

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

for the

OGUN STATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIALISATION PROJECT *



FINAL REPORT

* The Project name has been changed from "Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Project" (OGAPIP) to "Ogun State Economic Transformation Project" (OGSTEP). The new project name now replaces any occurrence of the old project name throughout the document. No other changes have been made in the document.

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Abbreviations

ACHPR	The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACRWC	The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
APP	Agriculture Promotion Policy
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ASBON	Association of Small Business Owners of Nigeria
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	The Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DLIs	Disbursement Linked Indicators
EA	Environmental Assessment
EE	Eligible Expenditures
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
EIA/ESIAs	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESSU	Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMITI	Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FRILIA	Framework for Responsible and Inclusive-Intensive Agricultural Investments
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
ICESCR	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IMC	Independent Mediation Committee
IPA	Investment Protection Agency
ITCZ	Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
MDAs	Ministry Department Agency
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MB&P	Ministry of Budget and Planning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEPZA	Nigeria Export Processing Zone Authority
NESREA	National Environmental Standard Regulatory Agency
NIHSA	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency
OGAPIP	Ogun State Agriculture Production and Industrialization Program
OGEPA	Ogun Environmental Protection Agency
OPIC	Ogun State Property Investment Corporation
OGMOE	Ogun State Ministry of Environment
OGMOEST	Ogun State Ministry of Education Science and Technology
OSEMA	Ogun State Emergency Agency
OSBEC	Ogun State Business Environment Council
OSSIC	One-Stop-Shop Investment Centre

OSWC	Ogun State Water Corporation
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PDO	Project Development Objective
PMC	Project Management Consultancy
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PfR	Program for Results
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUWASSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
RUWATSAN	Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TA	Technical Assistance
TC	Technical Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
TVET	Technical Vocational Education & Training
VCDF	Value Chain Development Firms
WCC	World Crafts Council
WD	Working Day

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Currency equivalence (Exchange Rate Effective October 12, 2018):
Nigerian Naira (NGN) 360 = 1US\$

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Project Description

The Project Development Objective is to support the Government of Ogun State in its effort to increase agricultural production and industrialization. The project has two broad components: *Component 1: Increasing Agricultural Production and Industrialization* and *Component 2: Technical Assistance to strengthen implementation capacity for increasing agricultural production and industrialization*. Major project activities include:

- Institute and support Ogun State Business Environment Council, Secretariat and Technical Working Groups
- Strengthen investment promotion by establishing an Investment Promotion Agency, Investor Relationship Management System, and standard operating procedures for inquiry-handling, outreach campaigns and an aftercare program
- Improve private sector participation in operation and development of Industrial Estates and Divest state assets in agriculture or management partially or fully to the private sector
- Feasibility studies for a master plan for roads upgrades in Agbara Industrial estate to reduce travel time within the estate
- Adopt Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land-Intensive Agricultural Investments principles, develop the state land use policy and land management system, and develop a spatial data infrastructure plan and land valuation mechanism
- Provide incentive package and extension support to farmers including land clearing support to aggregated clusters
- Develop/rehabilitate up to 5000 hectares of small-scale irrigation land for farming
- Feeder roads: The locations of the feeder roads are not yet known. The proposed feeder roads would be selected through a demand driven approach. No consultation on road identification and selection has been carried out.
- Provision/ rehabilitation of demand-driven Value Chain Development Firms (minimum of 10 warehouses).
- Rehabilitate and upgrade Technical and Vocational Colleges
- Improve Teaching practices in STEM Subjects
- Technical Assistance and advisory services to strengthen implementation capacity for increasing agricultural production and industrialization

ES 2: Description of Project Environment

Ogun State is located in the south-west of Nigeria and is endowed with many natural resources including land, forest, water bodies and commercial quantities of mineral deposits. Flooding and soil erosion are environmental challenges that lead to degradation of land, displacement of people, loss of livelihoods and properties in some communities across the State. Sand mining activities within the State is further increasing the vulnerability of the State to erosion and leading to the creation of burrow pits with no plan in place for reclamation. Furthermore, the surge in industries is increasing environmental and social challenges including industrial pollution, breakdown in basic infrastructure and high rate of urbanisation.

Land administration is a severe stumbling block to investment because information related to land is not homogenous and processes are largely manual thus suffers from delays, lack of predictability and transparency.

The road corridors in many towns in Ogun state such as Agbara industrial estate, Shagamu, Otta, Sango and Abeokuta are characterized by heavy traffic congestions due to the proximity to Lagos State and the presence of many industries in the commercial towns in the State.

ES 3: Legal, Policies and Institutional Framework

The project will be guided by applicable Federal and State policies and regulatory framework, and the World Bank operational safeguard policies. The project will comply with the Ogun State Policy on Environment backed by the National Policy on Environment which provides a framework for environmental protection and sustainable development. The State and Federal Ministries of Environment provide procedures for conducting Environmental Assessments for development projects in line with the Environmental Impact Assessment Act No. 86, 1992. The project will be guided by other State policies on agriculture, water, education, land use, gender, child rights, labour and cultural heritage which have been domesticated from the federal provisions, and relevant international frameworks.

The project triggered the World Bank's OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment which necessitated the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework as a standalone safeguard framework document to provide a clear process to integrate environmental and social considerations into the project. Other framework reports prepared along with this ESMF are the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP).

ES 4: Risks and Generic Potential Impacts

The project is envisaged to have a range of positive environmental and social impacts which will improve the socioeconomic conditions of the entire state through increased productivity, wider market opportunities, employment creation, increased value chain and improved land resource management. The major environmental and social risks envisaged for the project are associated with the subproject on infrastructure development and support to farmers as outlined below:

Environmental

- Impacts on bio-physical resources such as air, water, flora, fauna and human health from emissions of hazardous gases from the exhaust of trucks, vehicles, automated cranes, and other heavy-duty machineries
- Exposure to harmful pollutants from project activities, particularly from hazardous wastes stream, improper disposal of rehabilitation wastes
- Waste burden and environmental pollution from construction and camp sites
- Creation of burrow pits which could remain un-reclaimed

Social

- Land clearing, digging and excavation works may impact on some physical cultural resources in the State.
- Displacement or restriction of access to means of livelihood and encroachment on right of way
- Demographic impacts in the project areas such as changes in population characteristics
- Socio-economic impacts including income and income multiplier effects, employment rates and patterns, effects on prices of local goods and services, and taxation effects
- Risks of forced labour and disregard for labour laws during implementation
- Spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) from influx of workers into the project area
- Gender associated risks from discrimination of income-generating opportunities, access to resources, employment opportunities, equity and incidences of gender-based violence
- Potential risk of child labour as unskilled workers
- Cultural impacts such as may affect traditional patterns of life and work, family structures and leadership, religious and tribal factors, archaeological features, social networks and community cohesion
- Institutional impacts including demands on the government and social service, NGOs housing, schools, criminal justice, health, welfare and recreation

In addition to the general risks identified above, subproject specific risks are identified in table 1 below

Table 1: Potential Project Risks

Subproject	Potential Risks Specific to Subproject
Provide incentive package and extension support to farmers including land clearing support to aggregated clusters	Risk of proliferation of pest and increased use of pesticides, herbicides from agricultural inputs including seed variety and pesticides, poses potential environmental and health risks
Feasibility studies for a master plan for roads upgrades in Agbara Industrial Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased traffic congestion in the commercial areas • Disruption of commercial activities during implementation • Risk of unplanned surge in industries in the location during the operation phase
Develop up to 5000 hectares of small-scale irrigation land for farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal or moderate land acquisition and or restriction of access to usual means of livelihood could lead to displacement issues • Natural habitats such as downstream rivers, floodplains, wetlands and other fragile ecological systems could be affected. This could also exacerbate climate change. • Impact on water source and water users from water abstraction • Possible water pollution from runoff from irrigated farmlands

Feasibility studies for up to 200 km of agricultural feeder roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturb flora and fauna in their natural habitats • Traffic congestion along the routes
Provision/ rehabilitation of demand-driven Value Chain Development Firms (minimum of 10 warehouses).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal or moderate land acquisition could lead to displacement issues • Increase in waste burden/ potential hazardous waste from processing activities
Rehabilitate and upgrade Technical and Vocational Colleges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal or moderate land acquisition could lead to displacement issues • Disruption to school activities during implementation

Corresponding mitigation measures for the identified risks are provided in table 13.

ES 5: Framework for Environmental and Social Management

The Project Implementation Unit will be responsible for the implementation of project activities. Specifically, the Environmental and social management process will be driven by the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of the Project Implementation Unit which will ensure strict compliance to the provisions of the ESMF and thus the integration of environmental and social mitigation measures in project design and execution. The implementation framework for the ESMF as presented in section 5 defines the roles of the various stakeholders and the required capacity building needs is also outlined in section 5.5.

ES 5.1: Environmental and Social Management Procedure of Subprojects

All subprojects will be screened in accordance to the screening process provided in section x, which will be used to determine the nature of potential negative environmental and social impacts. A generic screening checklist is provided in Annex 6. The outcome of the screening process will provide information for the classification of subprojects into category I, II and III (corresponding to the World Bank category A, B and C respectively) depending on the nature, type, scale, location, sensitivity and magnitude of the potential/envisaged impacts, which will further determine the appropriate safeguard instrument to be applied.

The report of the screening exercise (according to both Nigeria EIA decree and World Bank requirements) will be sent to the World Bank for review and clearance. Subsequently, the Terms of Reference and safeguard reports that would ensue will be sent to the World Bank for review and clearance prior to disclosure in Nigeria and at World Bank External Website.

Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) either as a stand-alone report or as part of an ESIA, for subprojects will consist of a set of mitigation measures, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of the sub-projects. Contractors will be responsible for the day to day implementation of the ESMP during construction except otherwise stated in the site specific ESMP. For sub-projects with supervisory engineers, the team will supervise the day to day ESMP activities. The safeguard unit and the monitoring & evaluation unit in the Project Implementation Unit will conduct periodic supervision and monitoring of the ESMP.

ES 5.2: Key Performance Indicators for Monitoring

Key performance indicators for monitoring of the ESMP include:

- Levels of air, water and soil quality parameters in line with applicable standards and regulations
- Visual inspection and site assessment of cleared areas, burrow pits and signages
- Campaigns, programs and incidence reports in project areas
- Survey and appraisal reports from project locations

ES 5.3: Grievance Redress Mechanism

The ESMF recognises that grievances may arise from project affected persons and thus outlines a mechanism for grievance redress in section 7, and the levels of grievance uptakes to ensure that grievances are addressed out of court as the preferred option.

ES 6: Institutional Arrangement and Roles and Responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF

The institutional arrangement for implementing the ESMF involves the underlisted parties and explained in detail in section 5.2.

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Technical Committee (TC)
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- State and Federal Ministry of Environment
- Local Government Authority
- Community Based Organizations (CBO), Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Associations
- World Bank

The Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Project (OGAPIP) will generally be supervised by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) with the Executive Governor as the Chairman and a Technical Committee made up of Heads of the various participating MDAs, while the project is domiciled within the Ministry of Budget and Planning. The Environmental & Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) within the Project Implementation Unit will monitor the implementation of this ESMF and projects activities, ensuring all expected outcomes are met. The Project Management Consultancy (PMC) will consist of a pool of experts including Environmental and Social Safeguards to collaborate the efforts of the PIU and will act as an independent monitoring mechanism and advisory service.

Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMP

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

The PIU will ensure the effective integration of mitigation measures into the project design, prepare TORs in respect to ESIA/ESMPs, RAP, ARAP and their corresponding reports, and monitor the implementation of the ESMPs.

Contractors

Contractors will be responsible for the day to day implementation of all environmental and social mitigation activities under the subproject. Each contractor is obliged to follow the ESMF and ESIA/ESMP provisions during project implementation, including preparation and delivering to implementing agencies for approval of the site-specific implementation plans.

Supervision Engineering Team

For subprojects with supervisory engineers, the environmental officer in the team will review the Contractors Environmental Implementation Plans in line with the ESMP, and supervise the day to day implementation of the ESMP by the Contractors

Summary roles and responsibility for implementing the ESMF is presented in section 5.4.

The PIU and any institution participating in the implementation, will not issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) of any activity subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), without the construction phase's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) inserted in, and will not authorize the works to commence before the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) has been approved and integrated into the overall planning of the works.

ES 7: Disclosure Procedure

The Environmental and Social Management Framework will be disclosed in compliance with relevant Nigerian regulations and the World Bank operational policy. Publication will be launched in 2 national newspapers for 21 days according to the Federal Ministry of Environment regulation. It will further be disclosed at designated sites at Ministry of Budget and Planning and at the domain of the relevant MDAs. This ESMF will also be disclosed at the World Bank external website.

ES 8: ESMF Implementation Budget

To effectively monitor and implement the mitigation measures suggested herein, the indicative budget is presented below.

Table 2: ESMF Implementation Budget

S/No	Activity	Description	Estimate US(\$)	Estimate Naira(N)
1.	Capacity Building	Training workshops	351,280	126,460,800
2.	Awareness creation and Sensitization	Meetings, Workshops and Stakeholder Engagement Meetings	30,000	10,800,000
3.	Monitoring & Compliance for Safeguards Safeguards performance audit (at	Hiring of consultants/ experts, tools for M&E preparation of reports	222,222	80,000,000

	mid-term review, and project closing) GRM Implementation Cost			
4.	Sub-Total		603,502	217,260,720
5.	Contingency	10% of Sub-total	60,350	21,726,072
Grand Total			663,852	238,986,792

ES 9: Public Consultation

Consultations were held with relevant government agencies, project affected areas and social groups identified in the stakeholder matrix during the inception phase of the project. Details of consultations are documented in chapter six. A summary on findings is presented below:

Table 3: Summary Findings on Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder	Findings	Conclusion
Ogun State Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate budget for the Ministry which hampers the achievement of environmental management mandate Environmental and Social clauses are usually not embedded in the contractor's contracts and mitigation costs for environmental impacts not captured in impact studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans will embed mitigation costs for all project phases Environmental and Social clauses will be embedded in the contractor's contracts
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandated to monitor waste mangers, dumpsites & waste vendors, conduct monitoring of environmental parameters and review Environmental audits in line with ISO 14001. Accredited PSPs are assigned for municipal wastes, industrial waste/hazardous waste. There are 8 Government owned designated dumpsites The state environmental laboratory lacks equipment and is not functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and support will be provided for the Ministry and the Agency under the project to enhance its capacity for environmental management of the Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialisation Project.
Ogun State Ministry of Budget & Planning	The statistical and planning functions of the Ministry needs to be upgraded to create a platform for more feasible budgeting and allocation	The project will strengthen the functions of the Ministry through technical assistance for governance
Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture Farming Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder roads are in a deplorable state which makes farming activities difficult. Particularly for women, owing to their engagement in produce processing and marketing activities. Access to agriculture inputs and irrigation facilities also hamper productivity. Furthermore, processing is largely a manual process which is quite tedious. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These issues will be palliated under the various agricultural components of the project It was re-iterated that there will be no acquisition of land in the program as the Ministry had ample land for development
Ogun State Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a decline in the quality of technical education 	Most of the drawbacks have been embedded into the project

Technical Colleges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dearth of qualified instructors, lack of training and poor state of facilities are some of the factors that have militated against the development of Technical and Vocational Education in the state • The schools require functional laboratories, employment of qualified instructors and retraining of instructors, construction of workshop blocks and hostels for students 	design, overall the project will boost the sector
Ogun State Ministry of Commerce & Industry OgunInvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are both aimed at attracting investors and promoting the ease of doing business. • The Ministry of commerce addresses various forms of grievances from businesses, and between businesses and other MDAs. 	The project will have a harmonized Grievance Redress Mechanism in place to ensure conflicts resolution in a timely and amicable manner.
Ogun State Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mandate for planning and zoning of the State and works in collaboration with other MDAs • Processes need to be automated and a functional GIS system is required 	The project will also support the Ogun State Geographical Information System
Bureau of Lands and Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procedures for various land allocation, administration and compensation were obtained. • Processes need to be automated and a functional GIS system is required • A major issue of Land Grabbers exists across the State which leads to land disputes. 	<p>The State has put forward The Prohibition of Forcible Occupation of Landed Properties, Armed Robbery, Kidnapping, Cultism and other Anti-violence and other related offences law, 2016 to curb the incidence of Land Grabbers. This creates a favorable environment for the project. However, the project will not require land acquisition.</p> <p>The project will also support the development of Framework for Responsible and Inclusive Land-Intensive Agricultural Investments</p>
Ogun State Ministry of Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 9 gazetted forest reserves, 2 are water shed 7 are land reserve of which 6 is highly degraded based on agricultural activities. However, only one forest reserve has been surveyed and delineated due to lack of funding. • A Taungya system of agriculture- a form of agro-forestry is practiced in the State • Conflict between farmers and forest guards; illegal farmers, illegal timber contractors • Weak enforcement in forest management • With adequate assistance, the Ministry intends to embark on proper survey and delineation of all forest reserves in the State • No adequate synergy with other relevant ministries including Ministry of Agriculture and Bureau of Lands & Survey 	The project will be designed to ensure there is no encroachment of forest reserves.
Ogun State Property Investment Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both organisations regulate housing development within their own statutory rights 	The project intends to assist in establishing a regulatory body for the sector

<p>Ogun State Housing Corporation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masterplans for the Agbara Industrial Estate were obtained • No regulatory body in the context of ensuring world best practice to encourage private sector participation in housing and industrial development. 	
<p>Agbara Industrial Estate – Industrial association and residents association</p>	<p>The Ogun State Property Investment Corporation has an excellent layout for the estate including internal road network. Presently, the internal and external roads are in a deplorable state with inadequate drainages causing delays in travel time, flood and erosion respectively</p>	<p>Infrastructural challenges will be palliated with the proposed rehabilitation of the internal roads under the OGAPIP</p>

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the OGAPIP

Nigeria is Africa's most populous country with a population of 180 million people, and average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about half a trillion USD dollars between 2014 and 2015. Over the past decade, Nigeria has maintained a remarkable growth recording an average growth rate of 6.3 per cent from a large economic base. However, in 2015 the rate reduced to 2.7 percent and a negative -1.6 percent in 2016 mainly due to the fall in crude oil price. In its desire to achieve sustainable growth in agricultural production and economic stabilization, the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment have approved several strategies such as the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) and Growth Empowerment in States. Of relevance to this project are the strategies for the agricultural and industrial sectors. One of such strategies is the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), released in March 2017. The plan has three broad strategic objectives of restoring growth, investing in people, and building a globally competitive economy. According to this plan, the real GDP of the country is projected to grow by 4.62 percent over the planned period from 2017 – 2020. It is expected to grow by 2.19 percent in 2017 and eventually achieve a growth rate of 7 percent by 2020. The government also hopes to drive fiscal stimulus by dedicating at least 30 percent of the federal budget to capital expenditure, while monetary stability will be promoted by curbing inflation, reducing domestic interest rates and improved implementation of a flexible foreign exchange rate regime. The implementing strategy will depend upon addressing sector-specific challenges, particularly in agriculture, manufacturing and mining to increase competitiveness.

Ogun State is situated in the South-Western region of Nigeria, with a surface area of 16,726 sq km and an estimated population of 5.2 million in 2017. The State borders Lagos to the South, Republic of Benin and the West African sub-Continent to the West, Oyo to the North and Osun and Ondo to the East. The State has witnessed significant industrial growth in the last 5 years, however, the fall in global oil prices over last two years and the political uncertainties in Nigeria have affected the national and state economy, leading to lower levels of internal revenues, sharply increased inflation and soaring exchange rates. All of these factors have had a direct impact on the ability of Ogun State to convert its position as an attractor of inward investment into revenues that can then be invested in infrastructure and welfare programmes that uplift the livelihoods of the wider population of the State. Against this backdrop, the government recognized the need to put in place a medium to longer term strategy to promote inclusive and sustainable development in the State as a thrust to economic growth. To this end, the State is in the process of finalizing its State Development Program 2017-30 (SDP) which sets out the areas of focus for the state, as well as the strategic direction for the State up until 2030. The State has great agricultural and industrial potential as described in the Ogun State Development Plan (2018 – 2030) which is being supported by the education climate in the State and the trend to promote a business-friendly environment.

The Ogun State Government is requesting assistance from the World Bank to fund the Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Program (OGAPIP) through an Investment Project Financing instrument. The amount of the proposed program is USD 350 million, and it will support the Ogun State Development Plan (SDP) (2018-2030) with a focus on business environment, skills development and public sector governance. The full details on project arrangements and description of the project components are presented in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

1.2 Description of the OGAPIP

The OGAPIP consists of two inter-related components including a results-based component (component 1) which is complemented by a technical assistance component. (component 2). The components are outlined in table 4 below:

Table 4: Components of the OGAPIP

Component	Specific Activities
Component 1: Increasing Agricultural Production and Industrialization	
Sub-Component 1.1: Improved Business Environment	a) Simplified Business Processes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Institute the Ogun State Business Environment Council (OSBEC) including recommendations on the composition and mandate of the Business Environment Council, the Secretariat and Technical working groups (TWGs); ii. Provide technical trainings, workshops and benchmarking studies to the OSBEC, Secretariat and TWGs; iii. Support the State Government to conduct business environment diagnostics including process Mapping and Technical Assessments of Business Licensing, Property Registration and Construction permitting process and contract enforcement and other areas as may be identified during the process; iv. Develop a reform strategy and detailed action plans to implement priority reforms in the identified areas; v. Support a robust stakeholder engagement mechanism which will help identify, implement reform priorities and ensure sustainability of reforms.
	b) Strengthened Investment Promotion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish and support a best practice State Investment Promotion Agency (organisation structure, techniques, strategies); ii. Set up an Investor Relationship Management System; iii. Support development and implementation of standard operating procedures for inquiry-handling, outreach campaigns and an aftercare program.
	c) Private sector participation in operation and development of Industrial Estates <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conduct benchmarking assessment for best practice in industrial estates; ii. Conduct feasibility studies for road upgrades within Agbara estate; iii. Hire a transaction advisor; and Develop a special-purpose vehicle for the development and operation of an industrial estate; (The industrial estate(s) to be developed will be limited to land already owned by the government and demarcated as industrial estate land with minimal social and environment risks).
	d) Improve Land Administration <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adopt FRILIA principles; ii. Develop the state land use policy and land management system; iii. Conduct an audit of primary and secondary survey controls which will outline the rehabilitation plan to improve survey administration; iv. Develop a spatial data infrastructure plan and land valuation mechanism; and v. Reduce time to obtain a certification of occupancy.
	a) Support to farmers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support to value chain players (farmers and firms) by households/ha receiving incentive package and extension support including land clearing support to aggregated clusters.
Sub-Component 1.2: Increasing Agricultural Production	b) Infrastructure Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop/rehabilitate up to 5000 hectares of small-scale irrigation land for farming ii. Feasibility studies of up to 200 km of agricultural feeder roads iii. Provision/ rehabilitation of demand-driven Value Chain Development Firms (VCDF) -minimum of 10 warehouses.
	c) Improve Public Private Sector Participation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adopt FRILIA principles;

	ii. Divest State assets in agriculture or management partially or fully to the private sector.
Sub-Component 1.3: Skills Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rehabilitate and restructure the institutions of post-basic formal technical and vocational education and training in line with needs of the emerging industrial sector; b) Strengthen and expand workplace learning through apprenticeship training programs and improve apprenticeship training in the informal sector; c) Replicate and scale up the currently ongoing dual vocational training pilot initiative to broaden the range of programs delivered in a dual mode, expand dual vocational training to more areas in the state, increase the number of enterprises and TVET institutions participating and increasing the number of youth undergoing apprenticeship training; d) Invest in community-based training programs; e) Incentivize the State government to formulate and implement a comprehensive reform strategy for its skills development system; f) Improve Teaching practices in STEM Subjects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. implementation of the Progressive Mathematics Initiative and Progressive Science Initiative program; ii. Development of a STEM teacher support network for Continuous Professional Development (CPD).
Component 2: Technical Assistance to strengthen implementation capacity for increasing agricultural production and industrialization	
Sub-Component 2.1 Business Environment	<p>This sub-component will finance select technical assistance and advisory activities to improve the business environment including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the institutional set up for business environment reforms ii. establishment and ongoing support for the new State Investment Promotion Agency; iii. conducting a statewide firm survey; iv. assessments needed for the development of roadmap for Industrial Estates; v. transaction advisory services for the selection of and negotiations with private developers/operators for the industrial estates; vi. capacity building for all institutions involved in industrial estate regulation, development and operation including incorporating best practice environment and social safeguards; vii. conducting feasibility study on road improvements in and leading to Industrial estates; and viii. streamlining of land administration process and implementation of comprehensive land management system to rationalize requirements and make processes clear, transparent, and time-bound in accordance with best international practices; and vii. review of the Ogun State Building Code, relevant regulations for construction permits and their implementation including diagnostics of regulatory quality issues and liability regimes. Support for additional relevant assessments will be provided on a basis as funding allows.
Sub-Component 2.2 Agriculture	<p>This sub-component will finance select technical assistance and advisory activities to increase agricultural production including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the preparation and adoption of the FRILIA, as well as the establishment of the Agricultural Land Management Office; ii. design of incentive packages and the rollout of these packages to cluster of farmers on a demand-driven basis, including TA for monitoring the results; iii. feasibility studies for rural roads and small-scale irrigation schemes; iv. capacity building for all relevant Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) departments; v. incorporate best practice environment and social safeguards elements into development and maintenance of the proposed feeder roads and small-scale irrigation schemes.
Sub-Component 2.3 Skills	<p>This sub-component will finance select technical assistance and advisory activities to improve skills development including M&E, Project management and studies.</p>

<p>Sub-Component 2.4 Governance and PFM</p>	<p>This sub-component will finance select technical assistance and advisory activities to improve governance and public financial management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the establishment of the Statistical department and conducting household and sectoral surveys; ii. the establishment of the Procurement Bureau, the development of the procurement master plan and the systematic introduction of e-procurement across relevant MDAs.
<p>Sub-Component 2.5: Project Implementation support</p>	<p>Setup of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ogun State Ministry of Budget & Planning with the following technical specialists: project coordinator, sector project managers, procurement specialist, financial management specialist, M&E specialist, environmental specialist, social specialists, IT specialist, Communication specialist.</p>

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the ESMF

The ESMF aims to provide a general view of the environmental and social conditions under which the Project is implemented. Since the exact locations of the intervention sites of the project are not yet known, this ESMF has been prepared by the borrower to provide the standard procedure and institutional arrangements for environmental and social screening, categorization and approval of sub-projects. The ESMF will serve as a guide to develop detailed site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs)/ Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) that will be consulted upon and disclosed prior to project commencement. The effective use of the ESMF would be regularly reviewed as part of the project's Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system.

