

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP) REPORT

FOR THE PROPOSED

DAISY GARDEN FARMHOUSE

(PIG REARING FACILITY)

DUSOGU, AWKUZU, OYI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, ANAMBRA STATE



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SUBMITTED TO:

ANAMBRA STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

MAY 2026

CERTIFICATION

We certify that this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report for Daisy Garden Farmhouse, located at Dusogu, Awkuzu, in Oyi Local Government Area of Anambra State, was carried out in accordance with Professional Practice and the Anambra State Ministry of Environment (MoEnv.) guidelines.

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We, the undersigned members of the report preparation team, certify that we have prepared this Environmental Management Plan in accordance with professional standards, regulatory requirements and ethical guidelines. We affirm that the findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are accurate, complete and based on objective evidence gathered at the project site.

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DISCLAIMER

This This Environmental Management Plan has been prepared by Stellovate Limited in good faith and to the best professional standards applicable at the time of preparation. It is based on information provided by the proponent, field measurements conducted in May 2026, laboratory analysis of collected samples and published secondary data sources. Stellovate Limited accepts no liability for any decision made by any party on the basis of this document beyond its intended purpose of regulatory submission. This document may not be reproduced, distributed or used for any purpose other than the regulatory submission for which it has been prepared without the written consent of Stellovate Limited and the proponent.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation	Meaning
AfDB	African Development Bank
ASF	African Swine Fever
ASWAMA	Anambra State Waste Management Authority
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
dBA	A-weighted Decibel
EEDC	Enugu Electricity Distribution Company
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESHSMF	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Management Plan
FME _{env}	Federal Ministry of Environment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCHO	Formaldehyde
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LGA	Local Government Area
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NSDWQ	Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PM2.5	Particulate Matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less
PM10	Particulate Matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TVOC	Total Volatile Organic Compounds
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) covers Daisy Garden Farmhouse, a pig rearing facility being developed by Mr. Chijioke Francis Ibemesi at Dusogu, Awkuzu, in Oyi Local Government Area of Anambra State, on a plot lying just off the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway, about 1.68 km by road from Igbariam Junction. The site covers approximately 2.5 plots, roughly 1,120 square metres, of which about 246.4 square metres, close to 22 percent, is already built on.

Work on the site has already begun. A pig housing block is under construction, laid out internally with concrete pens and feed troughs under a timber truss roof. A borehole, an overhead water tank on a steel stand, a septic tank, a soak away pit and solar powered perimeter security lighting are already in place, and the compound is fenced with a gate opening onto the untarred access road. Most of the work carried out so far has been done with hand tools rather than heavy machinery, and the generator kept on site is used for pumping water rather than for general construction. This EMP therefore serves two purposes at once: it plans for what remains to be done, and it brings the project's environmental compliance position up to date for work that has already taken place.

The regulatory position for a livestock facility is more involved than for an ordinary residential building. Section 216(1) of the Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection and Administration Law, 2024 names animal husbandry directly among the categories of development that must obtain Wastewater Clearance, and Section 255(1)(f) makes it a specific statutory nuisance to keep any animal in a place or manner prejudicial to health. Under the Federal Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures and Charges Regulations, 2021, a project of this type falls to be screened within Category II, under agricultural and rural development. Registration in the Public Registry of the Ministry, the Wastewater Clearance application, livestock registration with the Ministry of Agriculture, and physical planning approval for the housing block all remain outstanding at the date of this report, and are treated in Chapters 4 and 5 as conditions to be closed out rather than as optional steps.

The site is not isolated. It sits in a corridor along the expressway that is filling in gradually, with a completed two-storey residential building a short distance along the access road and a second compound, still under construction, sharing a boundary fence with the farm near the front gate. The rear and one side of the plot remain open bush and farmland for now, which gives some buffer,

though the pace of building visible along the corridor suggests this should not be relied on indefinitely. These two neighbouring compounds are treated throughout this report as the receptors that matter most directly.

The baseline survey carried out in May 2026 found a clean site. Air quality readings at three stations were comfortably within the applicable FMEnv and WHO reference values, ambient noise at every boundary point measured between 38.6 and 47.5 dBA, well within the 50 to 60 dBA daytime limit, and soil analysis showed no sign of prior contamination on any measured parameter. Groundwater drawn from the on-site borehole met the Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality on every parameter except iron, recorded at 0.38 mg/L against a limit of 0.3 mg/L, a level commonly associated with lateritic terrain across this part of the state and readily managed by aeration and settling. No flora or fauna of conservation concern was recorded, and the site lies outside any Environmentally Sensitive Area listed in the Fifth Schedule to the 2021 Regulations.

That clean baseline reflects the fact that pig rearing has not yet begun on the site, and this report has been written on that understanding rather than treating the current readings as representative of the operating farm. The impacts that matter for this project are the ones that will arise once the pens are stocked: daily manure and wastewater generation, odour reaching the two nearest compounds, fly and rodent populations, the disease risk that comes with keeping livestock, and pressure on a borehole that sits inside the same working compound as the pens. The mitigation plan in Chapter 4 is built around these specifically, and it identifies the manure bay, the perimeter drainage works and the biosecurity measures, the gate foot dip, a quarantine pen and an agreed carcass disposal method, as things that must be completed before pigs are introduced in any number, not afterwards.

A scoping consultation was attempted during the site visit. Notification letters were delivered to both neighbouring premises inviting a representative from each to a meeting on site, and neither household sent anyone on the scheduled date. In place of that meeting, the project team spoke informally with a small number of persons found on site and along the access road during the field visit, mainly construction workers and a caretaker. No objection to the farm was raised in those exchanges, but the engagement was limited and is recorded as such rather than presented as a completed consultation. A fuller, properly recorded consultation with both named households, with adequate written notice and a signed attendance register, is set out in Chapter 5 as a firm

commitment to be carried out before the farm is stocked to any significant capacity, in line with Section 315 of the 2024 Law.

On the basis of the baseline findings, the mitigation and monitoring plan in Chapter 4 and the implementation arrangements in Chapter 5, it is concluded that Daisy Garden Farmhouse, completed and operated in accordance with this EMP, does not present a significant or lasting danger to the environment or to its nearest neighbours, provided the outstanding regulatory approvals are secured, the manure bay and biosecurity measures are in place before stocking, and the fuller consultation described above is actually carried out. This report is submitted to the Anambra State Ministry of Environment in support of the proponent's application for registration and approval, on that basis.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1.1 Background and Purpose of This EMP

Daisy Garden Farmhouse is a pig rearing facility being developed by Mr. Chijioke Francis Ibemesi at Dusogu, Awkuzu, in Oyi Local Government Area of Anambra State, just off the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway. The site is about 2.5 plots of land, roughly 1,120 square metres, and the built area covers about 246.4 square metres, close to 22 percent of the plot. The remaining 873.6 square metres is still open ground at the time of this report.

Work has already begun on site. A pig housing block is under construction, built with concrete pens and troughs under a wooden truss roof, meant to hold the animals once finished. An overhead water tank, a soak away pit, a septic tank and solar powered security lights around the perimeter are already in place. A borehole supplies water on site and a generator is kept for pumping it. Most of the work so far has been done with manual tools rather than heavy machinery. The compound is fenced, with a gate opening onto the untarred road that leads off the expressway.

As at the time of this report, no building plan for the structures on site had been approved by the State. This means that, alongside the environmental process this EMP is meant to support, the proponent still has a separate task ahead: securing physical planning approval for the pig housing block and any other permanent structure from the relevant State planning authority. One approval does not stand in for the other, and both need to be in place.

This document is the Environmental Management Plan for the project, prepared to meet the requirements of Part 8 of the Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection and Administration Law, 2024. Because several of the ancillary works, the tank, the soak away pit, the septic tank and part of the housing block, are already on ground, this EMP also serves to bring the project's environmental compliance position up to date, alongside the registration the proponent still needs to complete at the Public Registry of the Ministry before construction continues or before pigs are introduced to the site.

The site itself is not deep countryside. It sits along a stretch off the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway that is filling in gradually, part finished houses, part buildings still under construction, part open farmland and bush. A completed two storey house stands close to the access road not far from the site, and another compound under construction shares a fence with the project near the front gate. Toward the back of the property, and toward the expressway itself, the land is still largely open. This mixed setting matters, because it shapes how several of the concerns in this report have to be weighed, particularly manure handling, odour and noise, which read differently in a corridor where houses are steadily going up than they would on a farm standing entirely alone in the bush.

This report is written to be used, not just filed away. It is meant to guide the proponent and whoever is left in charge of running the farm day to day, so the language stays as plain as the subject allows, without losing the technical detail the regulators will expect to see.

1.2 Project Need and Justification

Pig farming is one of the more accessible livestock businesses open to small and mid-sized operators in this part of Anambra State, and demand for pork within Onitsha and the surrounding towns has kept growing over the years. Awkuzu and the wider Oyi LGA area sit close enough to Onitsha and Awka to reach that market without the higher land cost that a plot nearer either city centre would carry. That combination, available land, a road link to the expressway and closeness to where the demand actually is, explains why a project like this ends up sited along a corridor such as this one.

The proponent settled on this particular plot partly because it is large enough to keep housing, waste handling structures and general storage apart without everything sitting on top of each other, and partly because it is bordered on two sides by open, undeveloped land rather than existing homes, which gives some buffer before odour or noise from the farm reaches an occupied building. That said, built houses are close enough, one along the access road and one sharing a fence near the gate, that the farm cannot be run as if no one else were around.

Sticking to manual tools for most of the work on site, and keeping the generator for pumping water rather than for daily operations, keeps the footprint of the project fairly light. That matters here because the access road is untarred, narrow and turns to mud after rain. Heavier equipment moving

in and out would likely wear the road down further and cause more inconvenience to the neighbours who share it than the project itself would justify.

1.3 Scope and Structure of This EMP

This EMP is being prepared in stages, and what follows here is the first part, setting out the introduction and the regulatory basis for the rest of the work. The chapters after this one will cover the full site description, the baseline conditions measured on the ground, an impact and mitigation plan built specifically around pig rearing, and finally how the plan is to be carried out and monitored. Table 1.1 sets out how the finished report is expected to be organised.

Table 1.1: EMP Report Structure and Chapter Summary

Chapter	Subject Matter
Chapter 1: Introduction and Regulatory Framework	Project background, need and justification. Legal and regulatory framework governing a pig rearing enterprise on this site, including the requirements that apply specifically to livestock keeping. EMP objectives and Terms of Reference.
Chapter 2: Project Description and Site Setting	Full description of the pig housing block and compound infrastructure already on ground or planned. Construction and stocking method. Site location, topography, drainage and surrounding land use, with attention to the built compounds nearest the fence.
Chapter 3: Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions	Measured baseline data for air quality, ambient noise, groundwater and soil. Socio-economic profile of Dusogu and the wider Awkuzu area. Flora and fauna present on the still-open part of the plot.
Chapter 4: Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	Identification of impacts by phase, significance rating, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators and responsible parties, built specifically around manure and wastewater handling, odour, pest and disease control and borehole protection.
Chapter 5: Implementation Arrangements	Institutional roles, record of engagement with neighbouring households, grievance mechanism, and emergency and disease-outbreak response procedures.

