



THE OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) OF OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT OVIA SOUTHWEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, EDO STATE, NIGERIA



FINAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER, 2018

**Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the
Oil Palm and Rubber Plantation Development
Project at Ovia Southwest Local Government Area,
Edo State, Nigeria**

Final Report

Prepared by

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ACRONYMS

APC	-	All Progressive Congress
ESG	-	Edo State Government
FFBs	-	Fresh Fruit Bunches
FGDs	-	Focus Group Discussions
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
LGA	-	Local Government Area
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
NDDC	-	Niger Delta Development Commission
OPC	-	Oil Palm Company
OOPC	-	Okomu Oil Palm Company
OSWLGA	-	Ovia South West Local Government Area
PDP	-	Peoples Democratic Party
POME	-	Palm Oil Mill Effluent
PPPP	-	Policies, Plans, Programmes and Projects
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RSPO	-	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	-	Social Impact Management Plan
TAR	-	Traditional African Religion

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Social Impact Assessment study was designed to providing understanding, baseline social information, and monitoring Oil Palm and Rubber Development Project by Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc in the Main and Extension One plantation fields. The study involved the processes of identifying, analyzing, monitoring and managing the experienced, likely and unintended, both positive and negative social consequences of the oil palm and rubber development, and the social change processes that may result from it. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment. Twenty two (22) communities/camps within the vicinity of the project area, in Ovia Southwest Local Government Area were assessed. Quantitative and qualitative data gathering methods were the two main methodologies adopted for the study.

In accordance with the guidelines, the SIA engaged all relevant stakeholders in consultations and public hearings through FGDs; and provided a detailed description and analysis of the social indicative situation as a basis for development, mitigation and future monitoring. It also provided an assessment of the project, based on collected data, to identify both positive and negative social impacts. The assessment also focused on the optimization of positive impacts and mitigation of negative impacts from the plantation activities throughout the project life; and finally, it provided the basis for the development of a Social Action Plan.

The social impact study showed that there are potential and significant impacts with the presence of OOPC towards social sustainability for landlord communities. The immediate activities that impact on social sustainability are the recruitment of workers for plantation development such as land clearing and nursery, and capacity/skill development programmes for the youths. Regarding the company's plans, the immediate impact of recruitments will be benefitted by between 1,500 to 3,000 persons, and between 250 – 500 households; also the neighboring communities will benefit from direct recruitment/employment. At the moment the impact is not limited to only employment at the nursery, which was established in the plantation, but includes OOPC's CSR which is acknowledged by stakeholders and landlord communities.

It was obvious that virtually all the twenty-two communities assessed except Udo have not benefitted from government presence and facilities as there were many evidences of government neglect. These communities lack all basic infrastructures and therefore need government attention.

Nine of the 22 communities studied are predominantly Yoruba speaking communities with similar custom in greetings, marriage, mores and values, and conflict resolution mechanism. The dominant occupation is farming. The other 13 communities are predominantly Benin or Ijaw speaking with 5 being Benin speaking communities, and the others being Ijaw speaking communities.

Specifically, the impacts are categorized as construction, operation and decommissioning phases. The first two phases are of importance to this study. The key social issues associated with the construction and operation phases include:

1. Potential positive impacts:

- a. Creation of employment and business opportunities including skills development and on-site training.
- b. The works associated with these phases were undertaken by contractors and included the establishment of the access roads, services, and erection of workers buildings; as well as nursery development and plantation establishment. Another operation phase activity was the building of an automated integrated mill.

The majority of the low-skilled and a share of the semi-skilled employment opportunities were secured by members of the local communities. This represents a significant social benefit in an area characterized by high unemployment levels and limited employment opportunities.

The sector of the local economy that was, most likely to have benefited from the main field and extension¹ development was the local service industry. The potential opportunities for the local service sector could be linked to accommodation, catering, cleaning, transport and security etc. This created opportunities for local hotels and restaurants. In addition, a proportion of the total income accruing to workers over the short period construction phase was likely to be spent in local economy.

2. Potential negative impacts:

- a. Influx of construction workers employed on the project and associated cultural dilution, social vices, such as drug abuse, prostitution and stealing.
- b. Increased risk of stock theft, poaching and damage to farm infrastructure associated with construction workers.
- c. Increased risk of veld (natural vegetation) fires associated with construction related activities.
- d. Effect of heavy vehicles including damage to roads, safety, noise and dust.
- e. Loss of farmland and established crops and plantation associated with nursery development and construction related activities to field establishment.

Gbole-Uba women specifically raised environmental concerns due to Extension One which bordered on increased surface run-off, increased erosion and reduced water quality of stream and river.

The following management and mitigation measures have been proposed for adoption and implementation to address the significant potential social impacts in order to make the project continue to be socially acceptable and beneficial. These include; avoidance of displacement of communities and people; preservation of community farmlands; water resource protection measures and continuous corporate social services to landlord communities; and extension of corporate social responsibility to camps. In order for a sustainable development, OOPC should facilitate the provision of 5 years community development framework for all the communities and camps within the 5km buffer zone.

This study found that the OOPC is accepted by the communities who judge it as a socially responsive neighbor. The traditional ruler of Udo-Iyase n’Udo said *“The present Okomu Managing Director with his corporate social responsibility drive is accepted by my community”*.

For the resident estate community, the key findings of the socio-economic study reveal that the OOPC had been contributing to socio-economic development of the estate residents. Specific positive impacts include employment creation, improvement in infrastructure particularly road network and other business opportunities for the families of workers on the estates.

Specifically, the residents expressed the positive impacts they experienced either under the development/construction and operational phases as follows:

- Steady supply of electricity
- Awards to workers based on length of service,
- Provision of adequate shelter/housing infrastructures for staff according to Union chairman (Onyensan Kennedy)
- Tremendous improvement in salary package after 1995 as asserted by Union chairman
- Salaries and incentives are paid as when due.

The following are the few negative impacts they expressed:

- Lack of proper reward for hard work and performance on the job
- New degrees and academic certificates acquired by staff are not properly recognized
- The transport system for workers is not good
- of the rents charged for market stalls/stores are high
- Absence of Secondary school on the estate
- Access to health facilities expensive according to market women
- Okomu management treats expatriate staff better than Nigerian professional with disparity in salary structure
- Poor information dissemination on security and health matters
- Threats from surrounding communities

Overall, the study found that the OOPC is accepted by the estate residents who adjudge it as a socially responsible company.

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Mr. Uche Kika

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Palm oil from *Elaeis guineensis* has long been recognized in West and Central African countries, and is widely used as cooking oil. European merchants trading with West Africans occasionally purchased palm oil for use as cooking oil (Hartley, 1977). Palm oil became a highly sought-after commodity by British traders, for use as an industrial lubricant for machinery during Britain's Industrial Revolution, and as a base for soap manufacturing. By around 1870, palm oil constituted the primary export of some West African countries such as Ghana and Nigeria, although this was overtaken by cocoa in the 1880s.

Okomu Oil Palm Company (OOPC) was established in 1976 as a Federal Government pilot project aimed at rehabilitating oil palm production arising from studies conducted by the World Bank soon after the tragic civil war. At inception, the pilot project covered a surveyed area of 15,580 hectares out of which 12,500 hectares could be planted with oil palm. It was incorporated on December 3, 1979 as a limited liability company. The Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc engages in the development and management of oil palm and rubber plantations, as well as processing of palm oil, kernel, and rubber in Nigeria. It produces palm oil, palm kernel oil, palm kernel cake, banga and rubber cup lumps, and rubber slabs. The company sells its products directly to individual customers and industrial users.

The privatization of the Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc has been a great success and a huge encouragement for the Nigerian agricultural sector for the future, with profound positive consequences of stable socio-economic growth for the region where it is implanted. The success of the company was further exemplified by the strong increase of its net income which allowed doubling of its dividend. The company has consistently posted profits in the last 10 years, a period during which most other agricultural initiatives in the country had either folded up or were performing sub-optimally.

Concomitant with its expansion, is the expansion of its corporate environment. Currently, the company employs over 800 permanent and several independent sub-contractors. All these have added up to place it top in the burgeoning oil palm business. Among Nigerian firms that have filed their 2016 Q3 earnings at the Nigerian Stock Exchange, only the Okomu Oil Plc recorded a

substantial rise in profit in the quarter. During the period, the OOPC turnover increased from N6.9 billion to N7.75 billion during the period; and gross profit before tax also increased to 2.55 billion naira from 2.07 billion in the previous year.

In consideration of the requirements of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) for existing and new oil palm plantation, Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc, in its usual standards and application of best management practices in oil palm production, has commissioned a Social Impact Assessment study of the operational area's communities including the Main Estate & Extension One neighbouring communities and the Estate's Resident Community.

The impacts of the development projects occur in different forms. While significant benefits were available for the society, people in the project area might often bore the consequences of adverse impacts. This could happen, for example, when members of the affected communities are forced to relocate to make way for the development. There has been a growing concern over the fate of the displaced people. This has given rise to the need to understanding the implications of adverse project impacts, so that mitigation plans could be put in place.

This report is divided into two parts namely Section A, which deals with the neighbouring communities and Section B, which deals with the Estate's Resident Community.

1.2 Social Impact Assessment preview

Planners and decision makers increasingly recognize the need for better understanding of the social consequences of policies, plans, programmes and projects (PPPPs). Social Impact Assessment (short form for Socio-economic Impact Assessment) helps in understanding such impacts.

Social Impact Assessment alerts the planners as to the likely benefits and costs of a proposed project, which may be social and/or economic. The knowledge of these likely impacts in advance can help decision-makers in deciding whether the project should proceed, or proceed with some changes, or dropped completely. The most useful outcome of an SIA is to develop mitigation plans to overcome the potential negative impacts on individuals and communities.

Social Impacts are the changes that occur in communities or to individuals as a result of an externally-induced change. IOCPGSIA (2003: 231) defines social impacts as “*the consequences to human populations of any public or private actions that alter the ways in which people live, work, play, relate to one another, organize to meet their needs, and generally cope as members of society. The term also includes cultural impacts involving changes to the norms, values, and beliefs that guide and rationalize their cognition of themselves and their society.*” Social Impacts could be positive and negative.

Changes may effect: employment, income, production, way of life, culture, community, political systems, environment, health and well-being, personal and property rights, and fears and aspirations. These impacts can be positive or negative. In summary, a social impact is a significant improvement or deterioration in people’s well-being.

The main advantages of carrying out the OOPC systematic Social Impact Assessment (SIA) include the following:

- *Identifying Affected Groups*: SIA helps in identifying people and groups who affect or are affected by the project.
- *Allaying Fears and Winning Trust*: SIA can help allay fears of affected groups and build a basis of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation which is so essential for successful project implementation.
- *Avoiding Adverse Impacts*: SIA provides the basis for preparing mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or manage adverse impacts.
- *Enhancing Positive Impacts*: SIA preparation also helps identify measures to maximize/share project benefits.
- *Reducing Costs*: Addressing social impacts at an early stage helps to avoid costly errors in future.
- *Facilitating Faster Approval*: A well conducted SIA demonstrates that social impacts are taken seriously and helps in securing RSPO certification.

1.3 Organizational information/Contact person

Contacts details of the company are as follows:

Company Name: THE OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

Address: Okomu-Udo, Ovia South West LGA, Edo State, Nigeria

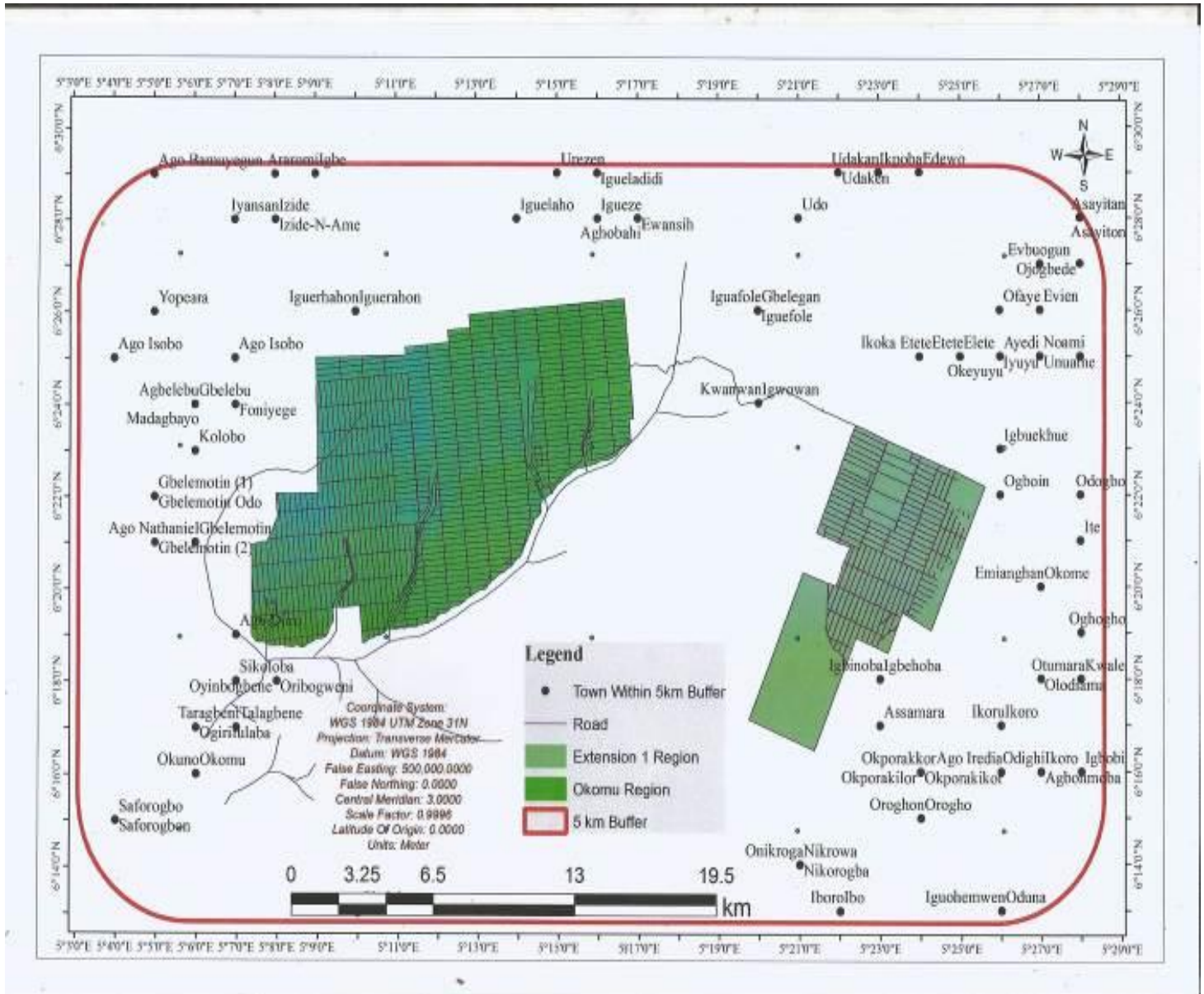
Website: www.okomunigeria.com

SIA Contact person: Mr. Mike George, HSE Manager, 0803 304 3691

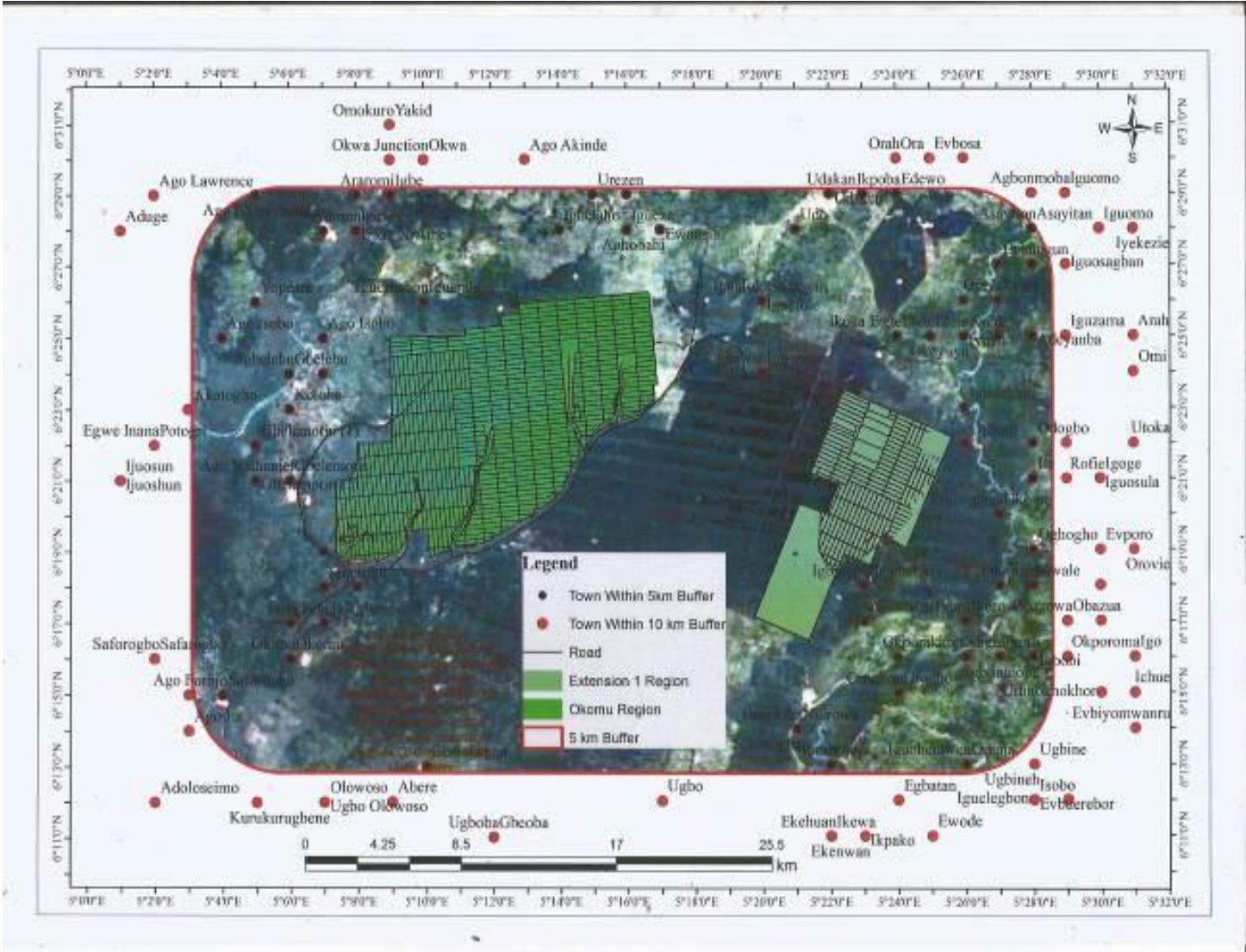
2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The location of the study areas at both the project and landscape levels is depicted in Maps 1 and 2.

2.1 Location Maps



Map 1: Location of the operational area's communities



Map 2: Satelite imagery of OOPC estates showing the surrounding communities

2.2 Communities in the Operational Area

There are fourteen (14) neighbouring communities and eight (8) camps assessed in both Okomu Main Estate and Extension One oil palm plantation. The respective locations of the communities/camps in relation to OOPC with their profiles are as follows:

A. Okomu Main Oil-palm Plantation Field's Communities/Camps

2.2.1 Agbado Community

Agbado, which translates to “*Belong to all of us*”, is an Edo community in Ovia South West Local Government Area (LGA) in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC living happily with Yoruba, Akwa-Ibom and Urhobo migrants and shares boundaries with Okomu, Madagbayo, Ejide and Akhinde in the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community that is, latitude and longitude are N6⁰ 26'22.6'' and E5⁰8'39'' respectively. The community with a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern is accessible by road from Iguobazua (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and Benin City (Edo State Capital).

2.2.2 Ajebamidele Community

Ajebamidele, which translates to “*We will bring money home*”, is a Yoruba speaking migrant community in Ovia South West Local Government Area in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a tenant in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Okomu Plc, Mallim camp, Okomu plantation and Madagbayo in the North, South, East and West respectively. The landlord to Ajebamidele is Madagbayo community. The GPS coordinates of the community that is, latitude and longitude are N6⁰ 22'38.5'' and E5⁰8'41.2'' respectively.

The community with a linear settlement pattern is about 130km by road to Iguobazua (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and 200km to Benin City by road.

2.2.3 Awuri Community

Awuri, which translates to “*Don't look for my trouble*”, is an Ijaw speaking community in Ovia South West Local Government Area in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Okomu Main oil palm plantation field and shares boundaries with Udo, Inikorogha, Igbiniba and

Ofunama in the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community is, latitude and longitude are N6⁰ 16'20.54'' and E5⁰ 19'52'' respectively.

The community with a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern is accessible by road from Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West Local Government headquarters) and about 160km to Benin City by road.

2.2.4 Gbelebu Community

Gbelebu, which translates to “Inner part”, is an Ijaw speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the *Main* oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Ofunage, Madagbayo, Malin and Akotobo (Ondo State) in the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community that is, latitude and longitude are N6⁰ 23'38.6'' and E5⁰ 6'13.7'' respectively.

The community has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern and about 65km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 125 hours to Benin City by road.

2.2.5 Inikorogha Community

Inikorogha, which translates to “Strong personalities”, is an Ijaw speaking ethnic community in Ovia South West Local Government Area in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Okomu Main oil palm plantation field and shares boundaries with Udo, Iboru, Gbole-Uba and Ofunama in the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community that is, latitude and longitude are N6⁰ 14'54.69'' and E5⁰ 21'21.4'' respectively.

The community has a nuclear settlement pattern and it is about 150km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West Local Government headquarters) and about 200km to Benin City by road.

2.2.6 Madagbayo Community

Madagbayo, which translates to “*If you are not strong, don't go there*”, is an Edo speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria, and was founded by Orumwense who came from Udo many hundreds of years ago. The community is a landlord in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC with Agbado, Gbelebu, Okomu and River Oha (Ondo State) in

the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community that is, latitude and longitude are N6⁰ 24'40.5" and E5⁰ 6'40.2" respectively.

The community has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern and it is 60km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and 120km by road to Benin City

2.2.7 Makilolo Community

Makilolo, otherwise called "*Coconut camp*", is an Ijaw speaking ethnic community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria and was founded around 1930 by Makilolo Igbo. The community is a landlord in the Okomu Main oil palm plantation field and shares boundaries with Okomu, Akarama, Ik camp and Sikolobaon the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community is N6⁰ 18'41.1" and E5⁰ 9'50.8" respectively. The community is linear settlement about 70km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 95km to Benin City by road.

2.2.8 Mallim Camp

Mallim, which translates to "*Ours is good*", is a Yoruba speaking migrant camp in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria and was founded by a man called Mallim from Gbongan town in Osun State in 1989. The community is a tenant in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Baiakim, Madoli, Ajibade and Gbelebu in the North, South, East and West respectively. The landlord to Mallim camp is Gbelebu community. The GPS coordinates of the community is N6⁰ 24'30.06" and E5⁰ 15'43.74" respectively.

The community with a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern is about 50km by road to Iguobazua (Ovia South West Local Government headquarters) and about 85km to Benin City.

2.2.9 Maroghionba Community

Maroghionba, which translates to "*Not the Oba's enemy*", has existed for more than 40 years known then as 'African Timber and Plywood (AT&P)' and headed by a leader called Camp Chairman before it was renamed 'Maroghionba'. This is an Edo speaking ethnic community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC living in harmony with Yoruba and Urhobo migrants and shares

boundaries with Udo, Okomu, Utesi and Annah camp in the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 23'46'' and E5⁰16'59.6''.

The community with a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern is 50km drive by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West Local Government headquarters) and 70km by road to Benin City

2.2.10 Obagie Community

Obagie, in Benin language means “*The people the King sent*”, is a Yoruba speaking migrant community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria; and it was said that the community settlement was established in the year 1994 by a man named Pastor Omotosho who migrated from Akinlalu town in Osun State. The community is a tenant in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Ureze, AT&P, Okomu main gate/Udo and New site in the North, South, East and West respectively. The landlord to Obagie is Udo community. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 26'43.1'' and E5⁰14'24''.

The community has a linear settlement pattern and is about 45km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 1 hour to Benin City.

2.2.11 Obazuwa Camp

Obazuwa, in the Edo language means “*The king chooses wealth*”, is a Yoruba speaking migrant camp otherwise called ‘New Site’ is located in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. This settlement was also established in 1991 by a man called Mr. Omotosho who migrated from Osun State and firstly settled down at Iguorahum camp before creating the so called New Site. The community is a tenant in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Obagie, Agbado, Okomu plantation and Iguerhanwhon in the North, South, East and West respectively. The landlord to Thousand Odoola camp is Gbelebu community. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 25'49.8'' and E5⁰12'13.8''.

The community with a linear settlement pattern is about 40km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 50km to Benin City.

2.2.12 Safarogbo Community

According to oral traditional accounts, Safarogbo was founded by Odigbala in 700BC. Safarogbo, which translates to “*Land of no debt*”, is an Ijaw speaking community in Ovia South West Local Government Area in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Okomu Main oil palm plantation field and shares boundaries with Gbelebu, Gbolowoso, Okomu and Jeribeni in the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 14’54.9’’ and E5⁰3’55.3’’. The community with a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern is about 150km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 175km to Benin City

2.2.13 Taye Camp

Taye, which translates to “*First twins*”, is a Yoruba speaking migrant in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria; and was founded by a man called Taye Odefunke who migrated from Akinlalu town in Osun State in 1994. The community is a tenant in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Markilolo, Thousand Odoola camp, Okomu plantation and Etohon the North, South, East and West respectively. The landlord to Taye camp is Gbelebu community. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 20’24.41’’ and E5⁰6’27.98’’. The community with a linear settlement pattern is about 100km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 125km to Benin City.

2.2.14 Thousand Odoola Camp

The name Odoola, means “*River of big wealth*”, is a Yoruba speaking migrant camp in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a tenant in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Etoh camp, Mallim camp, Okomu plantation and Madoti Federal camp on the North, South, East and West respectively. The landlord to Thousand Odoola camp is Gbelebu community. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 21’16’’ and E5⁰6’36.4’’. The community with a linear settlement pattern is about 75km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West Local Government headquarters) and about 120km to Benin City

2.2.15 Udo Community

According to oral accounts, Udo was founded by Okpe many centuries ago. Okpe was to have come from Nupe and met a woman named Oye dated to the Biblical era of tower of Babel. The two got married and settled in the present place due to vast fertile land and they were blessed with six children- 5males and 1 female. The name Udo, means “*Peace land*”, is an Edo speaking ethnic community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Okomu Main oil palm plantation field and shares boundaries with Okponha, Ajefe, Agbomoba and Igwela in the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 28’22.1’’and E5⁰21’23.7’’.The community of 5 km² indwelling has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern ,It is about 15km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West Local Government headquarters) and about 35km to Benin City .

2.2.16 Utesi Camp

The community is a tenant in the Main oil palm plantation field of OOPC with Udo as the landlord community and it is 13.25km south east Okomu. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 28’06.1’’and E5⁰17’22.4’’.The community has a linear settlement pattern and it is about 20km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 40km to Benin City .

B. Okomu Extension One Oil-palm Plantation Field Communities/Camps

2.2.17 Adeola Camp

The name Adeola in Yoruba means “*Crown of wealth*”. Adeola community is a Yoruba speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The settlement started in 2013 by the farmers disengaged from Olomu camp after the commencement of Extension One. The community is a tenant in the Extension One oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Asamara, Extension One plantation, Akande camp and Hassan camp on the North, South, East and West respectively. The landlord to Adeola camp is Gbole-Uba community. The GPS coordinates of this camp are N6⁰ 19’8.68’’and E5⁰23’26.9’’.The community has a linear settlement pattern. It is about 75km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 100km to Benin City.

2.2.18 Bisi Camp

Bisi was the first man in the camp, and the name Bisi in Yoruba means “*Be fruitful*”. The camp is a Yoruba speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a tenant in the Extension One oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Ikowa, Asamara, Gbole-Uba and Hassan camp on the North, South, East and West respectively. Bisi camp has two landlords which are Gbole-Uba and Evboiruebor communities. The GPS coordinates of this camp are N6⁰ 17’40.8” and E5⁰22’15.4”.

2.2.19 Evboiruebor Community

Evboiruebor, which translates to “*I came to establish*”, is an Edo speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community was founded by Mr. Iruebor and nine followers in compartment 77, Area BC 10 of Okomu forest reserve. The community is a landlord in the Extension One oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Bisi camp, Akande camp, Inikorogha and Hassan camp on the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 18’15.4” and E5⁰22’50.4”.

2.2.20 Gbole-Uba Community

Gbole-Uba is the 5th oldest of the 6 Ijaw communities that make up the Olodiana clan. Gbole-Uba, which translates to “*Creeks that joined together*”, is an Ijaw speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community was founded by Efeke the great grand grandson of Perezigha of Ikoko community at about 1280 AD. The community is a landlord in the Extension One oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Ekehuan, Udo, Ikoro, and Inikorogha the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 17’23.35”¹ and E5⁰23’18.12”.

The settlement pattern in the community is both linear and nuclear. It is about 100km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 150km to Benin City.

2.2.21 Ofunama Community

The name Ofunama, means “*The town of birds*”, is the headquarters of Egbema clan which cuts across Edo and Delta States. This is an Ijaw speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Extension One oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Inikorogha, Ogbinbiri, Jamaige and Gbeobaon the North,

South, East and West respectively. The community has six tenant communities generally referred to as camps and these are Seiveinmor, Ikobou, Ugbo, Okwuba, Balogun and Ojobou. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 8'59.9" and E5⁰ 12'59.95". The community has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement pattern. It can be accessed by road and water; and is about 100km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 120km to Benin City also by road only in the dry season. Through water transport, the community is 2.5 hours to Iguobazuwa and 2 hours to Benin City respectively.