In addition to these instruments, specific environmental and social clauses will also be inserted in contractors' bidding documents to address other environmental and social concerns.

The specific objectives of the ESMF are as follows:

- i. ensure the program is carried out in accordance and compliance to: Nigerian laws and World Bank Safeguards Policies;
- ii. integrate environmental and social issues into project planning and design;
- iii. present the legal framework of social and environmental management in Nigeria;
- iv. define the methodology for subproject screening and required environmental and social due diligent measures;
- v. establish a framework to identify, analyze and evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of the activities planned under the project;
- vi. identify the main risk mitigation measures;
- vii. identify the main State and non-State institutions involved and clarify the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders and outline the necessary reporting framework for the implementation of the ESMF.
- viii. determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance needed implement the ESMF.

1.3.1 ESMF Study Methodology

The ESMF has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the World Bank Safeguards Policies, the Nigerian Policy on Environment and the Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Law and guidelines. A concise review of literature and documents obtained from Ogun State and the World Bank was undertaken. Stakeholder consultations were conducted at various levels for this study covering the State level, Local Government Level and Community Level.

1.3.2 ESMF Disclosure

Subsequently, the ESMF will be disclosed in 2 national newspapers for 21 days according to the Federal Ministry of Environment regulation. It will further be disclosed at designated sites at Ministry of Budget and Planning and at the domain of the relevant MDAs, and at the World Bank External Website in fulfillment of the requirement of OP 17.50 on Disclosure of Information.

CHAPTER TWO POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of applicable State and national environmental laws, policies and regulations specifically addressing the environment, agriculture, water and education sectors.

2.2 State Level Policies, Legislation and Institutional Frameworks

Environment

Ogun State Policy on Environment (2013)	Ogun State Policy on environment aims at: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preventative activities to reduce the negative impact of social and economic development on the environment; ii. Broad strategies to tackle environmental problems and promote sustainable environmental protection and management of systematic and sub-systematic levels; iii. Ensuring consistent assessment of the impacts of developmental projects on the state of the environment.
Ogun State Ministry of Environment (OGMOE)	The Ministry was established in July 2003 with the aim of creating better living and conducive environment for the entire people of Ogun State. The mandate of Environmental Impact Studies (EIS) lies with the Department of Planning Research & Statistics which includes to manage Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and review of major projects in Ogun State in conjunction with Federal Ministry of Environment in line with EIA Act.
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA)	Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) is an agency charged with protecting the environment in the State. Specifically, to coordinate the waste management aspect of the environment, domestic and industrial pollution control and ensures Environmental Compliance to environmental laws in the State.
Ogun State Emergency Agency (OGSEMA):	Ogun State Emergency Agency (SEMA) was enacted in 1991, with a mandate to coordinate efficient and effective disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response in Ogun State. The activities of the Agency include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. disaster risk reduction, search and rescue, policy and strategy, advocacy, and education; ii. financial and material assistance to several victims of disaster in the state in a fast and coordinated manner; iii. hazard monitoring and disaster prevention activities in the State

Agriculture

Ogun State Policy on Agriculture (2007)	The main policy thrusts as contained in the State Agricultural Policy Document, which was conceived and launched in April, 1989, include the following: to enhance self-sufficiency in food production, provide raw materials for agro-based industries, generate employment opportunities, as well as obtain desirable levels of exports in order to improve the country's foreign exchange earnings. The State's policy framework for agriculture recognizes the need for consistency with the global agenda on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change with an objective to integrate food security, job creation and sustainable agriculture into the State's wider economic policies.
Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture	The Ministry is committed to playing his part in developing agriculture in line with the Federal Government's Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016-2020), as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. to stimulate increase in the food production of both plant and animal origin; ii. to ensure adequate production and supply of raw materials to agro-based industries; iii. to generate employment opportunities in Agriculture through the development of small, medium and large-scale farms and farming enterprises;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. to bring about integrated rural development in conjunction with other relevant government agencies in order to improve the quality of life of the rural dwellers; v. to create an enabling environment for public/private sector investment in agriculture; vi. to protect agricultural land resources in the State from such hazards like erosion, flooding, drought, etc.
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Water

Ogun State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (2013)	<p>The State Policy on Water relevant to the OGAPIP is geared towards the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. improve level of service at adequate pressure; ii. ensure potable water meets WHO standard; iii. create total reduction/eradication of time waste in water supply as a result of lack of access.
Water Abstraction Regulation, Ogun State (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide regulatory intervention for sustainable use of water from such formations; ii. License companies intending to commercialize ground water abstraction for agriculture and manufacturing purposes; iii. Provide for continuous monitoring of the quality of water coming out of the aquifers and the quality of the abstraction system; <p>The regulation lies within the mandate of the Ogun State Ministry of Environment.</p>
Ogun State Water Corporation (OGSWC)	The Corporation has the mandate to provide safe, adequate and affordable water supply services in designated urban cities of Ogun State
Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWATSAN)	The Agency is responsible for provision of safe drinking water; improved sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices in our rural communities in the State
Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority (OORBDA)	<p>Planning and developing water resources, irrigation work and the collection of hydrological, hydrogeological and meteorological data.</p> <p>Undertake comprehensive development of both surface and underground water resources for multi-purpose use; with particular emphasis on provision of irrigation infrastructures and the control of floods and erosion and for watershed management.</p> <p>To construct, operate and maintain dams, dykes, polders, wells, boreholes, irrigation and drainage systems and other works necessary for the achievement of the Authority's functions and hand-over all land to be cultivated under irrigation schemes to farmers.</p>
Ogun State Ministry of Environment (OGMOE)	State Law on environment provides for review of the exact charges on water abstracted for commercial usage, subject to the approval of the State Executive Council

Education

Ogun State Policy on Education (1976)	<p>The State Policy on Education is geared towards the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. provide for the increasing number of primary, secondary and technical colleges pupils / students irrespective of gender, religion or ethnic background; v. equip students to live effectively in the modern world of science and technology; vi. develop and projecting Nigeria cultures, arts and languages as well as in numeracy and cultural heritage; vii. rear a generation of people who can think for themselves, respect the dignity of labour, appreciate those specified under our broad natural aims so as to enable them to live and function as good citizens; and iii. inspire students with desire for achievement and self-employment, both at school and later in life;
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	These policies have made the State emerge as one of the most educationally advanced State in Nigeria.
Ogun State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (OGMOEST)	The functions of the Ministry as related to the OGAPIP are as stated below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. implement policies related to the sustenance and enhancement of qualitative Primary, Secondary, Science, Technical and Vocational, Adult and Non-Formal Education; ii. design and produce new learning and teaching methodologies; providing instructional materials, which includes book review; updating of school curriculum and scheme of works

Culture and Heritage

Ogun State Ministry of Culture and Tourism	The Ministry is responsible for promoting tradition and cultural heritage of the Ogun people and Nigeria at large.
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2.3 Federal Policies, Legislation and Institutional Frameworks

Environment

National Policy on the Environment (1988)	The National Policy on the Environment aims to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria, and in particular to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. secure a quality of environment adequate for good health and well-being; ii. conserve and use the environment and natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations; iii. restore, maintain and enhance the ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere to preserve biological diversity and the principle of optimum sustainable yield in the use of living natural resources and ecosystems; iv. raise public awareness and promote understanding of the essential linkages between the environment, resources and development, and encourage individuals and communities participation in environmental improvement efforts; and v. co-operate with other countries, international organizations and agencies to achieve optimal use of trans-boundary natural resources and effective prevention or abatement of trans-boundary environmental degradation.
Environmental Impact Assessment Act No. 86, 1992 (FMEEnv)	This Act provides guidelines for activities of development projects for which EIA is mandatory in Nigeria. The decree deals with all EIA-related issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. timing and processing of EIA; ii. content of an EIA report including the factors to be considered in the EIA; iii. public involvement in the EIA process and public disclosure; iv. trans-boundary impact (covering state and international boundaries); v. definition and requirement of environmental management plans for polluting development projects; vi. review of EIA and conflict resolution mechanisms; and vii. lists of activities subject to mandatory EIA.
The Federal Ministry of Environment	The Ministry of Environment is the highest policy making body responsible for addressing environmental issues in Nigeria, including conservation of biodiversity. The Ministry is to ensure that all development and industry activities, operations and emissions are within limits prescribed in National Guidelines and Standards, and comply with relevant regulations for environmental protection management in Nigeria as may be released by the Ministry. To fulfill this mandate, a number of regulations/instruments are available (See section

	on National Legal Instruments); however, the main instruments in ensuring that environmental and social issues are mainstreamed into development projects is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act No. 86 of 1992.
National Council on Environment (NCE)	The NCE Consists of the Minister of Environment, Minister of State for Environment, and State Commissioners of Environment and is the apex policy making organ on environment. The Council participates in the formulation, coordination, harmonization and implementation of national sustainable development policies and measures for broad national development.

Agriculture

National Agricultural Policy (2001)	<p>Nigeria's agricultural policy is designed to achieve overall agricultural growth and development. Major objectives relevant to the OGAPIP include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. increase in production of agricultural raw materials to meet the growth of an expanding industrial sector; ii. creation of more agricultural and rural employment opportunities to increase the income of farmers and rural dwellers and productively absorb an increasing labour force in the nation; iii. protection and improvement of agricultural land resources and preservation of the environment for sustainable agricultural production. <p>With respect to Pest Management and Pesticide Use, the general pest control objectives in the agricultural policy are to: (i) control, and/or eradicate and maintain good surveillance of the major economic pests whose outbreaks are responsible for large-scale damage/loss to agricultural production (ii) provide protection to man and animals against vectors of deadly disease.</p>
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Provides credible and timely information on government activities, programs and initiatives in the development of agriculture and food production; while creating an enabling technological environment for socio-economic development of the nation.

Water

National Water Policy (2004)	<p>The Policy sets consumption standards for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Semi – urban (small towns) which represent settlements with populations between 5,000 – 20,000 with a fair measure of social infrastructure and some level of economic activity with minimum supply standard of 90 liters per capita per day with reticulation and limited or full house connections; (ii) Urban Water supply at 120 litres per capita per day for urban areas with population greater than 20,000 inhabitants to be served by full reticulation and consumer premises connection.
Water Resources Act, Act No. 101 (2003)	Promote the optimum planning, development and use of the Nigeria's water resources and other matters connected therewith.
Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR)	The Ministry is responsible for formulating and coordinating national water policies, management of water resources including allocation between States, and approving development projects
The Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement regulatory policies on activities relating to the management of water resources in Nigeria; • Be responsible for economic and technical regulation of all aspect of water resources exploitation and provision (construction, operation, maintenance and tariffs) of public and private water resources infrastructure;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue water resources licenses in accordance with the provision Act
Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA)	The agency provides services required for assessment of the nation's surface and groundwater resources in terms of quantity, quality, distribution and availability in time and space; for efficient and sustainable management of water resources.

Education

National Policy on Education (2008)	It provides Government's regulations, anticipations, expectations, goals, requirements and standards for quality education delivery in Nigeria. Relevant provision to the OGAPIP includes simultaneous teaching of science, technical and vocational education in the scheme of national education.
Federal Ministry of Education	The functions of the Ministry with respect to OGAPIP include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. collect and collate data for purposes of education Planning and Financing; ii. control and monitor the quality of education in the Country; and iii. develop curricula and syllabuses at the National Level.

Culture and Heritage

National Cultural Policy, 1988	The Policy sets directions for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. affirmation of the authentic cultural values and cultural heritage; ii. building up of a national cultural identity and parallel affirmation of cultural identities of different ethnic groups.
Federal Ministry of Information & Culture	With respect to the OGAPIP, the Ministry has a mandate to promote the nation's rich cultural heritage through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. establishing and maintaining a robust information dissemination mechanism that promotes our tourism potentials and enhances our cultural values; ii. initiating action programmes, policies, rules and regulations which will ensure the existence and maintenance of civilized and orderly information and communication systems in Nigeria consistent with acceptable cultural and conventional norms and ethics of the Nigerian people and world community.
National Council for Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A Federal Government organ charged with the responsibility of coordination, development and promotion of the living Arts and Cultures of Nigeria at National and International fora; ii. Develop and promote the best of the living Arts and Cultures of Nigeria, using it as resources for National integration and Unity as well as to serve as catalyst for sustainable growth and development of the Nation. iii. Network with Arts Councils of other countries of the world and other relevant international agencies such as International Federation of Art Councils and Culture Agencies (IFACCA) and the World Crafts Council (WCC).
National Commission for Museums and Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To manage the collection, documentation, conservation and presentation of the National Cultural properties; ii. To save Nigerian antiquities from destruction through human and natural agencies and to create among Nigerians an awareness of their country's cultural heritage.

2.4 Existing National Environmental Protection Regulations

Table 5 below presents the existing national environmental protection regulations that regulates the sector.

Table 5: Existing National Environmental Protection Regulations

S/N	Regulations	Provisions
1	National Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulations (1991)	The regulation makes it mandatory for industrial facilities to install anti-pollution equipment, makes provision for effluent treatment and prescribes a maximum limit of effluent parameters allowed.
2	National Environmental Protection (Pollution and Abatement in Industries in Facilities Producing Waste) Regulations (1991)	Imposes restrictions on the release of toxic substances and stipulates requirements for monitoring of pollution. It also makes it mandatory for existing industries and facilities to conduct periodic environmental audits.
3	National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations. (1991)	Regulates the collections, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes from municipal and industrial sources.
4	Harmful Wastes (Special Criminal Provisions etc) Decree No. 42 (1988)	Provides the legal framework for the effective control of the disposal of toxic and hazardous waste into any environment within the confines of Nigeria.
5	Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Decree No. 86). (1992)	The decree makes it mandatory for an EIA to be carried out prior to any industrial project development.
6	National Guideline and Standard for Environmental Pollution Control (1991)	The regulations provide guidelines for management of pollution control measures.
7	Workmen Compensation Act (1987)	Occupational health and safety.
8	Urban and Regional Planning Decree No 88 (1992)	Planned development of urban areas (to include and manage waste sites).
9	Environmental Sanitation edicts, laws and enforcement agencies	General environmental health and sanitation. Enforcing necessary laws.
10	State waste management laws	Ensure proper disposal and clearing of wastes.
11	Public Health Law	Covers public health matters.
12	National Guidelines on Environmental Management Systems (EMS) (1999)	Recognizes the value of EMS to EIA and sets out objectives and guideline on general scope and content of an EMS.
14	National Guidelines and Standards for Water Quality (1999)	Deals with the quality of water to be discharged into the environment, sets standards and discharge measures for a wide range of parameters in water discharged from various industries. It also sets out the minimum/maximum limits for parameters in drinking water.
15.	National Air Quality Standard Decree No. 59 (1991)	The World Health Organization (WHO) air quality standards were adopted by the then Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) in 1991 as the national standards. These standards define the levels of air pollutants that should not be exceeded in order to protect public health.
16.	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA Act) (2007)	Established to ensure compliance with environmental standards, guidelines and regulations.

2.5. Other relevant National policies

The Child Rights Act (2003)	Codifies the rights of children in Nigeria (a person below the age of 18 years), consolidates all laws relating to children into a single law and specifies the duties and obligations of government, parents and other authorities, organizations and bodies. More particularly, the Act gives full protection to privacy, honor, reputation, health and prevention from indecent
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	and inhuman treatment through sexual exploitation, drug abuse, child labor, torture, maltreatment and neglect to a Nigerian Child.
National Gender Policy (2006)	It substitutes the Women's Policy adopted in 2000. The goal includes the elimination of cultural/ religions gender-based biases and harmful cultural and religious practices which rise to inequalities in gender-role relations in the Nigerian society, by ensuring: ensure equal access to women, boys and girls to both formal and informal education; ensure that women have access to critical resources and invest in their human capital as a means of reducing extreme poverty in families; and eliminate the high risks linked to many harmful traditional cultural practices, which still put threaten the health of women.
Factories Act, 1990	The Factories decree 1990 is a landmark in legislation in occupational health in Nigeria. It provides a substantial revision of the colonial legislation, Factories Act 1958, in which the definition of a factory was changed from an enterprise with 10 or more workers to a premise with one or more workers thereby providing oversight for the numerous small-scale enterprises that engage the majority of the workforce in Nigeria. It stipulates the enforcement of compliance on factories, industries and organizations that employ labour on the protection of the right of workers to friendly environment, health and safety.
Worker's Compensation Act (2010)	The Workmen's Compensation Act makes provisions for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment
Land Use Act (1978)	The Land Use Act is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition an all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and non-urban or local areas.

2.6 Relevant International/Regional Agreements

The relevant international conventions to the project are as follows:

- i. Basel Convention on the control of hazardous wastes and their disposal;
The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal to reduce to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes.
 - ii. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from POPs. The Stockholm Convention was adopted in May 2001 and entered into force in May 2004. This regulated the use of POPs including POPs Pesticides which is being used in the agricultural sector.
 - iii. The Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol, 1995;
The UNFCCC aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system through a climate change adaptation and mitigation approach in policies, plans and developmental projects.
- i. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (2004)
 - ii. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (1993)
 - iii. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1984)

- iv. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1990), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2012)
- v. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) (1982)
- vi. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) (2007)
- vii. The Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Women in Africa (the "Maputo Protocol") (2007)
- viii. UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property.

In addition, Nigeria also has obligations to protect the environment through various commitments to the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Commonwealth. It is also committed through relations with the European Community under the Lome IV Convention.

2.7 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank has 10 + 2 Safeguard Policies to reduce or eliminate the negative environmental and social impacts of potential projects, and improve decision making. These World Bank safeguard operational policies are:

- OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment
- OP/BP 4.04: Natural Habitats
- OP 4.09: Pest Management
- OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement
- OP 4.10: Indigenous Peoples
- OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources
- OP 4.36: Forests
- OP/BP 4.37: Safety of Dams
- OP/BP 7.50: Projects on International Waters
- OP/BP 7.60: Projects in Disputed Areas

Plus 2

- OP/BP 4.00: Use of Country System
- OP/BP 17.50: Public Disclosure

The World Bank Safeguards Policies and Applicability to the Project

Environmental Assessment Categorisation and Triggered Safeguards

The proposed project is classified under the Nigerian Environmental Act as "Category II," or, under the World Bank's Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), as "Category B." on the basis of the environmental and social impacts associated with the identified sub-projects. From the foregoing, the less significant environmental and social impacts that are likely to occur, can be avoided, reduced or minimized through compliance with appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures. The nature of the project is such that it will not represent a large-scale intervention in the various sites and will not fundamentally change the environment if adequately mitigated.

The 5 triggered safeguards policies under this project are explained in table 6 below:

Table 6: Triggered World Bank Operational Policies

N	Triggered Policy	Description	Reason for Trigger
i.	Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	<p>This policy requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects/investments proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making.</p> <p>Given that the exact locations of subprojects are not fully known at this stage, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is the appropriate safeguards to address this policy.</p>	<p>The proposed project will finance the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies for existing feeder roads which are unknown and will be selected through a demand driven approach; • Feasibility studies for roads upgrade in Agbara Industrial estate • development of small-scale irrigation schemes • development of small-scale Value Chain Development Firms (VCDF) such as storage and processing facilities • rehabilitation of the technical colleges which could include building renovations and establishment of student workshops. <p>These activities will result in environmental and social impacts as detailed in chapter 4 of this ESMF. However, these impacts are limited, site specific and can be mitigated.</p>
ii.	Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	<p>This policy takes into consideration all projects requiring land acquisition and/or resettlement in the event that there is encroachment on people's land, right of way, assets and livelihood activities.</p> <p>At this stage, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is the appropriate safeguards to address this policy.</p>	<p>Sub-project activities under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies (existing feeder roads and roads upgrade in Agbara Industrial Estate) • establishment of Model Technical Colleges • development of small-scale irrigation schemes • and (VCDF), <p>could result in some land acquisition, displacement or restriction of access to means of livelihood and encroachment on right of way. However, envisaged adverse impacts are expected to be limited and site specific.</p>
iii	Pest Management (OP 4.09)	<p>This policy takes into consideration all projects requiring any procurement of pesticides (agricultural use, vector control, weed control, etc.) either directly by the project, or indirectly through on-lending, co-financing, or government counterpart funding, projects and programs that are expected to introduce new pest management practices or expand or alter existing pest management practices and subsequent environmental and health risks.</p> <p>A Pest Management Plan (PMP) is the appropriate safeguards to address this policy.</p>	<p>Support to farmers under component 1 may lead to the proliferation of pest and increased use of pesticides, herbicides and other farm inputs which may result to potential environmental and health risks.</p> <p>There is also potential increase in use of livestock drugs, vaccines and other chemicals which may be toxic to non-target organisms and hazardous to humans and the environment.</p>

iv	Physical and Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	<p>This policy protects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cultural property - monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of significance, and are defined as sites and structures having archaeological, historical, architectural, or religious significance natural sites with cultural values. This includes cemeteries, graveyards and graves. <p>The safeguard that addresses this policy is the Chance Find Procedures which is documented in Annex 14 of this ESMF.</p>	Sub-project activities such as land clearing, excavation works and development of small scale irrigation hectares may impact on some physical cultural resources in the State.
v.	Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)	<p>This policy promotes the protection and conservation of the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism, as a means to enhance long-term sustainable development.</p> <p>Site specific mitigation measures in addition to the ESMF will address this policy.</p>	Feasibility studies for existing feeder roads could disturb flora and fauna in their natural habitats, and development of small-scale irrigation schemes could affect downstream rivers, floodplains, wetlands and other fragile ecological systems.

2.8 Comparison between Nigeria EIA Guidelines and World Bank EA Guidelines

The Environmental Impact Assessment Act No. 86 of 1992 requires that development projects be screened for their potential environmental and social impact. Based on the screening, a full, partial, or no EIA may be required. Guidelines issued in 1995 direct the screening process. According to these guidelines the Nigeria EIA Categories include: (See Table 7 below).

