank operational safeguards (OS 5) states that the project proponent (CR-SAPZ) is responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument.

Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the PIU and the project proponent (CR-SAPZ) and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

PIU monitoring and evaluation activities and programs shall be adequately funded and staffed. PIU monitoring will be verified by the witness NGO to ensure complete and objective information.

10.1 Monitoring Framework

The purpose of resettlement monitoring will be to ensure that compensation measures were effective in restoring PAPs living standards and income levels.

Also, the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism provided will be followed up. As part of the monitoring and evaluation process, changes in RAP procedures will be put into effect if necessary.

The monitoring and evaluation framework consist of three elements:

- Internal monitoring by PIU+ RIC
- External monitoring undertaken by the Witness NGO; and
- Independent RAP Completion Audit.

Indicators have been established in order to measure RAP activities, results, objectives and goals. There are five categories of indicators for performance monitoring.

The first three (3) Internal Performance Monitoring are: input, output and process indicators.

They are mostly used for medium term measures to ensure that the RAP is relevant, effective and efficient. The last two Impact monitoring are: outcome and impact indicators. They are mostly used for long term measures for assessing the results.

Table 41: RAP Monitoring Framework

Component Activity	Type of Information/ Data Collected	Source of Information / Data Collections Methods	Responsibility For Data Collection, Analyses And Reporting	Frequency/ Audience of Reporting
Internal Performance Monitoring	Measurement of input, process, output and outcome indicators against proposed timeline and budget, including compensation disbursement	Quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports	PIU team, including public relations representatives	Semi-annual or as required by CR-SAPZ Environmental Unit and AfDB
Impact Monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators. Assessment of affected people's satisfaction with inputs, processes and outputs.	Annual quantitative and qualitative surveys. Regular public meetings and other consultation with project affected people; review of grievance mechanism outputs.	PIU team, including public affairs representatives Witness NGO	Annual

10.2 Internal Performance Monitoring

Measurement of input, process, output and outcome indicators against proposed timeline and budget, including compensation disbursement

- Quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports
- PIU team, including public relations representatives
- Semi-annual or as required by CR-SAPZ Environmental Unit

10.3 Impact Monitoring

The project's resettlement impacts are monitored to:

- Track effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators
- Assess of affected people's satisfaction with inputs, processes and outputs.

This monitoring is conducted through

- Annual quantitative and qualitative surveys.
- Regular public meetings and other consultation with project affected people;
- review of grievance mechanism outputs.

PIU team, including public affairs representatives Witness NGO.

In order to effectively report on the effectiveness of RAP implementation, PIU will monitor the following key indicators, in keeping with AfDB requirements on involuntary resettlement:

- The timely and adequate disbursement of compensation;
- Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
- Public consultation and grievance procedures in place and functioning;
- The physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation, where applicable.

PIU monitoring will provide the RAP management team with feedback on RAP implementation and help ensure that adverse impacts on affected people are mitigated in a timely manner. M&E will be the main mechanism to alert management of any delays and problems and will help CR-SAPZ measure the extent to which the main objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved.

RAP monitoring and evaluation activities will be adequately funded, implemented by qualified specialists and integrated into the overall RAP implementation budget. SPIU monitoring and evaluation activities will be supplemented and verified by monitoring efforts of the witness NGO.

The establishment of appropriate indicators in the RAP is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Indicators will be created for affected people as a whole, for key stakeholder groups, and for special categories of affected groups such as women.

The most important indicators for the RAP in the near-term concern outputs, processes and outcomes since they define whether the planned level of effort is being made and whether early implementation experience is being used to modify/redesign RAP features. Over the medium to long term, outcome and impact indicators are critical since they are the ultimate measure of the RAP's effectiveness in restoring people's livelihoods.

Monitoring indicators may have to be defined or re-defined during the course of project in response to changes to project-related conditions. Consequently, implementation and mitigation measures may have to be adopted to incorporate these changes into the M&E plan.