2.2.22 Opuama Community

Opuama, which translates to "Big town", is an Ijaw speaking community in Ovia South West LGA in Edo State, Nigeria. The community is a landlord in the Extension One oil palm plantation field of OOPC and shares boundaries with Ikoka, Ikoro, Omokuru and Gbole-Uba on the North, South, East and West respectively. The GPS coordinates of the community are N6⁰ 21'1.99" and E5⁰ 25'44.15". The community has a nuclear settlement pattern and is about 100km by road to Iguobazuwa (Ovia South West LGA headquarters) and about 125km to Benin City (Edo State Capital).

The summary of some socio-economic variables of Okomu operational area communities is contained in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Socio-Economic Variables of Okomu Operational Area Communities

S/No.	Community	Latitude	longitude	Dominant Ethnic Group	Status	Settlement Pattern
		N	E			
1	Ajebamidele	6°22' 38.5''	5°8' 41.2''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear
2	Agbado	6°26' 22.6''	5°8' 39''	Benin	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
3	Madagbayo	6°24' 40.5''	5°6' 40.2''	Benin	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
4	Maroghionba (AT & P)	6°23' 46''	5°16' 59.6''	Benin	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
5	Makilolo (Coconut Camp)	6°18' 41.1''	5°9' 50.8''	Ijaw	Landlord	Linear
6	New Site (Obazuwa)	6°25' 49.8''	5°12' 13.8''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear
7	Safarogbo	6°14' 54.9''	5°3' 55.3''	Ijaw	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
8	Obagie	6°26' 43.1''	5°14' 24''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear
9	Inikorogha	6°14' 54.69''	5°21' 21.4''	Ijaw	Landlord	Nuclear
10	Awuri	6°16' 20.54''	5°19' 52''	Ijaw	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
11	Mallim Camp	6°24' 30.06''	5°15' 43.74''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear and nuclear
12	Taye Camp	6°20' 24.41''	5°6' 27.98''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear
13	Thousand (Odoola Camp)	6°21' 16''	5°6' 36.4''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear
14	Gbole-Uba	6°17' 23.35''	5°23' 18.12''	IJAW	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
15	Adeola camp	6°19' 8.68''	5°23' 26.9''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear
16	Opuama	6°21' 1.99''	5°25' 44.15''	Ijaw	Landlord	Nuclear
17	Evboiruebor	6°18' 15.4''	5°22' 50.4''	Benin	Landlord	Nuclear
18	Bisi camp	6°17' 40.8''	5°22' 15.4''	Yoruba	TENANT	Linear
19	Gbelebu	6°23' 38.6''	5°6' 13.7''	Ijaw	Landlord	Linear and nuclear

20	Ofunama	6°8' 59.9''	5°12' 59.95''	Ijaw	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
21	Udo	6°28' 22.1''	5°21' 23.7''	Benin	Landlord	Linear and nuclear
22	Utesi	6°28'06.1''	5°17' 22.4''	Yoruba	TENANT	Nuclear
SUMMARY:						
ETHNIC GROUPS (1) BENIN - 5 (2) IJAW -8 (3) YORUBA -9						
OWNERSHIP STATUS: LANDLORD-13; TENANT-9						
SETTLEMENT PATTERN: COMBINATION– 10; LINEAR – 8; NUCLEAR-4						

3.0 ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Assessment Methods

The RSPO New Plantings Procedure requires that, Social Impact Assessment should be done before land development commences in the proposed project area. As stipulated in the RSPO Principles and Criteria, the social impact assessment was carried out by participatory method and approach. The technique used in the study include document review, participatory observation, semi-structured interviews and in depth interviews, and focus group discussions. These techniques were chosen so that the output can be verified through triangulation method, a method that combines several methodologies of social research for Social Impact Assessment.

The social impact assessment was carried out through the application of social sustainability approach that is defined as *towards creation of a conducive, sustainable social environment for the processes of production and social reproduction that can attain a balance and sustainable manner*. The premise underlying this approach can be expressed in the following question: *to what extent the presence and operation of oil palm plantations and mills have an impact on the social sustainability components*.

There are five key elements or capitals of social sustainability that affect the livelihoods of local communities and estates. These elements are Human Capital, Natural Capital, Financial Capital, Social Capital and Physical Capital. Each capital consists of various elements and the presence of these elements plays a very important role for its stakeholders. With these characteristics the social sustainability criteria are then developed.

In the context of sustainable palm oil production, these aspects of social sustainability were incorporated in the standards of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Criteria for social sustainability is not confined to targets or goals alone but rather an instrument for examining or benchmarking; to ensure that management processes are aligned in the corridor of sustainability and it is always subject to continuous improvement. The social context of this Social Impact Assessment is the existence of people residing in and around the project or operation area.

The Social Impact Assessment was conducted following the rules or principles as follows:

- 1). **Participatory**: Identification of issues and eliciting information through a participatory process. This participatory approach puts the participants as subjects to map the social issues they experienced, delivering opinions and aspirations, and are involved in designing and managing change;

- 2). **Multi-stakeholder:** Identification of issues and search for information was carried out by involving a multi stakeholder approach particularly those who are directly or indirectly impacted;
- 3). **Rapid and Ex-ante:** Issues and information obtained will be rapidly analyzed and the predicted trend is established. Due to the limited time available, the impact cannot be measured based on factual field data to measure the realized impact.
- 4). **Appreciative:** Identification of issues and guided in a positive way of eliciting information, not limited only to know the gap that occur but also to explore the hopes, potential, and ideas in finding solutions to social issues that might occur.
- 5). **Social-Learning Cycle:** Social impact assessment is not a linear process but rather a cyclical process, which serves as social learning processes to respond to environmental changes that occur.

The assessment was conducted using the combination of methods/techniques below:

- 1). **Desk reviews:** This method is used to obtain an understanding on social and environmental context of the study area, conducted at an early stage prior to the field work.
- 2). **Dialogue:** This method is used to identify key social issues, key stakeholders, (potential) impacts created by the proposed operations, as well as to explore hopes, opinions and aspirations in search of a solution to the issues that occur, carried out through meetings with the representatives of local communities discussing and exploring specific topics (Focus Group Discussion);
- 3). **Field observation:** This method is used to comprehend the facts that indicate the occurrence of social issues and social impacts that might happen.
- 4). **Semi-structured and in depth interviews:** This method is used to explore and gain a deeper understanding of the issues that arise during in-depth interviews conducted with selected key figures, the informant, informant choices based on knowledge or direct perpetrator or recipient of the impacts.
- 5). **Triangulation:** A combination of the above methods integrated to verify each of the issues, opinions, and ideas that arise.

3.2 Stakeholders' Consultation

The process of the SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plan of proposed project (PP) needs to involve the consultation of the relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices, the local community, the Edo State government appointed official and Ovia South West LGA representative, the local NGOs, independent consultant (Foremost) and the local existing plantation companies. A date will be fixed for stakeholders' consultation of the SIA management plan involving the relevant stakeholders outlined in the above and the management team of OOPC. This will be conducted and facilitated by the RSPO certified assessors.

Communications with the key stakeholders will be carried out through interviews, interaction, and discussion between the OOPC and the stakeholder's in order to gain a better understanding of the management plans for the stakeholders. The inputs from the presentation by various stakeholders during the stakeholders' consultation workshop will also be integrated into the into the SIA document.

3.3 Field Work

In the field, the Social Impact Assessment was carried out as follows.

Table 2: Scope of Social Impact Assessment of OOPC

S/No.	Aspect	Information
1.	Number of Foremost Team	7 (Two teams on field action)
2.	Number of formal meetings with OOPC	1
3.	Number of participants at formal meetings	11(kick-off meeting)
4.	Number of informal meetings	22 with communities
5.	Number of participants interviewed in the fields	Several
6.	Number of locations visited	22
7.	Number of locations/events recorded	Several action photos, attendance sheets

Source: OOPC SIA Field Data, November/December, 2016

The SIA of the OOPC operational areas communities were conducted by two teams for Main and Extension One oil palm plantation fields simultaneously and the attendance summary during the individual communities' stakeholders' meetings are outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Schedule of SIA exercise

S/No.	Communities / Camps	SIA Field Exercise	Attendance			Checklist authentication
			M	F	Total	
	Main field:-					
1	Agbado	10/11/2016	16	3	19	Felix Ofu (08155432372)
2	Ajebamidele	10/11/2016	23	9	32	Adesiyon Matthew (09051182911)
3	Awuri	12/11/2016	8	10	18	Jahwil Udom Umoren
4	Gbelebu	10/11/2016	15	13	28	Chf Enoch Sulubor (08058007850)
5	Inikorogha	12/11/2016	19	4	23	Mathis Polo (07019369451)
6	Madagbayo	9/11/2016	12	-	12	Rev H.O. Ogienebo (09050729336)
7	Makilolo	11/11/2016	18	1	19	Eric Markilolo (08154901422)
8	Mallim camp	14/11/2016	43	28	71	Muritala Oyelade (08137568153)
9	Maroghionba	11/11/2016	18	11	29	Benedict Okoruwa (07033815912)
10	Obagie	12/11/2016	59	44	103	Tunji Adeosun (08037995672)
11	Obazuwa	11/11/2016	24	15	39	Abiodun Adetunji
12	Safarogbo	9/11/2016	21	-	21	Ebifagha Kiyah (08052339231)
13	Taye camp	14/11/2016	55	37	92	Tokode Phillip (08034780625)
14	Thousand Odoola	14/11/2016	25	44	69	Tunde Oduola (08052548503)
15	Udo	19/12/2016	7	3	10	Ogbemudia Benjamin (08033834555)
16	Utesi camp	20/12/2016				c/o Ogbemudia Benjamin

	Extension One:-					
17	Adeola camp	9/11/2016	7	3	10	Oyinloye Jimoh (08032950573)
18	Bisi camp	10/11/2016	17	1	18	Taiwo Olawuyi (08036503500)
19	Evboiruebor	10/11/2016	13	5	18	Uwubanmwun Monday (08141712849)
20	Gbole-Uba	9/11/2016	22	14	36	Kekegha Michael (08039539055)
21	Ofunama	11/11/2016	30	7	37	Chief Hon. D.K. Agagha (JP) (08143241080)
22	Opuama	9/11/2016	21	-	21	Paul Edomi (08160923379)

(See annexure 1 for detailed attendance sheets)

3.4 Assumptions and Limitations

In any SIA Study, there will be gaps in knowledge or uncertainties encountered. For the proposed project, the following assumptions were made in undertaking the SIA Study as outlined below.

- a) The SIA team utilized secondary data including reports from other related studies.
- b) Most of the statistics obtained from secondary data sources were on a state and LGA levels and not project specific level. Some statistics were validated through public/stakeholder consultation meetings and quantitative data specific to project areas;
- c) The study was done with information, timeframes and budget lines available to the consultants at the time of the study. The sources consulted may not be exhaustive and additional information which strengthened arguments, contradicted information in this report and/or identify additional information might exist. However, the consultant endeavored to take an evidence-based approach in the compilation of this report and did not exclude scientific information relevant to the assessment within stated limit options;
- d) People's actions can never be predicted with 100% accuracy, even when circumstances are similar and predictions are based on rigorous research results.

The initial dates and time slated for SIA study activities in Udo community was altered due to internal chieftaincy crisis being addressed by the Oba of Benin. There were also slight changes in the conduct of the exercise at Gbelebu and Safarogbo because the Group B who visited the communities was initially not welcome because of communication gap. Each of the community leaders informed the team that they got information of the visit of the Managing Director of OOPC; that, they were now surprised to see faces of other persons than that of the MD. Mr. Uche Kika – the team leader then reminded them of the reasons earlier given for SIA team visit and the need for cooperation. They then posited that if they would volunteer any information, they would have to study the checklist and decide whether to oblige or not.

In addition, the road terrain of five communities especially to Opuama and Evboiruebor was very bad and not motorable that the Group A who visited the communities had to trek for hours; while Ofunama was not accessible by road, forcing the team to go by water transport at a prohibitive logistic cost.

The two Teams witnessed threat to life during the visit to six camps of Gbelebu community in which militants invaded two of the camps and disrupted the peace of the camps, as well as engaged in gun battle with the youths leading to the death of one of the community youths. Consequently the Teams suspended the exercise until peace and tranquility returned to the axis.

SECTION A

SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT (ESTATE NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES)

4.0 GENERAL SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Fundamental precondition for sustainable development is empowerment of people, referring to their education. By educating them, the key barrier to human development – human mind – can be surpassed. Means for achieving sustainable human development are rule of law, respect for human rights, economic development, social development, environmental development, and creation of adequate norms and regimes. Many peace-building practices around the world reflect how development is connected to safety of people. Safe environment is a precondition for implementation of any kind of developmental projects, which further influence the wellbeing of population. A population with more satisfied basic needs is less likely to turn to violence in solving its problems.

Nigeria's HDI index for 2014 UNDP 2015 report) was 0.514; which put the country in the low human development category, positioning it at 152 of 188 countries. The socioeconomic conditions of the 22 communities studied are very low and reflect the Nigeria HDI.

4.1 Demography

The majority of Nigerians live in rural areas, with an average settlement having 5,000 or less inhabitants. Out of the twenty-two assessed communities of OOPC, only five (5) have estimated population above 5,000 (community sources). Four out of these five communities are still rural because of infrastructural decadence while only two are semi-urban, that is Ofunama the clan headquarter of Egbema clan and Udo. A dominant feature of the structure of the population of the affected communities is its significant skew towards young people with 79.3% of the population below the age of 45 years. Adults in the age group 45 years and above constitute about 20.7 % of the population (Table 4). The cumulative population of all the affected communities is 121,972. The sex ratio of the total population in the assessed communities was 0.632 (632 males per 1 000 females) which is lesser than Nigerian sex ratio of 1.026 (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Population Division, 2015). The implications are that there are more vulnerable and dependent groups as well as quest for family

labour. Hence, the practice of polygamy. Therefore, the pressure on the few available infrastructures would definitely increase. Rural population growth (annual %) in Nigeria was last measured at 1.07 in 2014 (World Bank, 2014).

Table 4: Demographic Data

S/No.	Community	Children	Youth	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Christianity		Housing roofing	
								%	Church	thatched	zinc
	Main Estate:										
1	Agbado	1,900	1,600	500	4,000	1,500	2,500	75	8	1%	99%
2	Ajebamidele camp	70	180	50	300	130	170	70	4	2%	98%
3	Awuri	2,500	1,800	700	5,000	1,500	3,500	90	4	2%	98%
4	Gbelebu	5,000	3,000	2,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	68	10	2%	98%
5	Inikorogha	5,068	4,020	1,340	10,428	4,316	6,112	60	7	20%	80%
6	Madagbayo	800	2,000	700	3,500	1,500	2,000	80	6	1%	99%
7	Makilolo	1,200	1,000	300	2,500	800	1,700	97	2	30%	70%
8	Mallim camp	250	400	150	800	300	500	90	3	5%	95%
9	Maroghionba	5,152	4,480	1,568	11,200	4,480	6,720	93	5	3%	97%
10	Obagie camp	750	550	200	1,500	700	800	80	3	5%	95%
11	Obazuwa camp	180	150	70	400	150	250	60	4	7%	93%
12	Safarogbo	6,000	9,000	7,000	22,000	16,000	6,000	70	9	60%	40%
13	Taye camp	304	400	130	834	314	520	30	4	30%	70%
14	Thousand Odoola camp	370	320	120	810	300	510	35	2	20%	80%
15	Udo	7,000	8,000	5,000	20,000	8,000	12,000	50	10	-	100%
16	Utesi	200	200	100	500	230	270	50	1	2%	98%
	Extension One:-										
17	Adeola camp	150	120	30	300	250	50	83	1	30%	70%
18	Bisi camp	100	150	50	300	180	120	70	2	5%	95%
19	Evboiruebor	100	60	40	200	70	130	90	2	53%	47%
20	Gbole-Uba	800	1,000	200	2,000	1,000	1,000	77	3	40%	60%
21	Ofunama	9,000	11,000	5,000	25,000	10,000	15,000	69	13	1%	99%

			0			0					
22	Opuama	220	120	60	400	230	170	80	-	67%	33%
	TOTAL	47,114	49,550	25,308	121,972	55,950	88,522		93		

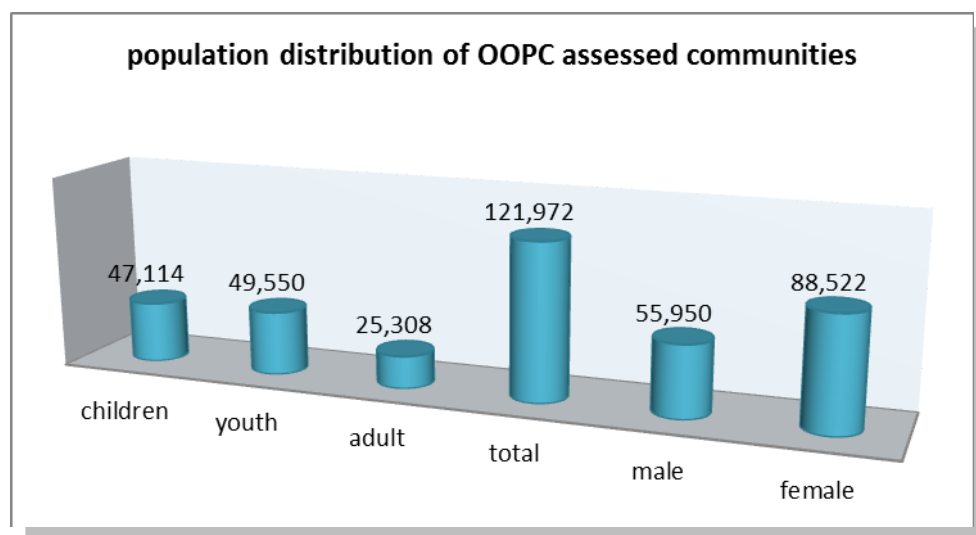


Figure 1: Demographic data of OOPC assessed Communities

4.2 Settlement Pattern and Housing

The settlement is generally gently sloping susceptible to erosion. Ten out of twenty-two assessed communities have a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns with different housing patterns, while eight communities have linear settlement, and the remaining four communities have nuclear settlement patterns. This is depicted in Figure 2 below.

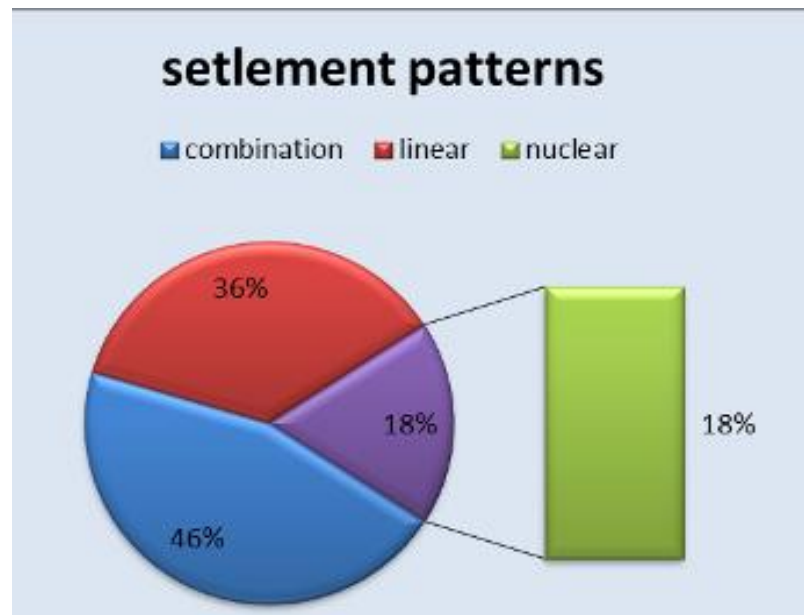


Figure 2: Settlement Patterns of the Assessed Communities

Housing is one of the three essential things of life and the housing pattern of the people in the assessed communities is below SDG goals with less than 25% living in cement block houses. Seventeen (17) out of twenty-two assessed communities have 70% and above houses roofed with zinc, while only four (4) communities have houses between 40% and 67% thatched roofed (Table 4 above).

4.3 Social Composition

In respect to religious characterization, Christianity tends to dominate in most of the communities assessed with an average of 71% of the members being Christians, and this is followed by members who are adherents of traditional religion and Islam. Cumulatively, the number of churches is 93. Despite this difference in belief, there is harmony and balance in all the communities.

4.4 Infrastructure and Social Amenities

Generally, the level of government presence in terms of infrastructure and institutions in the operational areas of the OOPC is abysmally low. The few functioning amenities in some of these communities and camps are mainly provided by OOPC. The majority of the dwellers embark on journey on untarred rural roads, and virtually all the dwellers from camps travelled on bad untarred roads and paths, which consumed more time than necessary. Since time is a resource, the state of these roads contributes to income loss and impoverishes the assessed operational area's communities; many of them went through great difficulties to evacuate their farm produce from the farms to nearby markets due to bad road network. In spite of few boreholes provided by OOPC, in most communities and camps, people still fetch water from streams for their domestic use which could be unsafe for their health and well-being.

The role of infrastructural facilities in grassroot development and poverty reduction cannot be over-emphasized whether in urban or rural environments. McNeil (1993) shows that adequate infrastructure reduces the costs of production, which affects profitability, levels of output, and employment. When infrastructure works, productivity and labour increase; and when it does not work, citizens suffer, particularly the poor. Thus, economic renewal and societal welfare become postponed or halted.

The general state of infrastructural development in the study area is poor with communities' members undergoing considerable difficulties in their daily existence as a result of this. The provision of boreholes to landlord communities as well as educational support all by OOPC received commendations and encomium from communities concerned. The community head of Gbelebu said *"Okomu is the only government we know in this area"*.

Health care, telecommunication, and electricity facilities are the least developed or non-existence. The disparity of so called "Camps" from other landlords' communities in provision of infrastructural amenities can be a tinder for conflicts and breach of peace in the communities in the near future and this should be addressed by OOPC. Nine (9) camps have neither government presence nor OOPC in the area of socio-infrastructure provision. These communities popularly referred to as camps are Ajebamidele, Makilolo (coconut camp), Obagie, Obasuwa, Taye, Thousand Odoola and Utesi all in main oil palm field ; while the remaining two are in Extension

One and they are Adeola and Bisi. It was also discovered that none of the communities have Community Development Framework and the infrastructural projects implemented and being implemented by OOPC are from willful lists of individual CDAs.

4.5 Education

There are ten (10) primary schools and four (4) secondary schools in all the assessed communities located in the landlord communities, but no school in all the eight (8) camps. OOPC provided textbooks in major subjects to all the pupils and students in primary and secondary. There has been yearly skill acquisition organized by OOPC for the communities with 2 to 8 slots per community. OOPC also has been providing bursary to students of tertiary institutions annually to indigenes of the landlord communities between 2 and 6 slots.

Table 5: Summary of Education Issues.

Issue	Subject	Objective Analysis
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of education • Quality of education • Skills building programme • Education by gender 	<p>Medium</p> <p>Low due to absence of qualified teachers</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Not applicable</p>

4.6 Health

There are only four (4) health centres and one Community Health Centre run by UBTH in the assessed communities but one is not functioning. Among the functional ones in Madagbayo and Ofunama there are felt needs especially nurses, doctors and medicines. The summary of health related issue in all the Main and Extension One assessed communities is contained in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Health and Related Issues

Issue	Subject	Objective Analysis
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of health • Access to clean water • Access to latrine • Hygiene behavior 	<p>Poor</p> <p>Extremely difficult in camps</p> <p>Fair with provision of sanitary pavilions by OOPC</p> <p>Fair</p>



Plate 1: Ambulance at UBTH branch, Udo



Plate 2: Patients awaiting consultation at UBTH, Udo

4.7 Agriculture and Household Nutrition

Farming and agricultural activities are rain fed and at subsistence level. Men are more engaged in farming (usually with the assistance of children/youth) than women. A wide range of crops is cultivated especially cocoa, plantain/banana, maize, cassava, vegetables and root/tuber crops. Apart from being one of the main traditional occupations of the people, it is also practiced mostly by the natives due to the community's land ownership structures.

The assets used in agricultural activities are as follows:

Human Assets: The people employ traditional farming skills such as:

- Land management skills, like rotational bush fallowing, in cultivation of crops
- Maintenance of local farm tools
- Fairly good marketing skills but growth and opportunity in the commodity value chains are not developed.

Natural Assets: These include farmland, soil and topography and favorable climate.

Physical Assets: Farmers own hoes, cutlass, spades, wheelbarrow, basins, basket and other equipment.

Social Assets: There is low level of social integration due to subsistence level of farming practice as well as poverty.

The rainy season (March/April to October/November) is associated with peak cropping seasons especially arable crop cultivation whilst the dry season is used for harvesting, marketing and land preparation for the next farming season.

The level of poverty in all the communities is very high as the standard of living is very low and rudimentary. Though the communities are rich in agricultural produce, due to the lack of processing facilities, most of their crops get spoilt early because of lack of storage facilities for these produce.

Water resources and forest natural resources (such as honey, snail etc) are continuously utilized over the years, but now threatened due to Okomu oil palm and rubber development while over dependence on forest resources for domestic energy requirement (fire wood) has considerably led to deforestation and vegetation depletion.

The nutrition/food security issue in all the assessed communities is contained in Table 7 below:

Table 7: Household Nutrition and Food Issue

Issue	Subject	Objective Analysis
Food Security	• Food consumption pattern	Garri + Native soup, Plantain + pepper-soup,
	• Access to food	Throughout the year. High consumption (January – June) & Low consumption (July – December)
	• Diet diversity	Available
	• Number of meals	3 times daily
	• Difficult periods of the year	July – September
	• Changes in food consumption	None
	• Differences in consumption	
- Gender	Male & female eat the same food	
- Age	No difference.	

The traditional occupation is practiced alongside other modern economic activities such as transportation business (motorcyclists), fashion designing, civil service, catering etc. Table 8 below summarizes the ranking of major occupation by communities/camps.

Table 8: Ranking of major occupation by communities/camps

S/No.	Community	Farmin	fishin	loggin	huntin	Trading	Artisan	Civil	Major
	Main field:-	g	g	g	g	s	s	service	cash crop
1	Agbado	1 st	-	-	-	2 nd	3 rd		Cocoa
2	Ajebamidele camp*	1 st	-	-	-	2 nd	-		Cocoa
3	Awuri	1 st	2 nd	4 th	5 th	3 rd	-		Cassava
4	Gbelebu	1 st	2 nd	-	4 th	3 rd			Cocoa
5	Inikorogha	1 st	2 nd	-	4 th	3 rd			Oil palm
6	Madagbayo	1 st	3rd	-		2 nd	4 th	5th	Oil palm
7	Makilolo	1 st	2nd			3 rd			Plantain
8	Mallim camp*	1 st				2 nd			Cocoa
9	Maroghionba	1 st				2 nd			Cassava
10	Obagie camp*	1 st				2 nd			Cocoa
11	Obazuwa camp*	1 st				2 nd			Cocoa
12	Safarogbo	1 st	2nd			3 rd			Plantain
13	Taye camp*	1 st				2 nd			Cocoa
14	Thousand Odoola camp*	1 st				2 nd			Cocoa
15	Udo	1 st	-	4 th	3rd	2 nd	5 th	6th	Oil palm
16	Utesi*	1 st			3rd	2 nd			Plantain
	Extension One:-								
17	Adeola camp*	1 st				2 nd			Cocoa
18	Bisi camp*	1 st				2 nd			Cocoa
19	Evboiruebor	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th			Plantain
20	Gbole-Uba	1 st	2 nd	5 th	3rd	4 th			Cocoa
21	Ofunama	1 st	3 rd	2 nd					Plantain
22	Opuama	1 st	2nd	3 rd	4 th				Cocoa

*stands for Tenant community

4.8 Livelihoods and Natural Resources

The communities and camps of the operational areas of the OOPC are rich in human and natural resources, especially unskilled labour. However the communities and camps are under developed in terms of modern infrastructure, socio-economic well-being and incomes. There are potentials to expand the economic and income opportunities in these communities. These include the following among others:

- The abundant resources especially land, forest, human and physical in the community that support enterprise and development;
- Existence of social groups that provide various services;
- The relative peaceful co-existence in the community;
- Availability of labour for farming and other activities.

The summary of resource base and utilization in the area is presented in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Resource Base and Utilization in most communities

Resource Category	Resource Name / Class		Notes
Rich but hardly tapped	(i)	Reserved forest	Legislation by government especially at Udo
Rich and well tapped	(i)	Fertile Land	Available and well utilized.
	(ii)	Forest products	-Use mostly for domestic purpose but few for commercial - natural herbal medicines and non-timber forest resources
	(iii)	Stream	Domestic
Threatened	(i)	Wild life	Hunting pressure and forest clearing for oil palm plantation as well as rubber

Table 10: Resource Base and Utilization of Riverine communities especially in Ofunama

Resource Category	Resource Name / Class		Notes
Rich but hardly tapped	(i)	Raffia Palm	Abundant raffia palm but hardly tapped due to inadequate knowledge of necessary technology.
	(ii)	Crude oil	Full Exploration yet to commence - But beyond the know-how and financial scope of the communities, requires investment from external enterprise.
Rich and well tapped	(i)	Sand	Wined both manually and mechanically for livelihoods and sand filling of the community.
	(ii)	Land	Available and well utilized.
	(iii)	Creeks and rivers	For fishing and marine transportation.
Threatened	(i)	Aquatic life	Due to activities of the sand dredgers and resultant effect of oil exploration activities

4.9 Pattern of Conflicts

The communities and camps of the OOPC operational areas are relatively peaceful as the people live harmoniously together, there exist potential conflict triggers and conflict resolution mechanisms as highlighted below:

(a) **Potential Conflict Triggers**

There are four main potential conflict triggers in the area namely:

- Land encroachment between families
- Poor information dissemination
- Usurping of community benefits
- Different political affiliations

(b) **Severity and Frequency**

Intra-communal conflicts and intra-household at domestic level are quite frequent and could be severe but do not usually threaten the corporate existence of any of the community/camp. This is because effective traditional conflicts resolution mechanisms are in place to solve these and well respected and subscribed.