1.4 Legal and Regulatory Framework

A livestock project like this one draws more direct regulatory attention than an ordinary residential building would. The Anambra State law names “animal husbandry” specifically in its Wastewater Clearance provision, and its nuisance provisions call out the keeping of animals separately from

other kinds of nuisance. Both of these sit alongside the general EIA and waste management requirements that would apply to any development of this size. Table 1.2 sets out the instruments most relevant to this project and what each one requires.

Table 1.2: Legal and Regulatory Framework

Regulatory Instrument	Relevance to This Project
Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection and Administration Law, 2024	Primary state law governing the project. Part 8 establishes the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Management Plan Committee and, under Section 231, requires the proponent to register the project in the Public Registry at the Ministry, on payment of the prescribed fee, before development proceeds. Section 216(1) names “animal husbandry” directly among the categories of development that must either connect to a sewage system or obtain Wastewater Clearance from the Wastewater Management Office, so this requirement applies to Daisy Garden Farmhouse regardless of the size of the pig housing block. Section 255(1)(f), under the nuisance provisions of Part 9, makes it a statutory nuisance to keep any animal in a place or manner prejudicial to health, which is the clause most likely to be invoked if manure, odour or wastewater from the farm is not properly managed. Sections 79 and 80 require the plot perimeter to be landscaped and a three metre setback maintained between the fence and any drainage works. Section 315 requires public notification before a decision requiring public participation is taken.
Environmental Impact Assessment Act, Cap E12, LFN 2004, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures and Charges Regulations, 2021	Federal framework running alongside the state process. A livestock enterprise of this scale would ordinarily be screened under Category II of the Fifth Schedule to the 2021 Regulations, within Agricultural and Rural Development, which the Schedule uses to cover agro-allied undertakings generally. The Ministry's Environmental Assessment Department decides, after an Initial Environmental Examination, whether the outcome should be a partial EIA, further mitigation conditions, or a certificate. Registration requires the EIA Notification Form and the N50,000 application fee paid through Remita, addressed to the Minister at the Federal Ministry of Environment. The Regulations also direct the Ministry to check whether a site sits in or close to an Environmentally Sensitive Area; nothing observed at Dusogu points to such a designation, though this should still be confirmed at screening.

NESREA Act, 2007, and the FMEnv National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, 2009	NESREA sets the national ambient standards used as reference limits for the air quality and noise readings reported in Chapter 3, and the 2009 Regulations require proper segregation of waste, forbid open burning and open dumping, and require a licensed collector for what cannot be handled on site, all of which bear directly on how manure, dead stock and general refuse from the farm are to be managed.
National Environmental (Surface and Groundwater Quality Control) Regulations, 2011, and the Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ), 2015	Sets the benchmark for the groundwater quality assessment in Chapter 3 and for judging whether the septic tank, soak away pit and any future manure handling area are placed and built well enough to keep the borehole, which supplies both the workers and the pigs, safe from contamination.
Animal Diseases (Control) Act, Cap A17, LFN 2004, and the registration requirements of the Anambra State Ministry of Agriculture	Not an environmental instrument in the strict sense, but a parallel approval and biosecurity track the proponent should not treat as optional. Disease control on a pig farm, African Swine Fever in particular, has direct consequences for the surrounding households and for the waste stream this EMP has to plan around, so livestock registration and veterinary oversight sit alongside, not instead of, the environmental approvals covered here.
Anambra State physical planning and building approval requirements	Separate from the environmental process. As at the time of this report, no building plan for the pig housing block or other permanent structures on site had been approved by the State. This is a distinct requirement that the proponent still needs to close out with the relevant physical planning authority, and one approval does not substitute for the other.

1.5 Objectives of This EMP

1. Impact Identification

To identify the environmental and social impacts of raising pigs on this site, giving particular weight to manure and wastewater handling, odour, pest and disease control, and the two built or building compounds close enough to the fence to notice if any of these are managed poorly.

2. Mitigation

To set out mitigation steps that the proponent and whoever manages the farm can genuinely keep up with day to day, using materials and practices available locally, and reserving licensed

contractors for the few jobs, septic tank desludging or dead stock disposal, for example, that truly need them.

3. Monitoring

To build a monitoring routine that can be sustained past the day the certificate is issued, so that a blocked soak away pit, a rising odour complaint, or early signs of contamination near the borehole are caught while they are still small problems.

4. Regulatory Compliance

To show how the project meets the Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection and Administration Law, 2024, the Federal EIA Procedures and Charges Regulations, 2021, and the other instruments listed in Table 1.2, including the Wastewater Clearance the project needs on the specific ground of being an animal husbandry enterprise.

5. Stakeholder Accountability

To record engagement with the neighbouring households along the access road and set out how anyone affected by the farm, now or once it is fully stocked, can raise a concern and expect it to be looked into.

1.6 Terms of Reference (TOR)

This EMP has been prepared in line with the Terms of Reference for the environmental assessment of Daisy Garden Farmhouse, drawn from Part 8 of the Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection and Administration Law, 2024, and the Second Schedule to the Federal EIA Procedures and Charges Regulations, 2021. The Terms of Reference include:

- I. A description of the pig housing block, its construction method and all compound infrastructure, the borehole, overhead tank, septic tank, soak away pit and solar lighting already on site, together with the further measures recommended for the farm.
- II. Baseline environmental and social conditions at the site, based on field measurement of air quality, noise, groundwater and soil, to be reported in Chapter 3.
- III. Identification of likely impacts across the life of the farm, finishing the remaining structures, stocking the pens, day to day operation and eventual decommissioning, with

particular attention to manure and wastewater management, odour, vermin and disease control.

- IV. Practical mitigation measures that the proponent and a farm manager without specialist environmental training can realistically carry out.
- V. A monitoring framework naming the indicator, method, frequency and responsible person for each significant impact.
- VI. A community consultation record showing that the neighbouring households along the access road were notified of the project, in line with Section 315 of the 2024 Law.
- VII. A grievance mechanism open to anyone affected by the farm through both its remaining construction and its operation.
- VIII. Institutional responsibilities, emergency and disease outbreak response procedures, and an implementation timeline.
- IX. An assessment of the project's compliance with the regulations, standards and parallel approvals set out in this chapter, including physical planning approval and livestock registration.

CHAPTER TWO

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SITE SETTING

2.1 Project Overview

Table 2.1 sets out the key characteristics of Daisy Garden Farmhouse as found on the ground during this assessment. Where a figure is still to be confirmed, for example the exact stocking numbers, that is stated plainly rather than guessed at.

Table 2.1: Project Overview and Key Characteristics

Project Feature	Detail
Project Name	Daisy Garden Farmhouse, a pig rearing (piggery) facility
Proponent	Mr. Chijioke Francis Ibemesi
Project Address	Dusogu, Awkuzu, Oyi Local Government Area, Anambra State, off the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway, approximately 1.68 km by road from Igbariam Junction
Plot Area	Approximately 2.5 plots, about 1,120 square metres
Built Area	About 246.4 square metres, approximately 22 percent of the plot
Unbuilt Area	About 873.6 square metres, currently open ground carrying grass and low bush
GPS Boundary Coordinates	Point 1: 6.237933 N, 6.957979 E. Point 2: 6.238169 N, 6.957663 E. Point 3: 6.238206 N, 6.957876 E. Point 4: 6.238163 N, 6.957902 E (see Table 2.2 for the corner by corner field readings and elevation)
Site Elevation	Approximately 360 to 370 feet above sea level across the four field points recorded
Building Configuration	A single storey, open sided pig housing block under a timber truss roof, laid out internally with concrete pens and feed troughs, together with one smaller ancillary block room under construction for storage or a caretaker's use
Stocking Plan	Pig rearing; the specific stocking numbers and breeding or fattening arrangement are to be confirmed against the proponent's stocking plan once the housing block is completed
Compound Boundary	Fenced compound with a gate at the front, opening onto the untarred access road

Stormwater Management	No catchment pit currently on ground. A lined stormwater catchment pit is recommended, addressed further in Section 2.5
Sanitation, Human Waste	Septic tank and soak away pit already constructed, intended for the toilet and washroom needs of workers on site, not for animal waste
Manure and Animal Wastewater	No dedicated structure currently on ground. A separate manure bay and wastewater holding facility is recommended, addressed in Section 2.5, and must not be connected into the human septic system
Water Supply	Borehole already drilled, drawn on by a generator powered pump into an overhead tank. A solar powered pump with a storage tank large enough to hold at least three days of demand is recommended in place of continued daily generator use
Electricity Supply	The nearest grid supply is EEDC. Grid connection to the site is not yet in place; the compound currently runs on the generator and the solar lighting already installed
Security	Solar powered security lights already installed around the perimeter. Solar powered CCTV is recommended as a further addition
Solid Waste Facility	A covered waste bin container at the compound frontage is recommended, serviced by a licensed collector
Construction Method	Primarily manual labour using hand tools. Generator on site used for pumping water, not for general construction equipment

2.2 Site Location and Physical Setting

The site lies at Dusogu, a locality within Awkuzu in Oyi Local Government Area of Anambra State, reached by a short untarred track that branches off the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway. By road, the site sits about 1.68 km from Igbariam Junction, a known landmark along the same expressway, and roughly two kilometres from Awkuzu town itself, where the nearest hospital and the Awkuzu Police Post are found. Other landmarks within a few kilometres of the site, visible on the wider area map used for this assessment, include John's Hotel and Suites and Mecon Hotels and Suites along the expressway, St. Stephen Anglican Church, a Maternal and Child Health facility and Christ Holy Church toward Nawgu, and a working farm holding, listed on the map as Ezechukwu farm, a short distance north of the site. This last point matters for context: agriculture, including livestock and crop farming, is already an established land use along this stretch, and Daisy Garden Farmhouse is not an odd fit for the corridor.



Imagery ©2026 Airbus, CNES / Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2026 50 m

Figure 2.1: Google map of the site location

The access track itself connects to the expressway at a point bordered by open grassland and scattered trees, with utility poles running along the highway shoulder. From the junction with the expressway, the track runs a short distance to the site gate, passing the boundary of the neighbouring under-construction compound before reaching Daisy Garden Farmhouse. This same untarred stretch continues past the site toward further open land and, roughly two plots further along, a scatter of residential rooftops belonging to another small cluster of development.

Field readings taken with a handheld GPS and compass application at four points around the site place the plot at an elevation of approximately 360 to 370 feet above sea level. Table 2.2 records these readings. The small spread between the four points is consistent with the gentle tilt in the ground that was also observed on foot, and it should be read as a normal margin for this kind of handheld instrument rather than as four precisely distinct heights.