Table 7: Nigeria EIA Guidelines and World Bank EA Guidelines

FMEnv				
Category	I	II	III	
	Projects will require a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for projects under this category EIA is mandatory according to Decree No. 86. Projects includes large-scale activities such as agriculture (500 hectares or more), airport (2500m or longer airstrip), land reclamation (50 hectares or more), fisheries (land-based aquaculture of 50 hectares or more), forestry (50 hectares or more conversion, etc.	Projects may require only a partial EIA, which will focus on mitigation and Environmental planning measures, unless the project is located near an environmentally sensitive area--in which case a full EIA is required	Projects are considered to have “essentially beneficial impacts” on the environment, for which the Federal Ministry of the Environment will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.	
World Bank				
Category	A	B	C	F1
	Projects are those whose impacts are sensitive, diverse, and unprecedented, felt beyond the immediate project environment and are potentially irreversible	Projects involve site specific and immediate project environment interactions, do not significantly affect human populations, do not	Projects are mostly benign and are likely to have minimal or no negative environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no	A proposed project is classified as Category F1 if it involves investment of Bank

	over the long term. Such projects require full EA.	significantly alter natural systems and resources, do not consume much natural resources (e.g., ground water) and have negative impacts that are not sensitive, diverse, unprecedented and are mostly reversible. Category B projects will require partial EA, and environmental and social action plans.	further EA action is required for a Category C project, although some may require environmental and social action plans.	funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that may result in negative environmental and social impacts.
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The World Bank categorization (A, B, & C) corresponds in principle with the Nigeria EIA requirements of Category (I, II and III), which in actual practice is done with regards to the level of impacts associated with a given project. However, in the event of divergence between the World Bank safeguard policies and the Nigeria EA laws, the World Bank Safeguards policies takes precedence over Nigeria EA laws, guidelines and standards. Thus, for this ESMF, the Nigeria’s *EIA* requirements and World Bank safeguard policies were harmonized as far as possible.

2.8 Assessment of the Policy and Regulatory Framework for Environmental & Social Issues

Generally, with regards to environmental and social management issues, legislation is in a continuing process of development in Nigeria. Amongst the existing pieces of legislations highlighted above, there are a number of state, national and international environmental guidelines applicable to the proposed OGAPIP and sub-projects of the project. An assessment of the adequacy of the environmental and social framework to guide the OGAPIP is provide in Table 8 below:

Table 8: Assessment of the adequacy of the environmental and social framework to guide the OGAPIP

Regulatory and Institutional Framework Summary	Adequacy Assessment for Environmental and Social Management	Implications for OGAPIP
The Ogun State Government through the Ogun State Ministry of Environment and the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency implements environmental protection policies and monitoring in the State. The Department of Planning Research and Statistics in the ministry is charged with the responsibility of administration and monitoring of Environmental Impact studies in the State	Whilst the State has a framework for environmental management in place, the main challenge is the enforcement of these legislation/guidelines, inadequate technology (in-situ sampling kits, lab diagnosis etc.), logistics requirements (adequate waste collection vans), continuous staff training on EIA procedures and the World Bank Operational Safeguards.	The Ministry and its Agency are conversant with the Environmental Assessment (EA) legislation, procedures and framework applicable based on the Federal EIA Act. With adequate training as detailed in Table 17 of this ESMF, monitoring and implementation of mitigation measures for negative environmental and social impacts of the OGAPIP will be well accounted for.

<p>i. The FMEnv through the National Policy on Environment provides a basis for environmental protection, more-so, the Policy was reviewed in 2016 to align with emerging global environmental concerns like climate change, sustainable development, circular economy and stronger environmental regulations in general. The reviewed Policy is currently in the process of been approved by the relevant authorities.</p> <p>ii. Furthermore, the Environmental Assessment Department within the FMEnv is in the process of finalizing the reviewed EIA Act and EIA sectoral guidelines to update with current and global environmental trends. The guidelines stress the need to carry out an EIA at the earliest stage possible.</p> <p>iii. The EIA guideline mandates a disclosure procedure for 21 days to enable public review of the environmental and social management reports. Furthermore, the World Bank’s OP/BP 17.50 stipulates a process for Public Disclosure</p>	<p>i. The policy and its institutional arrangements though robust, have not yielded the desired results in the past. This is principally due to weak enforcement; inadequate capacity of the manpower in the area of integrated environment management; insufficient political will; inadequate and mismanaged funding; low degree of public awareness of environmental issues; and a top-down approach to the planning and implementation of environmental programme.</p> <p>ii. However, with the global menace of climate change there has been a recent awakening in the past few years to put in place more stringent environmental protection policies which also embraces social protection and sustainable development. In addition, the Country has signed/ratified more international environmental agreements, but in all cases implementation and enforcement is still weak across the Country.</p> <p>iii. Nation-wide there has been good compliance with disclosure procedures both for nationally funded projects and donor assisted projects.</p>	<p>i. The EIA Act provides the backing and precedence to ensure that the required environmental assessments are conducted prior to implementation of the OGAPIP, based on the project been categorized as B (Nigeria EIA category II) which allows for all associated assessments to be carried out.</p> <p>ii. Further screening procedures for the sub-projects as outlined in chapter 4 of this ESMF will also provide additional safeguard instruments including ESIA’s, ESMPs as required.</p> <p>iii. Institutionally, whilst the FMEnv headquarters is located in Abuja, there is a State office in Ogun which represents the headquarters in the State.</p> <p>iv. The PIU in collaboration with the host Ministry (MB&P) will ensure that all safeguard instruments are adequately discussed for the mandatory period of 21 days and in the minimum designated locations.</p>
<p>The National Gender Policy provides a framework for ensuring gender inclusion and sensitivity in developmental plans and programs at the national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>The Gender policy is only just recently gaining momentum in the Country and this has led to advocacy groups embarking on campaigns to ensure this policy is embedded in plans and programs.</p>	<p>The OGAPIP through the social safeguard/ gender consultant will ensure that there is gender consideration in every program and phase of the program, and also ensure the implementation of Gender Based Violence procedures.</p>
<p>The Child’s right Act provides a platform for protection of children against child labor, exploitation and other forms of social vices</p>	<p>States are becoming more aware of the Act and the need for child protection and preservation. However, awareness and enforcement is still weak especially at the sub-national level. Ogun State being in the South has an advantage of compliance with this Act in comparison with some States further North with less stringent child protection cultures.</p>	<p>Building companies operating under the OGAPIP Project will strictly adhere to this legislation. This will be enforced by the site supervisors.</p>
<p>The Factories Act and Workmen Compensation Act allow for protection of the right of workers to friendly environment, health and safety.</p>	<p>Ogun State like other States have unions that clamor for the right of workers in line with the relevant national provisions</p>	<p>The State Ministries involved in the project will ensure strict compliance to Worker’s protection laws.</p>

Agriculture		
<p>The Federal Government has robust agricultural policies which provides a framework for investments in the sector. In addition, there are emerging environmentally friendly and socially inclusive policies including the Green Alternative (Agricultural Sector Roadmap), the Agricultural Promotion Policy which embeds factoring Climate change and Environmental sustainability as one of the policy thrust.</p>	<p>Ogun state agricultural policies are also evolving, and the Ministry has a mandate to protect agricultural land resources in the State from such hazards like erosion, flooding, drought, etc. However, implementation has to be taken seriously and a system of monitoring and evaluation will need to put in place. Furthermore, there needs to be better synergy with other MDAs including Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Bureau of Lands and OGEPA to achieve optimal environmental and Social management in the State.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. EIA sectoral guidelines exist for the various sub-sector of agriculture which will guide the screening and subsequent safeguard instruments required for sub-projects and allow for mitigation of potential negative impacts. ii. In addition, the ESMF Training recommendation includes capacity strengthening for the Ogun State Ministry of Environment and OGEPA to monitor implementation of mitigation measures.

Thus as part of this ESMF, in order to support the due diligence process, to avoid causing harm and to ensure consistent treatment of environmental and social issues across the sub-project intervention areas, institutional capacity strengthening and funding have been recommended.

CHAPTER THREE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the baseline environment in Ogun State which includes the biological, physical and social characteristics, economic and sectoral information of the State.

3.2 Organization and Administration of Local Government

Ogun State is divided into 3 senatorial districts and made up of 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs) as shown in plate 1-3 below.



Plate 1: Map of Nigeria showing the relative position of Ogun State

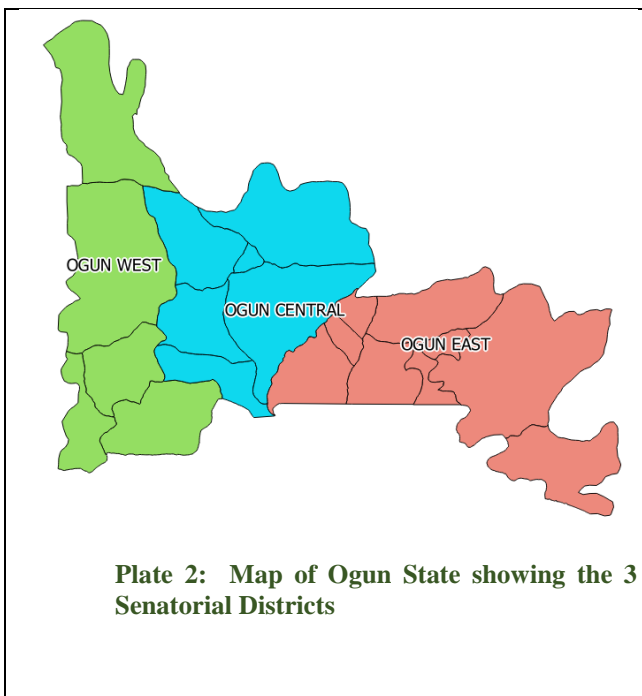


Plate 2: Map of Ogun State showing the 3 Senatorial Districts

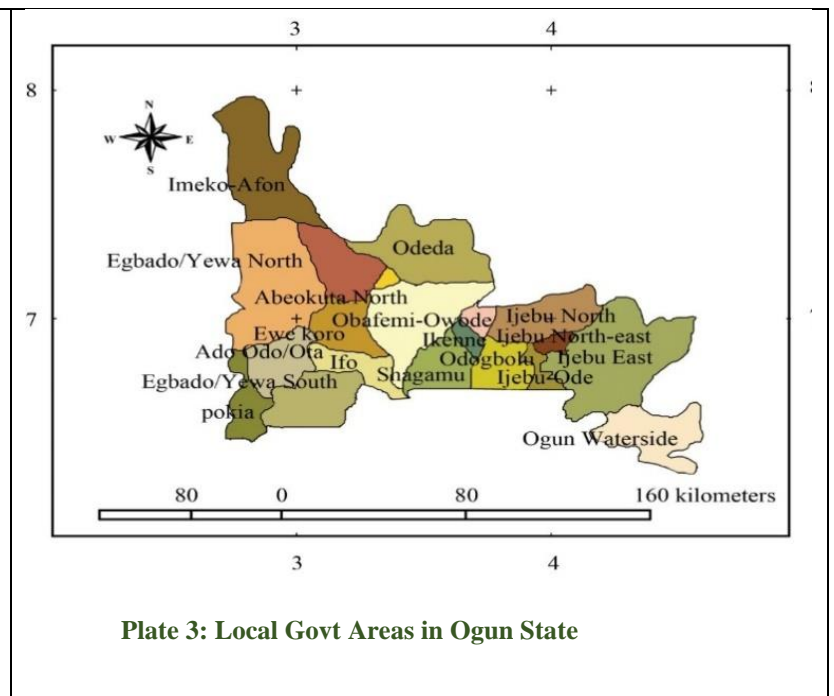


Plate 3: Local Govt Areas in Ogun State

3.3 Description of Biophysical Environment

Geography

Ogun State is located in the south-west of Nigeria, it is contained within longitudes 2°45'E; and latitudes 6°15'N and 7°60'N. The land area is 16,432 square kilometres. It is bounded on the west by the Republic of Benin, to the south by Lagos State and a 20 kilometre stretch of the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by Ondo and Osun States, and to the north by Oyo State.

Climate

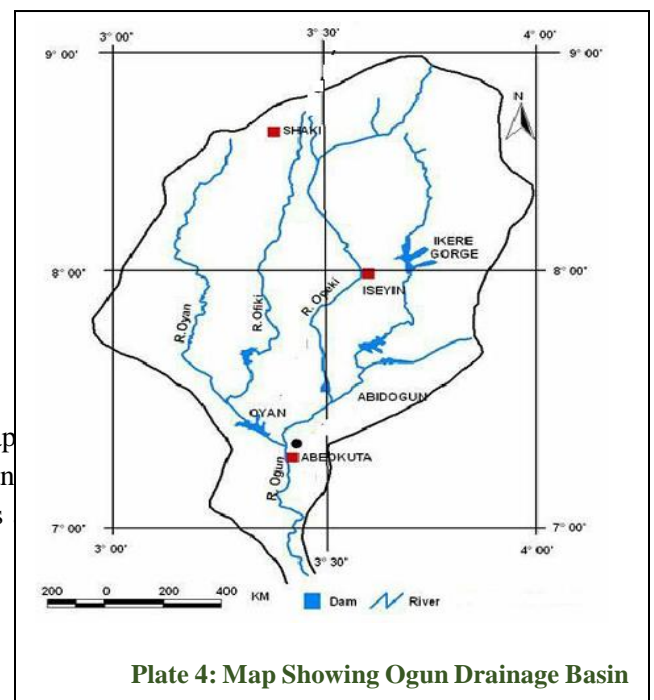
The State is categorized to be partly tropical with alternating wet (April to October) and dry (November to March) seasons, with harmattan (a period characterised by dry dusty winds and relatively low temperatures) occurring during the months of December and January. The mean annual rainfall in the region ranges from 500 mm to 2,000 mm. During the wet season, rainfall events can be as much as 140 mm per day. Along the coast, the mean annual rainfall ranges between approximately 920 mm and 1,500 mm. Lagos (located approximately 60 km to the east of the Project site) receives an average of 1 740 mm of rain annually. The temperature is relatively high during the dry season with the mean around 30°C. The harmattan has ameliorating effects on the dry season high temperatures. Low temperatures are experienced during the rains, especially between July and August when the temperatures could be as low as 24°C. The distribution of rainfall varies from about 1000 mm in the western part to about 2000 mm the eastern part, especially Ijebu and Ogun Waterside LGAs.

Topography

The terrain of the state is characterised by high lands to the north and sloping downwards to the south. The highest region is in the north-west and rises to just over 300 metres above sea level. The lowest level is to the south terminating in a long chain of lagoons. The only window to the Atlantic Ocean is to the south east of the State in Ogun Waterside LGA. With the general topography sloping from the north to the south, all the main rivers in the State flow from the north to the south.

Relief and Drainage

Ogun State has a wide area of undulating lowlands belonging to the coastal sedimentary rocks of western Nigeria. There are scattered hills that are interfluves between the different river valleys. Some remnants of a large plantation in the state include the out-crop inselbergs found at Abeokuta and the Olumo Rock at the Southern edge of the Western uplands. The state is traversed by many rivers which flow southward either as tributaries or main rivers into the coastal lagoons and the Atlantic Ocean. These include Ogun, Osun, Yewa, Yemoji, Ona, Sasa, Oni, Ohu, Ohia, Abafon, Oyan, Iju and others. Most of the state is well-drained by these streams and rivers, much of which dry up during the dry season.



3.4 Environmental Challenges in Ogun State

The major environmental challenges in Ogun State are identified below:

Environmental Issue	Description
Flooding	Flooding is occasioned by torrential rainfall particularly Abeokuta South and Abeokuta North LGAs, others are Ifo, Obafemi-Owode, Ijebu-East and Ogun Waterside. In recent times the flood has affected people and led to loss of properties in these areas.
Soil Erosion	Soil erosion affects many communities within the State including Ado-Odo/Ota, Ijebu Ode, Ikenne, and Abeokuta South which has led to degradation of land, displacement of people and livelihoods, and loss of properties. Sand mining activities within the State is further increasing the vulnerability of the State to erosion and leading to the creation of burrow pits with no plan in place for reclamation. Abeokuta South, Ifo, Obafemi/Owode and Ado-Odo/Ota have inland sand mining sites with severe degradation, while Sagamu and Ewekoro local governments areas have inland sand mining sites that can be regarded as moderately and less degraded respectively as depicted in plate 3 and 4 respectively (Adedeji and Adebayo, 2014).
Industrialisation	There is a surge in industries in the state including cement, plastics, paint, steel, aluminium, packaging amongst others. The trend, pattern and characteristics of this situation is worrisome as growth is largely unplanned with potentially associated environmental consequences. Towns such as Ota, Sagamu, Ewekoro and Agbara Industrial Estate are witnessing breakdown in basic infrastructures, intense air pollution causing hazards to nearby settlements. The bad conditions of the roads along these industries worsens the air pollution and increases emissions of greenhouse gases from poorly maintained heavy-duty vehicles that ply the roads. There is also a high occurrence of illegal miners which pose environmental and human health hazards, and land degradation.
Urbanization	The surge in industries, education pursuit and employment are leading to a high rate of urbanization. Urbanization is characterized by city slums with serious environmental consequences. Environmental conditions in cities have gradually deteriorated due to the rapid growth of the cities and the inability of social services and infrastructure to keep pace with the rate of growth. Urbanization is responsible for the rapid accumulation of solid waste.



Plate 8: Degraded Inland Mining Sites



Plate 7: Inland Mining Sites with Moderate Degradation

3.5 Socio-Economic Environment

Demography

Ogun state has a population of 5.2 million people in 2017, projected at 3.04% growth rate from the 2006 population census of 3,751,140. The state population ratio is made up of 50.5% for females and 49.5% males. About 55% of the populations live in the rural areas while 45% are in the urban areas.

Table 9: Ogun State Population Projections, 2006 to 2017

	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2006	1,864,907	1,886,233	3,751,140
2	2007	1,924,211	1,946,215	3,870,426
3	2008	1,985,401	2,008,105	3,993,506
4	2009	2,048,537	2,071,963	4,120,499
5	2010	2,113,680	2,137,851	4,386,730
6	2011	2,180,895	2,205,835	4,386,730
7	2012	2,250,248	2,275,980	4,526,228
8	2013	2,321,806	2,348,356	4,670,162
9	2014	2,395,639	2,423,034	4,818,673
10	2015	2,471,820	2,500,087	4,971,907
11	2016	2,550,424	2,579,589	5,130,014
12	2017	2,656,937	2,656,977	5,283,914

Source: 2006 figure is the official census figure from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The 2017 figure is projected at 3.04%. This figure is from Ogun State Ministry of Budget and Planning and is statistically justified on the account that the state population growth is above the 2.7%, National growth rate due to population influx from Lagos and other cities into the state.

Land Mass and Land Use Pattern

The state has a landmass of about 16,086.6 square kilometres (1,608,666Ha) in which about 1388,143 Ha is arable land (Bureau of Land & Survey Ogun State). About 49.5% of her arable land (668,108 Ha) is under cultivation while uncultivated land area is higher at 50.5% (720,035Ha). The Land use pattern of the State is depicted in plate 9.

Land use varies based on location and needs. Generally, land use classification in Ogun state according to the Bureau of Lands & Survey can be classified as follows:

- Water body = 6619Ha (0.004%)
- Uncultivated land=720,035Ha (44.8%)
- Cultivated land = 668,108Ha (41.5%)
- Building & open space = 213,904 (0.13%)

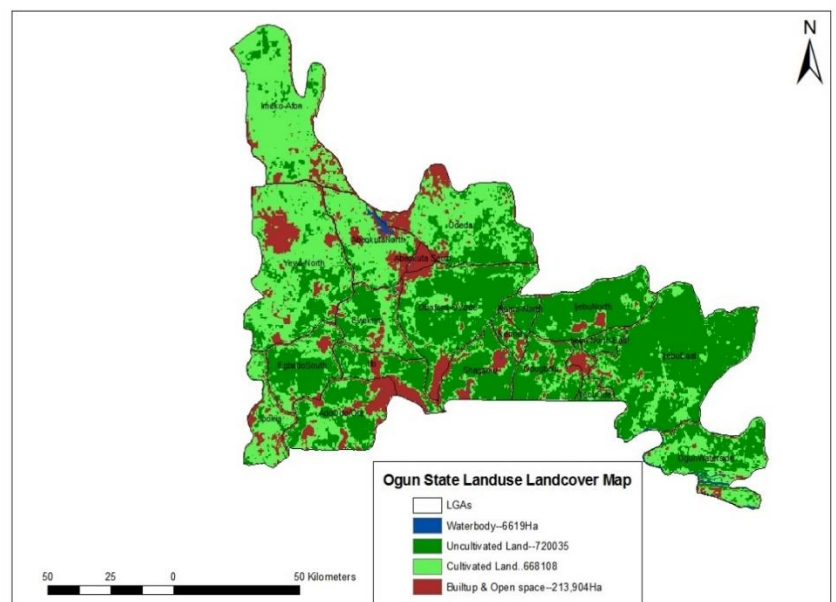


Plate 9: Land Use Map for Ogun State

Women and their right to Ownership of Farmland in the communities

The Survey conducted converged around the point that lands are culturally inherited by men. However, women interviewed stated that they own farms and have access to farmland from their husbands and/or community people on lease. An average woman rural farmer cultivates on 1 to 2 hectares of land while a hectare of land in many rural LGAs such as Obafemi-Owede, Ewekoro and Ifo is leased annually for N10,000.

Land Competition and Conflict

Survey from the project area revealed that land administration is a severe stumbling block to investment. There is a convergence of opinion that land related queries and disputes are the most frequent. About 85% of the investors at Agbara estate stated that information related to land is not homogenous and that the process of transferring deeds suffers from lack of predictability and transparency.

Vulnerable people and Marginalized groups

Over 70% of the people of the project area depend on agriculture and land-based resources for livelihood (Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture), activities of large-scale farming and industrialization that require land acquisition might expose some social groups to economic vulnerability if not well mitigated.

Public Health Conditions

Public health conditions suffer from inadequate funds and poor maintenance culture. Most rural areas do not have access to healthcare services and depend on traditional medicines. Where available, the proximity to rural residents is quite a distance resulting in seeking alternative services. The situation is better in urban centres where there are several healthcare centres, even if poorly funded and often out of basic drugs and equipment. With 47 primary health-centres recently renovated, access to healthcare services is positioned to be better. Communicable Disease prevalent in the states are: Malaria, TB, Diarrhea and HIV/AIDS. The state has made provisions in combating these issues through the provision of TB centres, immunization, and drugs.

Water and sanitation conditions

Water supply in rural areas is mostly through streams or boreholes. Individuals or few NGOs mostly constructed these boreholes primarily for agricultural purposes in addition to addressing the domestic needs of the people. Most of these water points are usually long distances from the point of needs. Access to safe drinking water is better in urban and semi-urban areas as compared to rural areas. Ogun State Water Corporation covers these areas although their coverage and services are inadequate as most residents source water from groundwater.

Residents in rural areas mostly practice open defecation although some areas have witnessed the provision of potable water and hygiene training in conjunction with United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and Unilever Global Fund. Over half of the residents in urban centre cater for the removal of their sewage through privately owned sewage firms.

Traffic Analysis in Ogun State

The road corridors in many towns in Ogun state such as Agbara industrial estate, Shagamu, Otta, Sango and Abeokuta are characterized by heavy traffic congestions between the hours of 6am to 8am in the morning and between 4pm and 7pm in the evening, and during festive seasons. (Obedina and Akinyemo (2018). The proximity of Ogun state to Lagos, the commercial nerve of Nigeria explains the narrative around the heavy traffic congestions along those corridors. Many people working in Lagos live in Ogun state and ply the road network on daily basis. Also, the location of many industries in Agbara Estate and other commercial towns in the state makes it tedious for vehicles and trucks to find their way daily in Ogun state thereby exacerbating traffic situations. Other factors that exacerbate traffic in the state are absence of traffic wardens at critical control points and non-compliance with traffic laws. In view of the present plan to enhance agricultural productivity and industrialization, the government of Ogun state will have to plan for alternative routes and modes of transport to decongest road traffic.

Table 10: Summary of Socio-economic Statistics for Ogun State

Parameter	Data Date	Figure
Demography		
Male Population	2017	2,656,937 (49.7%)
Female population	2017	2,656,977 (50.3%)
% of Urban population	2017	45%
% of Rural population	2017	55%
% of adult literacy	2017	78.8%
Total Population	2017	5,283,914
Economy		
GDP	2018	US\$ 10,470
Per capita income	2018	US\$ 2,744
Agricultural land under cultivation	2017	668,108 Ha (49.5%)
Uncultivated land	2017	720,035 (50.5%)
% of Household on income less than \$1/day	2017	22.7%
Health		
Reported cases of HIV/Aids	2002-2008	2,745
HIV/Aids prevalence rate	2017	1.7%
Reported cases of Malaria	2017	105,911
Unemployment		
National unemployment rate	2017	21.1%
unemployment rate in Ogun state in 2006	2006	27.8%
Unemployment rate in Ogun state in 2017	2017	35.9%

3.6 Economy and Development

3.6.1 Natural Logistics Hub

Ogun State is strategically located as the gateway between Lagos State and its sea ports and the trade routes into the middle belt, Kano State and the north of Nigeria. The State, in combination with Lagos state is considered the industrial hub of Nigeria. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the State is dominated by the combined Agriculture, Forestry and Industrial sector, and Agriculture as well as agro-allied services has been a mainstay of the Ogun State economy ever since the state was created. Underlying the agriculture strategy is recognition of the huge demand supply gap for agricultural produce for both food and industrial

consumption, and recognition of the state’s inherent endowments (land, water, climate, logistics, and access to markets) and her unique comparative advantage to fill this gap.