Inter community conflicts especially armed mass conflict could be severe and threaten the peaceful coexistence between communities. The resolutions of such conflicts sometimes end with the traditional organs at the clan level. Even chieftaincy title tussle could threaten the peaceful coexistence of stakeholders within the community concerned and the resolution of such end with the clan held especially Oba of Benin (the highest level of traditional authority in Benin land) with Udo as case in reference.

(c) **Mediation and Conflict Resolution Efforts**

Virtually all the communities/camps are relatively peaceful and co-existence among each community members is characterized by love, peace and unity. Each community head with his Council of Chiefs/Elders and the Community Development Association (CDA) are mainly charged with conflict resolution within the community while a third party might be involved to resolve inter communal conflicts. This notwithstanding, some conflicts end up in law court and / or with law enforcement agents for resolution.

(d) **Impacts of Conflicts**

The impacts of the various conflicts have always been negative. Some of the impacts include the following among others:

- Lack of unity and trust and low motivation to work together to achieve the goals and aspirations of the community.
- Vicious cycle of poverty.
- Slow pace of development in the community.
- Loss of opportunity as the case with Gbole-Uba in 2013 scholarship slot
- Bloodshed and loss of innocent lives.

5.0 COMMUNITY SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Human development and human security are inseparable: whereas human development seeks to increase peoples' options, opportunities and access to public services and goods, and emphasizes what can be achieved, human security focuses on the risks, dangers, and threats to human development, evaluates the degree of confidence that people have in public services and goods, and emphasizes what can be lost when human potential is thwarted (Tadjbakhsh and Chenoy, 2007). Human development is measured by the Human Development Index (HDI). This index actually measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

This section is a narration of the communities addressing the following elements in specific terms:

- a. Demography
- b. Settlement pattern and housing
- c. Social composition
- d. Social Amenities/Infrastructure
- e. Education
- f. Health
- g. Agriculture and Household Nutrition
- h. Livelihood Strategies

5.1 Agbado Community

The community came into existence many years ago and the first settler was called Agbado who migrated from Benin to Igue-kahen and later finally settled at the present Agbado community. He was a farmer and gave birth to two children namely Omezee and Ovuwaghe. The leadership of the community is by seniority and the head of the community is called Odionwere.

Demography: The present estimated population of Agbado obtained from community sources is about 4,000 persons made up of 1,500 male and 2,500 female. This is depicted in Figure 3. The ratio of in-migration to out-migration is 4:1 principally due to the presence of Okomu and associated opportunities. The immigrants are more of Akwa-Ibom, Yoruba and Urhobo.

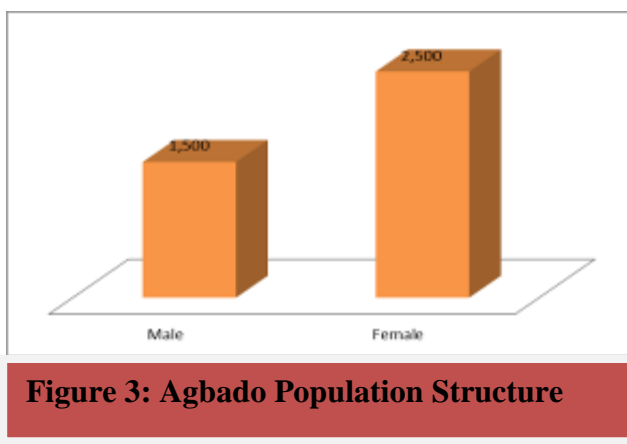


Figure 3: Agbado Population Structure

Settlement pattern and housing

The Topography of the settlement is gently slope and susceptible to flooding. Agbado has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns with different types of housing pattern in the community; complete thatched roof account for 1% of the total houses while the remaining are zinc roofed. But only 22% are block/cement plastered among the zinc roofed and mud houses 78%.

Social composition

Agbado is over 90% indigenous community with the remaining less than 10% made up of other tribes across the country especially Akwa-Ibom, Yoruba and Urhobo. It has eight (8) churches of various denominations, two (2) mosques, while no public cemetery is located within the community. People of the community indicate that they are about 75% Christians, 20% Muslims, and 5% African Traditional Religion (ATR) worshippers.

The Agbado people speak Benin language and Pidgin English. The time of day and different occasions such as wedding, burial etc reflect different greetings. The formal greetings of Good Morning, Good Afternoon and Good Evening translate to “Obowei, Obavan and Obo ota” respectively.

Social Amenities

Agbado lacks modern social infrastructure and social amenities and institutions provided by government or OOPC as shown in Table 11 below. The community likewise has no telecommunication facility, no electricity and no portable.

Table 11: Agbado Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Agbado Primary School: 2 No. blocks of 6 classrooms (N06 26' 13.3", E05 08' 36.5" Elevation 59m)	Edo State Government	The entire community	1986	Not in use	Complete total renovation
2	Agbado Community market	Community effort	The entire community	On going	In use	Needs open and lock-up stores to attract patronages

Education

There is no functional formal or informal school in Agbado which affects early child education in the community. The nearby primary and secondary schools are in Madagbayo, therefore, attainment of qualitative education is costly in the face of high poverty rate among the indigenes. Some parents even send their wards to relatives in nearby towns for them to have access to qualitative education. This threatens the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Health

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community populace relating to health is dismal because there is no access to qualitative healthcare. The people of the community travel long distance in search of drugs and medical treatments. Attainment of SDG 3 that is, ensures healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages is threatened in the community. Other health related issues are summarized in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Situation Analysis of Agbado Basic Need

S/No.	Category	Availability / source	Accessibility	Challenges	Remarks
1	Portable	None, except Agbado stream located at the end of the community	Poor	High cost of drinking water. Trekking long distance in search of water for domestic use	Water borne diseases are prevalent.
2	Sanitation	No facility	poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human waste is openly into bush. • Kitchen waste is usually disposed at the backyard. 	This constitutes health hazards.

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterized by small-sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop grown by the community and this followed by cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and maize.

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupations of the people of Agbado farming, which are the mainstay of the community's economy, and the largest employer of labour with almost 86% engagement. This livelihood is practiced alongside other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The threatened natural resource is forest and useful non timber forest resources such as medicinal herbs and game due to Okomu oil palm and rubber development. Consequently, the community is facing land pressure and the coping strategy being employed is managing little available farmland with crop intensity. The community is blessed with Agbado stream which is hardly tapped effectively except for domestic water source.

5.2 Camps

There are nine (9) camps among the twenty-two communities assessed with similar social characteristics. These camps were founded between 1989 and 2013 by migrants mostly from Osun State. Table 13 below shows key variables of these camps.

Table 13: Key Variables of the Camps

SN	Camp	Founder & Date	Landlord	Population			Religions		
				≥46yrs	18-45	≤17yrs	Christians	Muslim	ATR
1	Ajebamidele	1996	Madagbayo	50	180	70	70%	30%	0
2	Mallim	Mallim (1989)	Gbelebu	150	400	250	90%	9%	1%
3	Obagie	Pastor Omotosho (1994)	Udo	200	550	750	80%	20%	0
4	Obazuwa	Mr. Omotosho (1991)	Udo	70	150	180	60%	40%	0
5	Taye	Taye (1994)	Gbelebu	130	400	304	30%	60%	10%
6	Thousand Odoola	Taye Odefunke (1992)	Gbelebu	120	320	370	35%	60%	5%
7	Adeola	Resettlement for - Olomu camp (2013)	Gbole-Uba	30	120	150	83%	17%	0
8	Bisi	Bisi	Gbole-Uba / Evboirubor	50	150	100	70%	30%	0
9	Utezi	1992	Udo	100	200	200	75%	25%	0

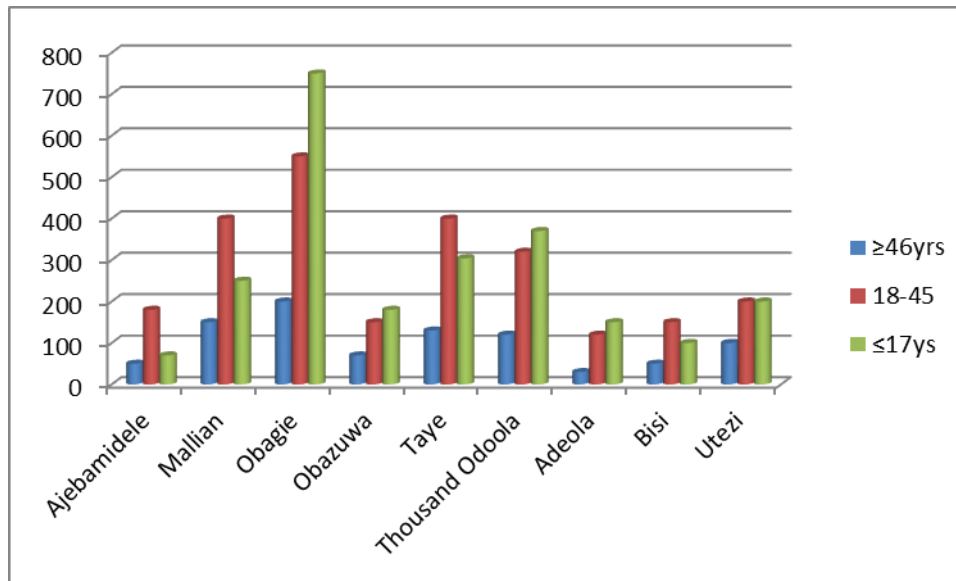


Figure 4: Population Stratification of Camps

The population of most of the camps is skewed toward youth (18-45years) because farming (the principal livelihood of the camps) requires energetic population and surprisingly Cocoa instead of oil palm is the major crop cultivated, as these migrant population are from the traditional cocoa growing state of Osun State, and it may be assumed that they are already used to cocoa cultivation. Ajebamidele was a replica of all the camps with bushy, narrow and erosion prone access road.

Settlement pattern and housing

The settlement that Ajebamidele has like other camps is generally gentle slope susceptible to flood, water and pollution. Ajebamidele has a linear settlement pattern with different types of housing pattern in the community with complete thatched roof account for 2% of the total houses while the remaining are zinc roofed.

Social composition

Like other camps, Ajebamidele is non-native community with Yoruba as a dominant language. It has four (4) churches of various denominations, one (1) mosque, while no public cemetery is located within the community. The community is made up of about 70% Christians and 30% Muslims. Like Ajebamidele, Taye and Obazuwa have four

churches each while the remaining camps have between one (1) and two (2) churches. Only Taye camp has two (2) mosques, all the other camps have one mosque each except Adeola with none. In spite of religious differences there is harmony in all the camps.

All people in the camps speak Yoruba language and Pidgin English. The time of day and different occasions such as wedding, burial etc attract different greetings. The formal greetings of Good Morning, Good Afternoon and Good Evening translate to “Ekaro, Ekasan and Ekaale” respectively while “Ekabo” and “Eseun” translate to Welcome and Thank you.

Social Amenities

There is no single social amenity in virtually in all the camps. The population of children in the camps is low because school age children are sent to their towns of origin to attend school because there is no formal school in all the camps. This threatens the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Only Mallim and Utezi camps have a neighbourhood borehole each and it is grossly inadequate for a population of 800 in case of Mallim camp. There is no portable water in other camps therefore, SDG 6 that is, ensures availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all is threatened. The only source of water in other camps is either river or stream and some are seasonal like Ajebamidele stream.

Table 14: Camps Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	<u>Obagie:</u> 3 Nos. palm oil mills N06 27' 02.9" E05 14' 23.8" Elevation 33m	Private	Entire community	2008 to 2010	In use	In use but need to be upgraded into modernized small scale processing equipment
1	<u>Obazuwa:</u> Palm oil mill N06 25' 49.9 E05 12' 09.0" Elevation 35m	Private	Entire community	2010	In use	Needs modern facility like modernized small scale processing equipment
1	<u>Mallim:</u> Borehole	Okomu	Entire community	2014	In use	Additional one needed
1	<u>Utezi:</u> Borehole	Okomu	Entire community	2014	In use	

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the camps are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterized by small-sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop grown by all, and is followed by kolanut in some camps. Other crops grown for domestic purpose are plantain and cassava. There are three (3) local palm oil mill in Obagie installed by private individuals between 2008 and 2010 while Obazuwa has one; but hardly for commercial purpose

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Ajobamidele is farming like other camps, which is the mainstay of the economy and the largest employer of labour. Occupational activities which farming provides engage between 80-95% persons in the assessed camps. This means of livelihood is practiced alongside other gainful non-traditional economic activity such as trading.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa and kolanut production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. Most members are share-croppers renting land from absentee landlords.

5.3 Awuri Community

Awuri, which translates to “Don’t look for my trouble”, is an Ijaw speaking ethnic community. The community comprises four (4) quarters. The road to the community needs serious attention as some spots are almost not motorable. This is a landlord community to Hassan camp (Hassan camp has a litigation against Okomu in respect of Extension One oil palm and rubber development).

Demography: The present estimated population of Awuri obtained from community sources is about 5000 persons made up of 2250 male and 2750 female. There are more children (≤ 17 years) accounting for 2,500 or 50% of the population than the youth (18-45 years) and the adult (over 46 years) who are estimated to be 1,800 (36%) and 700 (14%) respectively.

Social Composition

Awuri is over 90% indigenous community with the remaining less than 10% made up of other tribes across the country. It has four (4) churches of various denominations. The community has three (3) sacred forest/shrines and is made up of over 90% Christians, 7% Muslims and about 3% African Traditional Religionists.

Social Amenities

Awuri has been neglected in the provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive) as shown in Table 15. Apart from one borehole, the community has no telecommunication facility, no electricity, and no market.

Table 15: Awuri Community Social projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Water borehole	Edo State Government.	Entire community	2012	functioning	Grossly inadequate for population of 5,000

Education

There is no functional formal or informal school in Awuri which affects early child education in the community, therefore, attainment of qualitative education is costly, coupled with high poverty incidence. Some parents resort to sending their wards to relatives in nearby towns for them to have access to education. This is a threat to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is: ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Health

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community populace relating to health and wellbeing is appalling because there is no access to qualitative healthcare. The people of the community travel long distance in search of drugs and medical treatments. The lack of access to quality rudimentary health care facilities threatens access and attainment of SDG 3 that is: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages is non-existence in the community. Human waste is openly discharged into bush, so also kitchen waste is usually disposed at the backyard.

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Awuri is farming, which is the mainstay of the economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 80% engagement. This means of livelihood is practiced alongside with fishing because there is an all season stream at the outskirts eastward of the community. Other gainful non-traditional economic activities include trading and operation of commercial motor cycles.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa and kolanut cultivation apart from arable food crops such as cassava.

5.4 Gbelebu Community

Gbelebu is an Ijaw speaking ethnic community and landlord to nine (9) camps and these camps are Mallim, Ofunege, Eto, Ogundipe, Baba-Dele, Okwa, Federal, Taye and Odo-ola.

Demography: The present estimated population of Gbelebu obtained from community sources is about 10,000 persons made up of 4,000 male and 6,000 female. There are more children (≤ 17 years) accounting for 5000 or 50% of the population than the youth (18-45 years) and the adult over 46 years) who number about 3000 (30%) and 2,000 (20%) respectively.

Social Composition

Gbelebu is 80% indigenous community with the remaining 20% made up of other tribes across the country. It has ten (10) churches of various denominations. The community is made up of 68% Christians, 2% Muslims and about 30% African Traditional Religionists.

Social Amenities

Gbelebu has a fair provision of social amenities mostly by OOPC as shown in Table 16. The community head Chief Enoch Sulubor said “*The only government will know is Okomu in the area of provision of social amenities*”. One of the major infrastructure lacking in the community is telecommunication.

Table 16: Gbelebu Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Yearly grading of access roads	OOPC	Entire community	2011 to date	Motor able	Untarred
2	Boreholes (4nos)	OOPC		One each year from 2012 to 2015	Functioning	
3	Yearly skill acquisition programme	OOPC	Trainees & family members	Since 2012	Continuing	5 youth yearly
4.	Yearly bursary	OOPC	Tertiary students	Since 2012	Continuing	2 slots yearly
5	2 blocks of 2 classrooms each at Primary School & equipped with furniture	OOPC	Pupils & Teachers	2014	Functioning	
6	Sanitary pavilion at Primary School	OOPC	Pupils and Teachers	2014	Functioning	
7	Furniture for Secondary School	OOPC	Students & Teachers	2014	Functioning	
8	Provision of text books for Primary school and Secondary school	OOPC	Pupils and Students	2013/14	Functioning	Pry 1-6, JSS1-3 & SSS1-3

Education

There are functional primary and secondary schools in Gbelebu but government has failed to post teachers to both schools affecting attainment of qualitative education. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all is threatened.

Health

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community populace as related to health is appalling because there is no access to qualitative healthcare. The people of the community travel long distance in search of drugs and medical treatments. The attainment of SDG 3 that it ensures healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages is threatened in the community. OOPC provided sanitary pavilions in both primary and secondary schools thereby improving environmental sanitation of the community but kitchen waste are still being disposed at the backyard.

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterized by small-sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop grown by the community and this followed by Cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and maize.

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Gbelebu is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 80% engagement. This means of livelihood is practiced alongside with fishing and other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The threatened natural resource is forest and its products such as bush meat, snail, mushroom, and honey due to

Okomu oil palm and rubber development. The community has a river which is only partially tapped mainly as a source of domestic water and for fishing.

5.5 Inikorogha Community

Inikorogha, which translates to “Strong personalities”, is an Ijaw speaking community with twelve (12) quarters and headed by ‘Amakosuwei’.

Demography: The present estimated population of Inikorogha obtained from community sources is about 10,428 persons made up of 4,316 male and 6,112 female. This is depicted in Figure 5. The ratio of in-migration to out-migration is 4:1 principally due to the presence of Okomu and associated opportunities. The immigrants are more of Akwa-Ibom, Yoruba and Kwale.

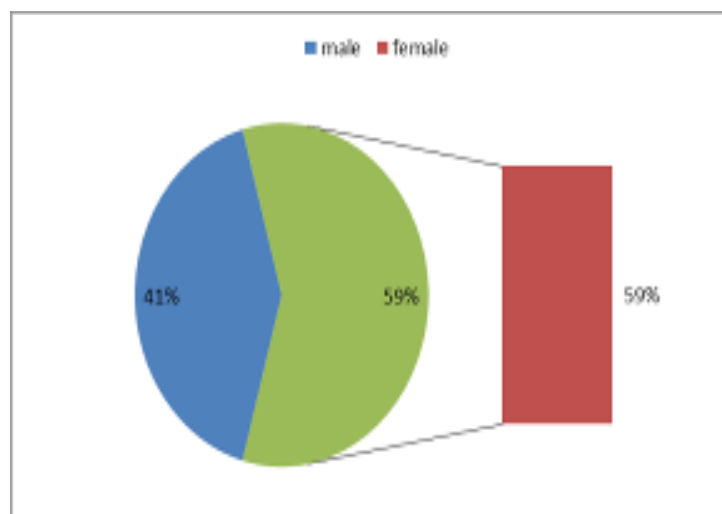


Figure 5: Inikorogha population structure

Settlement pattern and housing

The settlement is generally gently slope and susceptible to flood, water and air pollution. Inikorogha has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns with different types of housing pattern in the community. Complete thatched roof account for 20% of the total houses while the remaining houses are zinc roofed.

Social composition

Inikorogha is over 80% indigenous community with the remaining less than 20% made up of other ethnic groups across the country especially Akwa-Ibom, Yoruba and Urhobo. It has seven (7) churches of various denominations, no mosque, while there are two (2) public cemeteries located on the outskirts of the community. The community is made up of over 60% Christians, 2% Muslims and less than 38% African Traditional Religionists.

The people speak Izon language and Pidgin English. The time of day and different occasions such as wedding, burial etc attract different greetings. The formal greeting of “Good Morning”, “Good Afternoon” and “Good Evening” translates to “Eseredor/Ebeidegha”, “Doo” and “Ebuburudegha” respectively while “Ebode” and “Miemo” or “Emekame” translate to “welcome” and “Thank you”

Social Amenities

Inikorogha has fair provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive) as shown in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Inikorogha Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Town hall building N60 14' 54.69" E50 21' 21.40" Elevation 3.8m	OOPC	Entire community	2012	Functioning	All the facilities are functioning
2	4Nos, boreholes: i.N60 14' 53.47" E50 21' 23.86" Elevation 2.1m ii. N60 14' 53.47" E50 21' 15.48" Elevation 1.9m iii.N60 14' 4.06" E50 21' 17.74" Elevation 7.1m iv.N60 15' 6.46" E50 21' 23.39" Elevation 1.2m	OOPC	Entire community	2013	Functioning	
3	2 Nos. Sanitary pavilions: i.N60 14' 53.47" E50 21' 15.48" Elevation 1.9m ii. N60 15' 2.94" E50 21' 22.48" Elevation	OOPC		2013	In use	
4.	Library building N60 14' 52.30" E50 21' 15.73" Elevation 2.5m	OOPC	Students	2013	In use	
5	Inikorogha Grammar school 1 No. block of 3 classroom N60 15' 3.73" E50 21' 22.48" Elevation 2m	OOPC	Students and Teachers	2014	Functioning	
6	*Staff quarter N60 15' 2.94" E50 21' 22.48" Elevation 13.4m	OOPC	Teachers		In use	
7	Market: One block of 10 shops N60 15' 0.95 E50 21' 17.65"	OOPC	Women and traders		Functioning	In need of more open

	Elevation 2m					and lock up shops
8	Health centre: N60 14' 57.47" E50 21' 30.11" Elevation 6.5m	State Government	Entire community		Not functioning	Need total rehabilitation

Education

There is functional secondary school in Inikorogha, but government has failed to post teachers to the school thus affecting the attainment of qualitative education. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, is threatened.

Health

The health centre in the community was built by Edo State Government but it is non-functional; it needs total rehabilitation. The attainment of SDG 3 is that it ensures healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages is threatened in the community. OOPC provided sanitary pavilion in the secondary school and staff quarters thereby improving environmental sanitation of the community but kitchen waste are still disposed at the backyard.

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterized by small-sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop grown by the community and this followed by Cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and maize.

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Inikorogha is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 60% engagement. This means of livelihood is practiced alongside with fishing and other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The threatened natural resource is forest and its products such as bush meat, snail, mushroom and honey due to Okomu oil palm and rubber development. The community is blessed with a river which is partially tapped effectively for fishing and domestic water source.

5.6 Madagbayo Community

Madagbayo community was founded by Orunwense who came from Udo community many years ago. Latter other people came to settle with him; among them are Orijajogun, Eseto and Obanor. The community is made up of five (5) quarters and it has bitumen and clay deposit which are hardly tapped. The community head is called ‘Odionwere’ and he is supported by council of elders (Edion).

Demography: The present estimated population of Madagbayo obtained from community sources is about 3,500 persons made up of 1,500 male and 2,000 female. The in-migration is more than out-migration principally due to the presence of Okomu and associated opportunities. The non-native is about 500 out of the estimated population of 3,500

Settlement pattern and housing

The settlement is generally gentle slope susceptible to flood, water and air pollution. Madagbayo has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns with different types of housing pattern in the community. Complete thatched roof account for 20% of the total houses, while the remaining houses are zinc roofed.

Social composition

Madagbayo is over 85% indigenous community with the remaining less than 15% made up of persons from other ethnic groups across the country. It has six (6) churches of various denominations, no mosque, while there is no public cemetery located within or around the community. The community is made up of over 80% Christians and less than 20% African Traditional Religionists.

The Madagbayo people speak Benin language and Pidgin English. The time of day and different occasions such as wedding, burial etc reflects different greetings. The formal greeting of “Good Morning”, “Good Afternoon” and “Good Evening” translates to “Obowie”, “Obavan” and “Obota” respectively.

Social Amenities

Madagbayo has a fair provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive) as shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Madagbayo Community Social projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Madagbayo Primary Health Centre. N06 24' 39.1" E05 06' 47.1" Elevation 63m	Ovia South West LGA	Entire community	1993	Functioning	Needs nurses, doctors and renovation
2	Borehole N06 24' 47.3" E05 06' 30.6" Elevation 24m Borehole N06 24' 38.7 E05 06' 39.8" Elevation 56m	Okomu oil palm plc ConstituencyProjects	Entire community	2013 2014	Functioning	In good state
3	Rural Electrification	State Govt.	Entire community	1994/1995	Abandoned	Need to be energised and extension to new areas
4.	Market 2 blocks of 10 Nos. open stores each N06 24' 45.8' E05 06' 25.9" Elevation 9m	Okomu oil palm plc	Entire community	2015	functioning	In need of more open and lock up stores
5	Omozaye primary school	Govt.	Entire	1904	functioning	Needs

	2blocks of 2 class room each and 1 block of pavilion 1 block of 3class room renovated Nos.N06 24’ 37.1” E05 06 38.2” Elevation 54m	Okomu oil plc Govt.	community Students & Teachers	2014 2013		more teachers, tables and students desks
6	Skill acquisition e.g. welding and fabrication	Okomu oil palm plc	Trainees and family members	2013 till date		4 youths yealy
7	Provision of bursary	Okomu oil palm plc	Tertiary students	2013 till date		2 slots yearly

Education

There are functional primary and secondary schools in Madagbayo, but they lack adequate number of teachers in both schools affecting attainment of qualitative education. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all is threatened.

Health

The functional primary health centre established in 1993 needs renovation and personnel such as nurses and drugs. The other health related issues are summarized in Table 19 below.

Table 19: Madagbayo Health and Related Issues

Issue	Subject	Objective Analysis
Health	• Level of health	Average
	• Access to clean water	Fair
	• Access to latrine	Poor
	• Hygiene behavior	Fair



Plate 3: Madagbayo Primary Health Centre

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterized by small-sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop grown by the community and this followed by Cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and maize.

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Madagbayo is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 90% engagement. This means of livelihood is practiced alongside with fishing and other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading, fashion designing and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The rich but hardly tapped natural resource is abundant of bitumen deposit and clay which can create further economic opportunity in the community with a suitable investor.

5.7 Makilolo Community

Makilolo was founded around 1930 by Makilolo Igbo before the establishment of Okomu Oil Palm Plc in 1976. It is also called ‘Coconut Camp’. The community belongs to Ijaw tribe and the head of the community is referred to as ‘Amaokosuwei’.

Demography: The present estimated population of Makilolo obtained from community sources is about 2,500 persons made up of 800 male and 1,700 female. There are more children (≤ 17 years) accounting for 1,200 or 48% of the population than the youth (18-45 years) and the adult over 46 years) who are 1,000 (40%) and 300 (12%) respectively.

Social Composition

Makilolo is unique because the indigenes are less than 10% of population of the community, while the non-native is over 90% made up of people from other ethnicity across the country. It has only two (2) churches which are Deeper Life Bible Church and Christ Apostolic Church. The community is made up of over 97% Christians, 2% Muslims, and about 1% African Traditional Religionists.

Social Amenities

Makilolo has been neglected in the provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive). There is no record or presence of any basic services in the community at present.

There is no functional formal or informal school in Makilolo which affects early child education in the community, therefore, attainment of qualitative education is costly, coupled with poverty incidence. Some parents even send their wards to relatives in nearby towns for them to have access to qualitative education. This is inimical to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is: ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all.

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community populace as related to health is dismal, because there is no access to qualitative healthcare. The people of the community travel long distance in search of drugs and medical treatments. The attainment of SDG 3 that is, ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages, is threatened in the community. Human waste is openly discharged into bush, so also kitchen waste is usually disposed at the backyard.

Likewise, the community is lacking as regards SDGs 6 and 7 that is, clean water & sanitation as well as affordable & clean energy respectively.

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Makilolo is farming, which is the mainstay of the economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 60% engagement. This livelihood is practiced alongside with fishing (40% engagement) because there is a stream at the southern part of the community. Other gainful non-traditional economic activities include trading and operation of commercial motor cycle.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for plantain production apart from arable food crops such as cassava.

5.8 Maroghionba Community

Maroghionba has existed more than forty (40) years known then as “African Timber and Plywood”. The community has six (6) quarters and it is headed by ‘Odionwere-Peter Omaregbon’.

Demography: The present estimated population of Maroghionba obtained from community sources is about 3,500 persons made up of 1,500 male and 2,000 female. The in-migration is more than out-migration principally due to the presence of Okomu and associated opportunities. The non-native is about 500 out 3,500 population estimation.

Settlement pattern and housing

The topography of the settlement is generally gentle slope and susceptible to flood, water and air pollution. Maroghionba has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns

with different types of housing pattern in the community with complete thatched roof accounting for 20% of the total houses while the remaining houses are zinc roofed.

Social composition

Maroghionba is over 85% indigenous community with the remaining less than 15% made up of persons from other ethnic groups across the country. It has six (6) churches of various denominations, no mosque, while there is no public cemetery located within or around the community. The community is made up of over 80% Christians and less than 20% African Traditional Religionists.

The Maroghionba people speak Benin language and Pidgin English. The time of day and different occasions such as wedding, burial etc attract different greetings. The formal greeting of “Good Morning”, “Good Afternoon” and “Good Evening” translates to “Obowie”, “Obavan” and “Obota” respectively.

Social Amenities

Maroghionba has a fair provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive) as shown in Table 20.

Demography: The present estimated population of Maroghionba obtained from community sources is about 11,200 persons made up of 4,480 male and 6,720 female. The in-migration is more than out-migration principally due to the presence of Okomu Oil Palm Plc, and associated opportunities.