Table 2.2: Field GPS Readings and Elevation at the Site

Field Point	GPS Reading	Elevation
Point 1 (front boundary, nearest the expressway)	6°14'16.6" N, 6°57'28.7" E	370 ft
Point 2 (side boundary, toward the access road)	6°14'17.4" N, 6°57'27.6" E	360 ft

Point 3 (rear boundary, toward the open farmland)	6°14'17.5" N, 6°57'28.4" E	370 ft
Point 4 (rear boundary, opposite corner)	6°14'17.4" N, 6°57'28.5" E	360 ft

Standing at the rear fence of the compound, the ground falls away gently toward lower lying farmland and bush, with a distant cluster of rooftops visible on the horizon. This is consistent with the site sitting on a mild rise along the expressway corridor before the land drops toward the surrounding lowland. The practical implication is that any runoff generated inside the compound, whether stormwater or wash water from the pens, will tend to move away from the expressway frontage toward the rear and side boundaries, and the drainage measures in Section 2.5 are designed with that direction of flow in mind.

The topsoil across the plot is a reddish laterite, consistent with the wider geology of this part of Anambra State. Table 3.4 in the next chapter reports the measured soil quality in more detail. The site is not within or adjacent to any forest reserve, wetland, coral reef, mangrove stand or other Environmentally Sensitive Area as listed in the Fifth Schedule to the EIA Procedures and Charges Regulations, 2021.

2.3 Site Surroundings and Sensitive Receptors

Daisy Garden Farmhouse sits in a corridor that is only partly built up. Two neighbouring compounds sit close enough to matter directly, one finished and occupied, the other still under construction and sharing a fence with the site near the gate, while the rear and part of one side remain open bush for now. Table 2.3 sets out what was found in each direction and the concern that follows from it.

Table 2.3: Site Surroundings and Sensitive Receptors

Direction / Receptor	Description	Primary Concern
Front, facing the access road	A short stretch of untarred, laterite road connects the gate to the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway. The road is shared daily with the two neighbouring compounds and turns muddy after rain.	Dust in the dry season and mud in the rainy season, shared by the farm and its neighbours; delivery and waste-removal vehicles will need to use this same stretch

Immediately beside the gate, sharing a fence with the site	A residential compound still under construction stands close enough to share a boundary fence with Daisy Garden Farmhouse near the front gate.	Noise, odour and dust from the remaining construction work and, once stocked, from the pens, given how close the shared fence sits to habitable rooms once that building is finished
Along the access road, a short distance from the site	A completed two storey residential building, fitted with rooftop solar panels, stands close to the access road not far from the gate.	Odour and fly nuisance once the farm is fully stocked is the main long-term concern for this household, alongside road condition and construction traffic in the near term
Rear and one side of the plot	Open, undeveloped land under grass and low bush, with no structures immediately adjacent.	Acts as a natural buffer for now, but is likely to be built on eventually given the pace of development already visible along this corridor, so it should not be relied on indefinitely as a buffer
Wider corridor, within view of the site	A large corrugated-roofed shed or warehouse type building is visible in the middle distance beyond the rear fence, and further residential rooftops appear roughly two plots along the access road.	Exact use and operating pattern of the larger shed building is not yet confirmed and should be established during the fuller consultation recommended in Chapter 5, since a facility of that size could add its own traffic or noise pattern to the corridor

Because the nearest occupied building and the compound under construction both sit close to the farm, and because a piggery generates odour and flies in a way that an ordinary residential building does not, this is treated as the single most important feature of the site's setting, and it carries through directly into the mitigation measures in Chapter 4.

2.4 Construction Activities and Sequence

Because a good part of the compound infrastructure is already built, the sequence below records what has already been completed alongside what remains, rather than presenting a purely forward-looking construction programme. Table 2.4 sets this out.

Table 2.4: Construction and Stocking Activities and Sequence

Phase	Activity	Method and Notes
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Completed to date	Fencing, gate, borehole, overhead tank, septic tank, soak away pit and perimeter solar lighting	All already on ground at the time of this report, built mainly by hand. The generator is used only to pump water from the borehole into the overhead tank.
Completed to date	Partial construction of the pig housing block	Block walls, window openings for ventilation and part of the timber truss roof are up. Concrete pens and a feed trough have been cast in the completed section.
Remaining construction	Completion of the housing block roof and remaining pen partitions	To continue with manual labour. Roofing and finishing work to be sequenced so that partially covered pens are not left exposed to rain for an extended period.
Remaining construction	Manure bay and animal wastewater holding facility	A new structure, separate from the existing septic tank and soak away pit, sized to the eventual stocking level and positioned with distance from the borehole headwork, as set out in Section 2.5.
Remaining construction	Perimeter drainage channel and stormwater catchment pit	Positioned to intercept runoff from the pens and the open yard before it can reach the access road or the neighbouring compounds.
Remaining construction	Waste bin container, solar CCTV and biosecurity foot dip at the gate	Recommended additions described in Section 2.5, to be installed before livestock are introduced in any number.
Stocking	Introduction of starter stock and a quarantine period	New animals to be kept apart from any existing stock for an initial observation period before mixing, following standard livestock husbandry practice and any guidance from the attending veterinary officer.
Operational	Daily feeding, pen cleaning and manure removal routine	A fixed daily routine is recommended rather than an irregular one, since manure that is left to build up is the single biggest driver of odour and fly complaints on a piggery of this kind.
Operational	Routine maintenance of the borehole, solar system and drainage	Checked on a set schedule rather than only when something visibly fails.

Eventual decommissioning	Should the farm ever close or relocate	Pens to be cleaned out and disinfected, the manure bay emptied and closed properly, and the site returned to a condition that does not leave a contamination legacy for whatever use follows.
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2.5 Key Infrastructure Features

2.5.1 Compound Boundary Fence and Gate

The compound is already fully fenced, with a gate at the front opening onto the access road. Given that this is a livestock facility, it is recommended that a simple foot dip or disinfectant mat be added just inside the gate, so that anyone entering the compound, including the proponent and staff, is not carrying disease organisms in on footwear from outside. This is a low cost addition that does a lot of work for a piggery specifically, more than it would for an ordinary residential compound.

2.5.2 Borehole, Overhead Tank and Water Supply

A borehole has been drilled and is currently drawn on by a generator powered pump feeding the overhead tank already erected on a steel stand close to the shared fence with the neighbouring completed house. The advised recommendation to fit a solar powered pump, with storage large enough to cover at least three days of demand, is repeated here, since it reduces daily dependence on the generator and gives the farm a buffer if fuel is short or the pump needs repair. It is also recommended that the water line supplying the pens for washing and drinking be kept separate from the line supplying the human washroom, so that a blockage or contamination on one side does not automatically affect the other, and so that the higher volume needed for pen washing does not draw down the tank meant for drinking and domestic use.

2.5.3 Septic Tank and Soak Away Pit

A septic tank and a soak away pit are already built and are appropriate for the toilet and washroom waste generated by the workers on site. They are not sized, and were never meant, to take manure or pen washings once pigs are stocked. Animal waste carries a far heavier organic and nutrient load than domestic sewage, and routing it into this system would overload it quickly, likely causing it to fail and creating exactly the kind of nuisance and groundwater risk this EMP is meant to prevent. This point is made plainly here because it is the single easiest mistake to make on a site like this, connecting the pens into the nearest available pit simply because it is there.

2.5.4 Manure and Animal Wastewater Management

No structure for manure or animal wastewater currently exists on site, and one is needed before pigs are introduced in any number. The recommended approach is a lined manure bay or holding pit, roofed to keep rainwater out and sited with reasonable distance from the borehole headwork and from the shared fence with the two neighbouring compounds, ideally toward the more open rear portion of the plot given the site's fall in that direction described in Section 2.2. Manure should be collected and stored there on a fixed schedule rather than left to accumulate in the pens, and it can be composted for later use as manure for planting or sold to nearby farms, which is a genuinely common and workable outcome for a piggery of this size rather than a burden.

2.5.5 Solar Security Lighting and Recommended CCTV

Solar powered security lights are already installed around the compound perimeter. Adding solar powered CCTV, as advised, is a sensible next step given the site's position on a fairly quiet stretch of untarred road off the expressway, some distance from the nearest police post at Awkuzu.

2.5.6 Biosecurity and Disease Control

A piggery carries disease risks that an ordinary residential or even a crop farming project does not, African Swine Fever being the most consequential example in the current Nigerian context. Alongside the foot dip mentioned in Section 2.5.1, it is recommended that the farm keep a simple quarantine arrangement for any new stock brought in, restrict casual visitor access to the pens, keep basic vaccination and treatment records for the herd, and agree a carcass disposal method in advance, most practically a lined burial pit sited away from the borehole and any water course, rather than deciding this only after an animal has died.

2.5.7 Drainage and Stormwater Management

No catchment pit or formal drainage channel exists yet. Given the untarred access road's tendency to hold water and turn to mud after rain, and given that runoff crossing the pen area could carry manure with it if not controlled, a lined stormwater catchment pit and a shallow perimeter drain are recommended, positioned to intercept water before it leaves the compound, consistent with the three metre setback required under Sections 79 and 80 of the Anambra State Law.

2.5.8 Generator, Fuel Storage and Electrical Installation

The generator kept for pumping water should be sited away from the pens, and fuel should be kept in a properly ventilated, lockable store with a fire extinguisher nearby. As the compound is not yet connected to the EEDC grid, this generator and the solar installations already on site remain the primary power sources for now, and this should be factored into any future decision on whether to pursue a grid connection or to expand the solar capacity instead.

CHAPTER THREE

BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

3.1 Introduction and Approach

This chapter sets out the environmental and social baseline at and around Daisy Garden Farmhouse, established through field measurement, site inspection and a round of consultation carried out in MAY 2026. Because part of the compound infrastructure is already built and the surrounding corridor is only partly developed, this baseline reads as a mix of the rural and the semi-built, rather than as pure farmland or a finished residential street, and it has been recorded on that basis.

Air quality readings were taken with a handheld multi-parameter detector at three points, the compound frontage near the gate, the open mid-yard near the water tank, and inside the partly completed housing block. Noise readings were taken at the front gate, the mid-yard and the rear fence, with a separate close-range reading taken at the generator itself. A water sample was drawn from the on-site borehole, and soil samples were taken from two points on the still-open part of the plot at a depth of zero to fifteen centimetres. Both samples were sent for laboratory analysis. Secondary information on regional climate and geology has been used to fill out the picture where field measurement alone would not be enough.

The socio-economic component of this baseline did not go entirely to plan, and it is worth recording plainly rather than glossing over. Notification letters were sent ahead of time to the two neighbouring premises nearest the site, the completed house along the access road and the compound under construction sharing the fence near the gate, inviting a representative from each to a scheduled consultation meeting on site. On the date fixed for that meeting, nobody from either household came forward. Rather than treat the exercise as complete on that basis, the project team went round the immediate neighbourhood on the day of the field visit and spoke directly with a few persons found on site and along the access road at the time, largely construction workers and a caretaker encountered in the area, to introduce the project informally and note any immediate concerns. The findings reported under Section 3.9 reflect that lighter, on the spot engagement. It is not put forward as a substitute for a fuller structured consultation, and Chapter 5 sets out how

that fuller round, with a proper attendance record, is to be carried out before the farm is stocked to capacity.