3.6.2 Agricultural Potential

Ogun State’s agricultural potential is rich, as elaborately explained in the *Ogun State Development Plan 2018-2030* and depicted in plate 10 below. Most of the agriculture production in the State is rain-fed, with a few irrigated hectares under donor-assisted programs like the FADAMA. Growth in the sector has been strained by the poor condition of feeder roads that enables agricultural activities especially connecting farms to markets and processing hubs. There is also a significant challenge of post-harvest losses due to insufficient produce markets and processing facilities. A high percentage of rural farmers still use manual/crude methods of processing products like cassava and rice, especially the women who further have limited access to mechanized equipment.

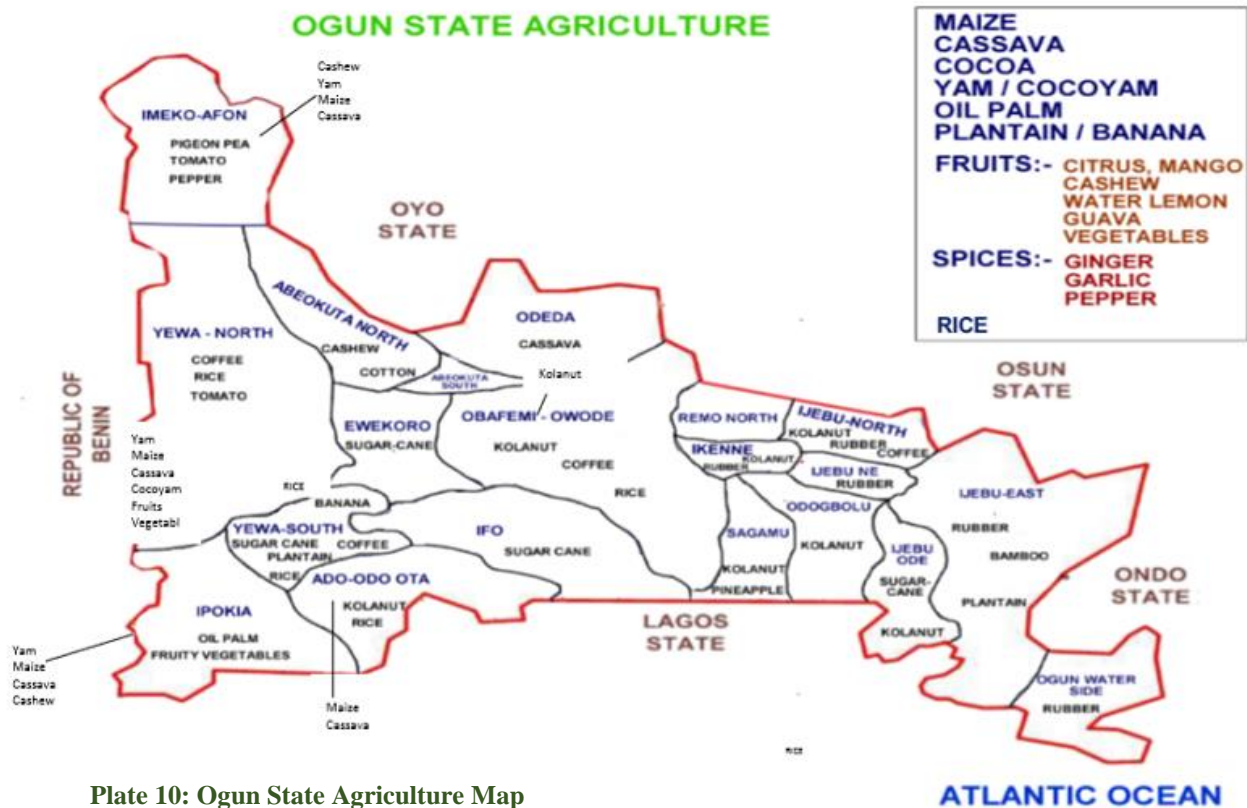


Plate 10: Ogun State Agriculture Map

3.6.3 Forestry Sub Sector

The Forestry sub-sector is mandated with the conservation, protection and sustainable exploitation of the State’s forests. Ogun State has suffered decades of deforestation from illegal logging activities, bush fires and from environmentally degrading land clearing practices. Nevertheless, the State has extensive forest resources yet to be exploited, and plans to afforest additional 3.40% (9,300ha) by 2019.

3.6.4 Business Environment - Investment and Industries

The state is committed to improving its business environment by ensuring an investor friendly environment through the creation of the One Stop Shop Investment Centre (OSIC), with an objective to reduce time and cost associated with doing business in the state.

The Commerce and Industry sub-sector has key initiatives that include support for agro-based industries and the attraction of investments into other sectors (solid minerals in particular). The state has witnessed some positive changes such as overhauling of the construction permit system, establishing new stamp duty office, reduction in time process for obtaining Certificate of Occupancy. Evidently the scenarios are showing positive signs as the existing business environment committee has broad representation by the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and is a good beginning for inter-ministerial coordination but must be sustained through active participation.

3.6.5 Industrial Estates

Industrial estates and special economic zones are instrumental in providing an improved business climate and infrastructure to companies, and this will be an effective strategy for Ogun State to increase industrialization. The institutions currently active in developing or plan to develop industrial parks and special economic zones include: Bureau of Land & Survey, Ogun State Housing Corporation (OGSHC) and Ogun State Property and Investment Corporation (OPIC).

There are two major industrial estates in the State, of which Agbara Industrial Estate is one. The state owned Agbara Industrial estate is one of the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa with a landmass of 8,000 hectares. The concentration of industries in this area is very high and constitutes the dominant land use in the area given its proximity to Lagos. The Regional Plan proposes five additional industrial areas, one in each sub-region. Industrial estates are very important to the economy of the State as it provides a cluster for industries and residential areas. OGAPIP activities will include feasibility studies and benchmarking, for the proposed internal roads in Agbara Industrial estate.

3.6.5.1 The Agbara Industrial Estate

The estate is owned by the Ogun State Property and Investment Corporation (OPIC). It has a well-developed masterplan and well-defined road network as depicted in plate 11 below. There are a number of industries within the estate and lots of residential houses within the residential areas.

Many of the internal roads within the estate are in a dilapidated state and poor drainage system causing flooding in some areas of the estate, which further compounds the issue of industry waste runoff to the residential areas. The external road leading to the estate from the Igbesa axis is in a deplorable state which makes transportation of people and goods to and fro the estate expensive, time wasting and mostly terrible.

It is however, within the state infrastructure development plan to construct a light rail of about 195km which will traverse the Agbara estate and other major towns. The rail project which is yet to be started will cover Abeokuta – Ijebu route (84km), Ofada – Shagamu route (54km) and Agbara estate – Berger bus stop (57km).

When completed, the rail project will boost the Agricultural and Industrialization Programme by creating ease in the transportation of farm produces and value chain products to major market cities in Nigeria such as Lagos and Kano.

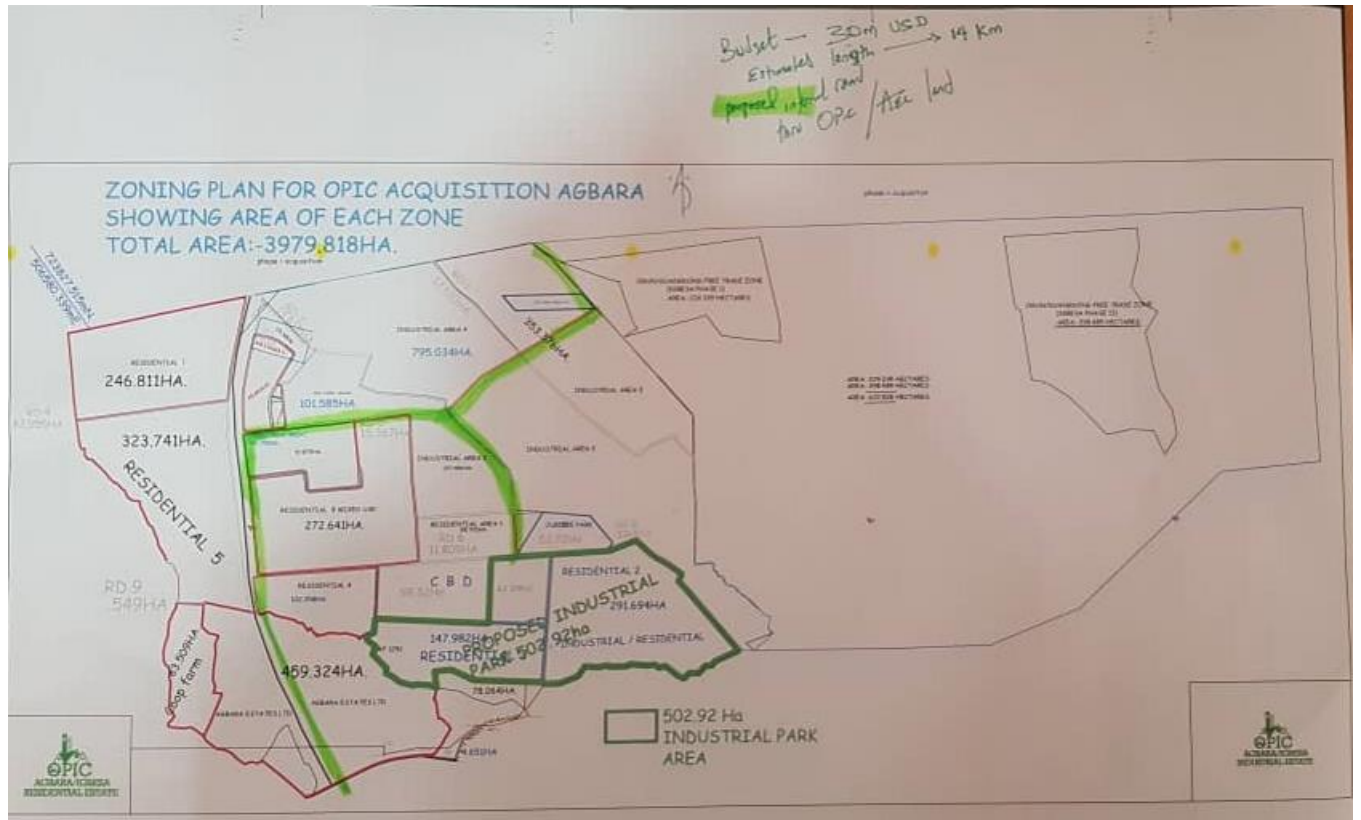


Plate 11: Zoning Plan for Agbara Industrial Estate

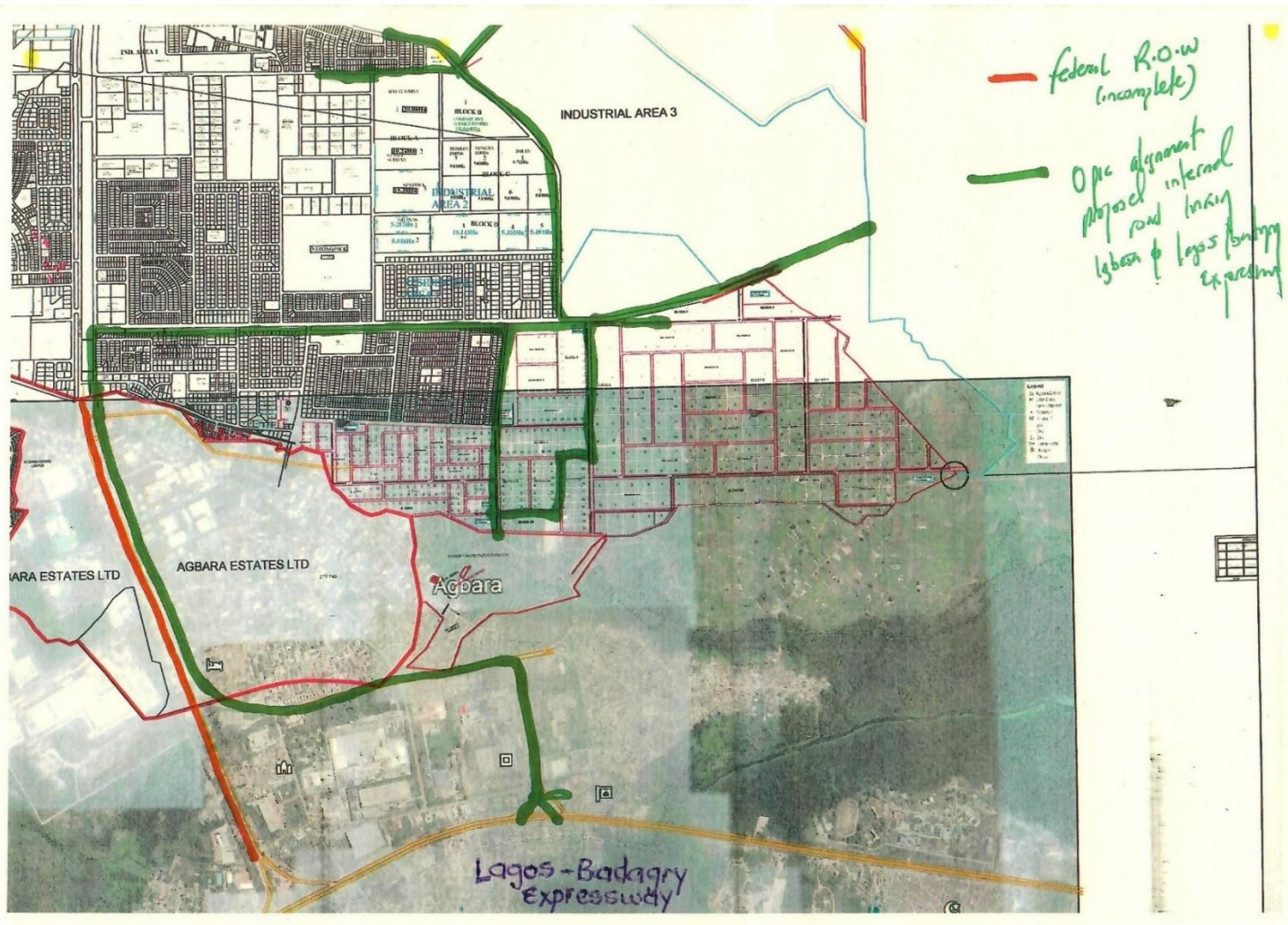


Plate 12: A map showing the Agbara Industrial Estate and the area for the proposed internal road rehabilitation

The proposed road rehabilitation route as depicted in plate 12 above has an estimated length of about 14km on an already existing road path and transverses the Agbara Industrial Estate and a privately owned Agbara Estate Ltd. When rehabilitated, the road will serve the Agbara Industrial Estate including the planned industrial and residential zones, the proposed 502.92ha industrial park, and other industries and road users in the area.

3.6.6 Skills and Skills Development

The State Education Sector Plan (SESP) aims to better align skills supply with demand. This includes: literacy programs as well as technical and vocational education and training (TVET). There are 8 Technical Colleges (TC) in the State as shown in plate 9, and across board these colleges have inadequate facilities which has discouraged students enrollment, skills training is supply-driven and not aligned with skills needs of enterprises which leads to a high rate of unemployed graduates from the TCs. The number, skills and teaching aid of the instructors in the TCs are also inadequate. On the other hand, for the secondary schools, good STEM teachers are in short supply leading to low quality of science and technology education.



Plate 13: Map of Ogun showing the Location of the Technical Colleges

3.6.7 Land as a Resource

Land is a cross-cutting issue across many pillars of the government's development plan thus land administration systems are critical systems for its success. Automation limitations at the Bureau of Lands and Survey creates delays in land management activities. Lack of available/access to land surveys, lack of proper land boundary delineation, has encouraged land encroachers. Land grabbers have also plagued various locations in the State, however the State has recently enacted a Land Grabber law to address such issues across the State. The survey controls need to be updated to provide accurate surveys and the government needs to adopt international best practices for responsible, land-based agricultural investments.

CHAPTER FOUR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EVALUATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents:

- screening process for environmental and social assessment which will ultimately lead to the clearance and approval of the EA process for sub-projects;
- method of impact identification and evaluation;
- summary of identified impacts likely to result from the project as a result of the interaction between the project components and the environmental elements.

The main objective of impact identification is to identify and prioritize areas that are likely to be affected by the implementation of sub-projects and proffer suitable mitigation measures. It should be noted that impacts identified are preliminary in nature and potential for occurrence has to be ascertained during further stages of project design and implementation. Table 11 below shows the Environmental and Social Requirements at each Phase of the sub-project cycle that needs to be followed.

Table 11: Environmental and Social Requirements at each Project Phase

Project Phase	Main Activities	Environmental Social Requirements
1. Project identification (planning and pre-feasibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of project concept note (PCN). • Pre-feasibility study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of beneficiaries about proposal projects and identification of environmental/social issues; • Screening and scoping for potential impacts; • Preparation of environmental/social checklist set criteria for site selection; • Conduct social and conflict analysis specifying: ✓ Stakeholders, economic activities, population dynamics, natural resources dependency, institutional capacities, previous exposure to participatory development alternative livelihood and risks, environmental challenges.
2. Project preparation (feasibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description and analysis of the project/sub project. • Preliminary design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking an Environmental and Social Assessment and compiling an ESIA/ESMP, to ensure E&S impacts have been analysed and propose appropriate enhancement measures for positive impacts and mitigation measures for negative impacts; • Preparation of RPF, Framework or Process, including: Screening, census, sample survey, initial consultation, as needed; • Entitlement framework, consultations with stakeholders; • Detailed baseline survey within project area following the final designs incorporation of social analysis result; • Identification of appropriate project components; • Identification of possible sub-projects.
3. Appraisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of (detailed design of sub-projects) • Contract documents preparation and contract tendering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess adequacy of mitigation measures; • Inclusion of mitigation measures in: project design; in tender documents for civil works; • Approval of EAs by concerned agencies approve components that respond to social and environmental needs; • Certify that social and economic objectives are linked to watershed management.
4. Operation, Maintenance and Management (implementation)	Monitoring Supervision and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of safeguards; • Review of EMP and compliance; How project activities respond to social and economic needs and improved livelihoods.

4.2 Environmental and social screening process

The purpose of the screening process is to determine the positive impacts that will result from the project, and whether sub projects are likely to have potential negative environmental and social impacts, establish the level of environmental and social assessment required, as well as the role of the PIU to understand environmental and social issues related to the project before they are considered for implementation. A generic environmental and social checklist that can be used for this purpose, for various sub-projects is presented in Annex 6.

4.3 Categorization of subprojects for Environmental Assessment

Screening of sub-projects provides information which is the basis for classification of projects into categories A, B, or C depending on the nature, type, scale, location, sensitivity and magnitude of the potential/envisaged environmental impact of the project or sub-project.

4.3.1 Project Screening, Scoping and Categorization

All potential sub-project intervention sites will be screened for Environmental and Social (E&S) impacts prior to approval by the PIU. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) of the PIU (with technical assistance from the safeguard officers of the PMC) can carry out the screening or consultants can be engaged to conduct the screening. As shown in figure 1 below, the sub projects will be subjected to an Environmental and Social Screening (E&S) procedure using the screening checklist. The 3 possible outcomes for the OGAPIP include:

1. no further action if the sub project has no impacts on the environment. This is for Category III (C) sub-projects;
2. carry out simple Environmental Review if sub project may create a few minor and easily mitigated environmental problems;
3. carry out ESIA/ESMP if sub project may create minor environmental problems that are site specific and require frequent site visits or construction modifications to minimize or eliminate impact. For subprojects that require attention to existing environmental problems at the site rather than potential new impacts, an environmental audit may be more useful than an impact assessment in fulfilling the EA needs.

The report of the screening exercise (according to both Nigeria EIA decree and World Bank requirements) will be sent to the World Bank for review and clearance. Following the review of the screening and scoping, the terms of reference (TOR) and the reports of the ESIA/ESMPs that would ensue will be sent to the World Bank for review and clearance prior to disclosure in Nigeria and at World Bank External Website.

Environmental and Social Screening Procedure

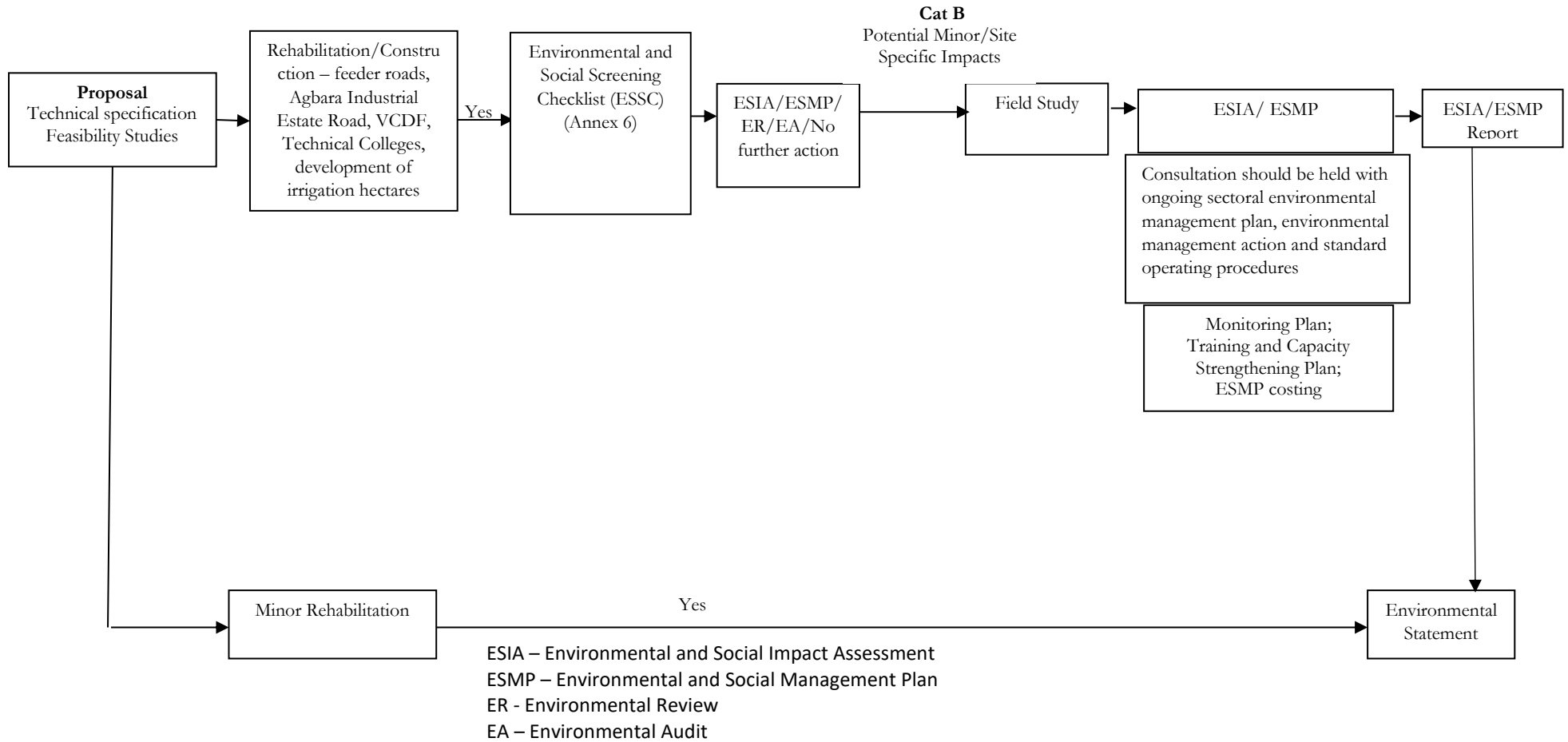


Figure 1: Environmental and Social Screening Process

4.4 Impact Prediction and Analysis

In predicting impacts and analysing, the general concept is to evaluate their significant impacts based on environmental and social assessment process and the availability of baseline information of the project coverage. Some of the considerations used for rating of impacts are duration of impacts, magnitude, extent and likelihood to occur.