Settlement pattern and housing

The topography of the settlement is generally gently slope and susceptible to flood, as well as water and air pollution. Maroghionba has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns with different types of housing pattern in the community. Complete thatched roof account for 3% of the total houses while the remaining 97% are zinc roofed.

Social Composition

Maroghionba is unique with 46% of its population being indigenous with the remaining 54% made up of people from other ethnic group across the country (Figure 10). It has five (5) churches of various denominations, and one mosque; while there is one public cemetery

located in the outskirts of the community. The community is made up of over 93% Christians, 1% Muslims, and less than 6% African Traditional Religionists.

The Maroghionba people speak Benin language and Pidgin English. The time of day and different occasions such as wedding, burial etc reflects different greetings. The formal greeting of “Good Morning”, “Good Afternoon” and “Good Evening” translates to “Obowie”, “Obavan” and “Obota” respectively.

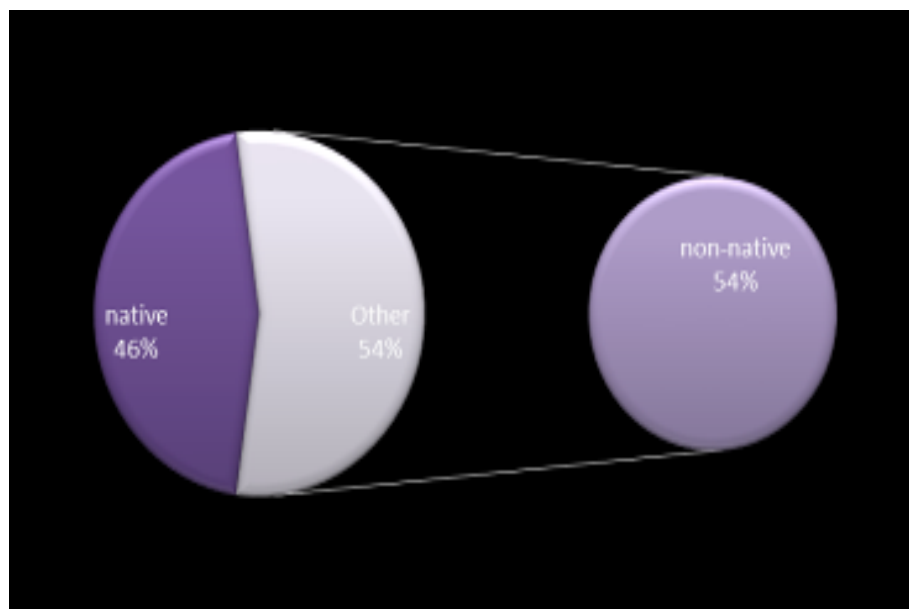


Figure 6: Maroghionba Unique Resident Composition

Social Amenities

Maroghionba has a fair provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive) as shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Maroghionba Community Social projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	4Nos. borehole i. N06 23' 47.1" E05 16' 59.9" Elevation 58m ii. N06 23' 35.4" E05 16' 57.0 Elevation 43m iii. N06 23'44.0" E05 16' 54.7" Elevation 52m iv. N06 24' 01.4" E05 16' 52.3" Elevation 67m	Okomu Oil Palm Plc	Entire community	2010 to 2015	Only one functioning	The three boreholes need rehabilitation
2	Market *1 block of 10 open shop N06 23' 57.8" E05 16' 55.3 Elevation 60m	Community effort OOPC		Early 90s 2015	functioning Not in use	More market structures and facilities needed
3	AT & P Primary school *3 blocks of 4 classroom each *1No. Sanitary pavilion *2 blocks of 3 classroom each *1 block of 3 classroom N06 23' 55.4" E05 16' 55.3" Elevation 59m ii. Regina Mundi catholic primary school N06 23' 35.7 E05 16' 49.6" Elevation 52m	OOPC OOPC State Govt. Local Govt. Catholic Church	Entire community	2013 2013 2012 2000 2013	In use In use In use Dilapidated In use	Needs more teachers, desks and repair of the borehole taps and also renovation of dilapidated buildings etc.
4.	Generator	OOPC	Entire community	2013	Needs rewiring	Not in the community as at the day of SIA

Education

There are two (2) functional primary schools in the community but government has failed to post teachers to the school, thereby inhibiting the attainment of qualitative education in the community. Hence, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all is threatened.

Health

There is one private clinic in the community which members of the community regard as unaffordable, because of its charges therefore, SDG 3 that is, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, is threatened in the community. Consequently some residents resulted to self-medication and traditional herbs.

Okomu OOPC provided sanitary pavilion in the public primary school, thereby improving environmental sanitation of the community, but kitchen waste are still openly disposed at the backyards of houses. Four boreholes were provided by Okomu for the community between 2010 and 2015, ensuring partial availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for the community in accordance with the attainment of the SDG6.

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterized by small-sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop which the community grows, and this is followed by Cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and maize. There is a local market in the community for ease of marketing farm produce and products; but the 10 open stores built by Okomu are yet to be put to use.



Plate 4: Open Market Stores Built by OOPC Covered with Weeds

Livelihood and Natural Resource Use

The traditional occupation of the people of Maroghionba is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 90% engagement. This livelihood is practiced alongside with other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The threatened natural resource is forest and its products such as bush meat, snail, mushroom and honey due to Okomu Oil Palm and Rubber Development. There is land pressure and land scarcity for the residents of the community forcing some to go as far as Utezi to source for farmland.

5.9 Safarogbo Community

According to history Safarogbo was founded by Odigbala in about 700BC. The community is headed by ‘Amanawei’ and it is an Ijaw community.

Demography: The present estimated population of Safarogbo obtained from community sources is about 22,000 persons made up of 16,000 male and 6,000 female. Few children (≤ 17 years) are in the community accounting for 6000 or 27% of the population less than the youth (18-45 years) and the adult (over 46 years) who number about 9,000 (41%) and 7,000 (32%) respectively.

Social Composition

Safarogbo is 77% indigenous community with the remaining 23% made up of people from other ethnic groups across the country. It has ten (10) churches of various denominations. The community is made up of 70% Christians and about 30% African Traditional Religionists. There two (2) cemeteries opposite the community and they are called ‘Ebibou and Seibou’.

Social Amenities

Safarogbo has a fair provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive) as shown in Table 21 below. The key infrastructure not functioning in the community is electricity and health centre, while there are no market and telecommunication facility. These have made the community far from being a sustainable community according to SDG 11.

Table 21: Safarogbo Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	<p>Primary school</p> <p>*2 blocks of 6 classroom N06 14' 51.7" E05 03' 53.9"</p> <p>Elevation 12m</p> <p>*Secondary school</p> <p>N06 15' 11.5" E05 03' 50.3"</p> <p>Elevation 12m</p>	<p>Govt.</p> <p>Community effort</p>	Entire Community	<p>1914</p> <p>2016</p>	<p>Dilapidated</p> <p>ongoing</p>	Needs assistance for construction of the school
2	<p>*Health centre</p> <p>N06 15' 07.6" E05 03' 50.3"</p> <p>Elevation 7m</p>	Edo State Government		1997	abandoned	
	<p>Electricity</p> <p>*solar energy street light</p> <p>*1No. industrial plant N06 14' 52.5" E05 04' 01.4"</p> <p>Elevation 5m</p>	<p>FGN</p> <p>NDDC</p>		<p>2008</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>Not in use</p> <p>Not functioning</p>	<p>Need to be connected</p> <p>Need rehabilitation</p>
3	<p>Water borehole</p> <p>N06 14' 50.1 E05 03' 54.3"</p> <p>Elevation 24m</p>	Okomu		2016	functioning	Functioning but in need of more boreholes
4	<p>Town hall N06 14' 52.5" E05 04' 01.4" Elevation 5m</p>					

Education

Only the primary school is functional, while the secondary school is under construction by community effort in Safarogbo; however, the primary school is dilapidated affecting attainment of qualitative education. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 which is: ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all is threatened.

Health

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community populace relating to health is dismal, because the only health centre started in 1997 by Edo State Government has been thereby denying the community access to qualitative health. . The people of the community travel long distance in search of drugs and medical treatments. Therefore the attainment of SDG 3 which is, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, is threatened. Okomu provided borehole only for the community, improving access to portable water for the community. Human waste is openly discharged into the bush, also kitchen waste is openly disposed at the backyard.

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterized by small-sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop which the community cultivates, and this is followed by Cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and maize.

Livelihood and Natural Resource Use

The traditional occupation of the people of Safarogbo is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 70% engagement. This means of livelihood is practiced alongside with fishing (30% engagement) and other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is fertile land being used predominantly for cocoa production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The threatened natural resource is forest and its products such as bush meat, snail, mushroom and honey due to Okomu oil

palm and rubber development. The community is blessed with a river which is partially tapped for fishing and domestic water source.

5.10 Udo Community

Udo is an ancient town that has existed for many centuries. According to oral traditional account, a man named Okpe came from Nupe met a woman named Oye during the Biblical era of the Tower of Babel building and so got married after confusion in language. They migrated to Udo and settled because of the fertility of the land. They had six (6) children, five males and one female. The community is about 5 km² in-dwelling with eighteen (18) quarters.

Demography: The present estimated population of Udo obtained from community sources is about 20,000 persons made up of 8,000 males and 12,000 females. The in-migration is more than out-migration principally due to the presence of OOPC and its associated opportunities.

Settlement pattern and housing

The topography of the settlement is generally moderate slope with a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns. All the buildings in the community are zinc roofed, while 80% of the buildings are block/cemented houses.

Social composition

Udo is 80% an indigenous community; the remaining 20% of members of the community are made up of people from other ethnic origin across the country. It has not less than eleven (11) churches of various denominations, two (2) mosques, while there is one public cemetery located at the southern part of the community. The community is made up of over 50% Christians, 10% Muslim and less than 40% African Traditional Religion (ATR) adherents. There are seven (7) shrines and one of them is specifically for women called Aivbomero.

The Udo people speak Bini language and Pidgin English. The time of day and different occasions such as wedding, burial etc attract different greetings. The formal greeting of

“Good Morning”, “Good Afternoon” and “Good Evening” translates to “Obowie”, “Obavan” and “Obota” respectively.

Social Amenities

Udo being an ancient town has a good provision of social amenities by both the external and internal stakeholders (Government, OOPC and community inclusive) as shown in Table 22. According to Chief Francis Iyama JP, the second in command in Udo community said “Okomu has been good to the community”.

Table 22: Udo Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Ezoti & Emokpae Primary school N06 ⁰ 28' 41.9'' ; E05 ⁰ 21' 24.7'' Elevation 126m	Edo State	Whole community	1925	Functional	Sanitary pavilion provided by OOPC
	1 block of 3 classrooms for Ezoti primary school	SUBEB-Edo State Govt		2013/14	Functional	
	2 blocks of 3 classrooms each	Ovia West LGA		2011	Functional	1 for Ezoti & 1 for Emokpae
	2 blocks of 3 classrooms each	Hon Aghedo		2016	Un-going	
2	Udo Primary school N06 ⁰ 28' 32.7'' ; E05 ⁰ 21' 02.3'' Elevation 97m	Mid-Western Government	Whole community	1955	Functional	Sanitary pavilion and borehole provided by OOPC in 2013
3	Udo Mixed Secondary School N06 ⁰ 28' 54.9'' ; E05 ⁰ 21' 34.0'' Elevation 106m	Bendel State Government	Whole community	1979	Functional	Library, Sanitary pavilion and borehole provided by OOPC

4	Primary Health Centre N06 ⁰ 28' 51.0'' ; E05 ⁰ 22' 11.9'' Elevation 100m	LGA	Whole community	1970s	Functional	
5	UBTH N06 ⁰ 28' 22.3'' ; E05 ⁰ 21' 14.6'' Elevation 103m	FGN	Whole community	1985	Functional	
6	Market: 100 open stalls 1 block of open stall N06 ⁰ 28' 34.4'' ; E05 ⁰ 21' 12.3'' Elevation 102m	LGA OOPC	Women and traders	1970s 2013	Functional	The market is as old as the community
7	Electricity with three transformers	FGN	Whole community	1992	Functional	
8	Okomu National Park N06 ⁰ 28' 28.9'' ; E05 ⁰ 21' 59.7'' Elevation 110m	FGN	Whole Nation		Intact	Its research building provided by Okomu
9	Telecommunication masts	GLO MTN	Entire community and neighbourhood	2002 2006	functional	
10	Police station	FGN	„		functional	
11	Borehole with treatment plant	State government	Whole community	2011		
12	Borehole with generator	FGN	„	2014		
13	Borehole with generator	LGA	„	2000		
14	Borehole	OOPC	„	2003		
15	Udo lorry park with borehole		Drivers and commuters			
16	Generator house with big generator set	OOPC	Whole community	2013		



Plate 5: Renovated block of Emokpae Primary School, Udo



Plate 6: A block of classrooms built by OOPC at Secondary School, Udo

Education

There are functional public primary and secondary schools in Udo apart from private schools, thereby promoting attainment of qualitative education. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all is being achieved in the community.

Health

There are functional primary health centre and University of Benin Teaching Hospital (UBTH) branch at Udo promoting access to qualitative health care. Therefore the SDG 3 that is, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, is being met in the community. The community has access to portable water provided by many stakeholders including OOPC borehole. The other health related issues are summarized in Table 23 below.

Table 23: Udo Health and Related Issues

Issue	Subject	Objective Analysis
Health	• Level of health	Average
	• Access to clean water	Good
	• Access to latrine	Fair
	• Hygiene behavior	Fair

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are moving from traditional subsistence farming to crop farming. They are characterized by farm holdings of greater than one hectare per household. Oil Palm is the main cash crop grown by the community, and this is followed by Cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and Cocoa.

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Udo is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 70% engagement. Hunting ranks next to farming with 10% engagement. These means of livelihoods are practiced alongside with other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading, civil service, fashion designing and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is the fertile land being used predominantly for oil palm production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The rich but hardly tapped natural resource is the abundant forest reserve such as the National Park.

5.11 Evboiruebor Community

Evboiruebor community was founded by Pa Iruebor and his nine followers. The community is located in compartment 77, Area BC 10, Okomu Forest Reserve having Gbole-Uba, Umaligidi and Inikorogha as neighbouring communities. The community is a landlord since it shares part of its farmland with tenants living in Bisi, Hassan, Adeola and Akande camps.

Demography: The present estimated population of Evboiruebor obtained from community sources is about 200 persons made up of 70 males and 130 females.

Social Composition

Evboiruebor is 87.5% an indigenous community with the remaining 12.5% made up of people from other ethnic groups mainly Urhobo and Yoruba. It has two (2) churches which are Salvation Bible Church and Christ Eternal Life Bible Church. The community is made up of 90% Christians, and about 10% of African Traditional Religion devotees. There is only one local cemetery behind the village river as well as a sacred land called Oguegion.

Social Amenities

Evboirueboris a rural settlement with no appreciable infrastructure except a borehole provided by OOPC in 2014 as reflected in Table 24. The key infrastructure lacking in the community are electricity, health centre, market, access road and telecommunication. The lack of these amenities have the community far from being a sustainable community according to SDG 11 which is ‘Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (http://en-wikipedia.org/wiki/sustainable_development_goals#cite_note-30).

Table 24: Evboiruebor (Extension One) Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Borehole provision	OOPC	Entire community	2014	In use	
2	Skill acquisition	OOPC	Trainee	Since 2014	continue	1 person per year
3	Bursary	OOPC	Tertiary students	Since 2014		1 slot but being diverted

There is no functional formal or informal school in Evboiruebor. This has affected early child education in the community therefore, the attainment of qualitative education is costly and coupled with the incidence of poverty. Some parents do send their wards to relatives in nearby towns for them to have access to qualitative education. This discourages the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community populace relating to health is dismal because there is no access to qualitative healthcare. The people of the community travel long distance in search of drugs and medical treatments. Thus SDG 3 that is, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, is non-existent in the community.

Human waste is openly discharged into the bush so also is kitchen waste which is usually openly disposed at the backyard.

The community is also not disposed to the attainment of SDGs 6 and 7 that is, clean water and sanitation as well as affordable and clean energy respectively(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/sustainable_development_goals)

Livelihood and Natural resource use

The traditional occupation of the people of Evboiruebor is farming, which is the mainstay of the economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 60% engagement. This means livelihood is practiced alongside with fishing (10% engagement), because there is a stream at the southern part of the community, and logging. Other gainful non-traditional economic activity includes trading.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is the fertile land being used predominantly for plantain production apart from arable food crops such as cassava.

5.12 Gbole-Uba Community

Gbole-Uba was founded by Efeke, the great son of Perezigha of Ikoko community at about 1280 AD. The community is an Ijaw autonomous community and headed by the Ama-okosuwei (the oldest man). The community has had about 53 Ama-okosuwei from Ekefe to the present Ayabowei who was installed on 23rd March, 2014. The community exists with its sub-communities namely Eyituoyor camp, Oko-gbene and most recently Hassan, Bisi, Akande and Adeola camps. The founder of the community had a land oath with Ogolo (Bini) community.

Demography: The present estimated population of Gbole-Uba obtained from community sources is about 2,000 persons made up of 1,000 males and 1,000 females.

Settlement pattern and housing

The settlement is generally moderately slope, and susceptible to flood, water and air pollution. Gbole-Uba has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns with different types of housing pattern in the community with complete thatched roof accounting for 40% of the total houses while the remaining are zinc roofed.

Social composition

Gbole-Uba is 100% indigenous community of three quarters. It has three (3) churches which are Cherubim and Seraphim, Assemblies of God, and Redeemed Christian Church of God; and one (1) mosque. There are two (2) public cemeteries located in the North and South of the community. The community is made up of over 77.5% Christians, 7.5% Muslim, and less than 15% African Traditional Religion devotees. There are two (2) shrines namely Osobo for masquerade, and Amaye for Oro festival.

Gbole-Uba people speak Ijaw language and Pidgin English respectively. The time of the day and various occasions such as wedding, burial etc reflects different greetings. The formal greeting of “Good Morning”, “Good Afternoon” and “Good Evening” translates to “Eseredor/Ebeidegha”, “Doo” and “Ebuburudegha” respectively while “Ebode” and “Miemo” or “Emekame” translate to “welcome” and “Thank you”.

Social Amenities

Gbole-Uba lacks social amenities provided by government or self-help except those provided by OOPC as shown in Table 25.

Table 25: Gbole-Uba (Extension One) Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Rehabilitation of road	OOPC	Entire community	2004	In use	Yearly
2	A block of 3 classrooms for the Primary School	OOPC	Pupils & Teachers	2015	In use	
3	Borehole provision	OOPC	Entire community	2015	In use	
4	Skill acquisition	OOPC	Trainees	Since 2014	continue	6 youths yearly
5	Bursary	OOPC	Tertiary students	Since 2014		2 slots yearly
6	Rural electrification	Self help	Entire community	2006	In use	

Education

There is only one functional primary school in Gbole-Uba, but government has failed to provide teachers to the school this has affected the attainment of qualitative education in the community. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all is far from been met.

Health

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community with respect to health is dismal and practically nonexistent, because there is no access to qualitative healthcare. The people of the community travel long distance in search of drugs and medical treatments resulting in the patronage of quack patent medicine stores for self-medication; some settle for traditional herbs. The SDG3 which seeks to promote healthy lives and wellbeing for all ages, is nonexistent in the community.

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are principally traditional subsistence crop farming characterized by farm holdings of less than two (2) hectares per household. Cocoa is the main cash crop grown and engaged in by people of the community, and this is followed by Cassava. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and maize.

Livelihood and Natural Resource Use

The traditional occupation of the people of Gbole-Uba is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the main employer of labour with almost 80% engagement. This is practiced alongside with fishing and other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading and artisans. Members of the community consider the soils fertile hence, land as the main natural resource is well utilized for cocoa production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The threatened natural resource is the forest and its products such as game (bush meat), snail, mushroom, and honey due mainly to Okomu oil palm and rubber development. The community is endowed with a river called 'Black Water-Dirimobin' which is barely used for fishing and domestic water source.

5.13 Ofunama Community

Ofunama the headquarters of Egbema clan was formally called Ofiniam. The community is an Ijaw community with nine (9) quarters and headed by the Ama-okosuwei (the oldest man) and the present Ama-okosuwei is Pa Wutu Perese. The community exists with its six (6) sub-communities generally referred to as camps and their names and distance from Ofunama is summarized in Table 26 below:

Table 26: Ofunama sub-communities

Name of the camp	Dominant tenants	Distance to Ofunama
Seiveinmor	Ijaw, Yoruba, Urhobo	3km
Ikobou (Ajikobou)	Yoruba	6km
Ugbo	Itsekiri, Urhobo	12km
Okwuba	Urhobo, Ukwuani	3km
Balogun zion	Ijaw	1km
Ojobou	Urhobo	4km

Demography: The present estimated population of Ofunama obtained from community sources is about 25,000 persons made up of 10,000 males and 15,000 females. The population structure is skewed towards youth with 11,000 (44%) followed by children with 9,000 (36%) and the adult with only 5,000 (20%).

Settlement Pattern and Housing

The community is a riverine community with a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns and different types of housing patterns. Virtually all the houses (99%) in the community are zinc roofed with a sizable number of block and cemented houses.

Social composition

Ofunama is over 90% an indigenous community with the remaining 10% of members of the community coming from other ethnic origins across the country. It has thirteen (13) churches of various denominations. The community is made up of about 69% Christians, 1% Muslim and less than 30% African Traditional Religion adherents.

Ofunama people speak Ijaw language and Pidgin English respectively. The time of the day and various occasions such as wedding, burial etc attract different greetings. The formal greeting of “Good Morning”, “Good Afternoon” and “Good Evening” translates to “Eseredor/Ebeidegha”, “Doo” and “Ebuburudegha” respectively while “Ebode” and “Miemo” or “Emekame” translate to “welcome” and “Thank you”.

Social Amenities

Ofunama has a fair share of social amenities provided by both the external and internal stakeholders (government, OOPC, community etc) as shown in Table 27.

Table 27: Ofunama (Extension One) Community Social Projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Community Town Hall with furnishing	OOPC	Entire community	2013	In use	
2	Egbema Primary School	Baptist mission	Pupils & Teachers	1928	In use	
3	Sanitary pavilion in the primary school	OOPC	Pupils & Teachers	2014	In use	
4	Skill acquisition	OOPC	Trainees	Since 2013	continuing	5 youths yearly
5	Bursary	OOPC	Tertiary students	Since 2012		2 slots yearly
6	Radio house	Self help	Entire community	2005	In use	
7	Secondary school	Edo State	The community, Students & Teachers	1979	In use	
8	Supply of Textbooks and Science equipment in Primary & Secondary Schools	OOPC	The community, Pupils,	2013	In use	All students received the textbooks

			Students & Teachers			
9	Boreholes in both Primary & Secondary schools	OOPC	Pupils, Students & Teachers	2013/14	In use	
10	Sanitary pavilion in Secondary school	OOPC	Students & Teachers	2014	In use	
11	Perimeter fencing in the Secondary school	OOPC	Students & Teachers	2015	On-going	
12	24 market stalls	OOPC	Women & traders	2014	In use	
13	Health centre	OSWLGA	Entire community	1992	In use	Need medical personnel and drugs
14	Rural electrification	OSWLGA	Entire community	1992/93	Broken down since 2002	
15	1000kva generator	DESOPA DEC	Entire community	2014	Not Functioning	
16	Solar powered boreholes-4nos	NDDC	Entire community	2008	Not effective	
17	Floating filling station	NNPC	Entire community	Started in 2010	Abandoned	
18	Communication (GSM) Mast	Globacom	Entire community		Not completed	
19	Guest house	OOPC	Entire community	Started in 2016	On-going	



Plate 7: Stakeholders during SIA in Ofunama



Plate 8: Ofunama Town hall built and furnished by Okomu

Education

There are functional public primary and secondary schools in Ofunama provided by missions and government thereby promoting attainment of qualitative education. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, (http://en-wikipedia.org/wiki/sustainable_development_goals#cite_note-23) is being achieved in the community. There is yearly skills acquisition organized and promoted by the OOPC for 5 youths of the community as well as bursary for tertiary students. The assessment of education and learning opportunities in Ofunama is summarized in Table 28 below.

Table 28: Summary of Education Issues at Ofunama.

Issue	Subject	Objective Analysis
Education	- Level of education	Medium
	- Quality of education	Low due to absence of qualified teachers
	- Skills building programme	Good

Health

There is a functional health centre in the community promoting access to qualitative health care. SDG 3 that is, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages is gradually being met in the community. Community has access to portable water provided by many stakeholders including a borehole provided by OOPC. The other health related issues are summarized in Table 29 below.

Table 29: Ofunama Health and Related Issues

Issue	Subject	Objective Analysis
Health	• Level of health	Average
	• Access to clean water	Good
	• Access to latrine	Fair
	• Hygiene behavior	Fair

Agriculture and Household Nutrition

The farming systems in the community are traditional subsistence crop farming characterized by small-sized holdings less than one hectare per household. Oil Palm is the main cash crop grown by the community, Cassava is the staple food crop cultivated. Other crops grown for commercial purpose are plantain and Cocoa.

Livelihood and Natural Resource Use

The traditional occupation of the people of Ofunama is farming, which is the mainstay of the community's economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 70% engagement. Logging is the next to farming with 10% engagement and closely followed by fishing. These means of livelihoods are practiced alongside other gainful non-traditional economic activities such as trading, civil service, fashion designing, and artisans.

The rich and well tapped natural resource is the fertile land being used predominantly for oil palm production apart from arable food crops such as cassava. The rich but not fully exploited natural resource is crude oil with four (4) oil wells discovered by SPDC, but not presently operating.

5.14 Opuama Community

The community is an Ijaw autonomous community and headed by the Ama-okosuwei (the oldest man) and the present Ama-okosuwei is Pa Paul Ndimi. The community has three (3) quarters namely Ijaw, Yoruba and Urhobo. The Yoruba quarter came to existence after the Extension One establishment by OOPC.

Demography: The present estimated population of Opuama obtained from community sources is about 400 persons made up of 230 males and 170 females. The children are more than youth and adult with a population 220 (55%), followed by 120 (30%) youths and the rest 60 (15%) are adult.

Settlement pattern and housing

The settlement is a generally moderate slope susceptible to flood, water and air pollution. Opuama has a nuclear settlement pattern with different types of housing pattern with thatched roof accounting for 67% of the total houses while the remaining are zinc roofed.

Social composition

Opuama is over 60% an indigenous community with the remaining 40% composed of the Yoruba and Urhobo quarters. The community is made up of over 80% Christians and 20% Muslim, but has no church or mosque structures.

Social Amenities

Opuama has no social amenities provided by government or other stakeholders except those provided by OOPC as shown in Table 30 below.

Table 30: Opuama (Extension One) Community Social projects-Infrastructures

S/No.	Amenities/Projects	Source / Provider	Estimated beneficiaries	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Borehole	OOPC	Entire community	2014	In use	
2	Skill acquisition	OOPC	Trainees	Since 2013	continue	8 youths yearly
3	Bursary award	OOPC	Tertiary students	2013 to date		6 slots yearly
3	Sanitary pavilion	OOPC	Entire community	2014	In use	

Education

There is no functional formal or informal school in Opuama community. Therefore, attainment of qualitative education is costly, coupled with high poverty incidence. Some parents do send their wards to relatives in nearby towns to enable them to have access to formal education. This discourages to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG 4 that is, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/sustainable_development_goals#cite_note-23). There is yearly slot for skill acquisition programme for community youths by OOPC as well as bursary for tertiary students.

Health

The situation analysis of certain basic needs of the community populace relating to health and well-being is dismal, because there is no access to qualitative healthcare in the community. The people of the community travel long distances in search of drugs and medical treatments. The attainment of SDG 3 that is, ensures healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, is threatened in the community. Nitrite conditions are worsened by open defecation in the bush while household waste is poorly openly disposed.

Livelihood and Natural Resource Use

The traditional occupation of the people of Opuama is farming, which is the mainstay of the economy and the largest employer of labour with almost 70% engagement. This means of livelihood is practiced alongside fishing (20% engagement), because there are three rivers around the community namely Kokodiagbene, Omokoro and Black water which links to Ovia river. Other gainful economic activities include logging and trading. The rich and well tapped natural resource is the fertile land being used predominantly for plantain production apart from arable food crops such as cassava.

6.0 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESTATE NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES)

The results of the identification of social issues through participatory processes with stakeholders indicated that there are at least four (4) issues in the context of local residents and three (3) social risks that are of concern and can possibly have an impact on the corporate social responsibility of OOPC. In addition there are three (3) conditions that are inherent in nature. Conditions that are defined as inherent are pre- existing conditions that happen, not in relation to the company's presence; but have an impact on the community. These issues are presented in Tables 31-32.

Table 31. Social Issues Identified through the Participatory Processes

S/No.	Category	S/No.	Social Issues	Remarks
1.	The presence and corporate awareness of OOPC	1	OOPC either directly or through their CLOs have a fairly well established communications with the local government and local communities.	This is line with RSPO criterion 6.2 which OOPC effectively upholds
		2	OOPC CLOs have met the communities many times as part of their awareness campaign to inform communities of the plan for Extension One oil palm plantation expansion in the area	
2.	Changes in land use by the allocation of the land for oil palm and rubber plantations	3	All this while, Communities / camps land in Extension One has been used for cocoa and plantain production as well as local timber sources for the firewood and light construction. Hence, planting of oil palm and rubber on this land further deplete these cash crops/natural resources.	
3.	The role and contribution of the company to the local development	4	Local people have benefited from the Corporate Social Responsibility of OOPC in no small measure whether human capital development as well as infrastructural projects to certain extent. This includes yearly grading of untarred roads, sanitary pavilions, market stalls and blocks of classrooms as well as skill acquisition for youths, text books for pupils and students and bursary for tertiary students	Even without formal SIA, OOPC has not violated RSPO criterion 6.1

Table 32: Social Risks and Local Given Situation to OOPC

S/No.	Category		Issues	Remarks
	Social risks	1	There is still no agreement among communities on the issue of inter-community boundary causing some camps/tenants paying homage to two communities especially Bisi and Adeola camps.	
		2	Part of the land within the location permit has already been established with cocoa and food crop farmland.	
		3	Customary ceremonies are still being practiced during time of birth ritual, marriage ritual and death ritual though the essence is not as strong as before.	
	Given issues	1	Generally, some communities still use rivers for bathing, washing and waste disposal. Another common source of water is rainwater and few boreholes especially in landlord communities.	
		2	There are five clinics in all assessed communities but there are no trained midwives to man some of these clinics except UBTH branch at Udo community. Most communities still resorted to traditional healer to serve them on health matter.	