3.2 Climate and Meteorology

Dusogu, within Oyi Local Government Area, lies in the same tropical wet and dry climate belt that covers the rest of south-eastern Nigeria. The rainy season runs from roughly MAY to October, with the heaviest rain typically falling in June, July and September, and the dry season runs from November to March, with a harmattan period from December to February bringing dry, dust-laden air from the north.

The MAY 2026 field visit fell right at the start of the rains, and the data collected during this study notes that intermittent rain in the days before the visit had settled dust and kept the ground damp, which is consistent with the fairly clean air quality readings reported in Section 3.4. Pig rearing has not yet started on site, which also matters here, since dust, odour and airborne organic matter from active pens are not yet part of this baseline and will need to be measured again once the farm is stocked. The coming dry season and harmattan months are expected to bring higher dust readings than shown here, purely from exposed laterite ground drying out, and this is factored into the mitigation measures in Chapter 4.

3.3 Geology, Soils and Topography

The wider Awkuzu and Oyi axis sits within the Anambra sedimentary basin, and the reddish lateritic soil observed across the plot and along the access road is typical of the upland terrain found in this part of the state. Laterite soils of this kind drain reasonably well under normal conditions but erode quickly once vegetation cover is stripped and the surface is left exposed to heavy rainfall, a pattern that is well documented across upland Anambra State more broadly. The eroded, rutted condition of the untarred access road, visible during the site visit, is a small scale example of the same process, and it is a caution against leaving any part of the compound's own bare ground exposed for longer than necessary once construction resumes.

The topography of the plot has a gentle tilt rather than being perfectly flat. The elevation readings recorded at four points around the site, reported in Table 2.2, range narrowly between 360 and 370 feet, and the ground was observed on foot to fall gently from the front boundary toward the rear,

where open farmland and a distant settlement come into view from the back fence. Table 3.4 below reports the measured soil quality for the site's topsoil in more detail.

3.4 Ambient Air Quality

Air quality readings were taken with a handheld multi-parameter monitor at the three points described in Section 3.1. Table 3.1 compares the results against the FMEnv and WHO reference values available for each parameter.

Table 3.1: Baseline Ambient Air Quality Results

Parameter	Reference Guideline	Station 1 (Frontage, near Gate)	Station 2 (Open Yard, near Tank)	Station 3 (Inside Housing Block)
Formaldehyde, HCHO (mg/m ³)	WHO 30-min guideline: 0.1	0.03	0.02	0.00
Total Volatile Organic Compounds, TVOC (mg/m ³)	General indicative “good” band: below 0.3	0.05	0.04	0.00
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	FMEnv: 25	13	12	11
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	FMEnv: 116	19	16	15
Carbon Monoxide, CO (ppm)	WHO 8-hour guideline: 9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carbon Dioxide, CO ₂ (ppm)	No ambient regulatory limit; used here as an indicative freshness reading	620	480	78

All three stations return comfortably clean readings, which fits with the recent rain, the still-undeveloped state of much of the plot, and the fact that pig rearing has not yet begun. It is worth being upfront about one thing in this table: the carbon dioxide readings swing more widely between stations, from about 78 to about 620 ppm, than the atmosphere itself normally would outdoors. That spread most likely reflects the sensitivity and calibration limits of a handheld consumer-grade detector rather than a genuine difference in outdoor air composition between three points a short

walk apart, and the reading should be treated as indicative rather than certified. What the device does not measure at all is ammonia or hydrogen sulphide, which are the two gases that actually matter once pigs are stocked and manure is being generated. A proper ammonia and hydrogen sulphide reading, taken with the right equipment once the farm is operating, is recommended as part of the monitoring plan in Chapter 4, since this current baseline genuinely cannot speak to that later condition.

3.5 Ambient Noise Environment

Noise readings were taken at three fixed points and at the generator itself. The FMEnv and NESREA daytime limit of 50 to 60 dBA for residential and mixed-use areas is used here as the most relevant available benchmark, in the absence of a limit written specifically for a rural agricultural setting.

Table 3.2: Baseline Ambient Noise Levels

Location	FMEnv / NESREA Daytime Limit (dBA)	Measured Reading (dBA)	Notes
Near the front gate, facing the access road	50 to 60	47.5	Below the limit; the loudest source here is the occasional passing vehicle on the untarred road
Compound interior, mid-yard	50 to 60	42.0	Below the limit; a genuinely quiet reading, consistent with the site's description as largely silent outside of work activity
Near the rear fence, facing open farmland	50 to 60	38.6	Below the limit; the quietest of the three points
At the generator, running, measured about 1 metre away	Not applicable, source reading	74.0	Included to show what the generator itself adds at close range; the effect drops off quickly with distance and was not detectable above background at the rear fence

The readings support what the underlying data for this site already described: a genuinely quiet location, well within the reference limit at every boundary point measured. The generator is the one identifiable noise source of any real consequence, and its effect is local rather than site-wide,

which is a useful finding, since it means noise mitigation in Chapter 4 can focus narrowly on generator siting and running hours rather than on a wider noise problem.

3.6 Groundwater Quality

A water sample was drawn from the on-site borehole and analysed against the Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality and the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality.

Table 3.3: Baseline Groundwater Quality for the On-Site Borehole

Parameter	WHO / NSDWQ Limit	Measured Result
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.1
Turbidity (NTU)	5	1.8
Total Dissolved Solids, TDS (mg/L)	500	165
E. coli (cfu / 100 mL)	0, must be absent	0 (absent)
Total Coliforms (cfu / 100 mL)	0, must be absent	0 (absent)
Colour (Hazen units)	15	4
Total Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	200	42
Nitrate (mg/L as NO ₃)	50	3.2
Chloride (mg/L)	250	22
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.38

The water is in good condition on nearly every measured parameter, which is expected of a newly drilled borehole on a site where no manure handling or wastewater disposal has yet taken place. The one figure slightly above the guideline is iron, at 0.38 mg/L against a limit of 0.3 mg/L. This is not linked to any activity on site; slightly elevated iron is a well known and common feature of groundwater drawn from lateritic terrain across Anambra and neighbouring states, and it is usually managed with simple aeration and settling rather than anything more involved. The genuinely important point for this report is forward looking rather than about the current reading: once manure handling and pen washing begin, this same borehole sits close enough to the compound's working area that a repeat test after the farm is stocked, and at reasonable intervals afterward, is a sensible and necessary precaution, not an optional extra.

3.7 Soil Quality

Surface soil samples were taken from two points on the still-open part of the plot, at a depth of zero to fifteen centimetres, and compared against the FMEnv Interim Soil Quality Reference Values.

Table 3.4: Baseline Soil Quality for the Site Topsoil

Parameter	FMEnv Reference Value	Measured Average
pH	6.0 to 8.0	5.6
Soil Texture	Not applicable	Lateritic sandy clay, with gravelly lateritic concretions typical of the area
Organic Matter (%)	Informational	1.1
Total Nitrogen (%)	Informational	0.06
Lead (mg/kg)	85	4.1
Cadmium (mg/kg)	0.8	<0.1
Chromium (mg/kg)	100	3.8
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, TPH (mg/kg)	50	2.4
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, PAH (mg/kg)	40	<1

Every measured parameter sits well within the reference range, and there is no sign of prior contamination anywhere on the plot, which fits a site that has had no significant industrial or heavy fuel use. The low organic matter and total nitrogen readings simply reflect bare, disturbed construction ground rather than any deficiency worth correcting on its own. What this table is genuinely useful for is as a clean starting point. Once manure is applied to or stored on any part of this land, later soil readings taken from the same area will show a real, measurable change, and having this current, uncontaminated baseline on record is what will make that comparison meaningful.

3.8 Flora and Fauna of the Project Area

3.8.1 Vegetation Type and Character

Vegetation on and around the site is typical of disturbed, semi-developed land along this stretch of the expressway. The still-open part of the plot and the verges of the access road carry guinea grass and taller spear or elephant grass, with low secondary shrub regrowth colonising bare patches. Scattered oil palms and occasional mango trees are visible on the surrounding undeveloped plots, consistent with the farming character of the wider Ezechukwu farm axis noted in Chapter 2. There is no forest fragment, wetland or farmland of any particular ecological value on or immediately bordering the site.

3.8.2 Flora: Plant Species Observed

Table 3.5: Flora Observed at the Project Site and Immediate Surroundings

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type	Notes
Guinea Grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Grass	Dominant ground cover across the still-open part of the plot and along the access road
Elephant / Spear Grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> (cf.)	Grass	Tall grass observed along the fence line and bordering the open bush to the rear
Oil Palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Tree	Scattered individual palms observed on surrounding undeveloped plots, consistent with the general character of this farming corridor
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Tree	Occasional trees noted in the wider bush around the site; a young mango seedling has been newly planted within the compound near the water tank
Morning Glory (climbing vine)	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. (cf.)	Vine	A leafy climbing vine colonising the fence top and disturbed ground; identification given at genus level from field observation
Low secondary bush and shrub regrowth	Mixed species	Shrub	Typical colonising growth on cleared or disturbed laterite ground in this part of Anambra State

None of the species recorded is rare, threatened or of any particular conservation interest. All are common across this belt of Anambra State, and the modest amount of clearing still needed to finish the compound will not represent any meaningful ecological loss.

3.8.3 Fauna: Animal Species Observed and Expected

Table 3.6: Fauna Recorded or Expected at the Project Site and Surroundings

Group	Species / Type	Observed / Expected	Notes
Birds	Cattle Egret (Bubulcus ibis)	Expected	Commonly associates with livestock and disturbed farmland in this belt; numbers are likely to rise once the farm is stocked, drawn by feed and disturbed insects around the pens
Birds	Common Bulbul (Pycnonotus barbatus)	Observed	Widespread bush bird noted in the surrounding vegetation
Birds	Pied Crow (Corvus albus)	Expected	Common scavenger likely to be drawn to feed and waste if these are not stored under cover
Reptiles	Common Agama Lizard (Agama agama)	Observed	Seen on the perimeter fence walls, unremarkable and very common regionally
Mammals	Rodents (house rat, field rats)	Expected	The main faunal concern for feed storage on any piggery; needs a rodent-proofing and control programme rather than treatment as a minor issue
Insects	Houseflies and stable flies	Expected, will increase once stocked	The single most predictable nuisance once the farm is fully operational; addressed specifically in Chapter 4
Insects	Mosquitoes	Expected	Breeding risk tied to any standing water, blocked drains or uncovered containers rather than to the farm's core activity

The standout item in this table is not a conservation concern at all, it is flies. Once the farm is fully stocked, fly numbers around the pens are the single most predictable and most complained about issue on almost any piggery, and this baseline records their current, pre-stocking absence specifically so that the change can be tracked and managed once operations begin, rather than treated as a surprise.