4.4.1 Methodology for Rating of Impacts

The general steps to be taken in rating of impacts is presented in table 12 below.

Table 12: Rating of Impacts

Identification of Impacts	This looks at the interaction between project activities and the environmental and social sensitivities. Most times this is based on some of the analysis written below.
Duration of Impacts	Environmental impacts have a temporal dimension and needs to be considered. Impacts arising at different phases of the project cycle may need to be considered. An impact that generally lasts for only three to nine years after project completion may be classified as short-term while 10-20 is classified medium and beyond 20 years is long term.
Magnitude of Impacts	Defined as the severity of each potential impact and indicates whether it is irreversible or reversible. The magnitude of impact cannot be considered high if a major negative impact can be mitigated
Degree of Impact	Area of influence of the impact should always be considered. Impacts might be site specific, regional or trans-boundary impacts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-specific means the impact is limited to the project area; a locally occurring impact within the locality of the proposed project; • Regional impact may extend beyond the local area and a national impact affecting resources on a national scale; Trans-boundary impacts, which might be international.
Significance of Impact	Once an impact has been predicted, its significance must be measured using appropriate choice of criteria. Some of the key criteria are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • magnitude of the impact; • geographical extent of the impact e.g. has trans- boundary implications; • cost of mitigation; • public views and complaints; • threat to sensitive ecosystems and resources e.g. can lead to extinction of species and depletion of resources, which can result, into conflicts; • duration (time period over which they will occur); • likelihood or probability of occurrence (very likely, unlikely); • number (and characteristics) of people likely to be affected and their location; • cumulative impacts e.g. adding more impacts to existing ones; • reversibility of impact (natural recovery or aided by human intervention).

4.5 Identification of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

This subsection discusses the potential environmental and social impacts that could emanate from the sub projects. In general, the project is envisaged to have a range of positive environmental and social impacts. Some of these are a function of the objectives of the project, while others are a function of the way in which the project is designed to meet its objectives as highlighted below:

4.5.1 General positive impacts

OGAPIP is expected to be implemented across five sectors whose locations cut across senatorial zones and LGAs in the State. The Project will have **many positive effects**, which will improve the socioeconomic conditions of the entire State through increased productivity, wider market opportunities, employment

creation, increased value chain and improved land resource management. In general, it will help fight poverty and boost shared prosperity, as well as encourage investment in knowledge and skills in all sub-sectors. The detailed positive impact of the project by sector is discussed in the table 13 below.

Table 13: Potential Positive Impacts

Sector	Impacts
<i>Agriculture Component</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive support to farmers will improve farming participation and productivity; • Establishment of small-scale irrigation systems will enhance productivity of farmers, boost employment in agriculture and create income, encourage dry season cultivation which will also enhance output and income; • Feasibility studies and the potential rehabilitation of feeder roads will improve mobility, travel time from farm to market, reduce cost of transport and enhance access to market. This will also reduce flooding issues and water puddles along the roads. However, the proposed feeder roads are unknown and will be selected through demand driven approach; • Reduce vulnerability e.g. more women will participate easily in production and marketing activities; • Encourage off-takers; • VCDF – improve processing and enhance value chain activities.
<i>Skills Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased enrolment - take youths off the street, reduce crime rate; • Employment generation from recruitability of graduates, improve economy; • Enhancement of curriculum - improve the quality and desirability of technical education; • Capacity building of instructors/ teachers will enhance the quality of skills been taught in the colleges; • Improve students' performance in STEM courses; • Informal apprenticeship training will scale up the availability of semi-skills in the State for employment; • New innovations.
<i>Business Environment</i>	Enhance ease of doing business and attract foreign direct investment
<i>Industrial Estate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in travel distance within Agbara Industrial estate and ease of transportation; • Improve private sector participation in industrial estate and establish industry standards; • Road and Drainage construction which will aid flood control and aesthetics.
<i>Land Administration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in land administration process time; • Synergy in land administration across all MDAs; • Land boundaries properly delineated.

4.5.2 Potential Risks

The potential negative environmental and social risks and their corresponding mitigation measures are presented in Table 14 below, categorized into Pre-construction, Construction, Operation and Maintenance and Decommissioning phases.

Table 14: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

Planned Activity	Media	Risks	Mitigation	Responsibility
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE				
Environmental				
i. Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads; ii. Feasibility studies; for agricultural feeder roads. The proposed feeder roads are unknown and will be selected through a demand driven approach; iii. Development of cluster irrigation hectares; iv. Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges; v. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access creation, land clearing/land take, etc.; • Mobilization of equipment to site; • Vegetation clearing along the various feeder roads 	Air	Emission of hazardous gases from the exhaust of trucks, vehicles, automated cranes, and other heavy duty machineries that will be moved to the site for the purpose of project may pose negative impacts on atmospheric air quality around the project site.	The project implementation machineries and vehicles shall be maintained at an optimal operational state, and must necessarily meet the international emissions standards, in order to ensure minimal harmful gaseous emissions into ambient air.	Contractor Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of equipment to site; • Movement of goods and Services; • Installation of temporary construction camps and on-site facilities. 	Noise	Increased Noise Level due to extensive mobilization of project equipment, materials and workforce to site may further increase the atmospheric noise levels of the project area and its immediate surroundings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All project machineries and vehicles must comply with international noise standards. These machineries shall be properly serviced for ‘perfect’ and noise-free operation. • Silencers shall be installed in the project vehicles to considerably minimize the ambient noise level. 	Contractor Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of equipment to site • Installation of temporary construction camps and on-site facilities • Material Sourcing for rehabilitation of roads • Vegetation clearing along the various feeder roads 	Land and Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of vegetation • Soil erosion resulting from loosening of topsoil and loss of vegetation. • Creation of burrow pits which could become a hazard if not properly reclaimed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize land clearing areas as much as possible • Revegetate disturbed non -operational land • Location and design of new buildings should also take into account site-specific risks (such as location near gullies which are prone to flooding and erosion; near water bodies and designated forests etc. • Reclamation of burrow pits 	Contractor ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Environment

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Disruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and sanctioning illegal mining activities 	Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of temporary construction camps and on-site facilities; Vegetation clearing along the various feeder roads. 	Waste	Waste from construction camps/ clearing activities may become a burden to the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a detailed on-site waste management plan to align with the waste management plan in annex 11 	Contractor OGEPA ESSU
<p>i. Development of cluster irrigation hectares</p> <p>ii. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and Location of facilities 	Land Use	Location of proposed infrastructure not conforming with the existing and proposed land use plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use in the OGAPIP should comply with zoning plans under the Ministry of Physical Planning and proper land allocation by the Bureau of Lands & Survey. In cases of likely dispute, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) should be referred to. 	OGAPIP PIU Ogun State Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning Ogun State Bureau of Lands & Survey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Sourcing for rehabilitation/ construction works Design and Location of facilities 	Climate Change	Project design can exacerbate the effects of climate change – inefficient buildings, water stress, change in land use pattern, loss of carbon sinks, poor solid waste management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effects of climate change will be taken into account in the choice of materials, the overall design of buildings and the technological options for construction (e.g., energy efficiency). The building will be in consonance with local climatic, environmental, and meteorological conditions and will incorporate proper ventilation and provision of sunshine, air movement, and maximum usage of daylight 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment
Social				
<p>i. Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads</p> <p>ii. Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads.</p> <p>iii. Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges</p> <p>iv. Development of cluster irrigation hectares</p> <p>v. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access creation, land clearing/land take, etc. Mobilization of equipment to site Movement of goods and Services 	Public Health	Emission of hazardous gases from the exhaust of trucks, vehicles, automated cranes, and other heavy-duty machineries may pose negative impacts on atmospheric air quality and thereby human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project implementation machineries and vehicles shall be maintained at an optimal operational state, and must necessarily meet the international emissions standards, in order to ensure minimal harmful gaseous emissions into ambient air. 	Contractor ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Environment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Material Sourcing for rehabilitation of roads</i> • <i>Vegetation clearing along the various feeder roads</i> • <i>Increase in vehicular activities</i> • <i>Installation of temporary construction camps and on-site facilities</i> <p><i>Presence of migrants in the community</i></p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presence of migrants in the community</i> • <i>Installation of temporary construction camps and on-site facilities</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood for increased spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) since there will be influx of workers into the project area • Increase in spread of air and water borne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper sensitization of people in project areas • Design HIV/AIDS awareness, sensitization and prevention program for each project that extends to the communities as a whole; • Design programs for reducing the spread of vector borne diseases in collaboration with the Ministry of Health 	Ogun State Ministry of Health CBOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mobilization of equipment to site</i> • <i>Movement of goods and Services</i> • <i>Increase in vehicular activities</i> • <i>Installation of temporary construction camps and on-site facilities</i> 		Increased Noise Level due to extensive mobilization of project equipment, materials and workforce to site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities should be minimised during evenings and rest periods in residential areas • All project machineries and vehicles must comply with international noise standards. These machineries shall be properly serviced for 'perfect' and noise-free operation. • Silencers shall be installed in the project vehicles to considerably minimize the ambient noise level. 	Contractor ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<i>Access creation, land clearing/land take etc.</i>	Culture	Disturbance to Cultural Resources and Heritage (shrines, museums, historical artefacts, graves, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site specific safeguard consultants should identify cultural heritage resources and existing ecologically sensitive areas and implement Chance Find Procedure as documented in Annex 14 	ESSU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mobilization of equipment to site</i> • <i>Movement of goods and Services</i> 	Occupational Health and Safety	Risks of road accidents and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced and qualified drivers should be employed in order to minimize road accidents • Contractors must provide training for drivers; Establish speed limits; Enforce safe driving and take disciplinary action against repeat offenders 	Contractor Road Safety CBOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Installation of temporary construction camps and on-site facilities</i> • <i>Presence of migrants in the community</i> 	Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of conflicts between the workers and local populations • Increased risk of illicit behaviour and crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and partnerships with police and local vigilante groups • Adopt the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) as stated in chapter 7. 	Contractor PIU

		including prostitution, theft and substance abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper sensitization of people in project areas 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of migrants in the communities Construction Camps 	Gender Based Violence (GBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in gender-based violence, child marriage, prostitution and other related offences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors should abide by an approved code of conduct and the OGAPIP Gender Based Violence (GBV) plan 	Contractors ESSU CBOs Ogun State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
Planned Activity	Media	Risks	Mitigation	Responsibility
REHABILITATION/ CONSTRUCTION PHASE				
Environmental				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads. Development of Irrigation Hectares Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land clearing, Civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction Equipment usage on-site Increase in vehicular activities 	Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission of hazardous gases from the exhaust of trucks, vehicles, automated cranes, and other heavy-duty machineries may pose negative impacts on atmospheric air quality around the project site. Air quality contamination from poor handling of materials such as cement, petroleum products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper handling of construction materials such as cement etc. by covering them during use. Strict compliance to standardized measures for control of spillage of toxic chemicals, and proper storage of construction materials such as oil, asphalt, grease, fuel and other corrosive and volatile substances. Dust control measures such as wetting open surfaces around construction sites The project should ensure the use of good quality fuel and lubricants only. Contractors should operate only well-maintained engines, vehicles, trucks and equipment. A routine maintenance program for all equipment, vehicles, trucks and power generating engines should be in place. 	Contractor ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Environment / OGEPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land clearing, civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction Equipment usage on-site 	Noise	Increased Noise Level due to extensive mobilization of project equipment, materials and workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All project machineries shall be maintained in a sound working condition in order to reduce the level of emissions in the form of fumes and engine combustion wastes. 	Contractor ESSU

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Movement of goods and Services</i> • <i>Increase in vehicular activities</i> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engines of vehicles/trucks and earth-moving equipment should be switched off when not in use. • Also, silencers and mufflers shall be installed into the machineries to reduce noise and vibrations significantly. 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land clearing, civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction</i> • <i>Equipment usage on-site</i> 	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground water may be polluted through accidental spills of paints, oil or grease and other hazardous products from heavy equipment and machinery • Improper management of solid and sanitation waste from construction camps could pollute water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bund walls shall be provided around storage areas for fuel, to prevent runoff into waterbodies. • Toilet facilities should be provided for construction workers to avoid open defecation in nearby bush or local water bodies. • No garbage/refuse, oily wastes, fuels/waste oils should be discharged into drains or onto site grounds. • Fuel storage tanks should be properly sealed to avoid spillage. 	Contractor ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Equipment Usage and storage on-site</i> 	Land/Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy equipment and machinery at construction sites may compact soils and cause drainage problems. • Excavation works may also cause soil erosion and loosening of the soil structure. • Accidental spills of hydrocarbons from heavy equipment and machinery may result in pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal impact on the top soil shall be ensured appropriately, and heavy-duty machines shall be removed from the site as soon as they are no longer needed. • Fuel storage tanks should be properly sealed to avoid spillage 	Contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rehabilitation of agricultural feeder roads ii. Development of Irrigation Hectares 	Land Use Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land fragmentation from agricultural development (feeder roads and irrigation) • Encroachment into forest areas/ natural habitats • Irrigating areas with unsuitable landscape for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the State Land Use Plan • Adequate consultations with Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning, Bureau of Lands & Survey, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment during project design phase 	ESSU

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads ii. Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads; iii. Development of Irrigation Hectares iv. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land clearing, civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction</i> 	Vegetation and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearing may lead to depletion of vegetation and plant cover. • It may also affect fauna habitats in the location especially during excavation and replacement of pipes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize land clearing areas as much as possible • Re-vegetate cleared areas not used • Create buffer zone or restricted area around site • Site specific plans to avoid/minimize disruption to natural habitats should be developed 	Contractor ESSU Ogun Ministry of Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction</i> • <i>Construction Camps</i> 	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste from construction sites and construction camps may become a burden to the project area • Open burning of solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a detailed on-site waste management plan to align with the waste management plan in annex 11 • Runoff from site (especially stockpile areas) shall not pass through settlement area, to reduce suspended materials load into nearby waterbodies. • The waste management authority in the area should be properly sensitised about the project and their expected role in the project 	Contractor ESSU OGEPA
Social				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads ii. Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads; iii. Development of Irrigation Hectares iv. Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges v. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction, etc.</i> • <i>Increase in vehicular activities</i> • <i>Presence of migrants in the communities</i> 	Community Structure/ Community Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There might be direct or indirect impact on structures such as residential buildings, shops, houses, fence walls, kiosks, paved and unpaved roads, etc. • Disruption of school activities • Damage to existing road network • Disruption of Utility Services: Rehabilitation/ construction works may damage existing underground services like communication and electrical cables, sewage pipes and other service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RPF should be adopted where land and structures are affected • Public consultation will be implemented to address any situation of wrong notion created by members of the communities. • Public awareness must be done before and during construction activities. • Contractor's site should be away from residential areas including schools and health facilities. 	ESSU Contractor

		lines which may lead to disruption of services.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presence of migrants in the communities</i> 	Labor Influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population and attendant crimes due to movement of more people into the project areas • Over stretching of existing facilities (e.g. roads, housing, transport, health care and others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that individuals from project affected communities especially local and unskilled labour are employed as labourers and artisans. This should be communicated to the contractor. • Temporary solutions should be documented in the site specific ESIA/ESMPs 	Contractor ESSU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction, etc.</i> 	Land	Project activities may lead to encroachment of land, crops and assets located on ROW which may cause dispute and economic displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the RPF 	ESSU
	Culture	Disturbance to Cultural Resources and Heritage (shrines, museums, historical artefacts, graves, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site specific safeguard consultants should identify cultural heritage resources and existing ecologically sensitive areas and implement Chance Find Procedure as documented in Annex 14 	ESSU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increase in vehicular activities</i> • <i>Presence of migrants in the communities</i> • <i>Movement of goods and Services</i> 	Traffic	Traffic Obstruction with the massive influx of mechanical equipment, movement of trucks and cranes, vehicular movement to and around the project site and environs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good traffic, accident and training management plan should be developed • Alternative access road should be provided for during road and other constructions to minimize the hardship that will be experienced by the road users 	Contractor ESSU Road Safety CBOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increase in vehicular activities</i> • <i>Equipment usage on-site</i> 	Public Health	Emission of hazardous gases from the exhaust of trucks, vehicles, automated cranes, and other heavy-duty machineries may pose negative impacts on atmospheric air quality and thereby human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors to ensure a routine vehicle maintenance program • Proper handling of construction materials • Strict compliance to standardized measures for control of spillage of toxic chemicals • Dust control measures such as wetting open surfaces around construction sites 	Contractor ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Environment

		Increased Noise Level: due to extensive mobilization of project equipment, materials and workforce to site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project activities should be minimised during evenings and rest periods in residential areas All project machineries shall be maintained in a sound working condition in order to reduce the level of emissions in the form of fumes and engine combustion wastes. Engines of vehicles/trucks and earth-moving equipment should be switched off when not in use. Also, silencers and mufflers shall be installed into the machineries to reduce noise and vibrations significantly. 	Contractor ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of migrants in the communities Construction Camps 	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likelihood for increased spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) since there will be influx of workers into the schemes Disease transmission, exacerbation of vector borne diseases, unwanted pregnancies, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper sensitization of people in project areas Design HIV/AIDS awareness, sensitization and prevention program for each project that extends to the communities as a whole; Design programs for reducing the spread of vector borne diseases in collaboration with the Ministry of Health 	Ogun State Ministry of Health CBOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction, etc.; Increase in vehicular activities; Equipment usage on-site; Movement of goods and services. 	Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of road accidents and injuries Accidents may occur during the construction phase as a result of movement of materials, equipment, and construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper signs, barriers and lane markers within the project location sites. Trucks carrying construction materials such as sand, quarry dust, laterite etc. should be appropriately covered. All open trenches and excavated areas will be backfilled as soon as possible after construction has been completed. Access to open trenches and excavated areas will be secured to prevent pedestrians or vehicles from falling in. Contractors must provide training for drivers; Establish speed limits; Enforce safe driving and take disciplinary action against repeat offenders All contractors should develop an HSE manual, train the workers on the manual and monitor compliance and adequate PPEs provided 	Contractor ESSU CBOs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction, etc</i> • <i>Construction Camps</i> 	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discomforting odour from poorly managed waste • Vector borne diseases may arise from improper management of wastes • Contamination of water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate sanitary facilities will be available for workers (in construction sites) and open range defecation will not be countenanced. • There should be a detailed on-site waste management plan to align with the waste management plan in Annex 11 	Contractor ESSU OGEPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presence of migrants in the communities</i> • <i>Construction Camps</i> 	Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of conflicts between the workers and local populations • Increased risk of illicit behaviour and crime including prostitution, theft and substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and partnerships with police and local vigilante groups • Adopt the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) • Proper sensitization of people in project areas 	Contractor CBOs ESSU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Civil works, drainage construction, irrigation system construction, etc.</i> 	Child labor	Use of minors as unskilled laborers	The Child Right Act should be strictly monitored and enforced	Contractor CBOs/ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presence of migrants in the communities</i> • <i>Construction Camps</i> 	Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Increase in gender-based violence, child marriage, prostitution and other related offences	Contractors should abide by an approved code of conduct and the OGAPIP Gender Based Violence (GBV) plan	Contractors ESSU /CBOs Ogun State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads; Development of Irrigation Hectares Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges 	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihood and property • Increase in poverty rate and disadvantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the RPF • Strict compliance with national standards for the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities, by removing barriers for their 	ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Women Affairs

v. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities			inclusion and improving their accessibility to physical infrastructure.	and Social Development
Skills Development • Expansion of workshops	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition / conflicts from encroachers and improper land survey/ boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the RPF 	ESSU Ogun State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
OPERATIONAL PHASE				
Environmental				
i. Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads; ii. Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads.	Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in vehicular movement on the proposed Agbara Internal Estate Road and agricultural feeder roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the air quality levels are constantly monitored 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ OGEPA
Establishment of VCDF Processing Facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustion and machinery wastes and other industrial effluents may contaminate the air quality; Air pollution from processes Bad odour resulting from chemical usage from the food processing plants. Noise nuisance from processing activities, industrial processes, running machines, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the air quality levels are constantly monitored which can be obtained from relevant local air pollution control agencies/ metrology units in the states. Noise control and attenuation measures shall be provided. Operational activities that will involve much noise generation shall be factored into normal working hours in order not to constitute community nuisance during idle hours. Nose masks shall be provided for workers, especially those working in areas of high emissions, industrial waste generation, etc. 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ OGEPA
Establishment of VCDF Processing Facilities	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous discharge of industrial waste may result in water pollution in the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate and comprehensive waste management plans No garbage/refuse, oily wastes, fuels/waste oils should be discharged into drains or onto site grounds 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ OGEPA

Development of Irrigation Hectares	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended water use may lead to reduction in the level of underground water, and danger to aquatic species in the area. Increased rate of water abstraction in the irrigated hectares could have significant impact on water availability in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate waste catchment management plan should be developed The ESIA/ ESMP should identify site specific mitigation measures 	Ogun State Water Corporation/ RUWASSA
	Air, Land, Water, Flora, Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air, Water and Land pollution from agrochemical and pesticides use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the Pest Management Plan (PMP) 	Ogun Ministry of Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges 	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional sediment and erosion would be expected during and after construction until exposed fill and cut slopes could be successfully revegetated. Burrow pits created for material sourcing may promote erosion and associated hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reclamation of burrow pits 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Irrigation Hectares Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities 	Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in pressure on resources can exacerbate the effects of climate change – water stress, change in land use pattern, loss of carbon sinks, poor solid waste management plan Increase in green-house gas concentrations from increased use in pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change adaptation and mitigation plans will be developed as part of site-specific environmental management plans Refer to the PMP 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment
Social				

Development of Irrigation Hectares	Workers' Health and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Health and Workers' Safety Irrigation system may bring about water stagnation, leading to a safe habitat for pests such as mosquitos, thereby endangering the health of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers shall be provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and usage enforced There shall be display of safety board/sign posts at hazard-prone regions. Workers must be made to comply and operate by Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) standards. Regular service and routine maintenance of machines and industrial equipment is expedient. 	Ogun State Ministry of Health Ogun State Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Feasibility studies for Agbara internal roads; ii. Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads; iii. Development of Irrigation Hectares; iv. Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges; v. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities. 	Population/ Demographics	Increased population as a result of continuous economic and industrial activities	Proper planning for population increase should be developed by all relevant institutions including Health, Education, Agriculture, Labor amongst others	Ogun State MDAs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Feasibility studies for agricultural feeder roads; ii. Development of Irrigation Hectares; iii. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities. 	Socio-economics	<p>Change in unplanned patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> moving from shifting to settled agriculture and/or from subsistence to cash crops introduction of unfamiliar/exotic crops; crop diversification programmes with new farming systems or system components; crop intensification programmes; introduction of mechanised farming; irrigation and water supply and management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate enlightenment will minimize the impacts of new innovations in the areas. Proper planning and implementation of various activities will minimize impacts on socioeconomics 	Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Skills Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Refocus areas of specialization in the TCs based on demand-driven assessments</i> 	Livelihoods	Redundancies may be created amongst the TC instructors with change in areas of specialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive stakeholders' consultations during the baseline survey Train the trainer programmes for the instructors to upgrade their skills 	Ogun State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Skills Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in enrolment in the TCs 	Community Dynamics/ Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplanned more students to instructor/facility ratio could lead to inefficiency in the TC Decline in the rate of enrolment in Adult Mass Education (AME) which could affect the AME centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled number of enrollment Development of alternative measures for the AME 	Ogun State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
DECOMMISSIONING PHASE				
Environmental				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of Irrigation Hectares ii. Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges iii. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities 	Land/Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where site restoration activities is not properly undertaken, there may be soil erosion and flooding downstream Improper site reinstatement may also engender alteration of soil structure; Potential increase in solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate planning and implementation of decommissioning activities to minimize erosion and flooding impacts Proper reinstatement of affected soils and areas to be facilitated Detailed and comprehensive waste management plans to be incorporated into decommissioning activities 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ OGEPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of Irrigation Hectares ii. Rehabilitation of Technical Colleges iii. Establishment of VCDF Processing facilities 	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioned equipment may be inadequately stored and managed Decommissioned sites may become wastelands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper procedures should be adopted for decommissioning activities in line with best practice There should be a proper plan for reclamation and re-use of decommissioned sites 	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ OGEPA
Social				
	Socio-Economics/ Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of livelihood activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of adequate pension schemes for workers Identification of alternative livelihood/ Livelihood restoration programs Workers training program in alternate livelihoods 	Ogun State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

4.5.3 Gender Consideration in the Project Operation and Activities

In achieving the project development objective (PDO), OGAPIP is aware of the role women play in households and business space in general and believes that enhancing their participation is a great boost to the PDO. Therefore, the project aims at enhancing the role and activities of women in the agro-value chain from production, processing and marketing through training and special incentives supports. Also, FRILIA will provide special advantage to incentivize women ownership and use of land. Under Skills Development program (sub-component 1.3), the Project will support and enhance training offers attractive to women. Women will be assisted to form cooperatives and interest groups that will enable them function effectively and obtain necessary benefits from the project such as inputs, grants and extension services.