6.1 Cross Cutting Socioeconomic Issues and Challenges

The assessed communities of the main and extension1 field of oil-palm and rubber development project have certain socioeconomic issues and challenges in common as presented in Table 33 below.

Table 33: Cross Cutting Socioeconomic/Social Issues and Challenges in the Communities

Ranks of Major Constraints	Major Constraints		Constraint Subset	Priority Ranking Subset	Comments
Rank 1	Socio-Economic Infrastructural Limitations	i	Electricity	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Udo has functional electricity connected to the national grid. Gbole-Uba has electricity project through community effort. • Madagbayo electricity project and Safarogbo NDDC industrial plant remain uncompleted, while Ofunama rural electrification not functioning since 2002. Also Maroghionba generator installed by OOPC 2013 needs rewiring.
		ii.	Health	Most important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functional health centres in Ofunama and Madagbayo need staffing, equipment and drugs. • Udo UBTH branch is functional as well as primary health centre there. • The health centre at Safarogbo remains uncompleted.
		ii	Water	important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven out of the nine camps depend on rivers and streams for their domestic needs. Makilolo likewise has no access to portable water.
		iii	Education	Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of laudable support of Okomu to most schools in all the landlord communities, absence of qualified

					teachers remains the bane to qualitative education. Chief Enoch Sulubor of Gbelebu said “Government has failed in sending teachers to our schools”
Rank 2	Economic and Social Insecurity	i	Unemployment/Underemployment	Very High	-Mostly among youths leading to youth restiveness / cults activity and engagement in criminal acts as recorded in Etoh (one of Gbelebu camps) leading to the loss of one youth during the SIA exercise. According to Chief Francis Iyama (Second in command Udo community) “ <i>The number of job opportunities in OOPC is fast reducing. Services/work is being contracted out and there is fear that this might cause problem in future</i> ”
		ii	Poverty	High	Attendant with its full social implication of hunger, moral decadence, violence etc.
Rank 3	Institutional Incapacities	i	Conflict resolution	Moderate	-Extension One communities and camps complained that Okomu security guards are not friendly. Youths of Bisi camp said “ <i>Okomu security guards denied us ease access in and out of our community through the shortest route to market to dispose our farm produce</i> ” -Gbole-Uba said " <i>OOPC is using divide and rule technique by dealing with their tenants neglecting them during compensation for Extension One</i> ". During the FGD, the men and women said “ <i>No compensation was given for our crops because we refused to remove our crop as instructed by Okomu because it’s against our tradition to remove immature crops</i> ”

Rank 4	Environmental Insecurity	i	Erosion and flooding	Envisaged to be high in extension1 communities	-Due to the establishment of Extension One, Gbole-Uba community complained about serious erosion in the river affecting fishing activity leading to scarcity of fish and crabs. They thought that the Extension One operation might affect the source and watersheds of most of the streams and rivers in the area. -There is complaint of gully erosion even in Gbelebu community.
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There are some fears and concerns common to most of the assessed communities as enumerated in Table 34 below:

Table 34: Fears and Concerns of Most Communities

Stakeholders	Fears	Concerns	Remarks
Men	Disruption of men's economic activities	That some company policies could lead to instability	In recent times employment opportunity is fast reducing which might cause problem in future especially in Udo
Women	Disruption of women's economic activities	About heterogeneous nature of population	Desire empowerment to boost their economic activities.
Youth	Loss of business and jobs	The influx of people which could lead to job insecurity	Some youth want the Okomu security to waive their rules for them during conveyance of their farm produce to market through Okomu access road.
Non-indigene	Loss of shop and goods	The price of expansion	
Physically challenged	Loss of access to common property resources		Certain employment quota of skill and non-skill should be reserved for them.

6.2 Response of Okomu OPC to Communities' Issues, Fears and Concerns

The major issues, fears and concerns of the communities were presented to Okomu OPC to address. The responses of the company are captured in Table 35 below.

Table 35: Response of Okomu OPC to Community Issues, Fears and Concerns

S/No.	Issues/ Concerns	Details	Response
1.	Loss of farmland at Ext 1	Site clearing, construction of roads, and establishment of the base camp.	Company will discuss work plan with Communities before work starts.
2.	Disruption of economic activities at EXT 1	Some youth want the Okomu security to waive their rules for them during conveyance of their farm produce to market through Okomu access road	This can be discussed with Community directly if they follow the grievance management procedure. Forms are available directly from the CLO. Communication with the communities to be strengthened on the existing grievance management procedure
		Loss of land and NTFP (such as "bush meat", medicinal plants, and wood for cooking	Land is next to Okomu National Park and is prohibited by law to poach and since OOPC adjoins ONP, the rules of no poaching is implemented
		Displacement of private farmers and customary land users; affecting their access to agricultural land and natural resources.	Whilst OOPC has been acknowledged by these communities as the valid owner of the property (based upon written evidence in this regard from the communities) the company has still graciously financially assisted those people who, in the interim, had been permitted by OOPC to plant annual crops until the company develops the area. These farmers were duly paid, without prejudice, and disengaged and OOPC has evidence to this effect.
3.	Increase in population leading to disruption of social values and social vices at EXT 1	Population influx through nursery and plantation workers and job seekers resulting in social tensions and an increase in sexually transmitted diseases, notably HIV/AIDS.	Periodic public health awareness by OOPC clinic.
		Destruction of indigenous cultural values.	Orientation of workers on culturally identified values. OOPC is committed to maintenance of identified HCV6
4	Pollution at EXT 1	Usage and application of agro-chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, insecticides, etc.)	Training on chemical applications. Use of class 2 chemicals. Use of IPM by company. No spraying near water

			bodies
		Dust and noise from moving vehicles.	Access roads at a distance to the communities, speed bumps available.
		Use of generators in the plantation for the water pump or the camp	Generators are sound proof and at a distance to the communities, Quarterly monitoring of noise to ensure noise is within permissible limits, water pumps are electric-driven.
		Open burning of the biomass leading to elevated ambient total suspended particulates; and the release CO ₂ into the atmosphere.	No burning policy in place so this is not applicable.
5	Conflict triggers at EXT. 1	Extension 1 communities and camps complained that Okomu security guards are not friendly. Youths of Bisi camp said “ Okomu security guards denied us easy access in and out of our community through the shortest route to market to dispose our farm produce”	Evidence is available to confirm that Okomu has made roads available to communities to use. Investigation to be instituted on the denial of access and short route and a reconciliation of a shorter route between Okomu & Bisi camp.
		Gbole-Uba said "OOPC is using divide and rule technique by dealing with their tenants neglecting them during compensation for extension 1". During the FGD, the men and women said “No compensation was given for our crops because we refused to remove our crop as instructed by Okomu because it’s against our tradition to remove immature crops”	As far as Okomu is concerned, all with rightful land user rights were duly compensated. Records available for the compensation process. Moratorium was given to the users and this was extended twice within 2 years to cater for harvesting of all their crops
		According to Chief Francis Iyama (Second in command Udo community) “ <i>The number of job opportunities in OOPC is fast reducing. Services/work is being contracted out and there is fear that this might cause problem in future</i> ”	On the contrary, whether through contract or direct Okomu employment there will be job opportunities. Evidence abounds that labour numbers are going up as Okomu expands.
		Some farmers who qualified for customary/user rights have not been compensated in Udo, Gbole-Uba and Evboiruebor as revealed during the FGDs.	As far as Okomu is concerned, all those qualified for user rights were compensated and documented.

6	Erosion EXT 1 & OKOMU	<p>Due to the establishment of extension 1, Gbole-Uba community is complaining of serious erosion to the river affecting fishing activity leading to scarcity of fish and crabs. They thought that the extension 1 operation might affect the source and watersheds of most of the streams and rivers in the area.</p>	<p>HCV participatory management is in place to protect and enhance the watersheds and rivers. The problem is the encroachment of the set-aside areas by the communities.</p> <p>The community representative association denied that OOPC were to blame.</p>
		<p>There is also complaint of gully erosion in Gbelebu community.</p>	<p>Gbelebu Community is not near the plantation. Gully erosion cannot be as a result of OOPC activities. Investigation will be carried out.</p>
7	Corporate Social Responsibility OKOMU	<p>Seven out of the nine communities depend on rivers and streams for their domestic needs. Makilolo likewise has no access to potable water.</p>	<p>Communities within Okomu are encouraged to provide the company with their annual requests as ratified by their leadership for consideration. After due consideration, projects are carried out. Communities are thus obliged to include the items in their project request for consideration. However, the Edo state government has requested that OOPC does not build or intervene in health centres.</p>
		<p>The health centres in Ofunama and Madagbayo need staffing, equipment and drugs.</p>	
		<p>The health centre at Safarogbo remains uncompleted.</p>	
		<p>Madagbayo electricity project and Safarogbo NDDC industrial plant remain uncompleted, while Ofunama rural electrification not functioning since 2002.</p>	<p>Projects not initiated by OOPC</p>
		<p>Maroghionba generator installed by OOPC 2013 needs refurbishing.</p>	<p>Project was handed over to the community to use, manage and maintain. Notwithstanding this fact, OOPC graciously assisted them and repaired it one month ago.</p>
		<p>Schools built by Okomu Oil Palm PLC lack teachers</p>	<p>Provision of Teachers is not the responsibility of Okomu. The community should help itself with the management of the school. Moreover, Edo state government has asked that we do not assist in refurbishing/building schools anymore until further notice because of this very fact.</p>

6.3 Social Implications

The key findings of the socio-economic study are that the oil palm and rubber plantation development projects have been contributing to socio-economic development of the landlord communities in the landscape. Specific positive impacts include employment creation, improvement in infrastructure particularly road network which is yearly graded and other business opportunities for the population in the project catchment area and beyond during the plantation development and processing of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs). This notwithstanding, implementation of the intervention has caused negative environmental and social impacts such as pollution in the areas. The projects also have impact on agricultural lands for the production of food crops which could jeopardize the food security of the area and could cause a rise in food crop prices in the long run. Specifically the impacts are categorized as construction, operation and decommissioning phases but the first two phases are more applicable and significant to the study.

The key social issues associated with the construction and operation phases include:-

1. Potential positive impacts

- a. Creation of employment and business opportunities and opportunity for skill development and on-site training. The work associated with this phase was undertaken by contractors and included the establishment of the access roads, services and erection of workers building; in addition to seedling nursery development and plantation establishment. Other major activity of operation phase was building of automated and integrated mill.

The majority of the low-skilled and some of the semi-skilled employment opportunities likely accrued to members of the local communities. This represents a significant social benefit in an area characterized by high un-employment levels and limited employment opportunities.

The SIA consultants contacted Okomu Administrative Manager to have information of employment of permanent staffs across various ethnic groups in Nigeria especially those in the Niger Delta region; Table 36 below shows the summary as at December, 2016:

Table 36: Distribution (no) of employees in OOPC by Ethnic Origin as at end of 2016

S/N	ETHNIC GROUP	NO OF STAFF
1	Benin	205
2	Urhobo	62
3	Akwa-Ibom	81
4	Agbor (Ika)	27
5	Igbo	39
6	Yoruba	22
7	Ijaw	10
8	Esan	59
9	Kwale	13
10	Hausa	3
TOTAL		521

Source: OOPC Administrative Office

- b. The sector of the local economy that is most likely to have benefited from the main field and extension development is the local service industry. The potential opportunities for the local service sector could be linked to accommodation, catering, cleaning, transport and security etc. This will create opportunities for local hotels and restaurants. In addition, a proportion of the total wage bill earned by construction workers over the few period of construction phase was likely to have been spent in the local economy. The injection of fund to local economy is continuous exercise during the operation phase as well.
- c. Improved services and community development potential. All the landlord communities have witnessed great impact through OOPC CSR in the area of improved accessibility, human capital development such as educational support, skill acquisition and bursary; and basic services like provision of boreholes.

2. Potential negative impacts

- a. Population influx through nursery and plantation workers and job seekers resulting in social tensions and an increase in sexually transmitted diseases, notably HIV/AIDS.
- b. Economic displacement of private farmers and customary land users; affecting access to agricultural land and natural resources.

- c. Potential for conflict through the displacement of smallholders and the livelihood base of a large proportion of the community. Hassan camp is a reference point.
- d. Increased risk of stock theft, poaching and damage to farm infrastructure associated with construction workers.
- e. Increased risk of veld fires associated with construction related activities.
- f. Impact of heavy vehicles including damage to roads, safety, noise and dust.
- g. Impacts on water levels and water quality through possible pollutants as expressed by Extension One communities.
- h. Some farmers who qualified for customary/user rights have not been compensated in Udo, Gbole-Uba and Evboiruebor as revealed during the FGDs.

The significance of the potential negative impacts with mitigation was assessed to be of low significance. Table 37 below summarizes the significance of the impacts associated with the construction and operation phases.

Table 37: Significance of the Impacts Associated with the Construction and Operation Phases

Impacts	Significance (no mitigation)	Significance with mitigation
Creation of employment and business opportunities	Low (Positive impact)	Medium Positive impact)
Presence of construction works and impacts on family structure and social networkers	Low (Negative impact for community as a whole) Medium (Negative impacts of individuals)	Low Medium -high
Risk of stock theft	Medium	Low
Impact of heavy vehicles	Low	Low
Loss of farmland	High	Low

6.4 Mitigation Measures

In spite of the result in Table 37 above, the impact significance rating was adopted in analyzing impacts evaluation matrix; the impacts evaluation matrix for major activities in both construction and operation phases is summarized in Table 38 below.

Table 38: Impacts Evaluation Matrix

Project Phase	Activity/Source of Impacts	Medium affected	Effects of the impacts	Importance of the impact	Mitigations of the impacts
Nursery Establishment	Site clearing	biodiversity	Loss of habitat (Fauna and Flora)	High (>60% chance of occurring)	The nursery sites are very small. The animals will migrate to a close by location. Being a secondary forest, the sites do not contain endangered vegetation.
		water	Flood incidents downstream	Medium (30% - 60% chance of occurring)	Due to the complaint by Gbole-Uba women and save our soul appeal from Gbelebu because of gully erosion, the erosion control measures already in practice should be improved upon.
		soil	Soil erosion - Loss of arable soil in the area	Medium (30% - 60% chance of occurring)	
	Open burning of the biomass	air	Elevated particles in the air - atmospheric pollution + Climate change	Medium (30% - 60% chance of occurring)	Practice zero burning.
	Construction of the base camp	Visual impact	Land use	Low (<30% chance of occurring)	Use of local material such as wood to build the base camp.
	Traffic	air	Dust and noise	Medium	Speed limitation signals
	Degradation of the biomass	soil	Pest infestation	High	Use of integrated pest management control the

					infestation
	Use of agrochemicals	Water and soil	Pollution of the soil and water courses	High	The use of agrochemicals should follow strictly the plant requirements. Fuel dispensers have to be used by a well-trained person to prevent accidental spillage.
	Use of petrochemicals			High	
	Sewage from workers			Medium	Toilets with septic tank should be constructed.
	Waste from the nursery: - Domestic waste	Waste management	Soil pollution	Medium	Domestic waste should be collected and disposed of in a proper manner.
	Waste from the nursery: - Hazardous waste				All empty containers (agrochemicals or petrochemicals) have to be collected for proper disposal. The used oil has to be stored carefully for reuse or disposal. The used polybags should be collected for proper disposal.
Plantation Development	Site clearing, construction of roads, and establishment of the base camp	Biodiversity (Habitat)	Loss of habitats / Loss of species	High	Do not cut down primary forest to develop an oil palm monoculture.
		Land	Loss of the villagers' farmland.	High	An employment creation and empowerment programme should be designed to provide alternative livelihood for displaced farmers.
		Water	Increase in surface runoff due to the reduction of	High	The company's water management plan should be implemented. Riparian areas should not be cleared.

			infiltration and soil erosion		
		Soil	Soil erosion	High	Leguminous cover crops should be intensified to help minimize soil erosion by reducing the pressure from raindrops and act as an impediment to surface run-off.
	Open burning of the biomass	Air	Massive atmospheric pollution with elevated ambient total suspended particulates. The release CO ₂ into the atmosphere will contribute to climate change.	Medium	Practice zero burning
	Degradation of the biomass	soil	Biomass will provide shelter for certain pests such as rodents		
	Usage and application of agro-chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, insecticides, etc...)	water	High levels of chemicals can affect the quality of water, the aquatic life and even the supply of freshwater	High	Judicious use of fertilizers and agro chemicals and only when necessary in the least effective dose. Mulch from the decomposed biomass should continue be used as fertilizer as well as the Empty Fruit Bunch from the Palm Oil Mill. The revised Integrated Pest Management

					Program should be implemented. In order to comply with SDG 15 that is, ‘Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests.’
	Use of generators in the plantation for the water pump or the camp	Water and soil	Pollution by hydrocarbons by spillage	High	Put in place an oil/water separator next to the workshop drainage system. Train workers on how to handle these products. Okomu should implement its “Spill Response Plan” where applicable.
	Transportation of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) to the palm oil mills and of the oil palm to the port.	air	Dust and noise pollution	Low	The installation of traffic signage, speed limitation, and installation of speed bumps.
	Plantation development	population	Loss of land and NTFP (such as "bush meat", medicinal plants, and wood for cooking	High	
			Destruction of community-based economy.	High	
			Exposure to health risks	High	

			(Malaria, HIV AIDS, STD, etc...).		
			Destruction of indigenous cultural values.	High	No shrine or cultural site will be destroyed by Okomu as before.
			Food security.	High	
			Insecurity	High	Okomu should have a security patrol to control the plantations and its installations.

The majority of impacts identified during the impact assessment can be reduced to low significance following the implementation of mitigation measures. However, impacts of physical and economic displacement remain of moderate significance, even with mitigation, due to their permanent nature. As such, monitoring and management measures should extend throughout the life of the project in order to ensure that the quality of life of affected persons is equal to or better than prior to displacement. The development and management of alternative livelihood strategies and the on-going skills development programmes will assist in managing this cumulative impact.

7.0 PROPOSED SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE ESTATE NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES

Main Issues/Concerns	Management Objective	Management Action	Timeline	Monitoring Measures
Restiveness and Conflicts triggers	Achievement of peace and security of lives and property in the communities	Include communities in Grievance and Conflict Resolution Mechanism; Establish joint OOPC-Community Conflict Resolution Committee	Throughout project life	Incidents, tensions, grievances
Protection of Social-Cultural Values	Reduce social-cultural breaches and violation of customs and traditions	Include community orientation in code of conduct for all employees	Throughout project's life	Incidents, violations, reports
Restoration of Livelihoods	Assist displaced farmers to relocate and re-establish their livelihoods	Design resettlement and livelihood restoration plan	All stages of project development	Implementation of plan
Coordinated CSR	Assist each community to conduct Sustainable Livelihood Assessment with facilitation of 5years Development Plan	Establish joint Estate-Community Development Committees	All stages of project development	Implementation and annual review of community development plans

8.0 SUMMARY OF SIA FOR THE ESTATE NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES

Based on the findings, the project (both in main and extension1) of Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc shows generally positive social consequences mostly in the assessed communities. However, there are considerable adverse social impacts enumerated by community stakeholders and perceived by the study team, which require urgent attention and mitigation measures in order for Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc to achieve continuous social and harmony with the communities in the project area.

The following management and mitigation measures are proposed for adoption and implementation to address the significant potential social and environmental impacts in order to make the project socially acceptable and beneficial:

- Reduction of displacement of communities and people.
- Preservation of community farmlands.
- Water resources protection measures.
- Fire prevention programmes and zero or controlled burning.
- Corporate social services to communities should be intensified and be extended to camps. Okomu should encourage and guide each community/camp to produce bottom up 5 years community development plan (CDP) or framework.
- Public and occupational safety and health measures.
- Provision of healthcare services and HIV prevention.

SECTION B
OOPC ESTATE RESIDENT COMMUNITY

9.0 Field Work

The SIA of the OOPC estate resident community was conducted by one team and the attendance summary during the individual stakeholders' meetings is outlined in Table 39 below.

Table 39: Schedule of SIA exercise

S/No.	Stakeholders	SIA Field Exercise	Attendance			Checklist authentication
			M	F	Total	
1	Labour line market women	9/11/17		5	5	Billy Ghansah
2	Staff school teachers	9/11/17		2	2	
3	Primary school teachers	9/11/17		2	2	
4	Union executives	9/11/17	3		3	
5	Mill workers	10/11/17	19	3	22	
6	Rubber factory workers	10/11/17	6		6	
7	Management staff	10/11/17	2		2	
	Total		30	12	42	

(See annexure 1 for detailed attendance sheets)

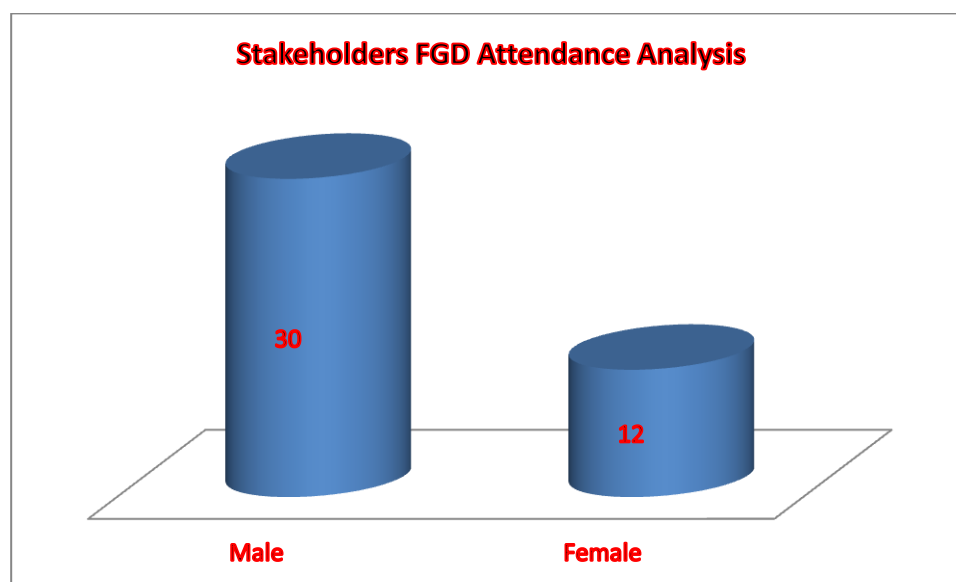


Figure 7: Attendance Analysis by Sex

9.1 Assumptions and Limitations

In any SIA Study, there will be gaps in knowledge or uncertainties encountered. The following are the assumptions and limitations in the undertaking the SIA Study:

- a.) The SIA team utilized secondary data including reports from other related studies.
- b.) The primary data were mostly obtained from community representatives and informants. Such data were presented as obtained in the absence of reliable alternatives.
- c.) The study was done with information, timeframes and budget lines available to the consultants at the time of the study. The sources consulted may not be exhaustive and additional information which strengthen arguments, contradict information in this report and/or identify additional information might exist. However, the consultant endeavored to take an evidence-based approach in the compilation of this report and did not exclude scientific information relevant to the assessment within stated limit options;
- d.) During the FGD, most participants of the OOPC Resident communities refused to be quoted and rejected writing their names in attendance sheet in spite of persuasion for fear of victimization by OOPC management. They also refused their photographs be taken by assessors during FGD proceedings.
- e.) People's actions can never be predicted with 100% accuracy, even when circumstances are similar and predictions are based on rigorous research results.

9.2 General Socioeconomic Conditiona

Demography

The OOPC Estate has estimated population of 5,000 which is made up of 3,000 males and 2,000 females. This is depicted in Figure 8. The sex ratio of the total population in the assessed estate was 1.5 (1,500 males per 1 000 females) which is higher than Nigerian sex ratio of 1.026 (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Population Division, 2015). This is due to the nature of the operation, which is more masculine in nature.

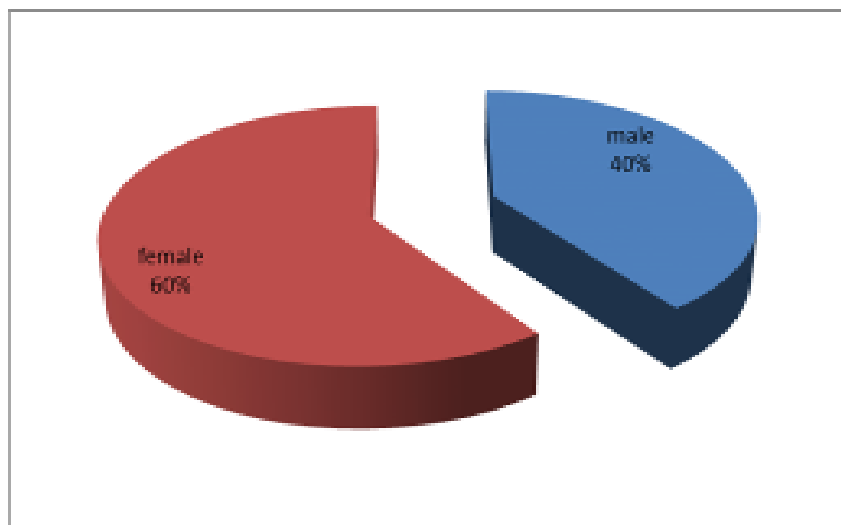


Figure 8: Okomu Estate Population Composition

Settlement pattern and housing

The settlement is generally gently sloping susceptible to erosion. The Estate has a combination of linear and nuclear settlement patterns with different housing types. Housing is one of the three essential things of life and the housing pattern of the people in the Estate meets SDG goals.



Plate 9: IITA Residence



Plate 10: Rubber Estate Residence Market

Social composition

In respect of religion characterization, Christianity tends to dominate in the estate with 99% and the number of churches is seven. This is followed by traditional religion (1%). The names of the available churches are:

1. RCCG
2. ASSEMBLIES OF GOD
3. CHURCH OF GOD MISSION
4. APOSTOLIC FAITH
5. CHRIST EMBASSY
6. CATHOLIC
7. ANGLICAN

Apart from churches, some other private organizations are also operating on the estate, such as Godwin Ilua Enterprise which engages in carrying out orientation for newly employed workers and Human Asset Centre which involves in providing labour to OOPC.

Infrastructure and Social Amenities

Generally, the level of government presence in terms of infrastructure and institutions in the Estate of the OOPC is abysmally low. The functioning amenities in the estate are mainly provided by OOPC. OOPC estate is a private property. The company provides amenities that are functioning as presented in Table 40 below.

Table 40: Amenities and Projects in the OOPC Estate

SN	Amenities (GPS Coordinate)	Source /Provider	Estimated Population Served	Date Completed	Status	Remarks
1	Electricity	OOPC	Entire Estate	2011 / 2012	Functioning	Good working condition
2	Borehole N 06°24'20.8" E 005°15'43.2" Elev. 56m	OOPC	Entire Estate	1998	Functioning	In good state
3	Housing	OOPC	Entire Estate	1992	Functioning	Expands as workers' population increases
4	Government Primary School N 06°24'27.5" E 005°15'29.7" Elev. 66m	OOPC	School Populace	1983	Functioning	-Dilapidated ceiling -Needs toys and bedding for KG and Computers for students
5	Staff School N 06°24'27.5" E 005°15'24.6" Elev. 63m	OOPC	School Populace	2005	Functioning	
6	Clinic N 06°24'32.4" E 005°15'41.0" Elev. 71m	OOPC	Entire Estate	2004 / 2005	Functioning	

Healthcare, telecommunication, and automated teller machine facilities are provided for the estate community.

Education

There are two (2) primary schools that is, Staff school and Government Primary school. While there is no secondary school in the estate. OOPC education supports are commendable by teaching staff in both schools. The dropout rate is within the acceptable limit and only happens when the parents lost their job in OOPC (see Table 41 below for other vital data).

Table 41: Education: School Vital Information

Description	Facts	Remarks
Name of Primary School	Okomu primary school, Okomu/Udo	
Year Established	1983	
Total no of enrolment	197	-Dilapidating roofs need urgent attention.
• Boys	97	
• Girls	100	
Total No of Teachers	11	-Apart from 11 teaching staff there is one non-teaching staff. The Head Mistress is Mrs. Ruth Idiagbonya
• Male	2	Identified learning materials need such as toys, sleeping facilities, televisions, computers etc .
• Female	9	
No of classrooms	4 blocks of 4 classrooms each equivalent to 16 classrooms	
No of classes (pry 1 to 6)	16	
Name of School	Okomu Staff School	
Year Established		
Total No of Pupils	450	-Staff shower praises to OOPC in the area of Library provision, subsidizing school fees and clinic to care of all staff with four children each. -But still identified development need such as School hall & Staff motivation.
• Male	180	
• Female	270	
Total No of Teachers	14	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female 	<p>3 11</p>	
Annual enrolment rate	30%	
No. of classrooms	4 blocks of 3 classrooms each. 1 room for daycare	



Plate 11: Okomu Government Primary School block, Okomu



Plate 12: Cross Session of Pupils at staff Primary School, Okomu



Plate 13: Library at Okomu Staff Primary School, Okomu



Plate 14: Computer Class at Okomu Staff Primary School, Okomu

Health

There is only one staff clinic in the estate. The health and related issues are presented in Table 42 below.