3.8.4 Conservation Status Assessment

The site is not within or adjacent to any protected area, forest reserve, wetland or other Environmentally Sensitive Area under Nigerian or international law, and none of the flora or fauna recorded here is of conservation concern. The genuine ecological footprint of finishing construction and stocking the farm is small in conservation terms, and the operational issues that matter, manure, odour, flies and rodents, are properly treated as public health and nuisance issues in Chapter 4 rather than as conservation issues here.

3.9 Socio-Economic Baseline Components

3.9.1 Economic Character of the Project Area

Dusogu and the wider Awkuzu area sit within a peri-urban to rural corridor along the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway. The local economy runs on a mix of farming, both crop and livestock, small trading linked to Awkuzu town and the Onitsha market further along the corridor, and a growing hospitality and service trade visible in the hotels operating along the expressway itself. The presence of an established working farm holding close to the site is a useful marker that agribusiness of this kind is already a normal part of the local economy rather than something new to the area.

3.9.2 Employment and Livelihoods in the Surrounding Area

Households along the access road and the wider Dusogu locality derive their livelihoods mainly from farming, petty trading, transport services on the untarred roads feeding the expressway, and artisan work connected to the ongoing residential building activity visible throughout the corridor. A smaller number commute into Awkuzu, Awka or Onitsha for salaried work, given the relatively short road distance.

3.9.3 Employment Generated by This Project

Because this project is already substantially built, the employment picture leans more toward operational staffing than toward further construction labour. Table 3.7 sets this out.

Table 3.7: Employment Generated by the Farm

Employment Category	Description	Phase	Estimated Numbers
Farm manager	Oversees daily rearing operations, feeding regime and herd health	Operational	1

Pen attendants / farm hands	Feeding, pen cleaning, moving stock	Operational	2 to 4
Security / night watch	Site security along a fairly quiet stretch of the expressway corridor	Operational	1 to 2
Veterinary service	Periodic health checks, vaccination and treatment, engaged on a retainer rather than resident on site	Operational, periodic	1, visiting
Casual labour	Feed offloading and occasional maintenance tasks	Operational, as needed	2 to 3
Block layers and general labourers	Completing the housing block and drainage works	Remaining construction	4 to 6
Borehole and solar technician	Maintenance of the pump and solar system	Periodic	1, visiting

Beyond direct employment, an operating piggery of this kind typically supports a small amount of related local trade, feed suppliers, occasional transport for stock or manure, and eventually buyers coming directly to the farm, in the same way the nearby Ezechukwu farm holding likely already does.

3.9.4 Infrastructure and Service Access

Table 3.8: Infrastructure and Service Access Assessment

Infrastructure / Service	Current Status	Project Response
Road access	The access track is untarred, narrow and prone to mud after rain, shared with the two neighbouring compounds	Delivery and waste removal vehicles to be scheduled to avoid the worst of the wet-season conditions where practicable; ongoing informal discussion with neighbours about shared track maintenance is worth pursuing
Electricity supply	EEDC grid is the nearest supply but is not yet connected to the site; the compound currently runs on generator and solar power	Continued reliance on solar for lighting and, if adopted, water pumping reduces daily generator use; grid connection remains an option to evaluate later

Water supply	On-site borehole already drilled, currently pumped by generator into an overhead tank	Solar powered pump with at least three days of storage recommended, alongside separating the pen supply line from the domestic supply line
Sanitation, domestic	Septic tank and soak away pit already built for worker use	To remain reserved for human waste only, as set out in Section 2.5.3
Sanitation, animal waste	No dedicated facility yet exists	A manure bay and wastewater holding structure is required before stocking, as set out in Section 2.5.4
Solid waste collection	This corridor is more rural than urban Awka or Onitsha, and regular ASWAMA coverage cannot be assumed at this distance from town	A covered waste bin container is recommended for general refuse, with a private collection arrangement or controlled on-site composting for organic waste; open burning is not permitted under the 2009 Regulations
Health facilities	The nearest hospital and clinics identified are in and around Awkuzu and Nawgu, a few kilometres away by road	Basic first aid supplies should be kept on site, and the nearest facility's contact details displayed, given that the untarred access road could slow an emergency response after heavy rain
Security services	Awkuzu Police Post is the nearest identified station	Contact details to be kept on the site notice and shared with the security personnel recommended in Table 3.7

3.9.5 Land Use, Land Tenure and Economic Displacement

The plot is held by the proponent, and the site was open, undeveloped land before the current works began, consistent with the pattern of steadily filling plots visible up and down this stretch of the access road. No household is displaced by this project, and no one was found farming or resident on the plot itself at the time of this assessment. Confirmation of title documentation will be appended to the final report once available.

3.9.6 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Unlike a school or health facility project, this site has no children's or vulnerable-group facility immediately next door, which changes the weighting of this section compared with a project in a

denser residential pocket. The more relevant consideration here is occupational: workers handling pigs and their waste face a real, if manageable, zoonotic exposure risk, and basic protective equipment, hand-washing facilities and hygiene practice for farm staff matter more on this project than general community vulnerability does. Employment on the farm should remain open to qualified applicants regardless of gender, and this is noted here as a standing expectation rather than a response to any specific finding.

3.9.7 Socio-Economic Impact of the Farm on the Wider Area

1. Food security and income: a functioning piggery adds to local pork supply and gives the proponent and his employees a direct income source, in a corridor where agribusiness is already an established and growing activity.
2. Local economic activity: feed suppliers, casual labour and eventually direct buyers are likely to benefit from the farm's operation, echoing the pattern already set by other farming activity in the area.
3. Demonstration effect: a well run, properly managed piggery in this corridor may encourage similar small agribusiness investment nearby, reinforcing rather than working against the area's existing agricultural character.
4. Nuisance risk to immediate neighbours: set against these benefits, the two nearest neighbouring compounds carry the real, ongoing cost if odour, flies and wastewater are not properly managed, and this is exactly why Chapter 4 treats these as the priority impacts rather than a secondary concern.

3.9.8 Socio-Economic Monitoring During Construction and Operation

Table 3.9: Socio-Economic Monitoring Summary

Socio-Economic Aspect	Indicator	Method and Frequency	Responsible Party
Local employment	Share of farm workers drawn from Dusogu and the wider Awkuzu area	Recruitment record, reviewed quarterly	Proponent
Odour and general nuisance	Number of unresolved complaints from the two neighbouring compounds	Grievance log, reviewed monthly	Farm manager

Shared access road condition	Visible state of the track, particularly after heavy rain	Visual check, monthly and after significant rainfall	Farm manager
Manure and waste handling discipline	Manure removed to the holding bay on schedule, no visible accumulation in the pens or run-off at the fence line	Daily operational check, weekly review	Farm manager
Fuller community consultation	Completion of the structured consultation recommended in Chapter 5, ahead of full stocking	One-off before stocking, then reviewed annually	Proponent

3.9.9 Nearest Water Feature

No stream, river or other natural watercourse was identified in the immediate vicinity of the site during this assessment. The open farmland visible beyond the rear fence appeared to be ordinary bush and low-lying ground rather than a wetland or drainage line, but this has not been checked against a formal hydrological map, and doing so is recommended before the drainage design in Chapter 4 is finalised. On current evidence, the compound's own drainage and manure management, rather than protection of a nearby watercourse, is the primary water-related concern for this project.

3.9.10 Community Consultation

As set out in Section 3.1, a scoping consultation was attempted in MAY 2026 through notification letters delivered to the two nearest neighbouring premises, the completed house along the access road and the compound under construction sharing the fence near the gate, ahead of a proposed meeting date. Neither household sent a representative on the day. In place of that meeting, the project team engaged directly with a few persons encountered on site and along the access road during the field visit, mainly construction workers at the neighbouring compound and a caretaker met along the road, to give an informal introduction to the project and note any immediate reactions. No objection to the farm's presence was raised in these brief exchanges, though this cannot be treated as a considered or complete community position given how limited the engagement was. A fuller, properly recorded consultation with the two named households, carried out with adequate notice and an actual sign-in record, is set out as a firm recommendation in

Chapter 5, and it is recommended that this take place before the farm is stocked to any significant capacity.

3.9.11 Presence of Sensitive Community Facilities

No school, health facility or place of worship was identified in the immediate vicinity of the site. The nearest facilities of that kind, the churches, hospitals and the police post noted in Section 2.2, sit a few kilometres away by road. This is a genuinely different picture from a project sited inside a dense residential or institutional pocket, and it means the immediate social sensitivity here is lower than it would be elsewhere. The two neighbouring compounds remain the receptors that matter most directly, and they are treated as the priority throughout the mitigation plan in Chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPACT MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

4.1 Introduction

This chapter takes the site description in Chapter 2 and the baseline findings in Chapter 3 and turns them into an actual plan: what could go wrong at each stage of this project, how serious it would be, what is done about it, and who checks that it is being done. Because a good part of Daisy Garden Farmhouse is already built, this plan leans more heavily toward the operational phase than a typical pre-construction EMP would. The real, ongoing risk on a piggery is not falling scaffolding or a noisy concrete mixer, it is what happens every day once the pens are stocked: manure, wastewater, odour, flies, and the disease risk that comes with keeping livestock close to two occupied or soon to be occupied neighbouring compounds.

The two neighbouring compounds identified in Chapter 2, the completed house along the access road and the compound under construction sharing the fence near the gate, are treated as the priority receptors throughout this chapter, in the same way the borehole and the manure handling system are treated as the priority infrastructure. Where a measure already described in Chapter 2 is simply being carried through into an operating routine here, that is stated plainly rather than repeated at length.

4.2 Impact Significance Rating

Each impact identified in this chapter is given a rating of LOW, MODERATE or HIGH, based on how far its effects could reach and how serious the consequence would be if it were left unmanaged. Table 4.1 sets out what each rating means and what is expected in response.

Table 4.1: Impact Significance Rating Scale

Rating	What It Means	Management Expectation
LOW	Short-term, localised and easily reversed through routine good practice. Not expected to be noticed beyond the compound itself.	Standard good-practice measures are enough. Checked occasionally to confirm they are still working.

MODERATE	Could affect the two neighbouring compounds, the borehole or the wider access road corridor if left unmanaged, even where no single incident is severe on its own.	Specific mitigation measures required, put in place ahead of time rather than after a complaint, and actively monitored throughout the phase concerned.
HIGH	Real potential for serious nuisance, disease spread, or contamination affecting neighbours, workers or the borehole if not brought under control quickly.	Priority action. The activity causing it should be scaled back, paused, or brought fully under control before it is allowed to continue.

4.3 Remaining Construction and Pre-Stocking Phase

This phase covers everything still needed to finish the housing block, complete the manure and drainage infrastructure, close out the outstanding regulatory approvals, and put biosecurity measures in place, all of it treated here as work that has to be done before pigs are introduced in any real number, not as background activity that can run alongside stocking. Table 4.2 sets this out.