In the implementation of safeguards (ESIA/ESMP and RAPs) women will be consulted through available culturally appropriate platforms and be mainstreamed in the participation process. OGAPIP will factor project affected women as vulnerable group whose interest and rights in involuntary resettlement will be reasonably protected. They will be supported in cash and kind to restore their livelihood, in addition to any form of compensation that is offered generally to project affected persons as entitlement for their affected assets.

4.6 ESIA/ESMP for Sub-Projects

4.6.1 Preparation of ESIA/ESMP

At the stage of detailed project preparation, ESIA/ESMP shall be used to evaluate the project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence and also identify ways of improving project planning, design and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts, including throughout the project implementation. The World Bank favours preventive measures over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

OGAPIP sub projects should involve an ESMP either as a stand-alone report or as part of an ESIA, that will consist of a set of mitigation measures, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of the sub-projects to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels.

Table 15 below provides a generic ESMP including responsibility and how costs will be derived. Samples of ESIA and ESMP Terms of Reference (TOR) are presented in Annex 3 and 4 respectively.

Table 15: Generic ESMP Table

Mitigation Measures	Parameters to be Monitored	Where the parameters will be monitored	How the parameter will be monitored/monitoring equipment	Unit Responsible	Monitoring Unit	Cost
The project implementation machineries and vehicles shall be maintained at an optimal operational state, and must necessarily meet the international emissions standards, in order to ensure minimal harmful gaseous emissions into ambient air.	Air quality parameters – SO _x , NO _x , VO _x , CO _x etc.	At work site Equipment and material storage facilities	In-situ test/ Laboratory analysis	Contractor	Ogun State Ministry of Environment	Part of mitigation cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All project machineries and vehicles must comply with international noise standards. These machineries shall be properly serviced for ‘perfect’ and noise-free operation. Silencers shall be installed in the project vehicles to considerably minimize the ambient noise level. 	Machinery on site, Noise level in the surrounding, noise level should not exceed 90 dBA (FMENV)	At work site	In-situ test using noise meter	Contractor	Ogun State Ministry of Environment	Part of contract cost
Minimize land clearing areas as much as possible and revegetate disturbed non - operational land	Extent of Land area cleared	At work site and around project locations	Visual Inspection	Contractor	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture	Part of routine supervision
Reclamation of borrow pits from material sourcing	Number of borrow pits left un-reclaimed	Burrow pit sites	Visual Inspection	Ogun State Ministry of Environment	-	Part of routine supervision
A good traffic management plan should be developed which will specify; safety rules on speed limits, trainings, procedures for dealing with accidents amongst others	Proper signs, barriers and lane markers within the project location sites.	At work site and around project areas	Visual Inspection	Road Safety	Ogun State Ministry of Works	Part of mitigation cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper sensitization of people in project areas Design HIV/AIDS awareness, sensitization and prevention program for each project that extends to the communities as a whole; 	Number of campaigns conducted, leaflets and posters education the populace on communicable diseases produced	Project areas	Program reports Health indices in project areas	Ogun State Ministry of Health CBOs	PIU	Part of mitigation costs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design programs for reducing the spread of vector borne diseases in collaboration with the Ministry of Health 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experienced and qualified drivers should be employed in order to minimize road accidents Contractors must provide training for drivers; Establish speed limits; Enforce safe driving and take disciplinary action against repeat offenders 	Recorded/ reported accident cases associated with project activities	Project areas	Reports from CBOs	Contractors	Road Safety	Part of Contract Costs
Contractors should abide by an approved code of conduct and the Gender Based Violence (GBV) plan	Recorded/ reported GBV cases in project areas	Project areas	Reports from CBOs	Contractors	CBOs	Part of routine supervision
Proper handling of construction materials such as cement etc. by covering them during use.	Work-Site housekeeping status	At work site	Visual Inspection	Contractors	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ OGEPA	Part of routine supervision
Dust control measures such as wetting open surfaces around construction sites	Fugitive dust emissions	Project areas	Visual Inspection	Contractors	Ogun State Ministry of Environment	Part of Contract Costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bund walls shall be provided around storage areas for fuel, to prevent runoff into waterbodies. Toilet facilities should be provided for construction workers to avoid open defecation in nearby bush or local water bodies. No garbage/refuse, oily wastes, fuels/waste oils should be discharged into drains or onto site grounds. Fuel storage tanks should be properly sealed to avoid spillage. 	<p>Area designated for preliminary waste accumulation</p> <p>Proper waste disposal</p> <p>Ground water pollution (water and soil quality, Suspended solids, oils, pH value). Test results of water samples, containers for safe storage of oils, lubricants etc.</p>	At work site during construction	In-situ test and Laboratory analysis	Contractors	Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ OGEPA	Part of Contract Costs

All open trenches and excavated areas will be backfilled as soon as possible after construction has been completed. Access to open trenches and excavated areas will be secured to prevent pedestrians or vehicles from falling in.	Open trenches observed after construction	Project areas	Visual Inspection	Contractors	Ogun State Ministry of Works	Part of Contract Costs
Use closed/covered trucks for transportation of construction materials and wastes. Depending on season, wash truck tires as appropriate to control tracking mud and dust onto paved roads	Covered trucks as part of equipment	At work site during construction	Inspection	Contractor	OGEPA	Part of contract cost
All contractors should develop an HSE manual, train the workers on the manual and monitor compliance and adequate PPEs provided	Safety equipment provided- Fire Extinguishers inspection records, Spill Kit, Personal Protective Equipment inspection checklist	At the work site	Un announced inspection	Contractor	Ogun State Ministry of Environment Ogun State Ministry of Health	Part of contract cost
The Child Right Act should be strictly monitored and enforced	Recorded/ reported cases of child labor in project areas	Project areas	Un announced inspection Reports from CBOs	Contractors	CBOs	Part of routine supervision

4.6.2 Review and Approval of ESIA/ESMPs

The review and approval process will follow any of the three procedures:

- the ESIA/ESMP will be prepared by a consultant/firm commissioned by the PIU and reports submitted to the PIU and the World Bank for clearance;
- approved environmental and social instrument is disclosed in country by the FMEnv in 2 National Newspapers and in the World Bank external website;
- for those sub-projects which require a full ESIA, it will trigger an ESIA process which involves hiring an independent ESIA consultant to undertake the ESIA study as stipulated in the *National EIA Procedure and Guidelines* and World Bank's Environmental Assessment Policy OP 4.01.

4.7 Integrating Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures in Project Design and Tender Documents

The mitigation measures developed and in subsequent specific safeguards instruments (ESIA/ESMP) will be integrated into the project design and tender documents. By using this approach, the mitigation measures will become part of the project construction and operation phase. By including the mitigation measures in the contract or in specific items in the Bill of Quantities, monitoring and supervision, mitigation measure implementation could be covered in the engineering supervision provisions of the contract. This integration is articulated as follows:

Project Design	The mitigation measure integration in the design phase will help in strengthening the benefits and sustainability of the project. Such a step will enhance the mitigation measures in terms of specific mitigation design, cost estimation of the mitigation measure, and specific implementation criteria.
Project Contract	The project contractor should be bound by the parameters identified in the environmental and social assessments (ESMP) pertaining to specific mitigation measures in the contract. The final acceptance of the completed works should not occur until the environmental clauses have been satisfactorily implemented.
Bill of Quantities	The tender instruction should explicitly mention the site-specific mitigation measures, materials to be used, labor camp arrangements and waste disposal areas , as well other site specific environmental and social requirements.
Supervision and Monitoring	The purpose of supervision is to ensure that specific mitigation parameters identified in the environmental and social assessment and as bound by the contract is satisfactorily implemented.

CHAPTER FIVE ESMF IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Introduction

The capacity of the State in environmental and social assessment is limited. This section highlights and defines the roles, responsibilities and institutional arrangements for the ESMF, as they are fundamental to the successful implementation of the OGAPIP. It is highly critical that all relevant MDAs collaborate effectively as failure to do so will bring ineffectiveness and failure of the program development objective.

The key areas addressed herein are:

1. institutional Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF;
2. training and Capacity Strengthening Plan;
3. Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan;
4. Environmental and Social Code of conduct;
5. Estimated Budget for Implementing the ESMF;
6. Disclosures of Safeguard Instrument.

5.2 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing the ESMF

The roles and responsibilities of the various institutions towards the implementation of the ESMF are outlined below. The Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Project (OGAPIP) will generally be supervised by the Executive Governor of the State and domiciled within the Ministry of Budget and Planning. The Environmental & Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) within the Project Implementation Unit will monitor the implementation of this ESMF and projects activities, ensuring all expected outcomes are met. The Project Management Consultancy (PMC) will consist of a pool of experts including Environmental and Social Safeguards to collaborate the efforts of the PIU and will act as an independent monitoring mechanism and advisory service.

5.2.1 Project Steering Committee

The PSC under the Chairmanship of the Governor will provide support to the PIU in terms of guidance, conformity and operation of the ESMF. The general principle is that the PSC is responsible for overall project alignment of project components, contents, approach, and oversight of activities across all the MDAs. Some other responsibilities are:

- i. promoting multi-sector dialogue and ensuring conformity;
- ii. sector policy and project harmonization;
- iii. taking decisions on recommendations from the TC and the PIU;
- iv. recommend on policy issues to the Governor including mechanisms for implementation.

5.2.2 Technical Committee (TC)

The TC comprises technical directors including directors from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry who will ensure that compliance to safeguards procedures at the level of implementation to be supported by the directors of the implementing MDAs including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Bureau of Lands and Survey, OPIC and other identified stakeholders. Other functions will include:

- i. plan, co-ordinate and manage the various sub-project activities;
- ii. ensure project communications within the MDAs;

- iii. managing the procurement of goods, works, consultancies and non-consultancy services;
- iv. supervising consultancies for sub-projects;
- v. providing industry review of TORs and activities;
- vi. reporting to the PSC.

5.2.3 Project Implementation Unit

The PIU is the implementing authority and has the mandate to:

- i. review all ESIAs/ESMPs documents prepared by environmental and social consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies;
- ii. ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESIAs/ ESMPs;
- iii. monitor the project work to ensure that the activities are carried out in a satisfactory manner;
- iv. ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of the project's various technical programmes;
- v. develop, organize and deliver training program for the PIU staff, the contractors and others involved in the project implementation, in collaboration with the PIU;
- vi. cooperate through the PSC in providing guidance in relation to technical aspects in ensuring corporation from the relevant MDAs;
- vii. be the intermediary between communities and the implementing MDAs;
- viii. establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the environmental and social concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project;
- ix. review the performance of the project through an assessment of the periodic environmental and social monitoring reports; provide a summary of the same to the Project Coordinator and initiate necessary follow-up actions;
- x. ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank Team regularly.

5.2.4 Project Management Consultancy

The PMC which is made up of industry experts/ consultants shall bridge the skills and competency gaps observed within the State and ensure that project activities are guided by the World Bank procedures. Particularly the Environmental and Social Safeguards experts will assist the PIU in preparing TORs for environmental and social assessments and also review safeguard reports, while building the capacity of the safeguard officers of the PIU. The PMC will prepare a quarterly and an annual audit report on ESMF implementation which will be submitted to the PSC and the World Bank Team.

5.2.5 Ogun State Ministry of Environment/ Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA)

The Ministry of Environment has a mandate to manage Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and review the compliance of major development projects in conjunction with Federal Ministry of Environment in line with EIA Act. The Ministry will inspect the adequacy of Environmental Safeguards Report for the project in compliance with the EIA Act. OGEPA will work in synergy with the ministry of environment to ensure compliance with the extant laws on environmental quality and standards.

5.2.6 Federal Ministry of Environment

The apex body on environmental protection in the Country will ensure that EIA/ESIAs are conducted

timely and adequately in accordance with the EIA Act and sectoral guidelines and certify Environmental Review Report/ Environmental Impact Statements as required.

5.2.7 Local Government Authority

The Local Government Authority directly interacts with the communities and also govern their affairs. It is expected that they serve as an inter-phase between the community members and the project institutions. The LGA can assist in the implementation of the proper community mechanism as members are mostly people from the community and can easily win the trust of the people. It is essential that the Local Government Council is fully briefed and enlightened in the process and steps to be taken in the ESMF/EIA/ESMP and the overall project execution. The Council should in turn engage and should be encouraged to carry out a comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed project, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.

5.2.8 Community Based Organizations (CBO), Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Associations

These are organizations based in the communities. Organizations in the community can serve as an inter-phase and can speak for the people. They can communicate the needs of the people to the Technical Committee, PIU (ESSU, M&E, Engineer etc.) and vice versa.

Other Associations (Farmers, Fish Farmers, Cocoa, Rice Framers, Women Group in Agriculture) who are the basically the direct beneficiaries of the OGAPIP and other concerned stakeholders/groups. As they may have complaints/views that need to be resolved in the choosing and execution of the various the ESMF and other subprojects. The various youths leaders in the affected communities shall ensure that social values are minimal.

5.2.9 World Bank

The World Bank will assess the implementation of the ESMF and recommend additional measures for strengthening the framework when needed. The reporting framework, screening procedures and preparation of plans shall be discussed and agreed by the Bank team and PIU during the early part of project implementation.

5.3 Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMP

5.3.1 Project Implementation Unit

The PIU will ensure the effective integration of mitigation measures into the project design and execution and ensure compliance with the ESMPs.

The ESSU shall work closely with other officers in the PIU and technical consultants where required, in delivering the following tasks:

- prepare ToRs in respect to ESIA/ESMPs, RAP, ARAP and their corresponding reports;
- ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations in the ESMP/RAP and other safeguards instruments;
- prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements;
- develop, organize and deliver training program for the PIU staff, the contractors and others involved in the project implementation;
- review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the environmental measures, with respect to the ESIA and any other supplementary environmental and social studies that may need to be carried out;
- conduct periodic monitoring and supervision of the ESMP;
- provide support and assistance to the MDAs and the World Bank as required.

5.3.2 Contractors

The Contractor will be responsible for day to day implementation of all environmental and social mitigation activities under the subproject. Each contractor is obliged to follow the ESMF and ESIA/ESMP provisions during project implementation, including preparation and delivering to implementing agencies for approval of the site-specific implementation plans. Construction Contractor will make proposal for environmental/social protection, including safety of persons associated with the works and the public, during a pre-construction period. The proposal will be reviewed and approved by implementing agencies. In this regard, attention will be given to:

- taking all reasonable steps to protect the environment on and off-site to avoid damage or nuisance to implementing persons or property arising from its operations;
- maintaining conditions of safety for all implementing persons entitled to be on site, and;
- provision of all lights, guards, fencing, warning signs, traffic control and watching for protection of the works and other property and for the safety and convenience of the public;
- ensure separate, safe and easily accessible facilities for women and men working on the site. Locker rooms and/or latrines should be located in separate areas, well-lit and include the ability to be locked from the inside.

5.3.3 Supervision Engineering Team

For subprojects with supervisory engineers, the environmental officer in the team will carry out the following:

- supervise the implementation of the ESMP by the Contractors;
- review the Contractors Environmental Implementation Plans to ensure compliance with the ESMP;
- review site-specific environmental enhancement/mitigation designs worked out by the Contractor.
- develop of good practice construction guidelines to assist the contractors in implementing ESMPs;
- prepare and submit regular environmental monitoring and implementation progress reports;
- continuous interaction with the Engineer/ESSU regarding the implementation of the environmental/social provisions in the ESMP.

Ensure that proper environmental/social safeguards are being maintained at all ancillary sites such as borrow areas, materials storage yards, worker's camps etc. from which the contractor procures material for subproject works.

- The Supervision Consultant shall be responsible for monitoring the contractor performance and adherence to the child labor, labour influx guideline and that of its Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) obligations with a protocol in place for immediate, timely, mandatory and confidential reporting in case of incidents to sub project community. This allows the PIU to enforce the implementation of such mitigation measures which are required to ensure the consultant's own compliance with Bank policy requirements.

The PIU and any institution participating in the implementation, will not issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) of any activity subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), without the construction phase's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) inserted in, and will not authorize the works to commence before the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) has been approved and integrated into the overall planning of the works.

5.4 Summary of Roles and Responsibilities for ESMF Implementation

Table 16 shows the summary of the phases and institutional responsibilities for the screening, planning, assessment, approval and implementation of the OGAPIP activities.

Table 16: Summary Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing the ESMF

S/N	Activities	Institutional Responsibility	Institutional Collaboration	Implementation Responsibility
1	Identification and/or siting of the sub-project	OGAPIP PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture; • Ogun State Ministry of Education, Science & Technology; • Project LGA; • CDAs/CBOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Works
2	Screening, categorization and identification of the required instrument	ESS- PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State Ministry of Environment; • PIU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State Ministry of Environment
3	Approval of the classification and the selected instrument	ESS-PIU	PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU • The World Bank
Preparation of the safeguard document/instrument (ESIA/ ESMP) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure and the Bank policies requirements)				
4	Preparation and approval of the ToR	ESS-SPIUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS - PIU • Safeguards Specialist (PMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank • PIU
	Selection of Consultant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS - PIU • Procurement Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU • Procurement Specialist
	Preparation of the report		ESS-PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguards Consultants
	Report validation and issuance of the permit (when required)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS – PIU • Procurement Officer • Ogun State Ministry of Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State Ministry of Environment
	Publication of document		PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • The World Bank
5.	<p>(i) Integrating the construction phase mitigation measures and Environmental and Social clauses in the bid documents prior to advertisement;</p> <p>(ii) ensure that the Civil Contractors prepare site specific ESMPs;</p>	Civil engineering/technical staff in charge of the sub-project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU • Design Consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External/Civil Supervisors • Ogun State Ministry of Environment • OGEPA • Ministry of Works • Ministry of Agriculture

S/N	Activities	Institutional Responsibility	Institutional Collaboration	Implementation Responsibility
	(iii) obtain approvals and integrates the relevant measures in the Works Breakdown Structure (WBS) or execution plan.			
6	Implementation of other safeguards measures, including environmental monitoring (when relevant) and sensitization activities	ESS-PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State Ministry of Environment • LGAs • NGOs/CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Safeguards Specialists • Ogun State Ministry of Environment • OGEPA
7	Oversight of safeguards implementation (internal)	ESS-PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Evaluation • specialist (M&E-PIU)Project Accountant • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Supervisor • NGOs/CBOs
8	Public consultation on project safeguards performance and Disclosure	State Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU • NGOs/CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun state Ministry of Environment • The World Bank
9	External oversight of the project safeguards compliance	PIU Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU • External Civil Supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State Ministry of Environment • OGEPA • Safeguard Consultants
10	Building stakeholders' capacity in safeguards management	ESS-PIU	PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard Consultants • World Bank
11	Independent evaluation of safeguards performance (Audit)	ESS-PIU	PIU NGOs/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU • Audit Consultants • Implementing MDAs • The World Bank

5.4 Capacity Assessment of Institutions to Implement the ESMF

The first step in pursuing capacity building is to identify the capacity building needs of the various stakeholders. Capacity building should be viewed as a continuous process and it should be viewed as a process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively. An outcome of the public consultations is the capacity needs assessment for implementation of safeguards procedures at the State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as the PIU. Effective implementation of the ESMF can be inhibited by limited technical skills and resource constraints. Limitations identified include,

- limited knowledge of the line MDAs on Nigerian EIA Laws and the World Bank Safeguards policies;
- lack of enforcement of development control regulations;
- limited knowledge on ESIA's and Environmental and Social Audits during construction of civil works.

Effective implementation of the ESMF necessitates the need for technical capacity in the human resource base of implementing institutions as well as logistical facilitation. Implementers need to identify and understand the environmental and social issues.

5.5 Training and Capacity Strengthening Plan

Competence of different government parties to carry out their respective design, planning, approval, permitting, monitoring and implementation roles will, to a large extent, determine the success and sustainability of the OGAPIP. The objectives and provisions of this ESMF therefore cannot be achieved in the absence of relevant competencies on environmental and social management within the identified MDAs and other stakeholders.

A training workshop on the ESMF implementation and the World Bank safeguard policies would be organized for the PSC, TC, PIU, LG and other officers as well as the Private sector (Project consultants/contractors). Trainings will also involve awareness creation, organizational development, elaboration of management structures, processes and procedures, within organizations, management of relationships between the different MDAs. To enhance the respective roles and collaboration of the relevant stakeholders, the following broad areas for capacity building have been identified for effective implementation of the ESMF as captured in table 17 below:

Table 17: Safeguards Training Matrix for Stakeholders

Training Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	When	Facilitator	Training Organizers	Training Cost		
							\$	N	Estimates
Environment									@about N50,000 per participant
Awareness training on WB Operational Policies	PSC, TC, PIU, OGMOA, OGMOE Affiliated MDAs,	Workshop	2 Working Days	Project Planning Phase	Consultant	Consultant	18,000	6,507,360	The PIU will engage a consultant to conduct the training for 40 participants
Nigerian EIA Laws, Environmental Guidelines Environmental Regulations and Statutory requirements	TC ,PIU, project affiliated MDAs, affiliated MDAs	Workshop	2Working day (WD)	Project Planning Phase	Environmental Consultant	PIU, OGMOE	15,000	5,422,800	The PIU will get a team of consultants to conduct a I day workshop for 50 state actors
Project Screening and Scoping	PIU	Workshop	1 classroom training day and 1 field day practical training	Project Planning Phase	Environmental Consultant	PIU	11,500	4,157,480	To train all technical members of the PIU via on-field training
Preparation and Review of ESIA, ESMP, ToR, Implementation arrangements	TC, PIU, OGMOA, OGMOE Affiliated MDAs,	Workshop and Field visit	3 WDs	Project Planning Phase	Environmental Consultant	PIU	23,540	8,510,180	The PIU will engage a consultant to conduct the training for 30 participants
Project Management (scope, implementation, time, budget, costs, resource,	TC, PIU	Workshop	3 WDs	Project Planning Phase	Project Management Consultant	Project Management Consultant	30,600	11,062,512	The PIU will engage a consultant to conduct the training for all

Training Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	When	Facilitator	Training Organizers	Training Cost		
							\$	N	Estimates
quality, procurement, monitoring and evaluation)									members of the TC and PIU
Environmental and Social Audits	PIU, OGMOA, OGMOE, affiliated MDAs	Workshop	1 WD	Project Planning Phase	Environmental Audit Consultant	PIU	10,500	3,795,960	The PIU will engage a consultant to conduct the training for 20 participants
Capacity building on the ESMF implementation	PSC, TC, PIU, OGMOA, OGMOE, OGEPA, Affiliated MDAs	Workshop	3 WDs	Project Planning Phase	Environmental Consultant	PIU	19,600	7,085,792	The PIU will engage a consultant to conduct the training for 30 participants
GPS/GIS Interpretation	PIU, Affiliated MDAs	Workshop	1 WD	Project Planning Phase	Relevant Consultant	PIU	8,600	3,109,072	20 Participants including practical demonstration
SUB-TOTAL							137,340	49,651,156	
Health Impact Assessment									
Overview of Public Health Impact Assessment	TC, PIU, Affiliated MDAs,	Workshop	1 Working day	Project Initiation Stage	Public Health Consultant	PIU	7,000	2,530,640	Consultant to train 20 participants
Screening & Scoping of HIA	TC, PIU, Affiliated MDAs	Lecture	1 Working day	Project Initiation Stage	Public Health Consultant	PIU	7,000	2,530,640	Consultant to train 20 participants
Risk Assessment	PIU, Affiliated MDAs	Workshop	1 Working day	Project Initiation Stage	Public Health Consultant	PIU	6,500	2,349,880	Consultant to train 20 participants
Health Action Plan	PIU, Affiliated MDAs	Workshop	1 Working day	Project Initiation Stage	Public Health Consultant	PIU	5,700	2,060,664	Consultant to train 20 participants
SUB-TOTAL							28,820	10,419,006	

Training Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	When	Facilitator	Training Organizers	Training Cost		
							\$	N	Estimates
Occupational Health and Safety									
Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OHSMSs)	PIU, Contractors	Workshop	2 WDs	Project Initiation Stage	HSE Consultant	PIU	15,800	5,712,016	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
Safety performance assessment	PIU, Contractors	Workshop	2 WDs	Project Initiation Stage	HSE Consultant	PIU	10,800	3,904,416	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
Hazard Identification, Analysis and Control	PIU, Contractors	Workshop	1 WD	Project Initiation Stage	HSE Consultant	PIU	10,800	3,904,416	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
Conducting Health and Safety Assessments	PIU, Contractors	Workshop	1 WD	Project Initiation Stage	HSE Consultant	PIU	10,800	3,904,416	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
Occupational Health Risk Assessment	PIU, Contractors	Workshop	1 WD	Project Initiation Stage	HSE Consultant	PIU	10,300	3,723,656	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
Work Stress Risk Assessment	PIU, Affiliated MDAs	Workshop	1 WD	Project planning phase	HSE Consultant	PIU	8,500	3,072,920	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
Electrical/ Fire safety	Contractors	Workshop	1 WD	Project planning phase	HSE Consultant	PIU	13,500	4,880,520	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
Accident Investigation and Analysis	PIU, affiliated MDAs, Contractors	Workshop	2 WDs	Project Initiation Stage	HSE Consultant	PIU	10,500	3,795,960	Train all PIU members and 50 contractors staff
SUB-TOTAL							91,000	32,898,320	
Others (Specialized Training)									
Land use Management	Affiliated MDAs, Contractors	Workshop	1 Working day	Project planning Phase	Relevant Consultant	Affiliated Ministry	8,350	3,018,692	Train 30 selected participants

Training Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	When	Facilitator	Training Organizers	Training Cost		
							\$	N	Estimates
Inter-sectoral and Inter Agency Collaboration	All affiliated MDAs	Workshop	2 days	Project planning phase	Project Management Consultant	PIU	35,000	12,653,200	Train 50 selected participants
Development of Stakeholders Engagement Plan	TC, PIU, LG	Workshop	1 WD	Project planning phase	Environmental Consultant	PIU	5,670	2,049,818	Train 20 selected participants
Grievance Redress	TC, PIU, LG, Associations, CBOs	Train the Trainers	2 WDs	Project planning phase	Environmental Consultant	PIU, Social Safeguards Expert (PMC)	15,500	5,603,560	Train 20 selected participants
Logistics and Planning	TC, PIU, MP&B	Workshop	1 WD	Project planning phase	Project Management Consultant	PIU	7,950	2,874,084	Train 20 selected participants
Investment Strategy	All affiliated MDAs	Workshop	1 WD	Project planning phase	Relevant Consultant	PIU	9,450	3,416,364	Train 30 selected participants
Strategy for Value Chain Development	OGMOA, all affiliated MDAs	Workshop	1 WD	Project planning phase	Relevant Consultant	PIU	12,200	4,410,544	Train 30 selected participants
SUB-TOTAL							94,120	34,026,262	
GRAND TOTAL							351,280	126,460,800	

5.6 Monitoring Framework for the environmental and social performance

This is an essential aspect as it outlines the requirements for proper monitoring and evaluation of all environmental and social impacts of the sub project activities. The monitoring plan will be synchronised within project implementation and will measure the success rate of the ESMF.