10.4 Indicators

10.4.1 Input Indicators

These cover the human and financial resources that are utilized in the RAP activities.

10.4.2 Output Indicators

Include activities and services produced with the inputs, which can be a database of land acquisition, Compensation payments made for the loss of assets etc.

10.4.3 Process Indicators

Process indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include:

- The creation of grievance mechanisms;
- The establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in RAP implementation;
- Information and dissemination activities.

10.4.4 Outcome Indicators

The delivery of mitigation activities and measures to compensate physical and economic losses created by the project such as restoration and compensation of agricultural production and overall income levels, changes in PAPs and community attitudes towards the project, use of compensation payments for income generating activities.

10.4.5 Impact Indicators

Impact indicators define the change in medium and long-term measurable results in behavior and attitudes, living standards, and conditions. Impact indicators aim to assess whether restoration activities of the RAP are effective in maintaining and even improving social and economic conditions of PAPs.

In addition to quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will be supplemented by the use of qualitative indicators to assess client satisfaction and the satisfaction of the affected people with the choices that they have made in re-establishing themselves.

Tracking this data will allow PIU determine the following types of information:

- The extent to which quality of life and livelihood has been restored;
- The success of the resettlement; and
- Whether Project Affected Persons have experienced any hardship as a result of the project.

10.4.6 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring measures the progress of activities defined in the RAP. The PIU will be responsible for this process with support from appointed experts as necessary.

It is the responsibility of the PIU to conduct regular internal monitoring of the resettlement efforts and performance of the operation through LRC and grievances committee which will be responsible for implementing resettlement activities and manage grievances. The monitoring shall be a systematic evaluation of the activities of the operation in relation to the specified criteria of the condition of approval.

Objectives of Internal Monitoring & Evaluation

The objective of internal monitoring and supervision shall be:

- To verify that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of relocation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements, has been carried out in accordance with the resettlement policies;
- To oversee that the RAP is implemented as designed and approved;
- To verify that funds for implementation of the RAP are provided by the CR-SAPZ in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP;
- Ensure the identification and signature/thumb print of PAPs before and during receipt of compensation entitlements; and
- Record all grievances and their resolutions, and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

10.5 External Monitoring and Evaluation

External monitoring activities will verify the process defined in the RAP which is realized by PIU.

The witness NGO shall be empowered to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. The general objectives for external monitoring are:

- To provide an independent source of evaluation during the implementation process of resettlement and compensation. The external monitor will offer, if needed, external support and technical expertise to RAP compensation committees and implementing agencies;
- To contribute advice to solve both anticipated and unanticipated problems that may arise as the programs defined in this RAP are carried out; and
- To provide an overall assessment of RAP programs from a broader, long-term socio-economic perspective.
- The following parameters will be monitored and evaluated through PIU reports and sites visits:
 - Public consultation and awareness efforts of compensation distribution;
 - PAPs shall be fully informed and consulted about on all resettlement activities, including land acquisition, leasing land and relocation activities, if any;
 - The witness NGO representative shall attend some public meeting to monitor consultation procedures, problems and issues arisen during the meetings and solutions proposed;
 - Levels of PAPs satisfaction with various aspects of resettlement and compensation will be monitored and recorded;
 - Operation of grievance redress mechanism, redress results, and effectiveness of grievance resolution will be monitored;
 - Standards of Living - throughout resettlement implementation process, the trends of living standards of PAPs will be observed and surveyed, and any potential problems in restoration of living standards will be recorded and reported.
 - The witness NGO shall have qualified and experienced staff and their terms of reference acceptable to the financing AfDB.
 - In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports, the independent monitoring unit shall visit a sample of 10% of PAPs in each relevant district, six (6) months after the RAP has been implemented to:
 - Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done in accordance with the Policy Framework and the respective RAP;
 - Assess if the RAP objective or enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met;
 - Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs; and
 - Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this policy framework.

Both internal and external monitoring programs will be ended with RAP Completion Audit.