Table 4.2: Remaining Construction and Pre-Stocking Phase Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
Regulatory and administrative closure	Continuing to build and eventually stocking the farm without completed registration, Wastewater Clearance and physical planning approval leaves the project legally exposed and gives neighbours no formal channel if something goes wrong. Rating: MODERATE.	We will submit this EMP and register the project in the Public Registry at the Anambra State Ministry of Environment. The proponent is expected to apply for Wastewater Clearance on the specific ground of animal husbandry under Section 216(1). Pursue physical planning approval for the housing block in parallel with a licensed planning consultant. Keep copies of all approvals on site.	Proponent	Once, before pigs are introduced in any number; approvals kept current afterward

Notification of the two neighbouring compounds	Continuing work and eventual stocking without a proper, recorded notice to the two nearest compounds risks exactly the kind of complaint Section 255(1)(f) is built around. Rating: MODERATE.	Carry out the fuller, properly recorded consultation recommended in Chapter 3, with an actual sign-in sheet, before livestock are introduced. Post a site notice at the gate with the proponent's name and a phone number neighbours can call directly.	Proponent	Once, before stocking, repeated if the farm's scale changes materially afterward
Completion of the housing block roof and remaining pen partitions	Manual block and roofing work close to the shared fence with the under-construction compound next door can generate short bursts of dust and noise. Rating: LOW.	Keep remaining block cutting and mixing away from the shared fence where the compound allows. Dampen material before cutting. Avoid work before 7am or after 6pm.	Site Supervisor	Daily, for the duration of the remaining works
Manure bay and wastewater holding facility construction	If pigs are introduced before this facility is ready, manure and washings will have nowhere proper to go, and the existing septic tank is the obvious but wrong place for staff to divert it to under pressure. Rating: HIGH if stocking proceeds ahead of this facility.	Treat the manure bay as a condition for stocking, not an optional add-on to finish later. Complete it, lined and roofed, sited away from the borehole and the shared fences, before any pig is brought onto the site beyond a small trial batch.	Proponent / Site Supervisor	Verified once, before stocking; inspected monthly afterward
Perimeter drainage channel and stormwater catchment pit	Without this, runoff crossing the yard in heavy rain could carry loose material or, once operational, manure toward the	Complete the lined catchment pit and shallow perimeter drain described in Chapter 2, directed away from the shared fences and toward	Site Supervisor	Verified once, before stocking; checked after heavy

	access road and the neighbouring compounds. Rating: MODERATE.	the more open rear of the plot.		rain thereafter
Biosecurity set-up ahead of stocking	Bringing pigs onto a site with no foot dip, no quarantine arrangement and no agreed carcass disposal plan raises the disease risk described in Chapter 2 from a paper risk to a real one. Rating: HIGH if skipped.	Install the foot dip at the gate, mark out a quarantine pen separate from the main housing block, and agree the carcass disposal method and site with the proponent before the first animal arrives.	Proponent	Verified once, before stocking

4.4 Operational Phase

Once the farm is stocked, the character of the risk changes. During the remaining construction described above, the concern is mostly about finishing things properly and closing out paperwork. Once pigs are actually in the pens, the concern becomes a daily one: whether manure is being removed, whether the borehole stays clean, whether flies are under control, and whether the two neighbouring compounds are noticing any of it. The operational phase is treated as the core of this chapter for that reason, and it is broken into the specific aspects that matter most for a piggery rather than a generic list.

4.4.1 Manure and Animal Wastewater Management

This is the single most important operational aspect in this whole plan. Nearly every other impact in this chapter, odour, flies, borehole risk, neighbour complaints, traces back to how well manure and wastewater are handled day to day.

Table 4.3: Manure and Animal Wastewater Management

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
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Daily manure and pen washing accumulation	Manure and wash water left in the pens beyond a day builds up quickly, drives the odour and fly problems described in Chapter 3, and is the most direct route by which this farm could end up breaching Section 255(1)(f). Rating: HIGH if unmanaged.	Clean pens and remove manure to the covered holding bay on a fixed daily schedule, not an irregular one. Wash water to drain to the same holding system, never toward the fence line or the access road.	Farm manager / pen attendants	Daily, verified by the farm manager each evening
Manure bay management and onward use	A bay that is filled but never emptied becomes as much of a problem as having no bay at all. Rating: MODERATE.	Empty and turn the bay on a set schedule appropriate to its size and the stocking level, composting for sale or use as manure rather than allowing indefinite accumulation. Keep the bay covered against rain.	Farm manager	Weekly turning; full clearance on a schedule set once stocking numbers are known

4.4.2 Odour Management

Odour is treated separately from manure handling here because, even with a good removal schedule, ventilation and stocking density decisions also shape how much odour actually reaches the fence line.

Table 4.4: Odour Management

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
Odour reaching the two neighbouring compounds	Given how close the shared fence sits to the under-construction compound and how near the completed house is along the access road, odour is	Keep manure removal on the daily schedule in Section 4.4.1. Maintain good cross-ventilation in the housing block through the window openings already built. Keep stocking density	Farm manager	Daily housekeeping; ventilation and stocking density reviewed monthly

	the impact most likely to generate a direct complaint. Rating: HIGH without active management.	within what the housing block and manure bay can actually handle rather than maximising numbers. Maintain the buffer vegetation along the shared fences rather than clearing it back.		
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4.4.3 Pest, Fly and Rodent Control

Table 4.5: Pest, Fly and Rodent Control

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
Fly populations around the pens and manure bay	Chapter 3 identified flies as the single most predictable nuisance once the farm is stocked. Rating: MODERATE to HIGH in the warmer months.	Tie fly control directly to the manure removal schedule rather than treating it as a separate task. Use fly traps and an approved insecticide on a rotation, so flies do not build resistance to a single product.	Farm manager	Daily observation; treatment applied weekly or as needed
Rodents around feed storage	Feed stores are a strong rodent attractant, with both feed-loss and disease implications. Rating: MODERATE.	Store feed in rodent-proof containers, keep the store clean of spillage, and maintain bait stations around the store and housing block perimeter.	Farm manager	Bait stations checked monthly; store inspected weekly

4.4.4 Disease and Biosecurity Management

Table 4.6: Disease and Biosecurity Management

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
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Introduction of new stock	New animals brought in without a quarantine period can introduce disease to the rest of the herd, with African Swine Fever the most serious realistic risk in the current Nigerian context. Rating: HIGH.	Hold all new stock in the quarantine pen described in Section 4.3 for an observation period agreed with the attending veterinary officer before mixing with existing animals.	Farm manager, with veterinary input	Every time new stock is introduced
Visitor and vehicle access	Uncontrolled visitor access, particularly from other farms, is a common route by which disease is carried onto a piggery. Rating: MODERATE.	Restrict visitor access to the pens, require use of the foot dip at the gate, and keep a simple visitor log.	Farm manager	Every visit
Suspected disease or unexplained mortality	A delayed response to suspected disease can turn a contained problem into an outbreak affecting the whole herd and, potentially, other farms nearby. Rating: HIGH.	Report any suspected disease or unusual death immediately to the attending veterinary officer and, where required, to the State veterinary authority under the Animal Diseases (Control) Act. Isolate affected animals immediately pending advice.	Farm manager	Immediate, whenever it arises

4.4.5 Borehole and Groundwater Protection

Table 4.7: Borehole and Groundwater Protection

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
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Proximity of the borehole to farm waste	Table 3.3 recorded good baseline water quality, but the borehole sits within the working compound, and unmanaged manure or wastewater could change that over time. Rating: MODERATE, rising to HIGH if the manure bay or drainage measures fail.	Keep the manure bay and any wastewater structure at a reasonable distance from the borehole headwork, seal the headwork properly, and never allow pen washings to pool near it.	Farm manager	Visual check weekly
Ongoing water quality	Without repeat testing, a slow decline in water quality could go unnoticed until it is already a problem. Rating: MODERATE.	Retest the borehole water against the same parameters reported in Table 3.3 within six months of full stocking, and at least annually afterward.	Proponent	Every six months in year one, annually thereafter

4.4.6 Noise Management

Table 4.8: Noise Management

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
Generator operation	Table 3.2 recorded 74 dBA at one metre from the running generator, well above the ambient limit at that distance, though it drops off quickly with distance. Rating: LOW to MODERATE.	Limit generator running hours to what is needed for pumping, and adopt the solar pump recommended in Chapter 2 to reduce reliance on it further.	Farm manager	Logged at each use

Animal noise and welfare	Occasional vocalisation is normal, but persistent distress calls usually point to overcrowding, poor handling or feeding problems rather than being a noise issue on their own. Rating: LOW, treated as an early warning sign.	Treat unusual or sustained noise from the pens as a signal to check stocking density, feeding and handling practice, not only as something to muffle.	Farm manager	Ongoing, whenever noted
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4.4.7 Solid Waste and Dead Stock Disposal

Table 4.9: Solid Waste and Dead Stock Disposal

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
General refuse	Uncollected refuse attracts pests and, if burned, breaches the 2009 Regulations. Rating: LOW to MODERATE.	Use the covered waste bin recommended in Chapter 2, serviced by a licensed collector. No open burning on site.	Farm manager	Bin checked and emptied weekly, or as needed
Dead stock disposal	An unplanned carcass disposal, especially near the borehole or the shared fences, is both a health hazard and a likely source of complaint. Rating: HIGH if handled poorly.	Use the lined burial pit agreed under Section 4.3, positioned away from the borehole and the neighbouring compounds, for any dead stock, following veterinary guidance where disease is suspected.	Farm manager	As needed, following the agreed protocol every time

4.4.8 Occupational Health and Safety

Table 4.10: Occupational Health and Safety

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
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Worker exposure to zoonotic disease and injury	Handling pigs and their waste carries a real, manageable occupational risk that an ordinary residential or office site does not. Rating: MODERATE.	Provide boots, gloves and basic protective wear for pen work. Provide hand-washing facilities near the pens and require their use before eating or leaving the compound. Keep a basic first aid kit on site.	Farm manager	Ongoing; supplies checked monthly
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4.4.9 Relations with the Two Neighbouring Compounds

Table 4.11: Relations with the Two Neighbouring Compounds

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Frequency
Ongoing nuisance risk to the nearest households	Odour, flies and noise that might be tolerable on an isolated rural plot land differently on two compounds sharing a fence or a short stretch of road with the farm. Rating: HIGH if the measures above are not sustained.	Sustain the daily manure, odour and pest routines set out above precisely because these two households are close enough to notice quickly if they lapse. Keep the grievance channel from Chapter 5 open and respond to any complaint promptly rather than waiting for it to escalate.	Proponent / Farm manager	Continuous, reviewed monthly

4.5 Decommissioning Phase

There is no planned closure date for Daisy Garden Farmhouse, and none is expected in the ordinary course of things. Even so, a complete EMP records what would be required if the farm's operation ever ended or the land changed use, so that the proponent, or whoever holds the land afterward, has a clear reference rather than having to work it out from scratch.