5.6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The objectives of monitoring and evaluation for the ESMF are as follows:

- to alert the PIU by providing timely information about the success or otherwise of the environmental management process outlined in the ESMF. This will ensure continuous improvement in the environmental and social management process of the OGAPIP even after the project is concluded.
- to make a final evaluation in order to determine whether the mitigation measures incorporated herein have been successful.
- in the case of inadequacy, additional remedial actions are identified (including corrective measures or re-design of mitigation measures).

The key areas to be monitored include:

- i. environmental aspects and means of verification.
- ii. project areas and locations
- iii. social aspects to be monitored and means of verification
- iv. financial and procurement
- v. institutional responsibilities for monitoring and supervision.

5.6.2 Monitoring & Evaluation Techniques

The PIU through the M&E Specialist will have the overarching monitoring responsibilities the implementation of the ESMF with supporting from the corresponding MDA as shown in the table below. Table 18: ESMF Monitoring and Evaluation Responsibility Matrix

S/No	Name of MDA	Responsibility
1.	OGMOE & OGEPA	The Ministry of Environment/ and the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency will carry out their own compliance monitoring and ensure all mitigation measures are being fulfilled before approval in order to ensure that the conditions of the issuance of permit and relevant standards and mitigation measures are being fulfilled by operators/contractors in the sub-projects.
2.	Relevant MDAs	All the relevant MDAs would participate in the monitoring while taking into cognizance the specific components as it relates to the agencies' and their areas of statutory responsibility(ies).
3.	LGAs	The LGAs would participate in the monitoring to ensure and verify adequacy of implementation and mitigation measures Identified within the ESMF
4.	Communities/CBOs/ NGOs	Will be involved in the collection of useful data that will be used in monitoring and realigning the project in line with sustainability, as such they will play a role in the monitoring framework.
5.	World Bank	Will continuously appraise and monitor the implementation of the ESMF

The PIU will have the overarching monitoring supervision of the project in conjunction with the relevant department within the MOE while the PSC will conduct independent reviews on the status of the ESMF implementation through the PMC. The MoE will be responsible for collecting the data required for monitoring and evaluation, which will in turn be reviewed by implementing agencies. Within the PIU, the environmental and social safeguard specialist will prepare quarterly audit reports on ESMF implementation and will be sent to the PSC.

5.6.3 Sanctions

Non-compliance to requested environmental mitigation measures and monitoring activities herein, shall result in specific liquidated damages. The M&E Officer in consultation with the environmental and social safeguard specialists will develop sanctions for various categories of non-compliance. This should be captured in the code of conduct for contractors and individuals on the project.

5.7 Environmental and Social Audit

Environmental and social audit involves the examination and assessment of project performance against pre-defined environmental and social management tools. With respect to the OGAPIP, an environmental and social audit will assess the actual environmental and social impacts of sub-projects, the accuracy of impacts prediction and identification, effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, evaluation of capacity enhancement and efficiency of monitoring mechanisms. The audit is a tool to check the pre-listed indices with the aim of contributing to safeguarding the environment.

Objectives of Environmental and Social Auditing

The environmental and social audit for the OGAPIP will focus on achieving the following:

- i. establish the condition of the natural/social/economical resources prior to sub-project implementation and after the sub-project construction is completed;
- ii. assess the effectiveness of preferred mitigation measures to control adverse or enhance beneficial impacts;
- iii. assess the status of all degraded landscape due to sub-project implementation;
- iv. Identify the impacts of boom-bust scenario among the workforce involved in the subproject implementation and the local economy, and ;
- v. Assess economic importance of project implementation.

Scope of Works

- i. Assessment of the current status of potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with sub-projects;
- ii. Review compliance of implementation of sub-projects with the proposed mitigation measures in the ESMF;
- iii. Review the extent to which the Environmental safeguards implementation is mainstreamed into the whole project cycle including, M&E, reporting, training and budgeting;
- iv. Review the effectiveness of the ESMF in project implementation;
- v. Review of the initial Environmental and Social screening system used for the sub-projects;
- vi. Assess compliance with national environmental policies, laws, State regulations, and standards as well as World Bank Operational Safeguard polices;
- vii. Evaluation of how environmental health and social issues have been addressed across sub-projects;
- viii. Review the effectiveness of the grievance redress mechanism;
- ix. Verify the soil contamination, water pollution, air pollution, and noise pollution etc.
- x. Propose additional remedial measures in case of non-performance of the ESMF, ESIA, ESMP and other environmental and social management

Implementation

An environmental consultant will be recruited on an annual basis to conduct the environmental and social compliance and performance audit. Sub-projects will be selected at random to be audited; the audit will cover design, implementation and completed stages. The audit should be undertaken upon a subproject run in operation, for some time, and it must be performed once or twice in the entire sub-project cycle. Auditing will include desk review and field audit. The consultant will be required to prepare an audit report for the benefit of the project directly to the PSC. There are various forms of audit that can be executed either singly or combined, however, for the OGAPIP it is recommended that a combination of audits should be utilised.

Types of Environmental and Social Audit

1. Performance Audit – assess stakeholders engagement strategies; reaction of stakeholders to project management;
2. EIA Procedures Audit – assess and review the methods and approach adopted during the EIA study;
3. Decision Point Audit - examines the effectiveness of ESIA as a decision-making tool;
4. Implementation Audit – reviews compliance to approved implementation conditions;
5. Project Impact Audit - examines environmental changes that arise as a result of project implementation. Predictive Technique Audit - examines the accuracy and utility of predictive techniques by comparing actual against predicted environmental effects.

Audit Report Outline

To a minimum, the audit report should contain the following technical sections:

- Introduction;
 - ✓ Project Overview;
 - ✓ Scope of Works;
 - ✓ Lender Policies;
- Summary Project Description – Sub Projects ;
- Environment, Social, Health & Safety Review and Audit;
- Compliance with Local Legislation;
- Compliance with the Nigerian EIA Laws;
- Compliance with World Bank Operational policies.

5.8 Disclosure of Safeguards

The Ministry of Budget and Planning (host Ministry)/PIU will make copies of this ESMF and other Safeguard Instruments (such as ESIA/ESMP/RAP/ARAP) available to the public and relevant MDAs through media advert (radio, television), community forums and the government official website. Efforts must be made to strategically expose the different project areas of influence as it relates to all stakeholders properly. The PIU will also disclose this ESMF and other safeguards instruments (ESIA/ESMP/RAP/ARAP) as required by the Nigeria EIA public notice and review procedures as well as the World Bank Disclosure Policy. Specifically, the publication will be launched in 2 national newspapers for 21 days according to the Federal Ministry of Environment regulation. It will further be disclosed at designated sites at Ministry of Budget and Planning and at the domain of the relevant MDAs.

Annex 18 provides more guidance for IPF projects as provided by the World Bank.

5.9 Estimated Budget for Implementing the ESMF

The ESMF has assessed the relevant MDAs safeguards capacity and has proposed measures to enhance safeguards capacity in improving environmental and social performance prior to and during project implementation. To effectively monitor and implement the environmental and social management measures suggested herein, the indicative budget is presented in table 19 below. The budget will cater for Capacity building of the relevant stakeholders in terms of safeguard compliance, Environmental and social screening, review of the ESIA, ESMPs, Monitoring & Evaluation and Implementation of ESMF.

Table 19: Estimated Budget for Implementing the ESMF

S/No	Activity	Description	Estimate US(\$)	Estimate Naira(N)
1.	Capacity Building	Training workshops	351,280	126,460,800
2.	Awareness creation and Sensitization	Meetings, Workshops and Stakeholder Engagement Meetings	30,000	10,800,000
3.	Monitoring & Compliance for Safeguards Safeguards performance audit (at mid-term review, and project closing) GRM Implementation Cost	Hiring of consultants/ experts, tools for M&E preparation of reports	222,222	80,000,000
4.	Sub-Total		603,502	217,260,720
5.	Contingency	10% of Sub-total	60,350	21,726,072
Grand Total			663,852	238,986,792

CHAPTER SIX PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

6.1 Introduction

The ESMF study included consultations of relevant government agencies, project affected areas and social groups identified in the stakeholder matrix during the inception phase of the project. This involved intensive stakeholder / public involvement and participation. Various groups of stakeholders were identified and consulted with. These included:

- Ogun State Ministry of Budget & Planning;
- Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture;
- Ogun State Ministry of Education;
- Ogun State Ministry of Commerce & Industry;
- Ogun State Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning;
- Ogun State Ministry of Environment;
- Ogun State Ministry of Forestry;
- Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA);
- Department of Lands;
- Ogun State Property Investment Corporation (OPIC);
- One-Stop-Shop Investment Centre (OSSIC);
- Technical Colleges;
- Agbara Industrial Zone- Industrial association, residents association;
- Farmer Associations.

The first set of consultations targeted MDAs that have a stake in the project implementation as well as those providing some form of supports.

The second category of consultations was held with stakeholders at sites and clusters where project implementation will take place. These included consultations with the Technical colleges, Agbara industrial estate, rural farmers in Obafemi-Owede LGA and women farmer groups and the vulnerable.

In the third phase, an enlarged stakeholder meeting which provided a platform for a feedback mechanism was held in which the findings of the unit consultations were discussed with the enlarge stakeholders for review and update.

The summary of consultations of this project is presented in the matrixes below:

6.2 Summary of Consultations

Education Sector:

Table 20: Summary of Consultations with the Education Sector

Items	Summary of Discussions	Action by
Date	06/08/2018	
Location	Idiagba Technical College	
Participants	Attendees included members of the teaching staff including 2 TC Principals, PTA, Old Students Association, OGAPIP and Safeguards Consultants	
Introduction	The sector Project Manager gave an overview of the OGAPIP for the education sector	PM Education
Purpose of the Meeting	Participants were given a background to the Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Program (OGAPIP), the skills and development component of the project and the safeguard requirements for appraisal which include the	Project Manager

	ESMF, RPF and PMP. Consequent upon which the safeguard consultants were present to consult with stakeholders.	
Overview of the assignment	An overview of the World Bank Safeguards was provided followed by a more detailed description of the ESMF and RPF. The PDO was also discussed with the stakeholders	Consultants
Perceptions and thematic discussions	The stakeholders had a favorable disposition to the OGAPIP and anticipated an early start date considering the decay in the current state of the technical colleges in the State. Stakeholders were unanimous on the need to support the project. They lamented the decline in the quality of technical education and interest for technical education due to low standard. They enumerated dearth of qualified instructors; lack of training and poor state of facilities as some of the factors that have militated against the development of Technical and Vocational Education in the state. Likely impacts of the project was discussed.	Management of the Technical College
Requests	Laboratories, employment and retraining of instructors, construction of workshop blocks and hostels	
Date: 09/08/2018	Follow up meeting with stakeholders from Ministry of Education	
Participants	Commissioner for education, Principals of Technical Schools and management staff of the Ministry	
Key Discussion areas	Concerns around the social implications/impacts that will result from facility rehabilitations, restructuring of the training focus of the Technical Colleges amongst others were discussed	Ministry staff
Findings and Conclusions	It was noted that all lands for the schools belong to the government. However, there exist issues of encroachments occasioned by lack of perimeter fencing and sometimes due to absence of land survey and delineation.	

AGRICULTURE

Table 21: Summary of Consultations with the Agriculture Sector

Items	Summary of Discussions	Action by
Date	06/08/2018	
Location	Compound of the Baale of Ogbe-Eruku	
Participants	Baale, Community members, farmers groups, including women group	
Introduction	The PDO and specific activities in the sector was explained to the stakeholders and the reason for the safeguards mission.	PM, Agric
Perceptions and thematic discussions	<p>The village is made up of small holding and commercial farmers. List of commercial farmers in the area include Alao Farm (Livestock production and feedmill), Profundis Farm (Poultry Production), Funes Farm (Poultry production), Moat Farm (Cassava, Maize, Oya beans), Mwalimu-Madiba Farm (Maize farming). Access to agriculture inputs and irrigation facilities also hamper productivity. Furthermore, processing is largely a manual process which is quite tedious.</p> <p>The community members had a very good perception of the project stating that it is a welcome development, stating that the feeder roads were in a deplorable state, making farming activities difficult.</p> <p>In particular, the women expressed that the project will ease agricultural processing and marketing, lower cost of transport and enhance savings.</p> <p>Average cost of transportation to the nearest market of about 11km is between N500 and N800.</p> <p>Grievance Redress System: For the women group, the tradition for conflict resolution involves an aggrieved person to channel a complaint to the women leader, who invites members of her executives and parties in conflict to resolve the matter. When issues are not settled at the level of the women leadership, it is referred to the Baale. Generally, matters of conflict in the community are resolved by the Baale. Only in rare cases do people go to the police for redress.</p> <p>Likely impacts of the project as well as mitigation measures were discussed.</p>	Community members

Requests	Road rehabilitation, borehole/irrigation and healthcare facility	
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Summary of findings from other consultations held are as follows

OPIC Agbara and MITROS Centre		
Date:	8 & 9 th	
Sector:	OPIC, Housing Corporation	
Participants:	OPIC Personnel, MD OPIC, PM Industry, Personnel from Housing Corporation, Residents Associations, Industry Representatives	
Purpose of the Meeting:	Perception of the Project, Key Findings, identification of potential impacts Roles	
Key findings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal roads are not motor-able • No adequate drainage (conflict arise most times between the residents and industries) • Grievance Redress Mechanism is through resident association, then OPIC and finally the Police • OPIC and Housing Corporation regulate housing development within their own statutory rights • No regulatory body in the context of ensuring world best practice to encourage private sector participation in housing and industrial development. • The residents lack some social amenities (fire service, no healthcare facility) • OPIC has an excellent layout in terms of the internal road network but the physical roads are not there 	
Request:	Proper drainage, Feasibility studies for internal roads and possible the external road from Agbara to Igbesa, Fire service, Healthcare facility	
Ministry of Forest		
Date:	7 th August	
Location:	MITROS Centre	
Sector:	Forestry	
Participants:	Participants: Directors from the ministry	
Purpose of the Meeting:	Perception of the Project, Key Findings, Roles, Impacts	
Key Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have 9 gazetted forest, 2 are water shed 7 are land reserve of which 6 is highly degraded based on agricultural activities • Only one forest reserve has been surveyed and delineated. • No adequate synergy with other ministries (Agric and land) 	
Request	Proper delineation, GIS, Adequate Consultations, Funding	
Bureau of Lands and Survey		
Date	7 th	
Location:	MITROS Centre	
Sector:	Bureau of Lands and Survey	
Participants:	Director and two personnel	
Purpose of the Meeting:	Perception of the Project, Key Findings, Roles, Impacts	
Key Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land procedure is as follows • The affected ministry put up request for acquisition, they investigate to identify the specific land before allocation. • If the affected ministry do not know where they want to locate the agric activities, the sector investigate on their behalf and if its community owned they sensitize the community on the proposed project 	
Ministry of Commerce & Industry/IPA		
Date	9 th August	
Location:	MITROS Centre	
Sector:	Ministry of Commerce	
Participants:	SSA to Commissioner Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Ministry Personnel, IPA Consultant	

Key Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They receive complaints as regards Industries and businesses being closed down due to regulatory issues • The ease of doing business is quiet poor
Request	There is need to have a structure in place to resolve conflicts especially in a timely and amicable manner
Ministry of Environment	
Date	9 th August
Location	Mitros Centre
Participants	Commissioner MoE, PS, Some Directors, OGEPA, Ministry Personnel
Key Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is inadequate budget for the Ministry which hampers the achievement of environmental management mandate: quality of EIAs and EIS are weak, no Management information systems to domicile EIAs/EIS prepared by industries • Environmental and Social clauses are usually not embedded in the contractors contracts and mitigation costs for environmental impacts not captured in impact studies • Oversight responsibilities in the supervision and monitoring of environmental management in the state is not adequate • The Laboratory is not equipped and not functional
Request	Capacity Building, To equip the Laboratory

6.3 Plan for Future Consultations and Communication

Consultation will continue before, during and after project implementation.

This phasing of consultations will be along the following lines:

- i. Consultation on the finalization of ESMF – to include:
 - Circulation of the draft ESMF for comments by public disclosure of the document at various designated MDA locations such Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, OPIC, etc.
 - Organization of public stakeholder workshops and comments incorporated in the final ESMF document
 - Public disclosure of Final ESMF (cleared by WB) in-country in 2 national newspapers and at designated centres accessible to stakeholders and at the WB info shop prior to appraisal
- ii. During the preparation of site-specific ESIA/ESMP
 - Stakeholder will be consulted and informed about the sub-projects, scope and impact areas including adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures
 - Consultation will seek to mainstream stakeholder inputs and concerns into the ESIA/ESMP document
- iii. During the Implementation of the ESIA/ESMP
 - Contractor staff will be sensitized and monitored on the use of PPEs and safety procedures as outlined in the ESIA/ESMP;
- iv. During Operation stage:
 - Audit/monitoring and evaluation of the ESIA/ESMP shall be carried out to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of mitigation measures

CHAPTER SEVEN GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction

This section presents the Grievance Redress Mechanism framework developed to address in clarity and predictability how grievances, complaints, and concerns will be received, assessed, sorted, resolved, and monitored in line with the OGAPIP. The Social Safeguards in the PIU will oversee that the framework will function properly. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Social Safeguard Officer should review any existing GRM systems (government/traditional) that are operative in the area and propose ways that the GRM may fit within these systems. Ideally the GRM should have second and third levels of appeal (including the court system, if appropriate, for legitimate claims that cannot be resolved at lower levels). The functioning of the GRM system, how to register complaints (written, by phone, or in person), where to go and hours of service, all should be clearly explained in local language (Yoruba) during initial public consultations on the project.

There are two broad areas that grievances may arise from during project implementation:

1. dispute as fallout of the involuntary resettlement implementation (compensation) and;
2. industrial disputes between: MDAs and industrialists; Industrialists and host communities; Inter-Industrialists; Employees of industries and the management.

7.2 Existing Grievance Redress Mechanism in the Locality

Survey from this study identified that the project area (Ogun State) have common cultural procedures that govern the way civil cases and grievances including land disputes are resolved within the rural communities. Village heads adjudicate on cultural and civil matters that are within their village purviews under the anchor of the Baale. This includes hearing and settling of disputes and non-criminal cases. Issues that are not satisfactorily resolved at the village level is taken to the Oba (paramount ruler). However, criminal cases are resolved by the police and other security agencies.

7.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism at the Industry/Government Level

At the industry/government level the Investment Department within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is saddled with the mandate to receive and resolve disputes. While the function of this department with respect to dispute resolution is known, there appears not to be in place a defined structure for grievance resolution from point of complaints login to settlement.

7.4 Future Grievance Redress Mechanism

In view of the different players that are expected to be on board across sectors and business environments under the OGAPIP, it is envisaged that the project will need to design robust structures for grievance and dispute resolutions, such that will give confidence to investors and project affected persons.

7.5 Grievance Management Process

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. Workable GRM are however one that is designed based on consultation and stakeholder inclusion. *It must take into account the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, industry standards and project conditions.*

Nevertheless, an outline of the Grievance Redress Flow Path/process that could be followed given in figure 2 includes:

- receive, register and acknowledge complaint;
- screen and establish the foundation of the grievance;
- implement and Monitor a redress action;
- advise for a judicial proceedings as last resort if necessary;
- document the experience for future reference essentially; registration of complaints, acknowledgement, follow-ups, mediation and corrective actions is presented.

This is further amplified in Table 22 which describes the steps in the grievance management process irrespective of the size and nature of the grievance.

7.5.1 Composition of Grievance Redress Committee

The specific composition of GRC will vary depending upon location, sector and context. GRC may be designed at three levels before which aggrieved persons should resort to the judicial court for redress.

The Independent Mediation Committee (IMC) is a structure that is to be established by the PIU to independently and impartially resolve grievances through mediation and dispute resolution. Mediation by the IMC is only to take place in case the complainant is not satisfied with the initial resolutions at the first and second levels.

The Mediation Committee shall operate independently from the PIU but has access to any information that the PIU and or its implementation partners have regarding the complaint. The determinations of the GRC are non-binding on either party. The IMC meets as needed, depending on registered complaints and disputes, and its members receive a stipend from the PIU to cover costs of attending meetings. If a solution that is acceptable to all parties emerges out of the meeting with the IMC, the grievance may be considered resolved and closed out; all parties are then notified. If no acceptable solution is agreed upon, either party has the option of taking legal action.

The composition of the IMC shall be established based on the specific area (site) of investment within the OGAPIP and shall include people of high reputation as impartial mediators drawn from the concerned sector, community and group.

7.5.2 Functions of the Grievance Redress Committee

The functions of the GRC shall include:

- receive complaints/grievances;
- verify grievances and their merits;
- recommend to the sector lead or PIU solutions to such grievances;
- communicate the decisions to the Claimants;
- ensure that all notices, forms, and other documentation required by Claimants are made available to him/her;
- ensure documentation of all received complaints and the progress of remediation;
- ensure that complaints are heard and resolved on timely manner.

The principal steps in the GRM Process is outlined in Table 22 below and a schematic of the GRM procedure is depicted in figure 2 below.