Table 42: Health and related Issues

Issue	Subject	Remark
Health	• Level of health	Good
	• Access to clean water	Good
	• Access to latrine	Fair with provision of sanitary pavilions by OOPC
	• Hygiene behavior	Fair

Economic Activities and Household Nutrition

The OOPC estate and environs are largely agrarian community, some other forms of economic activities such as trading, contracting, hunting, artisans, civil servants, private company's employees, small scale business entrepreneurs, etc., are practiced as opportunity provides.

Most respondents during FGDs commented that they combined occupations in order to survive or improve on their quality of life. For instance, Teachers say they do petty trading after school hours. Some plantation workers engaging in subsistence farming after official work and some even use the opportunity of the FGD to request for more provision of farmland from OOPC management.

Data collected from FGDs show that there are 460 junior staff and 100 senior staff. Out of these figures there are 74 Rubber factory workers and 75% of them are contract staff.

The nutrition/food security issue among the residents of Okomu estate is provided in Table 43 below:

Table 43: Household Nutrition and Food Issue

Issue	Subject	Analysis
Food Security	• Food consumption pattern	Garri + Native soup, Plantain + pepper soup, Rice, Beans and proteins, that is, fish, eggs and meat
	• Access to food	Throughout the year. High consumption (January – June) & Low consumption (July – December)
	• Diet variety	Available
	• Number of meals	3 times daily
	• Difficult periods of the year	July – September
	• Changes in food consumption	None
	• Differences in consumption - Gender - Age	Male & female eat the same food No difference.

Pattern of Conflicts

The OOPC resident area is relatively peaceful as the people live harmoniously together, there exist potential conflict triggers and conflict resolution mechanisms as highlighted below:

(a.) Potential Conflict Triggers

There are four main potential conflict triggers in the estate namely:

- Reneging on promised agreement with the union
- Delay in salary payment and disparity in salary structure
- Negligence in handling the work attendant records
- Victimization or workers working under intimidation
- Theft cases

(b) Mediation and Conflict Resolution Efforts

Virtually all the estate Residents are relatively peaceful and co-existence among categories of staff is characterized by love, peace and unity. Victimization has reduced to the barest minimum because there are two committees that is, Gender Committee and Joint Consultative Committee which handle issues of victimization. There is no major conflict between the management and the union. The union has representative from every section/department and there is harmonious relationship with workers. This notwithstanding some conflicts may end up in law court and/or with law enforcement agents for resolution.

(c) **Impacts of Conflicts**

The impacts of the various conflicts have always been negative. Some of the impacts include the following among others:

- Lack of unity and trust and low motivation to work together to achieve the goals and aspirations of the company.
- Termination of appointment or dismissal from duty.

Governance Structure

The administrative structure is guided by the organizational chart of OOPC that is, organogram as shown in the Figure 9 below. Each position or office apparently performing unique roles/functions but this is designed towards achieving the corporate mission of the company.

10.0 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESTATE RESIDENT COMMUNITY)

The key findings of the socio-economic study reveal that the OOPC had been contributing to socio-economic development of the Estate Residents. Specific positive impacts include employment creation, improvement in infrastructure particularly road network which is yearly graded and other business opportunities for the families of workers in the estates.

Specifically, the residents expressed the impacts they experienced either under the construction or operational phases of OOPC as follows:

Positive Impacts:

- Uninterrupted Electricity supply
- Long Service Awards to workers based on years of service,
- Provision of adequate shelter/housing infrastructures for staff
- Tremendous improvement in salary package after 1995
- Salaries and incentives are paid as when due
- ‘OOPC una do well’; we are proud to work for Okomu according to Mill workers
- Medical services are provided for staff here on the estate and in referral hospitals in Benin-City
- Staff school for the children and wards of workers
- Support for education:
 - Provision of notebooks and textbooks to pupils
 - Assistance in keeping the school environment clean.
 - Provision and equipping School Library
 - Subsidizing school fees by 50%
 - Provision of 4 blocks with 3 classrooms each at Staff school

Negative Impacts:

- Attitudinal challenges in handling of occupational accidents
- Lack of proper reward for hard work and performance at job
- New degrees and academic certificates acquired by staff not properly recognized
- Workers complain about present transport system as not good enough
- High cost of rent for market stalls/stores
- Absence of Secondary school in the estate
- Access to health facilities expensive according to market women
- Okomu management discriminates between expatriates and Nigerian staff
- Poor information dissemination on security and health matters
- Threats from neighboring communities
- Poor salary among contract staff
- No proper health hazard compensation
- No PPEs for contract staff and no proper training in the handling of work tools
- No properly designed training or study leave for workers.

There are some fears and concerns common to most of the residents in Okomu estate as enumerated in the Table 44 below.

Table 44: Fears and Concerns of most Estate Community Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Fears	Concerns
Union	From of strike actions by workers in OOPC	Extreme agitations and threats from neighboring communities
Teachers	Pupils' drop out from school is largely influenced by parents being fired by OOPC	Government Primary School needs learning and instructional materials
Mill Workers	Fear of victimization Contracting and staffing from casual to full time workers Disparity in salary structure	Women are over-worked and poorly remunerated Threats from nearby communities Monopoly of ATM facility Tax deduction on allowances
Rubber Factory Workers	Over exposure to rubber odour can cause cancer No PPEs for contract staff	75% of Rubber factory workers are contract staff No portable water No proper healthcare attention for workers
Plantation workers	No health hazard compensation	No water and electricity in AT&P camp No adequate work facilities such as for harvester
Market women	High cost of market stalls No opportunity of soft loan for petty traders	Lack of transport system for pupils Lack of Secondary school Inadequate ATM facility

10.1 Cross Cutting Socioeconomic Issues and Challenges

The resident communities of the OOPC estate have certain socioeconomic issues and challenges in common while a few are specific as presented in Table 45 below.

Table 45: Cross Cutting Socioeconomic/Social Issues and Challenges among the stakeholders

Major Issues or Constraints	Issue/Constraint Subset	Priority Ranking Subset	Comments
Economic and Social Insecurity	Neighboring community threat	High	-Extreme agitations from neighboring communities -Neighboring communities grievances need to be addressed
	Poverty	High	-Women complained of poor remunerations. -Large number of Rubber Factory workers are contract staff -Poor allowances for contract staff -Tax deduction on allowances -Incentive in form of palm oil not yet considered at Christmas -Christmas bonus needs to be considered as well. -Disparity in salary -Poor salary among contract staff (both junior and senior)
Institutional Incapacities/Deficiencies	Administrative	High	-Women want reduction in the cost of hiring market stalls, They want Secondary schools on the estate, also fast food outfits and more ATM points of different banks, They also want the staff club to be upgraded. -They also external training for workers.
	Conflict resolution	Moderate	-The assessed stakeholders need periodical engagement or proper information dissemination to understand the policy direction of OOPC especially relating to disciplinary measures, transport system and closing of the main entrance gate by 7pm.
Socio-Economic Infrastructural Limitations	Health	Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only one staff clinic • Women complained of high cost in accessing the health facilities. • The nearby health facility that is, UBTH, Udo is 45 minutes' drive and there is no regular transport to and from the estate. • No proper health hazard compensation asserted

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of potable water is not adequate. • No provision of PPEs for contract staff
	Market	Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of renting the market stalls and stores is high. • Bank services needed
	Education	Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notwithstanding the commendation of OOPC in the area of education support, teachers requested for motivations in form of extra stipends and learning materials especially for the Government primary school. • Renovation of deplorable classrooms ceilings at Government Primary School. • The lack of a secondary school within the estate affect parents adversely.

10.2 Mitigation Measures

The significance of the negative impacts with mitigation was assessed to be of low. Table 46 below summarizes the significance of the impacts associated with the operation phases.

Table 46: Summary of Significant Negative Impacts with their Mitigation

<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Significance (no mitigation)</i>	<i>Significance with mitigation</i>
Creation of employment and business opportunities	Low (+ impact)	Medium (+ impact)
No proper health care attention	Medium (-ve impacts of individuals)	Low
Threat by neighboring communities	High (-ve impacts of individuals and company)	Low
Impact of heavy vehicles	Low	Low

10.3 Response of OOPC Management to Stakeholders’ Issues, Fears and Concerns

The assessors engaged the Okomu management (ably represented by Mr. Mikle George and Billy Ghansah) on some issues and concerns expressed by stakeholders (workers, teachers and market women), the management responses are summarized in Table 47 below.

Table 47: Response of OOPC to Stakeholders Issues, Fears and Concerns

S/Nos.	Issues/Concerns	Details	Response
1.	Neighboring communities threat	Extreme agitations by neighboring communities	Details of agitation are unclear. Grievance mechanism needs to be used by the communities to address complaints
2.	Staff Welfare	Discrimination between expatriates and Nigerian staff	Expatriates are not employed by the company, but by the managing agent in accordance with their NOTAP agreement with the company whilst Nigerian staff members are employed directly by the company and have different conditions of service for different cadres of staff. Each Nigerian worker has a signed employment agreement containing their respective terms and conditions of employment which they agree upon when signing their contract.
		No PPEs for Rubber plantation contract staff	Unfounded claims. PPE is provided for contractor workers by their contractors
		Tax deductions on allowances and bonuses	The Nigerian Tax Act, as amended, alone dictates all deductions on allowances and/or bonuses, not the company.
		No incentives in form of palm oil during Christmas	This is at the prerogative of the company and is a privilege, not a right. It also does not form any part of the employee’s terms and conditions of service. The company has paid a discretionary bonus to all staff for the last 5 years, and annual increases as per the signed Union agreements judiciously enacted by the company.
		Victimization and firing	Unfounded claim. The alleged victim has the right of appeal, as per company rules, if terminated, and in any case their allegation can be addressed through the company’s grievance mechanism procedure which is made known to them and their Union representative is permitted to be present.
		No proper education on the use of work tools	Proof of ongoing training is available and is also included in the induction process in place before start of work
		75% of rubber factory workers are contract staff with no hope of promotion	The company’s rubber factory, like all of its departments, follows the company’s Policy on employment and has an organogram sited in a public space for all employees to see. The company employs

			more contract workers than non contract workers, so this allegation is incorrect as proof of promotion of contract staff can thus be proven by the company.
3.	Market women	High cost of rent of market stalls	A cost of between N15,000.00 to N50,000.00 per annum (depending upon size of the stall and/or what is to be sold), including the cost of water, sanitation and electricity, is ridiculously cheap and all tenants sign a rental agreement.
		No loans for petty traders	OOPC cannot disburse loans to independent entities as we are not a financial institution.
		Extension of entrance gate closing from 7pm to 9pm	The company, permits outside entities to use their access road when government roads are impassable, subject to certain rules. However, this access road has now been identified by the Nigerian army and police force as a security threat and they, of their own volition, have dictated for safety sake that the company's access road should be closed at the current times, not the company, until further notice. If the security threat of militancy, kidnappings and armed robbery decline, this time may be revisited by them.
		Access to Health facilities expensive	Not true. Employees, contractors, army and police working for or on behalf of the company obtain free health care whilst any non employee only pays for drugs at cost per visit.
4.	Transport system	Review transport system to help pupils to and from schools	This is currently effective and we have had no documented complaints

10.4 Proposed Social Impacts Management and Monitoring Plan for the Estate Resident Community

Table 48: Proposed Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Main Issues/Concerns	Management Objective	Management Action	Timeline	Monitoring Measures
Insecurity, Restiveness and Conflicts triggers	Achievement of peace and security of lives and property in the OOPC Estate	Intensify security measures at both workplaces and residences. Include Labour Union in Grievance and Conflict Resolution Mechanism; Establishment of Joint Consultative Committee	Throughout project life	Incidents, tensions, grievances
Job Insecurity, Staff and community social Welfare	Prevention and elimination of industrial actions, increased productivity	Regularization of workers employment and adherence to the Nigerian Labour laws and industrial relations. Involve community representatives in addressing and resolving social issues. Implement and review social management plan in conjunction with the estate community representatives.	Throughout project life	Workers strikes, grievances, productivity indices
Health and Safety	Reduction of health and safety hazards in the OOPC estate	Implement health and safety policy	Throughout project life	Illnesses; Incidents; Accidents; Fatalities
Presentation of SIA findings to an enlarged Stakeholders' Forum	Closing existing gaps and achieving stakeholders' buy-in	Review existing management plan to accommodate opinions and comments arising from the enlarged Stakeholders' Forum	Periodically	Grievances, feedbacks, illnesses, incidents, accidents, productivity indices.

11.0 SUMMARY OF SIA OF OOPC ESTATE RESIDENT COMMUNITY

Based upon the findings, Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc showed generally positive social consequences mostly on the stakeholders that are resident on the estate. However, there are considerable adverse social impacts enumerated by stakeholders, which require urgent attention and mitigation measures in order for Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc to achieve continuous social and harmonious working relationships with the workforce.

The following mitigation and management measures are proposed for adoption and implementation to address the significant potential social impacts.

- Corporate social services to all stakeholders should be intensified and be extended to their families.
- Public and occupational safety and health measures.
- Provision of affordable healthcare services to all stakeholders and HIV prevention.
- Other staff welfare issues especially contract staff policy need to be reviewed.
- Elimination of real or perceived discrimination between expatriate and Nigerian staff.

11.1 Conclusion

Economic growth and prosperity are central to long-term poverty alleviation for social and environmental sustainability. The Okomu Oil Palm Company PLC's oil palm project represents one of the most effective avenues for poverty alleviation in all the assessed communities, provided adequate and prompt mitigation measures against experienced/envisaged adverse social impacts are implemented. The project has been and also has the prospects of providing employment for thousands of unskilled and semi-skilled people, but this can only be sustained when Okomu Oil Palm Company Plc has increased the level of the current social security to operate in the area.

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ANNEXURE 1

MINUTES AND ATTENDANCE OF MEETINGS

Minutes of Kick off meeting SIA Stakeholders held at the HSE Manager's office, Okomu Plantation on the 8th November, 2016

1.0 Present

1. Mikle George – Okomu HSE Manager, presiding
2. Tietie R. Uroupa – CLO
3. Uche Kika – Okomu heavy duty Supervisor
4. Edomin Nelson – Opuama CDA Secretary
5. Joel Eferusua – Ofunama
6. Afolabi F. A – CEO, Foremost
7. Olanigan Ahmed – Foremost
8. Makinde Abiodun – Foremost
9. Dr Samuel O. Dare – Foremost Consultant
10. Imoh Clement - Foremost
11. Dikeocha Jimoh Festus – Foremost

2.0 Opening: 0930hrs

2.1 Introduction:

Mr. Afolabi – The foremost CEO got the meeting under way by introducing Foremost team to HSE Manager.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Afolabi said the task at hand is similar to that of Okomu Extension “2” but not the same because Extension 2 SIA was like baseline study whereas this new SIA project is for age long established plantation. This SIA supposed to have been done at the beginning of Okomu project but it is mandatory under RSPO, hence the need. He said the SIA team would visit to the communities in and around Okomu for meeting / discussion in a participatory manner, that the task is practical and therefore must be carried out according to standard.

It is the responsibility of the team to explain and guide the individual communities to open up and speak their minds about the impact of the project.

He went further to say that it is not expected that communities closer to boundary of company be omitted from the exercise in favour of those farther from the company. The larger (landlord) communities would have their SIA study conducted separately from the smaller (camp/tenant) communities.

The HSE Manager said that the CLO would harmonize the lists in order to have the comprehensive list of communities to be assessed. The CLO, Mr. Robinson Uroupa responded that there are no accesses to some communities in the list 1 while Extension 1 communities could be accessed. The HSE Manager thereafter mandated Messr Robinson Uroupa and Uche Kika to introduce the team to the communities.

4.0 AOB:

Mr. Uroupa then suggested that we make haste as some communities billed to be visited on today would have been waiting. On this note, the team was divided into two groups with Mr. Uroupa leading group A assessors, while Mr. Uche Kika leading group B assessors.

5.0 Closing

The meeting came to a close and the two teams departed for the communities at about 1000hrs.

Minutes of Agbado stakeholders meeting during SIA exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at the Odionwere's residence in Agbado community on 9th Nov., 2016.

1.0 Present:

Elder Uguozee Stephen – Odionwere	Hezekiah Ogundiran
Olu Adeleke Solomon Lafua – Community Secretary	Felix Ofu – Youth Secretary
Indifreke Isaac	Ogri Alada
Oloyede Lukuman	Olatunde Tamiyu
Christopher Idio	Endurance O.
Obritor Esilba	Richard Ojefia
Mrs. Victoria Asemador	Lucky Ojefia
Mrs. Esther Felix	Rosaline Adafawe
Emmanuel E	Imoh Clement – SIA enumerator
Uche Chika – Team Leader SIA	Jimoh Dikeocha – SIA enumerator

2.0 Opening: 0930hrs

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Uche Chika then introduced the team to the community and he presented a bottle of gin to the Odionwere.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Jimoh thereafter explained the team's mission in the community after which he sought permission for the commencement of the exercise and they obliged.

4.0 AOB:

The Odionwere who was visibly happy paid glowing tribute to Okomu Plc for being responsible for the access road to the community. But quickly added that the road is the only visible infrastructure in the community and that it was not maintained 2015. That the community applied for the provision of portable drinking water (Borehole) sometimes ago but are yet to get response. That Okomu Plc has given palm farm as a form of empowerment to other communities like Madagbayo but has not given Agbado anything.

Mr. Solomon Lafua complained that Okomu promised to provide school facility but yet to fulfill that and that the only school block the community could boast of is completely dilapidated. Not only that, they have lost all their farmlands to Okomu with nothing in return.

Mrs. Rosaline appealed to Okomu Plc to provide them with electricity.

5.0 Closing

Mr. Jimoh Dikeocha then gave a vote of thanks. And the meeting was brought to close at 1130hrs. Group photograph and coordinate were taken and team departed Agbado 1140hrs.

*Minutes of Ajebamidele Stakeholders meeting during Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
Exercise Sponsored By Okomu Plc held at Baale's Residence, Ajebamidele on 10th Nov. 2016*

1.0 Present:

1. Chief Samuel Oladokun – Baale
2. Adesiyan Matthew – Secretary
3. SuleAyobami
4. TijaniAdesoye
5. AjibolaOdeyode
6. Ajibola Timothy
7. OdesolaSoji
8. AdeoluOyewale
9. Titus Olarewaju
10. Titus Muyiwa
11. FagbemiKamurudeen
12. OlawumiSikiru
13. Sunday Oyebamije
14. AdejumoOladele
15. OlawareSikiru
16. Eniola Matthew
17. AdebisiLukman
18. Ojo Alaba
19. Samson Diaku
20. Adah Friday
21. Sunday Eze
22. Israel Olusola
23. Jose Olaleke
24. AjibolaFunke
25. OlawaleLatifa
26. FagbemiTawa
27. FumilayoAlao

28. Eunice Eniola
29. OlalekanMisi
30. AdegokeAbidemi
31. OdesolaTemitayo
32. Fatunde Moses
- 33 UcheKika – SIA team leader
- 34 Imoh Clement – SIA enumerator
- 35 DikeochaJimoh – SIA enumerator

2.0 Opening: 1540hrs

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Uche Kika introduced the SIA team to the Baale of Ajebamidele in the company of other community members thereafter presented a bottle of gin as a mark of honour to the community.

3.0 Business of the Day

3.1 Mr. Imoh Clement did explain the reason of the team visit to the community, and then asked for permission to commence the exercise as well as transect walk to take coordinate of social infrastructures which was approved by the Baale.

4.0 Any Other Business (AOB)

The Baale thanked Okomu PLC for being responsible for their access road but admitted that the road was not maintained in 2015.

Sule Abayomi thereafter appealed that Okomu should help in empowering both the men and women of the community and that they should also help in providing school facilities, borehole and electricity as well as telecommunication facilities.

5.0 Closing

Uche Kika thanked the Baale and the community in general for their cooperation. Group photograph and coordinate were taken as the meeting came to a close at 1700hrs.

Minutes of Awuri stakeholders meeting during SIA exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at the Chairman's residence on 12th November, 2016

1.0 Present:

1. Mr. Smith
2. Ebi Meteke
3. Jahwil Udom
4. Johnson Ayigbiri
5. Ebotte Amos
6. Nwayere
7. Udo Sunday
8. Felicia Meteke
9. Cicilia Sunday
10. Blessing Sunday
11. Udeme Patricia
12. Elizabeth Johnson
13. Mrs. Easter
14. Claddy Nwayere
15. Ime Ebo
16. Eno-to David
17. Sunday
18. Akaniyere Ebo
19. Robinson Uroupa – Okomu CLO /SIA Team Lead
20. Joel Eferusua
21. Makinde Abiodun – SIA enumerator
22. Imoh Clement – SIA enumerator

2.0 Opening: 1410hrs

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Robinson Uroupa, the CLO / SIA Team lead started by introducing the team to the chairman and other members of the camp and there was exchange of pleasantries.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Makinde Abiodun explained why the SIA team was in the camp and asked for their cooperation. He then sought for permission to commence the exercise and of course transect walk to take coordinate of existing facilities which was granted.

4.0 AOB:

Mr. Ebi Meteke, the youth chairman praised Okomu Plc for sending the SIA team, but said the company should take steps to see that the access road leading to the camp as some portions of the road is fast becoming inaccessible. He went further to say that Okomu should help in provision of the following:

- i) Farm tools for farming
- ii) Gari and palm oil processing units
- iii) Electricity
- iv) Health centre
- v) Telecommunication facility

5.0 Closing

At the end of the meeting a group photograph of SIA team and community members and coordinate of existing project was taken as the meeting came to a close at about 1540hrs.

Minutes of Inikorogha Camp stakeholders meeting during Social Impact Assessment exercise sponsored by OkomuPlc held at the Inikorogha Town Hall on the 12th November, 2016

1.0 Present:

1. Mr. Matthias Polo
2. Pastor Ojuemi
3. Chris Imafidon
4. Philip Polo
5. Gin Jacob
6. Henry Okeren
7. PerekeUkulor
8. Samson Arisere
9. Ogidigba Robinson
10. Gowon Ebosa
11. Sunday Okitikpi
12. Julius Ofiemor
13. Emiko Gin
14. Speedo Noah
15. Funmitor Benson
16. Tor Arigbam
17. Kingsley Ukuesan
18. Noah Andrew
19. Ijeoma Ugochukwu
20. Emmanuel Azimomo
21. Justina Agbadabi
22. Stephine Iji
23. Mathew Kenken
24. Robinson Uroupa – Okomu CLO and SIA Team lead
25. Joel Eferusua
26. Makinde Abiodun – SIA enumerator
27. Imoh Clement – SIA enumerator

2.0 Opening: 1020hrs with a prayer by Elder Gin Jacob

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Robinson the CLO/Team lead started the meeting by introducing the SIA team to the community.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Abiodun explained to the people the mission of the SIA team in the community. Thereafter asked for permission to start the exercise which after much consultations was granted a go ahead.

4.0 AOB:

Mr. Ebosa Gowon pointed to the chairman that the brief history being sought after by the SIA team is suspicious and as such serious consultations should be made before it is given. As a result, they promise to send it across when they are ready.

Mr. Chris Imafidon raised a complaint about the fact that the community being shortchanged always as Okomu would by-pass the community to develop others more than it does in theirs. That scholarship hardly comes to their people; and that when it comes, the slots are usually very limited. Not only that, there have been no skill acquisition for their youth for a long time now and the community should be considered for a CLO.

Henry Okeren then asked that Okomu should do well by absorbing those that have required skills for their operations from the community.

5.0 Closing:

Having exhausted the business of the day group photograph was taken as well as coordinates of all existing infrastructures. The meeting came to a close at 1320hrs.

Minutes of Madagbayo stakeholders during SIA sponsored by Okomu Plc. held at the Madagbayo Community Town hall on 9th Nov 2016.

1.0 Present

1. Rev. H. O. Ogienebo – Odionwere
2. Abu Denise – Youth Leader
3. Mogho Lawrence
4. Omashebi Olorogun
5. Kokumon Olorogun
6. Benjamin Olowu
7. Victor Oviosa
8. Erhumwimse Elkana
9. Sylvester Ojefia
10. Aminu Ayefele
11. Odigie Christopher
12. F. I. Owebor
13. Uche Chika – SIA Team leader
14. Jimoh Dikeocha – SIA Enumerator
15. Imoh Clement – SIA Enumerator

2.0 Opening Time: 1100hrs

2.1 Introduction:

Mr. Uche Chika (SIA team leader) got the underway by introducing team.

3.0 Business of the day:

Imoh Clement explained the team's mission to the community, thereafter sought and obtained permission to administer semi structured questionnaire during FGD as well as transect walk of the community.

4.0 Any Other Business (AOB)

The Odionwere on behalf of the community thanked the team and express joy at the visit and enumerated the benefits derived by the community from Okomu Plc to include:

1. Provision of two blocks of two classrooms each at primary school and a Pavilion in 2014
2. Ten open market shops.
3. Award of bursary to indigenes in institution of higher learning.
4. Yearly road maintenance

One Mr. F. I. Owebor also showered encomium on Okomu for their good deeds in the community but quickly pointed that if Okomu could help them complete the now abandoned electrification project, and build classroom blocks/ facilities for secondary school, this would improve their social wellbeing.

5.0 Closing

Mr Imoh gave a vote of thanks on-behalf of the team. Group pictures and coordinate were then taken. The meeting came to close at 1315hrs

Minutes of Mallim Camp stakeholders during SIA exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at the Christ Apostolic Church on 14th Nov., 2016.

1.0 Present:

1. Muritala Oyeladem
2. Oyewumi Lawrence
3. Zacchaeus Osunleye
4. Adegoke Gbenga
5. Omoyemi
6. Tunde Adediran
7. Moses Adekola
8. Sunday Egunyomi
9. Segun Seun
10. Saviour Udom
11. Sunday Olatubosun
12. Godwin Moses
13. Ismaila Daramola
14. Femi Oke
15. Abidemi Ogunleke
16. James Popoola
17. Ibrahim Olayiwola
18. Sunday Olorunwa
19. LasisiMuili
20. Margret Peter
21. Odegbile Bola
22. Aminat Daramola
23. Blessing Agboola
24. RajiToyin
25. Ojah James
26. Ademola Sahhed
27. Samson Abolaruwa

28. EmamaTarrance Okoli
29. Energy Francis Odey
30. John
31. Alhaji Saka
32. Raphael Popoola
33. Tairu Salawu
34. Raphael Ogundele
35. Abidemi Adeokun
36. Olubayo
37. Banjo Ojo
38. Nasiru Opeyemi
39. Abidemi Adeokun
40. Omogboye
41. Abosedede Agboola
42. Kehinde Ademola
43. Emmanuel Ebi
44. Nike Oyewumi
45. Faniyi Anibade
46. Muideen Lawal
47. Friday Emmanuel
48. Olabisi Banjo
49. Olaide Abioye
50. Izafaya Abioye
51. Sarafa Abioye
52. Tope Oluremi
53. Alice Saviour
54. Taiwo Adeokun
55. Missaku Adeokun
56. Abel Adeokun
57. Bukola Adeokun
58. Tunde Ojo

59. Dayo Ojo
60. Elizabeth Ademola
61. Elizabeth Adegoke
62. Christiana Emmanuel
63. Bukola Oladosu
64. Victoria Ajewole
65. Mary Ebi
66. Cicilia Faniyi
67. Theresa Monday
68. Alice Oladiran
69. Togin Lawal
70. Elizzy Godwin
71. Segun O – Local facilitator
72. Joel Eferusua
73. Matthew E
74. Makinde Abiodun – SIA enumerator
75. Imoh Clement – SIA enumerator

2.0 Opening: 1240hrs prayers by Praise the Lord

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Segun O, the Local facilitator who doubled as team leader started by introducing the SIA team to the people of the camp and asked for their cooperation.

3.0 Business of the day:

The explanation of the SIA team’s mission was done by Abiodun M. He went ahead to ask for permission to commence the exercise which was granted.

4.0 AOB:

Mr. Gbenga applauded Okomu for sending the SIA team. He said that such moves would enthrone / solidify a peaceful co-existence, but asked that Okomu should come to their aid in constructing bridge to link them to other communities for easy transfer of goods to the market. He also pleaded for provision of telecoms facilities, health facility, market, electricity, farm implements like fertilizer, etc.

5.0 Closing

After the discussion a vote of thanks was offered by Makinde A. and thereafter group photograph and coordinates were taken. The meeting came to a close at about 1400hrs.

Minutes of Maroghionba (AT&P) stakeholders meeting during SIA exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc. held at the Odionwere’s residence on 11th Nov, 2016.

1.0 Present

1. Chief Peter Omorogbon – Odionwere
2. Gabriel O.
3. Edo Iyaleghe
4. Felix Igbinodalor
5. Doc. Chama m
6. Goddy Nnana – AkwaIbom/Cross River Indigenes Chairman.
7. Augustine Otiabe – Urhobo Progressive Union Chairman.
8. Peter Umukoro – Youth Chairman.
9. Benedict Okoruwa
10. Imoh David
11. John Umoru
12. Endurance A
13. Demini Inieye
14. Nna Edem
15. Moses Friday
16. Emmanuel Etim
17. Lawrence Okoroedo
18. Glory Umukoro
19. Florence Igbinadolor
20. Mrs Akhigbe
21. Mary Kevii
22. Mary Okonkwo
23. Endurance Okpako
24. Edith Asadarho
25. Florence Pius
26. Agbona Felicia
27. Grace John

28. Anietie Michael.
- 29 Kenneth A – SIA Team leader
- 30 Jimoh Dikeocha – SIA enumerator
- 31 Imoh Clement – SIA enumerator

2.0 Opening Time – 0930hrs

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Kenneth A. – the SIA team leader for the day introduced the team after which he presented a bottle of Gin to the community.