10.6 RAP Completion Audit

A RAP completion audit will be undertaken when previous monitoring has indicated that there is no significant outstanding issue regarding livelihood restoration and resettlement. It is expected that this final audit will be performed 3 years after the resettlement at the latest.

The RAP completion audit will be undertaken by an accredited agent with support from PIU and CR-SAPZ as required.

The RAP completion audit will provide final indication that the livelihood restoration is sustainable and no further interventions are required.

Therefore, the independent audit assessing compliance programs resettlement / compensation with the provisions described in the RAP, the Nigerian legal framework applicable and the requirements of World Bank/AfDB. The evaluation report will be made public through the PIU, LRC meeting and public announcement through appropriate media.

10.7 Reporting

RAP monitoring reports will be prepared in accordance with AfDB guidelines. Progress will be reported for the following tasks:

- Internal monitoring;
- External monitoring;
- Compensation;
- Completion audit.

The PIU team will have primary responsibility for the implementation of all internal monitoring activities. Designated staff will collect relevant data in a standardized format. PIU will use a device such as a bar chart/Gantt chart or Microsoft Project table to assess and present information on progress of time bound actions.

10.7.1 Frequency/Audience of Reporting

Monthly performance monitoring reports will be prepared by the RIC for the PIU, beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, and /or including income restoration.

These reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlight key issues that have arisen.

As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP.

10.7.2 Type Of Information/Data Collected

In order to measure the project process and impact performance and to assess the effectiveness of project impact mitigation measures, PIU will collect information on all the input, process outcome and impact indicators.

Impact monitoring data will be collected at appropriate intervals through qualitative and quantitative surveys, and include a review of grievance mechanism outputs. The PIU will consult directly with the affected populations through regular public and LRC meetings.

Monitoring data will be reported to the PIU and relevant external agencies quarterly or more frequently as required. The monitoring will continue for about 2 years beyond the completion of displacement process.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Evidence of Land Ownership

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pm1RkrtDgxNEku1b9YzqFfRMMf0_F41n/view?usp=sharing

Appendix 2: PAP's Consent Forms

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/114JQLafeKeOmLb05Qgz2Tyagb-cQ5Kbi/view?usp=sharing>

Appendix 3: 2024 NTDF Compensation Rates for Crops & Economic Trees

<https://dl.ubuoffice.com/wl/?id=NrX74an6UtnUIk61u4kakKuAqDSbK2yY>

Appendix 4: PAPs' Individual Agreement Forms

Appendix 5: Schedule of PAPs

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1S7NAo036CcWErSAA9ThukfrhM0H6j83/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=103682324435154328648&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Appendix 6: Consultation meetings attendance registers

<https://dl.ubuoffice.com/wl/?id=ZAfMiBiRiXuFZ6vTEpFtdHUBmtTWVu7f>

Appendix 7: Grievance Lodgement Form

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g7PCQX2hopNoCJJuRLvWh3co2-W1ch3E/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=103682324435154328648&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Appendix 8: Community's Response to Ministry of Lands on Land Acquisition

ADIABO IKOT MBO OTU CLAN COUNCIL

BANKER: FIRST BANK OF NIG. PLC.
CALABAR BRANCH

Motto: Unity & Progress



Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu Town
Odukpani L.G. Area
Cross River State.

1st October, 2025

The Commissioner.
Ministry Of Lands
New Secretariat P.M.B.
1010 Calabar.

Dear Sir,

RE - ACQUISITION OF LAND AT ADIABO

Your letter dated 14th July, 2025 with REF NO:
MLH/COM/191/VOL. 1/, on the above subject matter refer:

1. The Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu clan council has accepted and graciously donated 130 hectares of land for the establishment of special agro-Industrial processing Zone (SAPZ) (survey plant attached) located in Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State.
2. That the said land donated by the community is not for any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Otherwise, this donation becomes null and void if the infrastructure for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.
3. We expect a suitable livelihood restoration program for the farmers who are currently using the land for farming and other economic activities prior to commencement of your project.

Kindly accept the assurances of our highest esteem.

Yours Faithfully.

FOR: Adiabo Ikot Mbo Otu.