Table 4.12: Decommissioning Phase Impact Mitigation

Aspect / Activity	Potential Impact and Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party
Closure of the manure bay and pens	Residual manure and contaminated bedding left behind at closure. Rating: MODERATE.	Fully empty and clean the manure bay, dispose of remaining material	Proponent

		responsibly, and disinfect the pens.	
Borehole	An uncapped or unused borehole left open is a minor but avoidable contamination pathway. Rating: LOW.	Cap the borehole properly or hand it over for continued use, depending on the next use of the land.	Proponent
Site restoration	Land left in a condition unsuitable for whatever use follows, without record of its actual state. Rating: MODERATE.	Confirm soil condition against the Chapter 3 baseline before any change of use, and remediate any localised contamination found.	Proponent

4.6 Consolidated Environmental and Social Monitoring Summary

Table 4.13 draws together the monitoring commitments made across this chapter into a single reference table, so that the proponent and the farm manager have one place to check what needs attention and how often, rather than having to work back through every table above.

Table 4.13: Consolidated Environmental and Social Monitoring Summary

Impact Area	Key Indicator	Method	Frequency	Responsible Party
Manure and wastewater	No manure accumulation in the pens; no wash water reaching the fence line	Daily visual check	Daily	Farm manager
Odour	No sustained odour complaint from either neighbouring compound	Grievance log; periodic walk-round at the fence line	Weekly	Farm manager
Flies and rodents	Fly numbers and rodent activity kept visibly low around pens and feed store	Visual check; bait station check	Weekly	Farm manager
Disease and biosecurity	Foot dip in use; quarantine record kept; no unexplained mortality unreported	Physical check; visitor and health log	Ongoing, reviewed weekly	Farm manager

Borehole and groundwater	Headwork sealed; no manure pooling nearby; water quality within Table 3.3 limits	Visual inspection; laboratory retest	Weekly inspection; retest every six months in year one	Proponent
Noise	Generator running hours kept to necessary minimum; no sustained distress calls from pens	Usage log; observation	Logged at each use	Farm manager
Solid waste and dead stock	Waste bin emptied on schedule; any dead stock handled through the agreed burial protocol	Physical inspection; disposal record	Weekly	Farm manager
Occupational health and safety	PPE available and used; first aid kit stocked	Physical check	Monthly	Farm manager
Community relations	No complaint outstanding for more than 5 working days	Grievance logbook	Fortnightly	Proponent
Regulatory compliance	Registration, Wastewater Clearance and physical planning approvals current and on file	Document review	Annually, or when any approval is due for renewal	Proponent

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out who does what, how a concern is raised and resolved, and what happens in an emergency, including the disease-outbreak scenario that a piggery has to plan for in a way an ordinary residential or institutional project does not. Because two neighbouring compounds sit close enough to the farm to matter directly, several of the arrangements below name them specifically, rather than treating this as a plan for an isolated rural holding with no one nearby to answer to.

5.2 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Table 5.1 sets out who is responsible for what under this EMP, from the proponent down to the pen attendants, and including the outside parties, the veterinary officer, the two neighbouring compounds, and the relevant government offices, whose roles matter to how this farm is actually run.

Table 5.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Party	Responsibilities Under This EMP
Mr. Chijioke Francis Ibemesi (Proponent)	Overall accountability for the project's environmental and social performance. Submits this EMP and registers the project in the Public Registry at the Anambra State Ministry of Environment. Pursues the Category II screening route under the 2021 Federal Regulations and the Wastewater Clearance application on the animal husbandry ground identified in Chapter 1. Pursues physical planning approval for the housing block in parallel. Appoints and briefs the farm manager. Notifies the two neighbouring compounds and carries out the fuller consultation described in Section 5.3. Reviews the grievance logbook fortnightly and responds to unresolved complaints promptly. Commissions the borehole retest schedule described in Chapter 4. Co-operates with any inspection by the Ministry of Environment, Oyi LGA or the Ministry of Agriculture.

Farm Manager	Day-to-day management of the farm once operational. Runs the daily manure removal, pen cleaning and feeding routine. Enforces the foot dip, visitor log and quarantine procedure. Maintains PPE supplies and the first aid kit. Keeps the grievance logbook and escalates anything unresolved to the proponent without delay. Coordinates with the attending veterinary officer.
Pen Attendants / Farm Hands	Compliance with the daily routine set out in Chapter 4: feeding, pen cleaning, manure removal to the holding bay, correct PPE use, hand-washing before eating or leaving the compound. Reporting anything unusual, a sick animal, a blocked drain, a stranger at the gate, to the farm manager immediately.
Attending Veterinary Officer (retainer)	Periodic health checks and vaccination of the herd. Advice on the quarantine period for new stock. First point of call for any suspected disease or unexplained mortality. Liaison with the State veterinary authority where a notifiable disease is suspected.
Site Supervisor / Remaining Construction Contractor	Completes the housing block roof, pen partitions, manure bay and drainage works to the specification set out in Chapter 2, before handover to farm operations. Keeps remaining block work away from the shared fence where practicable and out of early morning and late evening hours.
Licensed Borehole and Solar Technician	Maintenance of the pump, solar panels, battery bank and associated wiring. Annual service visit, timed where possible to coincide with the borehole water retest.
Neighbouring Household (completed house along the access road)	Point of contact for any concern about odour, noise or road condition. Encouraged to raise concerns directly through the grievance channel in Section 5.4 rather than informally, so that every concern is actually logged and followed up.
Neighbouring Compound Under Construction	Same standing as the household above, with particular relevance once that compound is completed and occupied, given how close it sits to the pig housing block.

(sharing the fence near the gate)	
Anambra State Ministry of Environment	Receives this EMP, oversees the Category II screening process, issues the Wastewater Clearance, and receives any grievance not resolved at LGA level.
Oyi Local Government Area Environmental Health Department	Local government oversight; authority to inspect the site and to receive escalated complaints under Parts 9 and 11 of the 2024 Law.
Anambra State Ministry of Agriculture / Veterinary Services	Livestock registration and veterinary oversight under the Animal Diseases (Control) Act, running in parallel with the environmental approvals covered by this EMP; first point of escalation for any notifiable disease.

5.3 Community Consultation Record

As already noted in Chapter 3, the consultation for this project did not go entirely to plan, and this section sets out exactly what was done, what was not, and what is still to happen, rather than presenting the engagement as more complete than it was.

5.3.1 Scoping Engagement Carried Out

Table 5.2: Scoping Engagement Record

Item	Detail
Date attempted	MAY 2026
Method	Notification letters delivered to the two nearest neighbouring premises, inviting a representative from each to a scheduled meeting on site
Premises notified	The completed house along the access road, and the compound under construction sharing the fence near the gate
Outcome	Neither household sent a representative on the scheduled date

Follow-up action taken	The project team went round the immediate neighbourhood on the day of the field visit and spoke informally with a few persons found on site and along the access road, mainly construction workers at the neighbouring compound and a caretaker met along the road
Convened by	Stellovate Limited, on behalf of the proponent

Because nobody from either invited household attended, the record below is limited to what was picked up informally on the day, and it is presented with that limitation stated plainly rather than dressed up as a finished consultation.

Table 5.3: Informal Observations from the MAY 2026 Site Visit

What Was Informally Noted	How This Is Being Followed Up
No objection to the farm's presence was raised by anyone spoken to on the day	Recorded here as a first impression only; it is not treated as a considered community position given how limited this engagement was
A general question about whether the farm would smell once pigs were introduced	Directly addressed by the odour management measures in Chapter 4, Section 4.4.2, which will be explained in full at the fuller consultation described below
Some interest, from one of the workers encountered, in casual employment opportunities once the farm is operating	Noted for the proponent's consideration when recruiting the casual labour described in Chapter 3, Table 3.7

5.3.2 Fuller Consultation Still Required

A proper, recorded consultation with the two named neighbouring households remains outstanding, and it is treated here as a firm commitment rather than a suggestion. Table 5.4 sets out how it is to be carried out.

Table 5.4: Planned Fuller Consultation

Item	Plan
Timing	Before the farm is stocked to any significant capacity, and in any case before the manure bay and biosecurity measures in Chapter 4, Table 4.2 are relied upon

Invitees	A named representative of the household in the completed house along the access road, and a named representative of the compound under construction sharing the fence, invited in writing with at least seven days' notice
Venue	Project site, with the meeting date and time agreed in advance rather than fixed unilaterally
Agenda	Introduction of the farm and its stocking plan; odour, noise and manure management measures from Chapter 4; the grievance channel in Section 5.4; an open floor for questions and concerns
Record to be kept	A signed attendance register, written minutes of concerns raised and commitments made, and a copy retained by the proponent for the regulatory submission file
Responsible party	Proponent, who may engage the environmental consultant to facilitate if useful

5.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

5.4.1 How to Raise a Concern

A site notice board will be posted at the compound gate, showing the name and telephone number of the proponent and the farm manager in clear print. Because the two neighbouring compounds are close enough to be affected quickly by any lapse in manure or odour management, each will also be given the farm manager's direct telephone number during the consultation described in Section 5.3.2, rather than being left to rely only on the notice board. Anonymous concerns are accepted and treated with the same priority as any other.

Table 5.5: Grievance Redress Step-by-Step Procedure

Step	Action	Maximum Timeframe
Step 1	Farm manager receives the complaint, records it in the grievance logbook, and takes immediate corrective action if the issue can be addressed on the day	Same day as complaint received
Step 2	Farm manager reports the complaint to the proponent	Within 24 hours of receipt
Step 3	Proponent contacts the complainant directly to acknowledge the concern and explain the action being taken	Within 24 hours of Step 2

Step 4	Complaint resolved at farm level and recorded as closed in the grievance logbook	Within 5 working days of receipt
Step 5	If unresolved at farm level, referred to the Oyi LGA Environmental Health Department, with the complainant informed	By end of working day 5
Step 6	If still unresolved after 10 further working days, referred to the Anambra State Ministry of Environment	By end of working day 15

5.5 Emergency and Disease-Outbreak Response Procedures

Emergency contact numbers for the proponent, the farm manager, the attending veterinary officer, the nearest health facility and the Awkuzu Police Post will be displayed on the site notice board. Because this is a livestock facility, the table below gives as much weight to a suspected disease outbreak as to the more familiar worker-safety and fire scenarios, since a slow response to disease is the single most damaging thing that could happen on this farm, both to the herd and to its standing with its neighbours.