3.0 Business of the day

Mr. Jimoh Dikeocha then explained the purpose of the team’s visit and seeks their permission to start the exercise which was approved.

4.0 Any other business (AOB)

The Odionwere –Chief Omoragbon Peter expressed profound joy for the visit and said that they remain thankful to Okomu for the access road maintenance but also added, that this had not been done for sometimes now. Also solicited for assistance from the company in terms of:

1. Electrification
2. Roads – To fix their erosion affected portions
3. Health Centre.

Mr. Umukoro Peter – The youth chairman added that Okomu has tried in area of provision of dump site, Classroom blocks, and boreholes, and they would forever grateful.

Mr. Nnana – The AkwaIbom/Cross River State community chairman collaborated the Youth chair.

Mr. Augustine E. – Urhobo Progressive Union Chairman said the items provided are vital to the community and many thanks to Okomu. But that of recent Okomu Plc had really not lived up to expectation regarding some of their corporate social responsibility to the community apparently because of the increase in criminal activities. That the community in its effort to reverse that trend inaugurated a vigilante which has reduced crime to a very large extends. He hopes that their effort and the discussions in the meeting would make Okomu increase pace of development activities in the community.

5.0 Closing: Meeting brought to a close at 1158hrs, group photograph and coordinates community projects were taken. Team departed the 1230hrs.

Minutes of Gbelebu stakeholders meeting during Social Impact Assessment (SIA) exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at Cherubim and Seraphim church, Gbeleku Community on the 10th November 2016

1.0 Attendance

1. Chief Enoch Sulubor – Community Head
2. Chief A.P. Ebelo
3. Chief Adams
4. M. B. Ugbozua
5. Monday Donjor
6. Mrs. Okorodide Ebiere
7. Mrs. Ebiere Igana
8. Mrs. Ebiere Donjor
9. Posi Amataragha
10. David Amataragha
11. Mr. Raphael Ojubulu
12. Faghan Sulubor
13. Paul Torudomini
14. Mr. Kelvin Kewei - Secretary/Youth chairman
15. M.B. Ugbozua
16. Heskey Adabini
17. Eddy Torudomini
18. Mrs Arabia Ebakanon
19. Mr. Taritobor
20. Daniel Enabowei
21. Mrs. London Mavei
22. Mrs. T.O. Ugei
23. Mrs. Ore Peretu
24. Mrs. Ekomieyefa O.
25. Mrs. Inimo Uyi
26. Mrs. Tuemi Posiwei
27. Mrs. Rebecca Aseye
28. Mrs. Gagha Bini-eru

29. Mrs. Ojulalu Godwin

2.0 Opening

The meeting started at about 10.20 am with an opening prayer said by Chief A.P. Ebelo.

2.1 Introduction

The CLO introduced members of his team especially the Foremost personnel to the community and this was followed by exchange of pleasantries.

He apologized for the mixed that occurred when group B team of assessor visited them on previous day 9th November, 2016; he appealed to them that the visit of Okomu MD would actually occurred at a later date but SIA team visit is a blessing in disguise to them because they are independent body to ensure that Okomu meets RSPO standard.

The community head responded that they are willing to continue with the exercise based upon his explanation.

3.0 Business of the Day

3.1 Socio-economic study

Dr. Dare through interpreter-Mr. Kevin Kewei-guide the community elders, women and youth on information needed concerning community context such as name of community and meaning, boundaries communities, tribe, spoken language, brief history, demography, social characteristics, governance structure, economic activities, community social project and conflicts resolution.

It was revealed that the community is in good harmonious relationship with Okomu and that the only government known to them that feels their pulse is Okomu.

3.2 Social Impact Analysis

Dr. Dare also engaged the community in brainstorming on situation analysis before Okomu operation and after Okomu establishment, customary or user right, fears/concerns of community on large scale Okomu oil palm plantation, potential direct / indirect impacts and community stakeholders' view about the impact of the project as related to specific sector.

4.0 AOB

The team solicited the understanding of the Community to visit the six camps/tenant communities to conduct the SIA separately, the community leadership approved the request provided that two of their youth would nominated to serve as local facilitators to follow the team to all the camps. This arrangement was accepted and the date for the visit was fixed.

5.0 Closing: Having successfully accomplished the business of the day, the meeting came to a close at 1.50pm.

Minutes of New Site (Obazuwa) Camp stakeholders meeting during Social Impact Assessment exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at the New Site Town Hall on the 11th November, 2016

1.0 Present:

1. Austin
2. Sule Olajue
3. Oyedeji Ayorinde
4. Sikiru Alabi
5. Taiwo Oyebanji
6. Salauden Hazan
7. Ola Oyebaji
8. Moses
9. Elder Owan
10. Julius
11. Sunday
12. Happy
13. Ojo Ige
14. Sanusi Bamigbe
15. Tunde Adabisi
16. Joseph Abiodun
17. Fatia Salauden
18. Fidelis Eneji
19. Olasupo Hezekiah
20. Abiodun Adetunji
21. Olaniyan Olanike
22. Olagunju Toyin
23. Jelila
24. Iyabo Idowu
25. Titilade
26. Misi Tura
27. Abosede Isayomi

28. Taiwo
29. Elizabeth
30. Elizabeth Ogor
31. David Wonah
32. Oyesankan Bola
33. Maltina Adama
34. Theresa Godwin
35. Keinde Joseph
36. Mercy Ode
37. Sunday Adesola
38. Keinde Oyeleke
39. Raji Rahaam
40. Kenneth A. – SIA Team lead
41. Jimoh Dikeocha – SIA Enumerator
42. Imoh Clement – SIA Enumerator

2.0 Opening: 1600hrs

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Kenneth, the team leader introduced the SIA team to the camp (community) people.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Imoh Clement explained the reasons for the SIA team visit to the camp. Thereafter asked for permission to conduct FGD with the aid of checklist as well as transect walk and permission was granted.

4.0 AOB:

The New Site Secretary, Mr. Sikiru Alabi on behalf of the people commended Okomu Plc for their gesture, thereafter complained that the safety police of Okomu is making life difficult for them.

Mr. Kenneth interjected by saying it was for their good that it is good to be inconvenienced and be alive than have all the freedom and in the end become victim, that they should take the safety of lives serious.

Mr. Salawudeen then appealed for the following from Okomu:

- i) Borehole
- ii) Electricity
- iii) Telecommunication facility
- iv) Health facilities
- v) Good access road

5.0 Closing

Having concluded with the deliberation a group photograph was taken, thereafter Mr. Dikeocha gave a vote of thanks and the meeting came to a close at about 1720hrs.

Minutes of Obagie stakeholders meeting during Social Impact Assessment exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at the Baale's residence on the 12th November, 2016

1.0 **Present:**

1. Pastor Omotoso
2. Raimi Salami
3. Tunji Adeosun
4. Olufemi Akinboade
5. Caleb Abidoye
6. Oloruntobi Judge
7. Ejidokun Idowu
8. Segun Agboola
9. Femi Ogundele
10. Gideon Iyiola
11. Sanusi Oladapo
12. Solomon Alabi
13. Olawuyi Kehinde
14. Taye Onigbinde
15. Odetala Adebayo
16. Janet Obaolu
17. Iya Ibeji
18. Oaduni Falunde
19. Adijatu Asunke
20. Julius Adebaye
21. Odeyemi Titus
22. Odeyemi Isaac
23. Femi Olasupo
24. Rasheed Abefe
25. Biodun Okunola
26. Janet Ogungbe
27. Risikatu Salawu

28. Janet Akinboade
29. Matthew Ademola
30. Sade Oladupo
31. Bakare Shitu
32. Bose Banuso
33. RenikeTaiwo
34. Adegbite Rachael
35. Oladapo Oluranti
36. Odeyemi Taiwo
37. Grace Olatunji
38. Beatrice Babalola
39. Bamidele Azees
40. Folasade Matthew
41. Janet Oladoyin
42. Temitope Adewunmi
43. Dayo Olatunyi
44. Olufunke Akinware
45. EniolaToyese
46. Alimotu Samuel
47. Emilia Aderemi
48. Suara Animasahum
49. Ahmed Amusan
50. Timothy Oladapo
51. Olanihun Alabe
52. Ajiboye Toyese
53. Aibatu Ayoola
54. Adewumi Jeremiah
55. Akinlabi Olaolu
56. Emmanuel Oladoyin
57. Sunday Banuso
58. Segun Olatunji

59. Sunday Olaniran
60. Adegbite Olawuni
61. Owolarafe Ojomu
62. Onarinde Abiodun
63. Ejidokun Ebum
64. Oluranti Animasahun
65. Abiodun Taiwo
66. Adeosun Oluwaseun
67. Esther Oloruntobi
68. Iyabo Alabi
69. Julius Adeyemo
70. Bolatito Adeboye
71. Sabitiyu Adeboye
72. Wurudeen Jimoh
73. Musiliu Omoniyi
74. Badiru Ayoola
75. Ajani Olorode
76. Oyebamiji Benjamin
77. Olasupo Kehinde
78. Ogundele Femi
79. Odeyemi Grace
80. Rasidat Wurudeen
81. Amusan G.
82. Jacob Adigun
83. Dele Olatunji
84. Oluso Adedeji
85. Olaosebikan Morakinyo
86. Sabainah Olunola
87. Jabez Akojede
88. Risi Ogundele
89. Alice Akojede

90. Yinka Ajao
91. Alabi Ayodele
92. Bukola Olaniran
93. Janet Oyebaniji
94. Ruth Adeloye
95. Olaleye Adeola
96. Richard Ashiwolo
97. Bowofade Akinopo
98. Bowofade Toyin
99. Felicia Ugah
100. Saka Ogundele
101. Dauda Oladosu
102. Toyin Oladosu
103. Jimoh Dikeocha – SIA Enumerator
104. Kenneth A. – SIA team lead

2.0 Opening: 0910hrs

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Kenneth introduced the SIA team members to the Obagie community people.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Jimoh Dikeocha then informed the people about the team’s reasons for visit after which he asked for permission to conduct FGD with the aid of checklist as well as transect walk and was asked to go ahead.

4.0 AOB:

Mr. Olufemi Akinbode on behalf of the Obagie community paid tribute to Okomu Plc Managing Director for grading their access road annually and pleaded that Okomu MD redeems the promise of a borehole provision this year (2016) in the community electricity supply, health centre as well as school. He added that they will forever remain grateful if these are done.

5.0 Closing

Having successfully finished the business of the day a group photograph was taken and the meeting came to a close at about 1035hrs.

**MINUTES OF MEETING WITH UDO STAKEHOLDERS DURING SIA EXERCISE
SPONSORED BY OKOMU OIL PALM HELD AT IYASE’S PALACE ON
19TH DECEMBER, 2016**

1.0 Present

- HRH Patrick Ekhurutomwen Igbiduru (JP) HRH Iyase Of Udo
- Chief Onaghise Osabuohien Obarisiagbon Of Udo
- Chief Samuel Omofomwan Uso Of Udo
- Mr. Ogbemudia Benjamin Community Chairman
- Mr. Osaro Aisagbonbuomwan Youth Chairman Of All Chairmen
- Mr. Festus Usuanlele Youth Secretary
- Mrs. Iyase Dora Women Leader
- Mrs. Onaghise Christiana Women Leader
- Mrs. Queen Inneh Women Leader
- Mr. Ihaza, O. J. CDA Secretary

In attendance

- ✚ Mr. Robinson Tietie Uroupa Okomu CLO
- ✚ Imoh Clement Foremost
- ✚ Jimoh Dikeocha Foremost

2.0 Opening

The meeting started at about 0930hrs.

2.1 Introduction

The team leader-Mr. Robinson Tietie Uroupa introduced the Foremost team members to the Iyase Of Udo, the Chiefs in council and other community members present and this was followed by exchange of pleasantries.

The Udo community chairman who was the spokesman then took his turn to introduce the Iyase and other community members to the team thereafter presented Kola on behalf of the community to the team.

Immediately Imoh Clement did explain the reason for the team’s visit to the community.

3.0 Business of the Day

3.1 Socio-economic study

Imoh Clement guided the community Iyase, elders, women and youth on information needed concerning community context such as name of community and meaning, boundaries communities, tribe, spoken language, brief history, demography, social characteristics, governance structure, economic activities, community social project and conflicts resolution.

It was revealed that Okomu has not been sincere with scholarship promised the community in that, instead of sponsoring a student through, they will only pay bursary for a year and that will be the end.

3.2 Social Impact Analysis

Mr. Imoh Clement also engaged the community in brainstorming on situation analysis before Okomu operation and after Okomu establishment, customary or user right, fears/concerns of community on large scale Okomu oil palm plantation, potential direct / indirect impacts and community stakeholders' view about the impact of the project as related to specific sector.

The team was told that Okomu has been providing some social amenities in place of compensation.

4.0 AOB

A visibly happy Iyase paid glowing tribute to Okomu for all the structures/amenities provided to the Community. He stated that Udo community is what it is today because of Okomu's effort and wish that every other company did their own token. But quickly added that Okomu should start considering the community indigenes for office position other than casual field works; because failure to do that has the might jeopardize peace that exists between the community and the company.

5.0 Closing

Having successfully accomplished the business of the day, vote of thanks was given by Mr. Imoh Clement and the meeting came to a close at 1155hrs.

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH GBOLE-UBA STAKEHOLDERS DURING SIA EXERCISE SPONSORED BY OKOMU OIL PALM HELD AT GBOLE-UBA COMMUNITY HALL ON 9TH NOVEMBER, 2016

1.0 Present

- Mr. Lucky Ukulor Vice Chairman, CDA
- Mr. Kekegha Michael Sec, CDA
- Anthony Manilai Asst Sec, CDA
- Gabriel Kekegha Patron
- Ukulor John Patron
- Ambrose Ebiminor
- Edo Firimoghan
- Frank Maniki
- Johnson Sese Elder
- Paul Opuama
- Nelson Opuama
- Johnbull Mayomi Youth Patron
- Jacob Idubor Elder
- Johnson Tobor Youth leader
- Pa David Yeye Elder
- Isaac Opuaru
- Johnson Ukubor Youth Patron
- Sunday Mayomi
- Friday Sese
- Champion Firimoghan
- Samuel Aganbi
- Joel Eferusiwa
- Mrs. Agnes Ilenboyegha
- Mrs. Dorcas Aganbi
- Madam Tima Bagudu Oldest woman
- Mrs. Christiana Mayomi
- Mrs. Patricia Isaiah

- Mrs. Baby Mayomi
- Mrs. Oma Iyenarami
- Mrs. Evelyn Maniki
- Mrs. Evelyn Maniki
- Mrs. Glory Opuaru
- Mrs. Irene Kekegha
- Mrs. Doris Ukulor
- Mrs. Folake Ebiminor
- Mrs. Mercy Aganbi

In attendance

 Tiete R. Uroupa	Okomu CLO
 Dr. Samuel O. Dare	Foremost Consultant
 Makinde Abiodun	Foremost Consultant

2.0 Opening

The meeting started at about 11.05 am with an opening prayer said by Mr. Tiete R. Uroupa.

2.1 Introduction

The CLO introduced members of his team especially the Foremost personnel to the community and this was followed by exchange of pleasantries.

The community leaders requested that the Foremost personnel exercise patience before informing them their mission because they had to welcome the visitor according to their tradition. Immediately after the presentation of kola and acceptance the Foremost Consultant Dr. Dare enlightened the community stakeholders about their mission.

3.0 Business of the Day

3.1 Socio-economic study

Dr. Dare through interpreter-Mr. Frank Maliki-guide the community elders, women and youth on information needed concerning community context such as name of community and meaning, boundaries communities, tribe, spoken language, brief history, demography, social characteristics, governance structure, economic activities, community social project and conflicts resolution.

It was revealed that chairman tussle cost the community scholarship slot approved by Okomu for community in 2013.

3.2 Social Impact Analysis

Dr. Dare also engaged the community in brainstorming on situation analysis before Okomu operation and after Okomu establishment, customary or user right, fears/concerns of community on large scale Okomu oil palm plantation, potential direct / indirect impacts and community stakeholders' view about the impact of the project as related to specific sector.

In spite of their customary right, the community expressed that no compensation was given to any indigenes for extension 1 development by Okomu because they refused to destroy their crops before maturity as instructed by Okomu authority which is against their tradition.

4.0 AOB

Community opinion leader asked the Consultant about his general impression about the Gbole-Uba infrastructural development and he answered them “neglected”.

5.0 Closing

Having successfully accomplished the business of the day, the meeting came to a close at 1.50pm.

Minutes of Safarogbo stakeholders meeting during SIA exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc. held at Cherubim and Seraphim church hall Safaragbo community on 9th Nov., 2016

1.0 Present:

1. Chief Ibe Aseye – Community Head (The Amanawei)
2. Rev E. O. Amyenkunor
3. Chief OmohTonwerigha
4. Mr. EbifaghaKiyah
5. Hon Job Amyenkunor
6. Mr T. G. Osuyai
7. The Most Jeremiah Gbadia
8. Tim-abibi Ayenyin
9. Wanami Doubah
10. Ikiyuleimo Bekewei
11. Towe Kighilly
12. Miyin Adaum
13. Fiye Ayeuyen
14. Peretibe Ikoigha
15. Diyi Gbanawei
16. Pere Tonwerigha
17. Patrick Ereiboh
18. Sinla Moro
19. Pere-egbe Amiyenkumoh
20. Bela Gbadia
21. Keghe Keminiwei
22. Uche Kika – SIA Team leader
23. Jimoh Dikeocha - SIA Enumerator
24. Imoh Clement – SIA Enumerator

2.0 Opening Time:1530hrs

2.1 Introduction:

Upon arrival at 1530hrs the team was received by the community head – Chief Ibe Aseya and his people. The team was soon led into the meeting venue and immediately introduction of the SIA team was done by Mr. Uche Kika and the reasons for visit extensively explained by Mr. Jimoh Dikeocha. The community leader then went into consultation with his people after which we were told that they got information about the visit of the Managing Director of Okomu. That they were surprise to see faces other persons than that of the MD.

Mr. Uche Kika – the team leader then reminded them of the reasons earlier given for our visit and the need for cooperation. They then posited that if they would volunteer any information, they would have to study the checklist and they would decide whether to oblige or not. We then exchanged contacts but advised to inform us when they are so ready exercise.

We however were able to talk them into taking group photograph and to conduct transect walk in order to see all existing projects in the community. We eventually departed the community at 1655Hrs.

2.0 AOB:

Mr. Ikiyouleimo Bekewei applauded Okomu Plc for grading the access road to the community every year and all other infrastructures but appeal that more needs to be done. He therefore appealed to Okomu Plc. to provide for them the following:

1. Clinic
2. Renovation of dilapidated blocks at the community primary school
3. Electrification
4. Town Hall
5. Empowerment of women and Youth.

3.0 Closing

Group photograph and coordinates of amenities in the community were taken. The meeting came to a close at 1655hrs.

Minutes of Taye Camp stakeholders meeting during Social Impact Assessment Exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at Taye Camp Town Hall on the 14th November, 2016

1.0 Present:

43. Emmanuel Oluwale
44. Inah Patrick
45. Afeez Msat
46. Rabiun Olagunju
47. Tokode Phillip
48. Idowu Ojelabi
49. Arabamibi Edward
50. Olutayo Odefunke
51. Matthew Ayoola
52. Emmanuel Olaolu
53. Oderinwale Ayoola
54. Afolabi Kayoed
55. Kareem Ajibola
56. Efunmiyi Basiru
57. Oyetola Olaniran
58. Olatunbosun Amos
59. Oyetola Akinloye
60. Togo Odefunke
61. Emmanuel Ilufoye
62. Akibu Agbooluaje
63. Adegboyega Racheed
64. Felicia Alatoye
65. Grace Alatoye
66. Waliya Olaoke
67. Iyabo Olaoke
68. Grace Akinremi
69. Adejumo Rafiu

70. Moradeke Rafiu
71. Afusat Awoyale
72. Kehinde Rasaki
73. Adebola Adeyemi
74. Oyewumi Oladejo
75. Rasaki Nafisatu
76. Amina Olaoke
77. Bosede Oyetola
78. Adeyemi Olatunde
79. Sikifu Kudiatau
80. Sio Oloyede
81. Simunsitafa Akani
82. Olaleke Moses
83. Abiodun Ofefunke
84. Oyebanji Adeolu
85. Dele Odelade
86. Banjo Odelade
87. Oloyede Tunde
88. Tiamisu Lati
89. Dele Dairo
90. Jemila Mundasiru
91. Jeremiah Olaleke
92. Sadia Saka
93. Adewole Funmilayo
94. Aduke Inosila
95. Cicilia Oguntunbi
96. Oyewona Nanfisa
97. Idowu Osobu
98. Tokode Phillip
99. Tokode Rueben
100. Raphael Arabamibi

101. Alatoye Kayode
102. Moses Arabumibi
103. Gbenga Alatoye
104. Delami Alatoye
105. Lukuman Oseni
106. Fatai Olasunkanmi
107. Abidemi Arabamibi
108. Y.K. Oloake
109. Azees Mosuru
110. Rasaki Oriyomi
111. S.A.L. Akinremi
112. Titus Adeyemi
113. Solomon Olusegun
114. Joseph Olusegun
115. Idowu Efuniyi
116. Akeem Amotunde
117. Adewale Oyeleke
118. Mrs. Funmilayo Oluwole
119. Salami Ajustat
120. Taiwo Serijat
121. Oyesiji Sikiru
122. Fatimo Sajiriba
123. Oseni Shadia
124. Titilayo Arabanbi
125. Biliki Olaosebikan
126. Oriyomi Kehinde
127. Omolara Olaolu
128. Oloyede Aolat
129. Ayantunde Abibat
130. Ibrahim Folake
131. Hakeem Seri

132. Hakeem Taye
133. Jelila Lateef
134. Rukoya Oseni
135. Olaoke Amina
136. Joel E. – Okomu CLO Representative
137. Matthew Local Facilitators / Team Leaders Representative from Gbelebu
138. Segun E.
139. Imoh Clement – SIA Enumerator
140. Makinde Abiodun - SIA Enumerator

2.0 Opening: 1525hrs with a prayer said by Pa S.A.A Eyitenyemi

2.1 Introduction

Mr. Segun E., the Local Facilitator from Gbelebu kicked off the meeting by introducing the SIA team to the camp Baale and his subjects.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Makinde informed the community the reason for the SIA team's visit and thereafter sought permission for the commencement of the exercise and this was granted.

4.0 AOB:

Engr. Adewale Oyeleke on behalf of the people thanked Okomu Plc for caring about their wellbeing especially with coming of SIA team. He then appealed for the following:

- i) Borehole
- ii) Electricity
- iii) Telecommunication facilities
- iv) Health Centre
- v) School classroom blocks
- vi) Farm implements
- vii) Security

5.0 Closing

After deliberations group photograph was taken and the meeting came to close at about 1623hrs.

Minutes of Thousand Odoola Camp stakeholders meeting during Social Impact Assessment (SIA) exercise sponsored by Okomu Plc held at the Baale's residence on 14th November, 2016

1.0 Attendance:

141. Tunde Oluda
142. Adebaye Eunuch
143. Bakare Afolabi
144. Ibrahim Alawoda
145. Adetunji Fami
146. Adetunji Olaitan
147. Adesina Kolapo
148. Adkinyemi Muritala
149. Titus Odurola
150. Ibrahim Kobiru
151. Wasu Ayokunle
152. Taye Akuwade
153. Jacob Kolawole
154. John Adebayo
155. Lawrence Mokanju
156. Afisu Ajadi
157. Ajeigbe Raphael
158. Adekunmi Adeolu
159. Adebisi Adewale
160. Wasun Ojo
161. Wosilatu Evang
162. Minnota Roseed
163. Rukayat Isioka
164. Woleyat Rosaki
165. Kofilotu Gomya
166. Modinatu Afolabi
167. Adetunji Comfort

168. Victoria Adebayo
169. Ajimoh Musefiu
170. Adeyemi Idayat
171. Roliatu Oseni
172. Janet Oduola
173. Ibrahim Sayo
174. Adeyemi Siyuade
175. Ayandunle Inosilot
176. Ojo Nike
177. Felicia Joseph
178. Olanrewaju Sade
179. Fatima Gomyat
180. Aolat Salawu
181. Rosidat Roseed
182. Bakare Muinat
183. Kodijot Roseed
184. Suebot Jamuyu
185. John Roseed
186. Suebot Roseed
187. Abraham Odeniyi
188. Kayode Eyeb iola
189. Jimoh Ajimon
190. Jimoh Folasade
191. Adesina Monsura
192. Akinyemi Sadia
193. Adeyemi Idayat
194. Eunuch Ruth
195. Isiaka Rukayat
196. Wahab Badurat
197. Muinat Raseed
198. Ganiyu Rukayat

199. Dauda Yusirat
200. Kareem Ayankub
201. Kareem Kuburat
202. Sefiyat Adeyemi
203. Olayiwola Ajimoh
204. Basirat Ibrahim
205. Ganiyu Mumini
206. Olumide Oladimeji
207. Abraham Rebecca
208. Olumide Omolara
209. Adeyemi Taye
210. Matthew O } Local Facilitator from Gbelebu
211. Segun E. }
212. Mr. Joel E.– Okomu CLO representative
213. Imoh Clement – SIA
214. Jimoh Dikeocha – SIA
215. Abiodun Makinde – SIA

2.0 Opening: 1635hrs with an opening prayer by Mr. Bakare Afolabi

2.1 Introduction

The introduction of SIA team to the community was done by Mr. Segun E., the Local Facilitator from Gbelebu.

3.0 Business of the day:

Mr. Makinde Abiodun explained the reason for the SIA team’s visit after which he asked for permission to start the exercise and the permission was granted.

4.0 AOB:

The Baale on behalf of the camp commended Okomu Plc for sending the team and requested for the company to help provide the following to the community:

- i) Borehole
- ii) Electricity
- iii) School

- iv) Health Centre
- v) Telecommunication facility
- vi) Security
- vii) Women empowerment programmes
- viii) Grading of the access road to the camp

5.0 Closing

Having concluded with the activities a vote of thanks was done by Mr. Makinde and the meeting came to a close with a closing prayer by Afolabi thereafter a group photograph was taken.

ANNEXURE 2
SIA PHOTOGRAPHS



Adeola Community



Agbado Community



Ajibade Community I



Ajibade Community II



A T & P Community



Aweri Community



Bisi Camp



Coconut Camp



Evbruebor Community



Gbelebu Community



Gbeluoba Community



Inikorogha



Madagbayo Community



Malim Camp



Ofunama Community I



Ofunama Community II



Opuama Community



Safarogbo Community



Taye Camp



Thousand Camp

OKOMU ESTATE SIA ATTENDANCE OF NOVEMBER, 2017

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY Union Executives CORDINATE N 06° 24' 32.4"
 DATE 09/11/17 E 005° 15' 41.0"
alt. 71m

FGD

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Owyesom O. KENNEDY	Union chairman	08164094867	Kennedy
2	Munday Osayande	Vice Chairman	08004012573	[Signature]
3	JUDITHA HUMPHREY	SECRETARY	08075254272	[Signature]

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLCSOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTERCOMMUNITY Rubber Factory Workers COORDINATE _____DATE 10/11/17

FGD

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Osayande A. O DAVID OYINKOO	Lab/Qua. Sup.	08065620735	
3	Okon Joseph	10/11/2017	0703745522	
4	Blessing Osa	✓	07039507451	
5	Immanuel Ayoke	✓	08060401504	
6	Apebunke John	Quality.	07031154031	

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY Okumu (Okomu) CORDINATE N 06° 24' 20.7"

DATE 10/11/2017 E 005° 14' 06.5"

Elev. 50m

FGD

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Ewansina Clifford		08030818489	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	OMOROGBE LAWRENCE		08024720984	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Ochonyor Chukwuma		08107070579	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Akpaka David		08038771531	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	TUBINNEWKA VIVIAN		0803907986	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Uzoma Osemurfi		08163224801	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	AKILE EISA		08114730716	<i>[Signature]</i>

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY MALIM CAMP

CORDINATE N6° 24' 30.06"

DATE 14/11/16

E5° 15' 43.74" 7m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Muritala Oyebade	Bale	08137568153	
2	Oyevomi Lawrence	^M secretary	08114093791	
3	Zaccheus Osunloye	^M Bale	08064228748	
4	Adegoke Gbenga	^M	08038841575	
5	Omojemi	^M		
6	Tunde Adediran	^M farmer	08153466006	#/h
7	Moses Adedokola	^M		
8	Sunday Agunyomi	^M		
9	Seun Seun	^M		
10	Saviour Udom	^M		
11	Sunday Olatubosun	^M		
12	Godwin moses	^M	09052960069	
13	Ismaela darangola	^M		
14	Femi Olce	^M		
15	Abideji Ogunleke	^M prophet	081 6577 9119	
16	James popoola	^M		
17	Ibrahim Olayinka	^M mman	08037193512	
18	Sunday Olorunwa	^M	08180780670	

19 Lasisi Muli ^M

→

- 20 Magret Peter Farmer - F
21 Odegbile Bola Farmer - F
22 Aminat Lanambola Trader 081^F56640178
23 Blessing Agbolu - F
24 Raji Toyin - F
25 OJAH JAMES Trader 09058075445
26 ADEMIOLA SAHEED 08131555721 (M)
27 Samsan Abolarinwa Farmer 08152968852 (M) ~~F~~
28 Amang Terrance Ekoti (M) 08169605045
29 Energy Francis Odey (M) 09038253710

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY MALIM

CORDINATE _____

DATE _____

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
30	John M			
31	Alhaji Saka M			
32	Raphael popoola			
33	Taru Salewu ^M			
34	Raphael Ogundele ^M		0812702876	
35	Abidemi Adekun ^M			
36	Olubayo ^M			
37	Banjo Ojo ^M		09050510474	
38	Olasiru Opeyemi ^M			
39	Abidemi Adekun ^M			
40	Omogboye ^M			
41	Abosede Agbo ^M	Trader	08072264404	
42	Kehinde Ademola ^M	Farmer	08079953587	
43	Emmanuel ^M	Farmer	07085219166	
44	Nike Oyewumi ^M			
45	Faniyi Ajibade ^M	Farmer	08087926915	
46	Muhammad Lawal ^M			
47	Friday Emmanuel ^M	Farmer	08156884004	

48 Blabisi Bamjo F ~~Passion~~ Design — ;

49 Glade Abioye F Doctor 09054942569

50 Kafaya Abioye F

51 Sarafa Abioye F

52 Tope Oluremi F

53 Alice Saulow F

08130956100

54 Tawoo Adeokun F

55 Missale Adeokun F

08138487846

56 Abel Adeokun F

57 Bukola Adeokun F

58 Bukola Adeokun F

59 Tunde Ojo F

60 Dayo Ojo F

61 Elizabeth Ademola Farmer 09054017317

62 Elizabeth Adegoke Ineder 08129892875

63 Cristang Immanuel F

64 Bukola Olatosun F Farmer

65 Victoria Ajerode - TYPIT 07084269673

66 Many Ebi F Farmer 08155473175

67 Ciciya Famiyi F

68 Jenni Monday Farmer

69 Alice Oladiran F Farmer 07084961728

70 Tigin Lowal F

71 Elizabeth Godwin F

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY THOUSAND (ODOLA CAMP) CORDINATE N6° 21' 16"-0

DATE 14/11/16

E5° 06' 36.4" 16m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Tunde Oduda	Boate	08052548503	
2	Adebayo - snock	SAC		
3	Bokore Aflebi	♀ m	08111582992	
4	Ibraheem - Alawada	♀ m	09028610662	
5	Adetunji Femi	♀ m		
6	Adetunji Olaitan	♀ m	08171713691	
7	Adesina Kolapo	♀ m		
8	Atimiyemi Meritabs	m	081-11019395	
9	Titus - Oduda	m	09050577920	
10	Ibraheem Kobiru	m		
11	Masun Ayankole	m		
12	Taye - Alurwade	m		
13	Jakobu Kelawale	m		
14	John Adebayo	m		
15	Lawrence Mokiye	m		
16	Afisu Asanda	m		
17	Ajeigbe Raphael	m	08065482442	
18	Adekunmi Adeolu	m	09052969603	
19	Adebisi Adewale	m		
20	Masun Ojo	m	09024796916	

21	MOSI latu	Ganyu	f
22	Murnata	Roseed	f
23	Rukayat	Isiaka	f
24	Walayat	Rasaki	f
25	Kifi latu	Ganyu	f
26	Modinatu	Afobi	f
27	Adetunjo	Comfort	f
28	Mictaria	Adebayo	f
29	Ajimah	- Musehu	f
30	Adeyemi	Idayat	f
31	Rohatu	OSein	f
32	Jamiat	oduola	f
33	Ibraheem	Sayo	f
34	Adeyem	Siyade	f
35	Ayankunde	MOSI lat	f
36	Gonke Ojo	Nike	f
37	Filicia	Joseph	f
38	Olanrewaju	sade	f
39	Fatima	Ganyat	f
40	Ablat	Salawu	f
41	RASIDAT	Raseed	f
42	Bakare	murnat	f
43	Kadijat	Raseed	f
44	Suebat	Jamuyu	f

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY _____

CORDINATE _____

DATE _____

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
45	Ichli Raseed	f		
46	Suebat-Raseed	f		
47	Abraham odeunq	m		
48	Kayode eyebride	m		
49	Jimoh - Ajimon	f		
50	Jimoh - Foloside	f		
51	Adesina - monsun	f		
52	Akingemi - Sadiq	f		
53	Adeyemi - Bayat	f		
54	Enock - Ruth	f		
55	Isiaka - Rubayat	f		
56	Wahab - badrat	f		
57	Murat - Raseed	f		
58	Ganju - Rubayat	f		
59	Dauda - Agusirat	f		
60	Kareem - Ayam Bab	f		
61	Kareem - Kusirat	f		
62	Sefiyat - Adeyemi	f		

63	Oloyinola - Ajimoh	-	F
64	Basirat - Ibraheem		F
65	Ganju - Mumin		M
66	Olumide - Oledimeji		M
67	Abraham - Ekan Kabecan		F
68	Olumide - Omolara		F
69	Adeguni - Iyeye		M

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY IAYE CAMP, [GBELEBA] CORDINATE N6°20'24.41 5m

DATE 14/06/19 E5°6'27.98

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	EMMANUEL OLUWALE	BALE		
2	INAH PATRICK		08153303182	
3	AFEEZ MSAT			
4	Babisi Olagunju	Igbakeji bale		
5	Tokode Phillip	secretary	08034780625	Philip
6	Idowu Ojelabi			
7	Arachamibi Edward			
8	Olutayo Odefunke			
9	Matthew Ayoola			
10	Emmanuel Obaolu			
11	Oderinwale Ayoola			
12	Afolabi Kayode			
13	Kareem Ajibola			
14	Efunniyi basiru		08065119101	
15	Oyetola Olaniran			
16	Olatunbosun Amos			
17	Oyetola Akinloy			
18	Toso Odefunke			

19 Emmanuel Ilufaye

20 Akibu Agboluaje

21 Adeghoyega Raheed

- 22 Filicia Alatoye F
- 23 Grace Alatoye F
- 24 Waleya Olatokun F
- 25 Iyabo Olatokun F
- 26 Grace Akiremi F
- 27 Adejumo Hafiu M
- 28 Moradeke Hafiu F
- 29 Afusat Awoyale F
- 30 Kehinde Babaki F
- 31 Adebola Adeyemi F
- 32 Oyewumi Olatokun M
- 33 Babaki Hafiu F
- 34 Annina Olatokun F
- 35 Bosede Oyetola F
- 36 Adeyemi Olatunde M
- 37 Siki ~~Ala~~ Kudicun F
- 38 Sid Oloyede
- 39 Simunigba Alami

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY _____ CORDINATE _____
 DATE _____

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
49	Olaleke Moses			
49	Abiodun Odefunke			
42	Oyebanji Hadeolu			
43	Dele Odelaye			
44	Banjo Odelaye			
45	Oluyedetunde			
46	tiemisu lati			
47	Dele Danio			
48	Jemila Mumdasiru			
49	Jeremiah Olaleke			
50	Sadia Saka			
51	Aderole fannilayo			
52	Aduke Imosila			
53	cicilia Ogunfemi			
54	Oyewona Nanfisa			
55	Idowu Ogobu			
56	Tokode phillip			
57	Tokode Ruebeen			

- 58 Raphael Arabamibi
- 59 Alatoye Kayode
- 60 Moses Arabamibi
- 61 Ghenga Alatoye
- 62 Delami Alatoye
- 63 Lukman Ogeni
- 64 Fatai Olagunkanmi
- 65 Abidemi Arabamibi
- 66 Y. K. Ola Oke
- 67 Azees Mogusu
- 68 Rasaki Oriyomi
- 69 S. A. L. Akinremi
- 70 Titus Adegemi
- 71 Solomon Olusegun
- 72 Joseph Olusegun
- 73 Idowu Efunniyi (F)
- 74 Akeem Amotunde
- 75 Adewale Ojeleke

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY Taye Camp

CORDINATE _____

DATE 14/11/16

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
76	Mrs Funmiayo Okunola			
77	Salami Afusat			
78	Laino Serifat			
79	Oyesiji S. Kim			
80	Fabimo Saji'nbu			
81	Oseni Snadia			
82	Litelayo Arabambi			
83	Bekki Oloosebikan			
84	Oriyomi Kehunde			
85	Omolara Olochu			
86	Oloyede Aolat			
87	Ayanbunde Abibat			
88	Ibrahim Folalce			
89	Hakeem Seni			
90	Hakeem Taye			
91	Jelila Lateef			
92	Rukayya Oseni			
93	Ola Oke Amma			

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY GBOLE-UBA

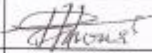
CORDINATE N 6° 17' 23.35"

DATE 2/11/2016

E 5° 23' 18.12

Lat: 6.289858

Long: 5.388367

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
M	Lucky Ukwor	Vice-Chairman Gbole-uba Comm.	07011196849	
M	Kekegha Michael	Comm. Sec. Gbole-uba Comm.	08127496785 08039539055	
M	Anthony Mavusi	Asst. Sec.		
M	Gabriel Kekegha	Patron		
M	Ukwor John	Patron		
M	Ambrose Ebininer			
M	Edo Firimohan			
M	Franks Maniki			
M	Johnson Sese	Elder		
M	Paul Opuama	Opuama		
M	Nelson Opuama	Opuama		
M	Johnbull Maromi	Youth Patron		
M	Jacob Idubor	Elder		
M	Johnson Tobor	Gbole-uba Youth Leader		
M	Pa David, Teje	Elder		
M	Isaac Opuama			
M	Johnson Ukwor	Youth Patron		
M	Sunday Maromi			

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY GBOLE-USA

CORDINATE N6°19'23.35"

DATE 9/4/16

E5°23'18.12"

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
M.	Friday Bese			
M.	Champion Firimofhan			
M	Samuel Aganbi			
M	Joel Eferusua		08136447250	
F	Agnes Ilenbopegba			
F.	Dorcas Aganbi			
F.	Tina Bagudu	Oldest woman		
F.	Christiana Mayomi			
F.	Patricia Isaiah			
F.	Baby Mayomi			
F.	Oma. Iyenarami			
F.	Evelyn Maniki			
F.	Glory Opuaru			
F.	Irene Kekegha			
F.	Doris Ukwor			
F.	Grace Idubor			
F.	Folake Ebininor			
F	Mercey Aganbi			

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY EVBO RUEBOR

CORDINATE 16°18'15.4"

DATE 16/11/16

E5°22'50.4" -109m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	UWUBANMWEN MONDAY		0814712849	
2	UWUBANMWEN			
3	Amenaghawon Bimkpe (F)			
4	Ebungher Akeng (M)	youth		[Signature]
5	ESkor KK (F)			
6	Akughe Efe (M)	youth Chairman	0802 6953840	[Signature]
7	Tony Ologb (M)			[Signature]
8	Lawrence Oyem (M)	youth		[Signature]
9	Monday Obetan (M)	youth		
10	Oyem Ehem (M)	youth		
11	Judis Endurance (F)			
12	Bimkpe AKinfada	youth		
13	OSayuki Isagar (Zakor)	youth		
14	Enice Richard (F)			
15	ELVIS Friday (M)	youth		
16	NOSA Gbet (M) (Zakor)			
17	Jennifer (F) (Zakor)			[Signature]
18	OSamudomar smagdon (M)			

18/11
 10:00 AM
 11/11/16

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY OFUNAMA

CORDINATE N6° 8'59"-9" 3m

DATE u/u/16

E5° 12' 59.95"

S/NO	NAME	SEX	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	ISAIAH	ANIE (M)	ELDER		<i>[Signature]</i>
2	OTUMARA	EZEKIEL (M)	"		
3	MR JIMOH	SOKO (M)	EX Chairman		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	HON D.K. AGAGHA	(JP) (M)	" "	08113211050	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	CHIEF RICHARD	AGAGHA (M)	ELDER	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ESUODOGHA	AGENT (M)	ELDER		
7	BRASANA	PAUL (M)	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	OPUTU	OKOTIRI (M)	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	AGABOR	JACKSON	"		
10	BIEBIE	COMMANDER (M)	Comm. chairman	08166534619	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	DICKSON	EBI (M)	spiritual leader		
12	GEPELE	(M)			
13	AGAGHA	PENWETE (M)	Com. Secretary	05055502545	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	SOKO	THREEPENS (F)	CHIEF		
15	HEALEN	AGAGHA (F)	Woman Leader		
16	ITIMA	PAMAR (F)			
17	SELE	JULIET (F)			
18	NISOR	GLORIA (F)			

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC




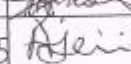
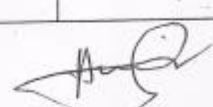
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY OFUNAMA

CORDINATE N6° 8' 59.9" 3rd

DATE 11/11/16

E5° 12' 59.95"

S/NO	NAME	SEX	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
19	OTUMARA BLESSING	(F)			
20	OLOGUN BRASIN	(M)			
21	ATIGBI JACKSON	(M)			
22	IKPI IYEBIAWEI	(M)			
23	JACKSON RECHAMI	(M)			
24	KYENMI TIMI	(M)			
25	NISOR FORGIVE	(M)			
26	URUOPA TUN-EMI	(M)			
27	ISOBOTIE EMMANUEL	(M)			
28	BRASANA ISABA	(F)			
29	AGBAIBOR BETHESEBA				
30	ZEBLON AIORO				
31	INDAMA SHINA				
32	OTUMARA KKKRITA				
33	AUSTIN ISREAL			08072254732	
34	AJEMIRI KELLY			08165231225	
35	FRIDAY				
36	AGASHI TEBES				
37	IGBIRIKI KALU				

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER ^{fat} 6-350853

COMMUNITY Opurame

CORDINATE N 6° 21' 1.99"

DATE 9/11/16

Long. 5° 42' 28.930

E 5° 25' 44.15

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
m	1 Paul Edomi	CDA Chairman	08160923379	
m	(2) NELSON Edomi	C.D.A Sec	08136951619	
m	(3) Stanley Ejoba	Treasurer		
m	(4) Eddy MABANIJE	protocol		#
m	Cauro BAJE	youth leader		
m	Solomon Johnson	speaker		
m	Dele Solomon			
m	Godwin Ipetekunor			
m	Daniel Ipetekunor	porter		
m	Samuel Jospue			Wf
m	Isian Jospue			
m	Godwin Christopher			
F	Florence BAJE			
F	Ito HAN MABANIJE			e
F	Ann MABANIJE			nA
F	Precious MABANIJE			
F	Osue Jospue			
M	Ode peter			#:

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY BISI CAMP

CORDINATE N6°17'40.8" 3-m

DATE 10/11/16

E 5° 22'15.4"

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Chiworika Anuonyi			
2	Tayo Ogunyemi		08036503500	
3	Sunday Oga			
4	Michael Ogor			
5	Ekele James		07085753084	
6	Fidney Odey			
7	Uche Nwachi			
8	Kayode Oyedele			
9	James Yemf			
10	Monday Odey			
11	Wudu Nkpa			
12	Femi Adekunle		0708811215	
13	Ameka Erika			
14	Akogu Ofante			
15	Oloja Happiness (E)			
16	Revdina Akobi			
17	Cyril Odey			
18	Ogan Friday			

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY AGBADA CORDINATE N06°26'22.6" Market
 DATE 10/11/2016 Agbada Primary school E005°08'39.0"
N06°26'13.3" Elevation 44m
E005°08'36.5"
Elevation 59m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
M 1	Herzigan Agundani	Member	08056194548	[Signature]
M 2	Mr Tayo Ogasunkanni	Member	08052636107	[Signature]
M 3	Oluf Adelace	Member		[Signature]
M 4	Mr Solomon Lafua	Sec.	08074866946	[Signature]
M 5	Felix Ofu	Sec.	081554323	[Signature]
M 6	Indiferemi Baac	member	Calaba	[Signature]
M 7	Oloyede Lukuman	member	08070711304	[Signature]
M 8	Christopher Idia	member		[Signature]
M 9	Olatunde - Tamiya	"		[Signature]
M 10	Ogri Alada	member		
M 11	Obirator Bilber	member	09050676109	
M 12	Mrs Victoria Agunwale			
M 13	Mrs Esther Felix			
M 14	Endurance			
M 15	Richard Ajaja			
M 16	Lusby Ojeja			
M 17	Rosaline Adigun			
M 18	Emmanuel			

M 19 Isider Oguozee S - Oshimere
Dept Hd / 12345

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY ATSP (Maroglionbo) CORDINATE N06° 23' 46.3"

DATE 11/11/16 E005° 16' 59.6"

Elevation 29m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Peter Omorabon ^m	Chairman	07020604480	
2	Gabriel Othorobe ^m	Chief Elected	09091154460	
3	Foto Nyalere ^m	Prize	07065888267	
4	Felix Igbinalor ^m	Chief Executive	09099507153	
5*	Dr. Chama ^m	Deputy Chairman	08032422077	
6	Goddy Umama ^m	Atkwokeke Chief	07067875222	
7*	Augustine Obase ^m	U-pu Chairman	07030999995	
8	Peter Umukoro ^m	Young Chairman	08134776654	
9*	Benedict Ogora ^m	Secretary	07033815912	
10	Imoh David ^m			
11	John Umoru ^m		09028728120	
12	Enchranu A. ^m		08134388377	
13	Demin Inieye ^m		07082957251	
14	Alah Adem ^m			
15	Moses Fricley ^m		08106785869	
16	Emmanuel Ehin ^m			
17	Lawrence Ogora ^m		08138249646	
18	Glory Umoru ^F	young chair wife		

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

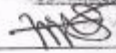



SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY GBELEBU

CORDINATE N6°23'38.6" 21m

DATE 10/11

E5°6'13.7"

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Chief Enoch Sulebo	Amananamel	08058007850	
2	Chief A.p Ebelo		08055502484	
3	Kewee Kekun	Sec/Youth chair	07010582949	
4	Monday Donjon			
5	Posi Amadangha			
6	David Amadangha			
7	Faghan Sulebo			
8	Paul Torudomin			
9	M. B ugbozur			
10	Hester Bay Adabii			
11	Eddy Torudomin			
*12	Ebiana Okorodide (F)			
*13	Ebieri Egbine (F)			
*14	Ebiere Donjon (F)			
*15	Arabia Ebakanonff			
16	Raphael Ogbubu			
17	Chief Adan			
18	Tarito bor			

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY ATERAMIDELE

CORDINATE N06°22'38.5"

DATE 10/11/2016

E005°08'41.2"

Elevation 32m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Adesunju Mathew (M)	Secretary	09051182911	Adesunju
2	Sule Ayobami (M)			
3	Oludokun Samuel (M)		08067607386	Samuel
4	Tijani Adesoye (M)			
5	Ajibola Odeyode (M)			
6	Ajibola Timothy (M)			
7	Odesola Soji (M)			
8	Adeolu Oyewale (M)		08130608306	Adeolu
9	Titus Oluwajusi (M)	Elders Camp.		
10	Titus Muyiwa (M)			
11	Faqbemi Kamoradeen (M)		07030741048	Faqbemi
12	Olawumi Sikiru (M)			
13	Sunday Oyebami (M)			
14	Adegunwa Oladote (M)			
15	Olawale Sikiru (M)			
16	Krista Mathew (M)			
17	Adebisi Lukman (M)			
18	Ojo Alaba (M)			

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OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY Markilolo (Coconut)

CORDINATE N06°18'41.1"

DATE 11/11/2016

E005°09'50.8"

Elevation 16m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	SEGUN ^M MARKILOLO		08112188233	
2.	ERIC ^M MARKILOLO		081574901422	
3.	DONGLAS ^M BOTOSANO			
4.	KEMEKE ^M MARKILOLO		08104075204	
5.	ESEMITO ^M MARKILOLO			
6.	OTO-A ^M KULUKU		0812538407	
7.	SULE ^M JIMMY			
8.	BRIGHT ^M MARKILOLO			
9.	PRIYE ^M BOTOSANO			
10.	ORDESEBOR ^M JULIUS		08104075204	
11.	WULU ^M JULIUS			
12.	IPAGA ^F MARKILOLO		08139184008	
13.	A-P ^M MARKILOLO			
14.	LAWA ^M JULIUS			
15.	SUPER ^M BIRERA		0705982872	
16.	DIEYEMI ^M - ADI OLANI		0906012265	
17.	TANOO ^M - SUNDUG		09056967290	
18.	ADICOK ^M - OBUKOKU			
19.	TORSCO ^M MARKILOLO		0706619203	

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY INIKOROGHA

CORDINATE N6°14'54.69

DATE 12/11/16

E5° 21' 21.40 3-5m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	MR. AAHHS POLO (M)	Comm. CHAIRMAN	07019369451	[Signature]
2	Pastor OJUEMI. A (M)	REVEREND PASTOR	07010428489	[Signature]
3	MR. CHRIS. IMAFIDON (M)	GEN. SECRETARY	17043023877	[Signature]
4	MR. PHILIP POLO (M)	Comm EXCO	08022103487	[Signature]
5	MR. GIN JALOB (M)	ELDER - SENIOR		
6	MR. HENRY OKIEN (M)	YOUTH REP	0803785221	[Signature]
7	MR. PEREKE UKULOR (M)	YOUTH CHAIRMAN	0705928595	[Signature]
8	MR. SAMSON ARISERE (M)	ELDER		
9	MR. OGIDIGBA ROBINSON (M)	ELDER		[Signature]
10	MR. GOWON EBOSA (M)	Comm EXCO		
11	MR. SUNDAY OKITIKI (M)	YOUTH REP		
12	MR. JULIUS OFIEMER (M)	YOUTH REP		
13	MR. EMIKO GIN (M)	YOUTH REP		
14	MR. SPEEDO NOAH (M)	YOUTH REP	08020251434	[Signature]
15	MRS FUNMI TOR BENSON (F)	Comm REP		[Signature]
16	MR. TOR ARIGBAM (M)	YOUTH		
17	RIKINSLET UKUGSTEN (M)	YOUTH		
18	NOAH ANDREW (M)	YOUTH	08161883884	[Signature]

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY Obazunwa Camp (Newsit) CORDINATE N06°25'49.8"

DATE 11/11/2016

E005°12'13.8"
Elevation 74m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
20	Abiodun Adetunji M			
21	Olaniyun Olanise F			
22	Olagunju Toyin F			
23	Jelila F			
24	Iyabo Idamu F			
25	Titi lade F			
26	Misi Tuca F			
27	Abasode Isayomi F			
28	Taiwo F			
29	Elizabeth F			
30	Elizabeth Ogar F			
31	David wani M			
32	Oyesanmi Bola F			
33	Maltina Adama F			
34	Tereger Godwin F			
35	Kende Keinde Joseph F			
36	Mercy ode F			
37	Sunday Adesola M			

38) Keinde Oyeleke M

39) Raji Rahaam M

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY _____ CORDINATE _____

DATE _____

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Austin M			
2	Sule Olajue M			
3	Oyediji Ayerinde M			
4	Sikiru Alabi M			
5	Taiwo Oyebarji M			
6	Salauden Hazan			
7	Ola Oyebarji M			
8	Moses M			
9	Elder oisan M			
10	Julius M			
11	Sunday M			
12	Happy M			
13	Ojo Ige M			
14	Sanusi bamigbe M			
15	Tunde Adgbisi M			
16	Joseph Abiodun M			
17	Fatia' salauden M			
18	Fedeles Enaji M			

19 Olasupo Hezekiah

9/11/2016 NAME of those that present 9/11/2016

- (1) Rev. H. O Ojienebo M Community ~~090729336~~ Leader
Phone No
- (2) ABU Dennis the youth M leader 08121396518
- (3) Mogho Lawrence M A.P.
- (4) Omashebi Olorogun M Chief
- (5) KOKUNON Olorogun M Chief
- (6) Benjamin Olowu M Church leader
- (7) Victor Oviola M Teacher
- (8) Erhumwunse Elkanah M Community teacher
- (9) ~~Syl~~Sylvester Ojefis M Student
- (10) Aminu Ayefele M Electrician
- (11) Odigie Christopher M Chief
- (12) F. I Owebor M Headmaster
08159534330

Madagbayo Community

↳ N 06° 24' 40.5"
E 005° 06' 40.2"
Elevation 62m

Attendance for Safarogbo 9/11/2018

080160350

- 1 Chief Ibe Aseye (The Amomawei Safarogbo Community)
- 2 Rev & O Amuyenkunoh
- 3 Chief Omoh Iorwerigha
- 4 Mr Kbioghia Kuyah (Chairman CDA) — 08052339281
- 5 Hon. Job Amuyenkunoh (Spokesman CDA) — 08066024091
- 6 Mr T. C. Osiyari (President Safarogbo Youth Forum) — 08057353822
- 7 The most Reverend Cbadia
- 8 Mr Iun-abibi Ayewun
- 9 Mr Womami Douboh
- 10 Mr Ikiyouleimo Bekewe (Sec. S-1F) — 08077240815
- 11 Mr Towei Kighilly
- 12 Mr Muiun Adonun
- 13 Mr FHP Ayewun
- 14 Mr Peretibe Ikorgha
- 15 Mr Dnye Gbomawei
- 16 Mr Pere Iorwerigha
- 17 Mr Patrick Erelboh
- 18 Mr Simla moro
- 19 Mr Pere-egbe Amuyenkunoh
- 20 Mr Bela Cbadia
- 21 Mr Kegbe Kemurawei

N 06° 14' 54.9"
 E 005° 03' 55.3"
 Elevation 45m

Departed 1655 hrs

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY Awari Camp CORDINATE N6°16'20-54
 DATE 12/11/16 (Nile 3) E5°19'52.09 2.8m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
①	Smite M	Community c/m	08125737219	
②	Ebi Meteka M	Youth Chair man		
③	Jehwil Udom M	Secretary		
④	Johnson Ajigbiri M		08085753684	
⑤	Ebotto Amos M			
⑥	Nwayerere M			
⑦	Udo Sunday M			
⑧	Felical meteke F	Woman leader		
⑨	Cicilia Sunday F			
⑩	Blessing Sunday F			
⑪	Udome patience F			
⑫	Elizabeth Johnson F			
⑬	Mrs Easter F	Female Youth leader		
⑭	Claddy Nwayerere F			
⑮	Ime Ebo F			
⑯	Eno-to David M		08116041402	E.T
⑰	Sunday M			
⑱	Akaniyere Ebo F			A.E

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY Obajie

CORDINATE N 06° 26' 43.1"

DATE 12/11/2016

8° 05' 14.24.0"
Elevation 67m

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Pastor Omoso m Raimi, Salami m	head bale head	07037504641	
2	Tunji Adeosun m	Secretary	08037995672	
3	Oloruntimehin Judge m		07054517333	
*4	Olufemi Akinboade m		08067494295	
5	Caleb Abidoye m			
6	Esidokun Idowu m		07033563255	
7	Segun Agbolaja m			
8	Femi Ogundele m			
9	Gideon Iyiola m			
10	Samusi Oladapo m		08104479197	
11	Tayo Onigbinde m		07069196171	
12	Solomon Alabi m			
13	Olawuyi Kehinde m		08137066513	
14	Odetola Adebayo f			
15	Janet Olorolu f			
16	Iya Ibeji f			
17	Oladunni Falade f			
18	Adijatu Asunke f			

- 19 Julius Adebayo m
- 20 Odeyemi Titus m
- 21 Femi Olasupo m
- 22 Odeyemi Iseke m
- 23 Rasheed Abefe m

08106201284

08130711111

OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COMMUNITY _____ CORDINATE _____

DATE _____

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
24	Biodun Okunola m			
25	Janet Ogungbe f			
26	Bisikatu Salawu f			
27	Janet Akintade f			
28	Matthew Ademola m	See		
29	Sade Oladipo f			
30	Bakare Shitu m			
31	Bose Banuso f			
32	Renike Taiwo f		07036995529	
33	Adegbite Rachael f		08132982324	
34	Oladapo Olusanti f		09060630858	
35	Odeyemi Taiwo f			
36	Grace Olatunji f			
37	Beatrice Babalola f			
38	Bamidele Azeez m			
39	Folasade Matthew f			
40	Janet Oladayo f			
41	Temitope Adewumi f			

- 42 Danyo Olatunji f
- 43 Olufunke Akintade f
- 44 Eniola Toyese f
- 45 Alimotu Samuel f
- 46 Emilia Aderemi f

	Suara Ammasahun	m
1	Amos Amusan	m
50	Timothew Oladapo	m
51	Olanimum Alabe	m
52	Ajiboye Toyese	m
53	Aibat Ayoola	f
54	Adewumi Jeremiah	m
55	Akinlabi Olalelu	m
56	Emanuel Oladoyin	m
57	Sunday Banuso	m
58	Segun Alotunji	m
59	Sunday Olaniran	m
60	Adegbite Olawuni	m
61	Owolarafe Ojofu	m
62	Onarinde Abiodun	m
63	Esi Dokun ebun	m
64	Oluranti Ammasahun	f
65	Abiodun Tanwo	m
66	Adeosun Oluwaseun	f
67	Esther Olorunfibi	f
68	Iyabo Alabi	f
69	Julius Adeyemo	m
70	Bolatito Adeboye	f
71	Sabitiyu Adeboye	f
72	Murdeen Jimoh	m
73	Musih Omoniyi	f
74	Badiru Ayoola	m
75	Azami Olorode	m
76	Oyebamiji Benjamin	m
77	Olasupo Kehinde	m
78	Ogundele Femi	m
79	Odeyemi Grace	f
80	Basidat Murdeen	f
81	Ch... Amusan	m

08030744795

07054251364

- 3 Jacobo Adigun m
 84 Sele Olatunji m
 85 OLASO Adedeji m
 86 Olaosebikun morakinyo m
 87 Sabainah Okunola f
 88 Jabez Akojede m
 89 Risi Ogundele f
 90 Alice Akojede f
 91 Yinka Ajuo m
 92 Habi Ayodele m
 93 Bukola Olatiran m
 94 Janet Oyebamiji f
 95 Ruth Adeboye f
 96 Olabeye Adeola f
 97 Richard Asiwaju m
 98 BOWOFADE AKIN ROPO m
 99 BOWOFADE TOYIN f
 100 Felicia Udoma f
 101 Saka Ogundele m
 102 Dauda Oladosu m
 103 Toyin Oladosu f
~~104~~