Table 5.6: Emergency and Disease-Outbreak Response Procedures

Emergency Type	Immediate Actions	Follow-up Actions
Worker injury from an animal (bite, kick or fall while handling stock)	Move the worker away from the animal calmly; apply first aid; call the proponent and the nearest health facility if the injury is more than minor	Record the incident in the injury log; review handling practice at the next informal team discussion; retrain if a pattern is noticed
Fire at the generator or fuel store	Evacuate the immediate area; use the on-site fire extinguisher for a small fire; call the Anambra State Fire Service if not controlled within two minutes; keep animals away from smoke and heat	Log the incident in full; engage a qualified electrician or fuel handling specialist before the generator is used again if a fault is suspected

Suspected disease outbreak in the herd (including possible African Swine Fever)	Isolate the affected animal or animals immediately in the quarantine pen; stop all movement of stock, feed and equipment on and off the farm; call the attending veterinary officer without delay	Report to the State veterinary authority under the Animal Diseases (Control) Act if the veterinary officer confirms or suspects a notifiable disease; disinfect affected pens and equipment; keep the farm on movement restriction until the veterinary officer confirms it is safe to resume; keep the two neighbouring compounds informed if there is any reasonable public health relevance
Unexplained mass or repeated mortality	Isolate any surviving animals from the affected pen; do not move or dispose of carcasses until the veterinary officer has been consulted; restrict farm access to essential personnel only	Follow veterinary guidance on carcass disposal, which may differ from the routine burial protocol in Chapter 4 if a notifiable disease is confirmed; report to the State veterinary authority as required; review biosecurity measures before restocking the affected pen
Borehole contamination discovered	Suspend use of the borehole for drinking, whether for workers or for the pigs, immediately; arrange an alternative water source without delay	Retest the water against the parameters in Table 3.3; identify and correct the source of contamination, most likely the manure bay or drainage system if these are involved; do not resume drinking use until a clear retest result is obtained
Heavy rainfall causing overflow at the manure bay or drainage system	Contain the overflow as far as possible using available material; keep animals and workers away from the affected area	Repair or enlarge the affected structure; check the borehole and the shared fences for any sign that the overflow reached them; log the incident and adjust the manure removal schedule if it contributed to the overflow

5.6 CONCLUSION

This Environmental Management Plan has been prepared for Daisy Garden Farmhouse, a pig rearing facility being developed by Mr. Chijioke Francis Ibemesi at Dusogu, Awkuzu, in Oyi Local Government Area of Anambra State. Part of the compound, the fence, the borehole, the overhead tank, the septic tank, the soak away pit, the solar lighting and part of the pig housing block, is already built, and this EMP has been prepared to bring the project's environmental compliance position up to date alongside the registration and approvals that still need to be completed.

The baseline work in Chapter 3 found a genuinely clean site: air quality, noise and groundwater readings all sat comfortably within the relevant limits, and no contamination was found in the soil. That clean baseline is not a reason for complacency, and this report has not treated it that way. It is precisely because pig rearing has not yet begun that the readings look this good, and the mitigation plan in Chapter 4 is built around the specific things that will change once the farm is stocked: manure accumulation, odour, flies, disease risk, and pressure on the borehole that sits inside the same working compound.

The regulatory position for this project is more involved than for an ordinary residential building. Section 216(1) of the Anambra State Environmental Management, Protection and Administration Law, 2024 names animal husbandry directly as a trigger for Wastewater Clearance, and Section 255(1)(f) makes it a specific nuisance offence to keep an animal in a manner prejudicial to health, a provision this plan has treated as a central design constraint rather than a footnote. Registration under the Federal EIA Procedures and Charges Regulations, 2021 and physical planning approval for the housing block remain outstanding and are treated in this report as conditions to be closed out, not optional extras.

The community consultation for this project did not go as intended. Notification letters were sent to the two nearest neighbouring compounds, and neither sent a representative to the scheduled meeting. Rather than glossing over this, Chapter 5 has recorded it plainly and set out a firm, dated commitment to carry out a fuller, properly attended consultation before the farm is stocked to any significant capacity. This is treated as a condition for stocking in the same way the manure bay and biosecurity measures are, not as a step that can be quietly skipped.

On the basis of the baseline findings, the mitigation and monitoring plan in Chapter 4, and the institutional and consultation arrangements in this chapter, it is concluded that Daisy Garden Farmhouse, completed and operated in accordance with this EMP, does not present a significant or lasting danger to the environment or to its two nearest neighbours, provided the outstanding regulatory approvals are secured, the manure bay and biosecurity measures are in place before stocking, and the fuller consultation described above is actually carried out. This report is submitted to the Anambra State Ministry of Environment in support of the proponent's application for registration and approval, on that basis.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Regulatory Compliance Cross-Reference

Table A1: Regulatory Compliance Cross-Reference

Environmental / Regulatory Component	Standard or Requirement	Regulatory Source	EMP Compliance Action
Ambient PM10	116 µg/m ³	FMEEnv	Baseline confirmed well within limit in Chapter 3; re-checked if dust becomes noticeable in the dry season
Ambient noise, daytime	50 to 60 dBA	FMEEnv / NESREA	Baseline confirmed well within limit; generator running hours managed per Chapter 4, Table 4.8
Groundwater, general parameters	WHO / NSDWQ limits	WHO Guidelines / NIS 554:2015	Baseline within limits except a slightly elevated iron reading, addressed in Chapter 3; retest scheduled per Chapter 4, Table 4.7
Wastewater Clearance	Required before continued development, on the animal husbandry ground	Anambra State Env. Law 2024, Section 216(1)	Application to be lodged with the Wastewater Management Office, per Chapter 4, Table 4.2
EIA classification	Category II, agricultural and rural development	Federal EIA Procedures and Charges Regulations, 2021, Fifth Schedule	Registration and screening to be completed via the EIA Notification Form and Remita payment, per Chapter 1
Nuisance from animal keeping	Must not be prejudicial to health	Anambra State Env. Law 2024, Section 255(1)(f)	Daily manure, odour and pest management routine set out in Chapter 4, Sections 4.4.1 to 4.4.3
Solid waste disposal	Licensed collector; no open burning	Anambra State Env. Law 2024; National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, 2009	Covered waste bin and licensed collector arrangement, per Chapter 2 and Appendix C

Community consultation	Required, with a public participation element	Anambra State Env. Law 2024, Section 315	Scoping engagement attempted MAY 2026; fuller consultation planned before stocking, per Section 5.3
Livestock registration and disease control	Registration and biosecurity oversight	Animal Diseases (Control) Act, Cap A17 LFN 2004; Anambra State Ministry of Agriculture requirements	To be pursued by the proponent alongside the environmental approvals, per Chapter 1
Physical planning approval	Required for the housing block and other permanent structures	Anambra State physical planning requirements	No approval yet obtained at the time of this report; to be pursued in parallel, per Chapter 1

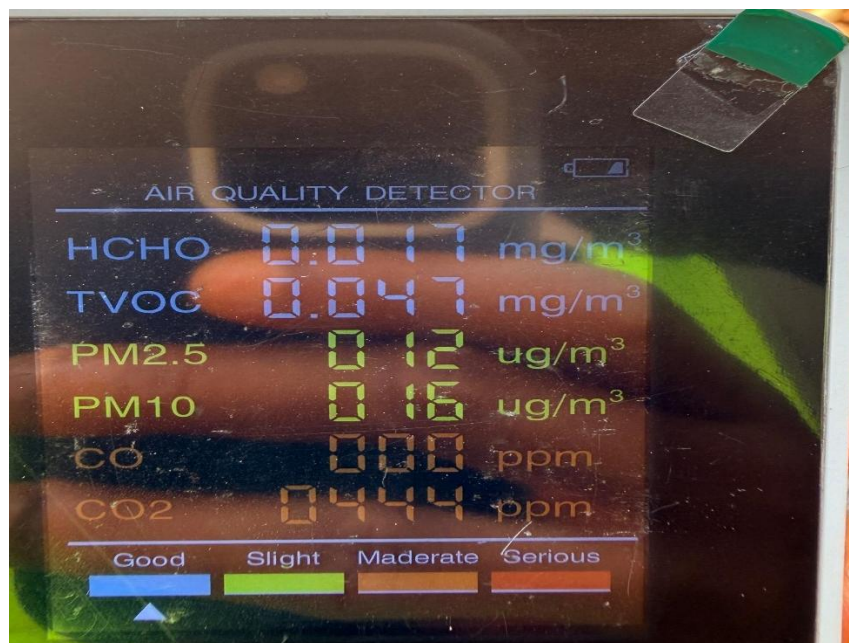


Plate A1: Air quality device

Appendix B: Community Consultation Record

The scoping engagement record and the plan for the fuller consultation are set out in full in Chapter 5, Section 5.3, Tables 5.2 to 5.4, and are not repeated here. The signed attendance register, minutes and any written commitments from the fuller consultation, once it has been carried out, will be appended to this report as Appendix B1 ahead of final submission to the Ministry.

Appendix C: Waste Management Plan

Table C1: Waste Management Plan

Waste Category	Phase	Disposal / Reuse Route	Removal Frequency
Pig manure and pen washings	Operational	Collected daily to the covered manure holding bay; composted for sale or use as manure once matured	Daily collection; bay turned weekly
Dead stock	Operational	Lined burial pit, sited away from the borehole and the neighbouring compounds, following veterinary guidance where disease is suspected	As needed, following the agreed protocol every time
General refuse (packaging, feed bags, domestic waste)	Operational and remaining construction	Covered waste bin at the compound frontage, serviced by a licensed collector; no open burning	Weekly, or as needed
Block offcuts and construction rubble	Remaining construction	Reused where possible for compacting or levelling; surplus removed to an approved dumpsite	As generated
Cement bags and packaging	Remaining construction	Empty bags sold to local traders where possible; remaining packaging into the covered waste bin	Weekly
Generator oil and fuel-related waste	Construction and operational	Collected into a sealed drum for licensed disposal; never poured onto open ground	As accumulated
Spent solar batteries (if replaced)	Operational	Returned to the installer or a licensed battery recycler only	At end of battery service life

Appendix D: Occupational Health and Safety Plan

Table D1: Occupational Health and Safety Plan

Task	Minimum PPE Required	Who Provides
Pen cleaning and manure handling	Rubber boots, gloves, and a basic nose and mouth covering	Proponent
Direct animal handling (moving, restraining, treating stock)	Rubber boots, gloves, sturdy clothing	Proponent
Manure bay work and desludging	Rubber boots, gloves, nose and mouth covering, eye protection if splashing is likely	Proponent
Generator fuelling and operation	Gloves; never refuel while hot	Farm manager enforces
Borehole and solar system maintenance	Standard electrical and mechanical safety gear as advised by the technician	Licensed technician
Entry to the compound (all persons)	Use of the foot dip at the gate	Farm manager enforces
General farm work at ground level	Sturdy closed footwear, toe-cap boots preferred	Each worker; proponent provides if unavailable

Site safety rules specific to this project: no person enters the compound without using the foot dip at the gate; visitors are not permitted into the pens unaccompanied; any injury, however minor, is reported to the farm manager and logged before the end of the working day; any sick or unusually behaving animal is reported to the farm manager immediately rather than left until the next scheduled check.

Appendix E: Site pictures



Plate E1: Site Entrance view



Plate E2: Rearing facility view



Plate E3: Site Rear view



Plate E4: Site side view also showing solar provisions