Table 22: Principal Steps in Grievance Redress Management Process

Step	Description	Timeline
1	Receipt of the grievance	1/2 day
2	Completion of the grievance form	1/2 day
3	Entry of the complaint into the grievance database/ registration	1/2 day
4	Preliminary assessment of grievance: internal evaluation of the severity of the complaint	2 days
5	Written acknowledgement of the receipt of the grievance. If key information is missing from the grievance, request for further information	7 days
6	Investigation and resolution of grievance	2-4 weeks
7	Response letter and registration in database. If the solution is accepted, resolution (including any payments) and closure of the case	Within 5 weeks
8	If the proposal is not accepted by the complainant, referral to the Higher Level Mediation Committee	5-6 weeks after registration of grievance
9	Resort to judicial measures	At any stage in the process though complainant would be persuaded to exercised patience until thorough utilization of this mediation path

* If this time limit cannot be met, the PIU through the GRM advises the complainant in writing that they require additional time

All complaints including anonymous ones must be registered, treated and responded to.

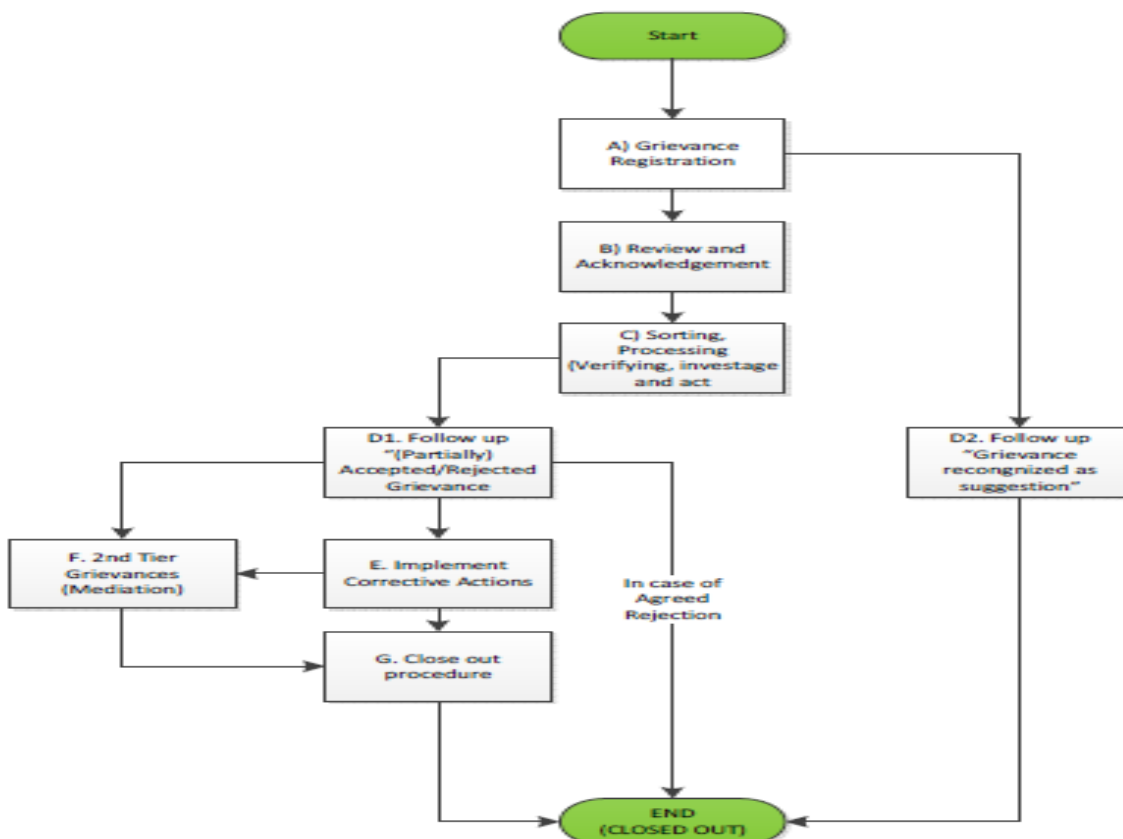


Figure 2: Flow Chart for Grievance Redress Procedure

CHAPTER SEVEN CONCLUSION

The ESMF has provided a general view of the environmental and social conditions under which the Project is implemented. This ESMF addresses the OGAPIP Project's need to monitor and mitigate negative environmental and social impacts of the project and promote ecosystem management. It provides an information basis to establish functional mechanisms to identify, understand and enhance potential positive impacts while mitigating potential negative impacts associated with such developmental project.

The report has provided the standard procedure and institutional arrangements for environmental and social screening, categorization and approval of sub-projects and serves as a guide to develop detailed site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs)/ Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) that would be consulted upon and disclosed prior to project commencement. The effective use of this ESMF would be regularly reviewed as part of the project's Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system.

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ANNEX 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ESMF

Terms of Reference Agricultural Production and Industrialization Project Ogun State Government for a Consultant Assignment to Prepare an Environmental and Social Management (ESMF)

1. Description of the Project

The Ogun State Government has recorded significant progress across various sectors over the past six years of the current administration. There is however a need to plan for the medium to longer term, to ensure the achievements recorded is placed on a sustainable footing, and to prepare adequately for the future. The Government has prepared a State Development Plan for 2017-2030, which is underpinned by strategies to achieve sustainable development in five key sectors – also referred to as the five cardinal programmes or objectives.

- I. Affordable Qualitative Education,
- II. Efficient Health Care Delivery,
- III. Affordable Housing and Urban Renewal,
- IV. Agricultural Production and Industrialization, and
- V. Rural and Infrastructural Development/ Employment Generation

This plan recognizes the need for the State to invest in the welfare of its citizens, and the importance of economic growth in driving up the pool of resources available for investment. There are two main themes to the plan, firstly, a focus on improving the economic base of the State, and secondly a focus on improving the quality of lives through better access to social services.

To improve and strength the economic impact to citizens in the state the government is in the process of applying for budget support from the World Bank to support a number of key sectors. Sectors include are:

1. Business Environment: To improve the ease of doing business in Ogun State with a focus on the WB subnational indicators, and Sustainable Investment Promotion and Facilitation.
2. Ministry of Agriculture to focus on increased emphasis on efficiency, output, employment and the development of value chains in key crops.
3. The Ministry of Education Science and Technology, is focusing on improving skills development through investment in Technical and Vocational Education, and increasing opportunities for Adult Literacy to ensure appropriate participations of Ogun citizens in the Industrial and Agricultural growth in the State
4. Bureau of Lands and Survey will focus on shortening the time of issuing Certificate of Occupancy and the Recording of Deeds and the improvement of land administration process.
5. Industrial Estates with a focus on increasing private participation in the development and operation of industrial parks.

The proposed project will be financed through a World Bank project preparation advance payment and is designed to identify institutional capacities of the State for the coordination and implementation of the project at different levels of governance. In order to support the efficient and effective implementation of the **Agricultural Production and Industrialization Project** there is need to design and include in the project implementation plan, a communications and advocacy strategy to guide the States engagement process, prior to program launch and implementation.

The safeguards policies of the World Bank require that, before a project is appraised an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), be made available for public review at a place accessible to local people in a form, manner, and language they can understand. In order to reduce, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts and undue harm of its development projects to the environment.

2. Rationale of an ESMF

The proposed project is classified under the Nigerian Environmental Act as “Category II,” or, under the World Bank’s Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), as “Category B.” on the basis of the environmental and social impacts associated with the identified sub-projects. The proposed activities include improving the operation of Agbara industrial estate, rehabilitation of the Agbara Industrial Estate Internal Road, the TVET model colleges, and Agricultural Land Clearing. From the foregoing, the less significant environmental and social impacts that are likely to occur, can be reduced or minimized through compliance with appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures. The nature of the project is such that it will not represent a large-scale intervention in the various sites and will not fundamentally change the environment if adequately mitigated. At this instance, the appropriate safeguards instruments to use here is the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) given the fact that the exact nature of the works or their location is not currently known. Detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as needed, will be carried out for all project activities that trigger them. All relevant documents will be disclosed in country and at the Bank’s Info shop before specific works could start.

3. Objectives

The overall objective is to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Ogun State **Agricultural Production and Industrialization Project**. The framework will provide guidelines for assessing the environmental, socio-economic, and health impacts of the project, as well as recommending appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring plans. Part of the process of developing a realistic Environmental and Social Management framework for the project requires consultation with key stakeholders- including key government agencies, affected groups, local communities and non- governmental organizations

The ESMF should include:

- A description of Proposed Project
- The ESMF should assess the adequacy of the regulatory framework and capacity constraints of the institutions for managing environmental and social issues associated with industrial estates.
- A comprehensive assessment of the potential environmental and social impact
 - ✓ Eg- resulting risk of pollution, Health and safety of workers and communities (accidents, etc), Disease transmission (HIV/AIDs, STDs) to communities along route from construction workers;
- Baseline Data
 - ✓ Eg- socio-economic profile of areas/communities, key cultural sites etc
- Recommendations of practical and cost-effective actions and processes to mitigate any potential negative environmental and/or social impacts that could arise during project - implementation; Identification of the capacity building needs and recommendations of actions to strengthen the line Ministries to ensure sustained environmental and social compliance; and, An environmental and social assessment screening checklist for screening the potential impacts of site specific interventions which would provide guidance for the preparation of site specific safeguards instruments.

The ESMF should identify any regulations and guidelines, which apply in the context and the compatibility between national, state laws and policies, and World Bank policies. The assessment should examine the following:

- World Bank safeguard policies OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment),
- National laws and/or regulations on environmental reviews and impact assessments in the various sectors of the project;

- Environmental assessment regulations of any other financing organizations involved in the project.
- ESMFs prepared for other recent World Bank projects in Nigeria and other comparable contexts

4. Scope of Services

During the assessment, the consultant will collaborate and work closely with:

- PMU Project Coordinator and safeguards team
- Ogun State Ministry of Environment; and
- Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA)

The work shall be carried out according to the following tasks.

- i. Present an overview of Ogun State's environmental policies, legislation, and regulatory and administrative frameworks in conjunction with the World Bank's safeguard policies. Where gaps exist between these policies, make recommendations to bridge the gaps in the context of the proposed project.
- ii. Develop a stakeholders' consultation process that ensures that all key stakeholders, including potentially affected persons, to ensure that they are aware of the objectives and potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project, and that their views are incorporated into the projects' design as appropriate.
- iii. Develop a comprehensive baseline for the project, including a review of the biophysical and socio-economic characteristics of the environment to be covered by the project, highlighting the major constraints that need to be taken into account in the course of the project implementation-
 - a) Physical environment: geology; topography; soils; climate and meteorology; ambient air quality; surface and ground water hydrology
 - b) Biological environment: flora; fauna; rare or endangered species; sensitive habitats, including parks or preserves, significant natural sites, etc
 - c) Socio-economic environment: land use, the proposed project sectors and the local economy, economy (employment rate, income distribution); Demography, Economic activities, social conditions, pay particular attention to the impacts of the project on vulnerable and marginalized individuals, and human settlements etc
 - d) Public Health condition of each project specific area- water and sanitation conditions, communicable and non- communicable disease profile, access to health services
- iv. Assess the potential environmental and social impacts (positive and negative) of the different sub-projects and recommend appropriate mitigation measures; Some potential negative impacts to highlight include: Gender Based Violence, Occupational Health and
- v. Safety, Community Health and Safety, Labour influx etc
- vi. Develop a proposed Environmental and Social management plan (ESMP) for the project as a whole (understanding that site-specific activities may require site specific plans). The ESMF should recommend feasible and cost-effective measures to prevent or reduce significant environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels, estimate the impacts and costs of those measures. Institutional responsibility for mitigation and monitoring should be clearly specified and articulated.
- vii. Analyze alternatives to establish the preferred or most environmentally sound, financially feasible and benign option for achieving project objectives
- viii. Assess the capacity available to implement the ESMF and suggest recommendation in terms of training and capacity building and estimate their costs. Implement the recommendations of the ESMF and make appropriate capacity strengthening recommendations;
- ix. In light of the available information, develop an environmental and social screening process, including monitoring indicators for future rehabilitation and construction activities referred to above, capturing the below mentioned steps:

- a. Screening of physical infrastructure investments;
- b. Assigning the appropriate environmental categories;
- c. Outline steps for carrying out environmental work, i.e. preparation of:
 - ✓ Environmental and Social checklist
 - ✓ Draft terms of reference to facilitate preparation of separate
 - ✓ Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs) during project implementation;
 - ✓ To develop an outline review and approval process for the screening results and as necessary for separate ESIA reports;
 - ✓ Procedures for public consultations and disclosure of project safeguard instruments prior and during project implementation;
 - ✓ To develop an outline appropriate mitigation measures as well as a monitoring framework with key indicators for envisioned activities; describe relevant institutions in charge of monitoring and their capacity strengthening measures;
 - ✓ Develop a Grievance Redress Procedure
 - ✓ Present the disclosure procedures for safeguards instruments

5. Duration of the assignment and estimated staff input

The duration for preparing the ESMF shall not exceed 8 Weeks. The Consultant shall prepare a detailed implementation schedule for preparing and implementing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the timing should be coordinated with the implementation schedule for carrying out other safeguards related programs, for example, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

6. Deliverables

The consultant will work in close coordination with the Project team. In addition, the Consultant will liaise with the various relevant State Ministries and Departments during preparation of the framework document. The implementing agency will provide to the Consultant all available documents that would facilitate completion of the ESMF, including any studies on environmental and social impacts.

The key output of the services is an ESMF prepared based on the scope of work under this consultancy. The following report shall be submitted through the PMU for the review and approval of the PMU and the World Bank as detailed below:

Inception Report-Not later than one (1) weeks from contract award, an Inception Report shall be submitted that presents the Consultant's Work Plan, defines the Implementation Schedule by task, and methodology should be submitted. This will include the table of content of the final report. Five (5) hard copies and one electronic copy shall be submitted

Draft Report - Not later than five (5) weeks from contract award, a draft report shall be submitted. This shall be circulated to the PMU and the World Bank for review and comments. Issues and comments raised shall be incorporated in the draft final report. Five (5) hard copies and one electronic copies shall be submitted.

Draft Final Report – Not later than eight (8) weeks after contract signing, a draft final report that addresses all comments raised at the draft stage shall be submitted. Five (5) hard copies and one electronic copy of this report shall be submitted. This version shall be consulted upon with relevant stakeholders prior to submission. The final version must contain an executive summary in local language in addition to the English summary

Final ESMF– Not later than ten (10) weeks from contract signing, a final report which addresses all comments raised shall be submitted in ten (10) hard copies and one electronic copy. This version must contain an executive summary in the local language in addition to the English language executive summary

7. Management Arrangements

The Consultant will be supervised by the Project Coordinator in the Project Management Unit and will submit all documents to this unit. The Consultant shall provide overall management of all aspects of the work / services and ensure internal quality control and assurance procedures during the execution of the Contract.

8. Expertise Required

- The consultant required for the preparation of the ESMF will have at least 5 years of experience in the preparation of ESMF and/or other EAs instruments recognized by the World Bank
- Demonstrated sound knowledge of Strong country knowledge of Bank safeguard policies
- An advanced degree in Environmental Science, Environmental Management, Environmental Economics, Natural Resources Management or related subjects
- 5 years experience of working with communities and working on stakeholder engagement and management
- 5-8 years practical project experience working for similar projects in Nigeria or West Africa
- Excellent writing and organizational skills

9. Fees and Reimbursable

Consultant fees and reimbursable (travel costs, organization of consultation meetings with key stakeholders) shall be included in the proposal.

ANNEX 2

FOREST RESERVES IN OGUN STATE

s/n	Reserves	Location	Size (HA)	Year Acquired	Present Status	Gazetted
1a b	Omo Forest Reserve Strict Natural Reserve (Inviolable plot)	Ijebu Area (Ijebu East & Ijebu North) Etemi Area	135,806	1925	Over exploited Still relatively intact & preserved to show natural state of the forest	Yes Gazette copy available
2	Olokemeji	Odeda LGA	5,888	1915	Over exploited	Yes Gazette copy available
3	Ilaro Forest Reserve (Ipake)	Yewa South LGA	4,608	1923	Mainly of Gmelina and Teak plantation	Yes Gazette copy available
4	Eggua	Yewa North LGA	4,147	1931	Mainly of Gmelina and Teak plantation	Yes Gazette copy available
5	Ohoumbe (Oja Odan)	Yewa North LGA	4,608	1931	Mainly of Gmelina and Teak plantation	Yes Gazette copy available
6	Aworo	Yewa North LGA	21,299	1925	Part allocated by Ministry of Agriculture to farmers most of who have abandoned the place	Yes Gazette copy available
7	Edun Stream (Ilaro)	Yewa South LGA	79	1923	Water shed for Ilaro water	Not gazetted
8	Arakanga (Abeokuta)	Odeda LGA	239	1950	Well protected	Yes Gazette copy available
9	Imeko Game Reserve	Imeko/Afon LGA	95,488	1911	Neglected Encroachment from Oyo State and Benin Republic. Inaccessible for most part of the year	Yes Gazette copy available

ANNEX 3 SAMPLE TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS) FOR CONDUCTING ESIAS FOR SUB-PROJECTS

Background

The Ogun State Government is proposing to implement the OGAPIP. The project centres on Improving business environment, agricultural production and skills enhancement.

(Other brief Background Information)

There is however a need to plan for the medium to longer term, to ensure the achievements recorded is placed on a sustainable footing, and to prepare adequately for the future. The proposed project will be financed through a World Bank project preparation advance payment and is designed to identify institutional capacities of the State for the coordination and implementation of the project at different levels of governance.

Purpose of an ESIA

There is need to conduct ESIA, to ascertain the adverse positive and negative impact of the proposed OGAPIP as required by the environmental procedures of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Operational Policies of the World Bank which stipulates that an ESIA must be conducted before a developmental project of this magnitude is carried out.

Objectives of the ESIA:

The ESIA will address specific issues not limited to the following objectives:

- Examination of the project's technical, environmental, socio-cultural, institutional, historical and political context, and stakeholder's views and priorities.
- Formulation of mitigation and monitoring measures to minimize impacts and enhance benefits and Compile a Final ESIA Report which will provide background for subsequent implementation of the OGAPIP.

Proposed scope of the ESIA studies:

The proposed scope of service for the ESIA studies should be considered based on the different components of the OGAPIP and will to a minimum require studying the existing infrastructures in the targeted areas to ensure that positive impacts of the project were enhanced. And the negative ones mitigated

The ESIA Report

The ESIA Report shall be presented in a concise format containing all studies, processes, analyses, tests and recommendations for the project. The report shall focus on the findings, conclusions and any recommended actions, supported by summaries of the data collected and citations for any references used. The format of the reports shall be as follows:

The ESIA report will include the following sections:

- Cover page
- Table of contents
- List of Acronyms
- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Description of the proposed project
- Description of the area of influence and environmental and socio-economic baseline conditions
- Discussion of Nigeria's policy, legal, regulatory, and administrative frameworks pertaining to the project, World Bank safeguard policies triggered by the proposed project

- Methods and techniques used in assessing and analyzing the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project
- Discussion of alternatives to the current project
- Presentation of consultations with relevant stakeholders and affected persons
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the proposed project including timetable, budget and institutional responsibilities, including monitoring and capacity strengthening plans.
- Monitoring indicators for the proposed project
- Recommendations

Annexes

- Annex 1: List of Person Met
- Annex 2: Summary of World Bank Safeguard
- Annex 4: Records of Inter Agency and Public/NGO Communications
- Annex 5: List of participants during consultations and summaries of consultations •
- Annex 6: General Environmental and Social Management Conditions for Construction Contracts

Qualifications and Experience

The Consultant should have a minimum of University degree at the Master's level (or equivalent), specialization in environmental sciences/ environmental management. At least 5 years of experience conducting environmental studies or environmental assessment of projects or implementing environmental. The consultant should also have relevant experience working with international development institutions like the World Bank, among others. Such experience will be an added advantage. Knowledge of World Bank safeguard policies and experience in similar operation is vital.

Key professional Team for the assignment (Environmental and Social Management Expert (Lead Consultant/Environmental Specialist) and the consultant team shall comprise: Ecologist, Sociologist/socio economist and Agro-economist, GIS Specialist, Field Assistant).

Expected Output/Deliverables and Reporting Format

- (i) Scoping Report with detailed work plan and indicators of performance. Consultant, client and other experts to ensure quality of outcome at the scoping stage will discuss this. Two (2) copies shall be submitted to the client. In addition, there shall be an electronic version. This will be delivered within four (4) weeks after contract signing;
- (ii) Draft Report This will be circulated for comments and relevant issues raised incorporated into revised version. Four (4) copies shall be submitted to the client. In addition, the consultant will provide an electronic version. This will be submitted within 12 weeks after contract signing.
- (iii) Draft Final report: This will include an Executive Summary in English and the local language, extensive stakeholder consultation, all annexes, maps, Diagrams, Bibliography, disclosure plan and comments and issues raised incorporated into the Draft version. Eight (8) copies shall be submitted to the client. In addition, the consultant will provide an electronic version. This will be delivered four (5) months (20 weeks) after signing of contract
- (iv) Final Report The final report shall include a concise Executive Summary and shall have all annexes, maps and diagrams and bibliography and comments incorporated. Four (4) hard copies and an electronic copy of this report shall be submitted to the client. This will be delivered not later than two weeks after the expiration of disclosure period.

Payment Schedule: The payment schedule should comply with the World Bank Procurement Plan

ANNEX 4 SAMPLE TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS) FOR CONDUCTING ESMPS FOR SUB-PROJECTS

I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This section of the ToRs will be completed at the appropriate time and will provide basic information regarding the nature and activities of a sub-project under the OGAPIP.

II. OBJECTIVES

This section will: (i) present the objectives and activities planned under the specific sub-project (construction, rehabilitation or extension of buildings or other facilities); and (ii) indicate activities that may have environmental and social impacts and that require attenuation measures.

III. TASKS OF THE CONSULTANT

The consultant will be mandated to prepare a single document including an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the sub-project in accordance with national procedures for EIA and World Bank operational policies that were triggered under the Project (i.e OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.09 Pest Management, OP 4.04 Natural Habitats and 4.11 Physical cultural resources). To do this, the Consultant should refer directly to the results of the analyzes and recommendations of the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

This document should be prepared with a level of detail sufficiently precise to be included in the tender for construction companies, in order to allow a correct estimate of the costs of these activities and to be part of the specifications of the successful bidder.

IV. THE MANDATE OF THE CONSULTANT

- Prepare a complete ESMP (see Outline in appendix)
- Provide a general description of the characteristics of the environment in which the activities of the sub-project will take place.
- Highlight the major constraints that need to be taken into account when preparing the land, construction and during operation.
- Conduct a detailed risk analysis.
- Evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts due to sub-project activities.
 - Determine the significance of positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts and immediate and long-term impacts associated with the sub-project
 - Identify risk mitigation measures.
 - Consider the potential impacts of a project on physical cultural resources and follow the required procedures.
- Analyze alternative options.
- Identify work supervision mechanisms
- Define the framework of information, consultation and public participation.
- Present institutional arrangements for the monitoring and reporting systems
- Describe the arrangements for handling complaints and resolving potential conflicts

V. QUALIFICATIONS AN PROFILE OF THE CONSULTANT

- ▶ University degree at the Master's level (or equivalent), specialization in environmental sciences or geography or agronomy or development studies or affiliated disciplines.
- ▶ At least 5 years of experience conducting environmental studies or environmental assessment of projects or implementing environmental initiatives.

APPENDIX : General outline of the ESMP

The ESMP will include the following elements:

1. Description and rationale of the sub-project (area, area, population affected, etc.)
2. Role of key stakeholders and definition of their responsibilities

3. Identification of the eligible beneficiaries of the sub-project and the persons affected
4. Detailed presentation of the main potential environmental risks (pre-construction phase, work phase, maintenance phase)
5. Detailed presentation of the various technical measures envisaged to mitigate the risks
6. Framework concerning the Information, Consultation and Participation of stakeholders
7. Presentation of training initiatives and capacity building
8. Presentation of work supervision mechanisms
9. Definition of monitoring indicators and control of mitigation measures
10. Outline of the program for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures
11. Definition of the monitoring, supervision and control system
12. Schedule of implementation of sub-project activities
13. Description of the organizational responsibilities for the implementation of the sub-project
14. Description of the arrangements for handling complaints and settling potential conflicts
15. Definition of reporting system (fact sheets)
16. Presentation of the public disclosure system of the ESMP
17. Detailed budget

ANNEX 5 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

GENERAL

1. In addition to these general conditions, the Contractor shall comply with any specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall inform himself about such an EMP, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully take into account relevant provisions of that EMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved EMP after written instruction by the Supervising Engineer (SE) to fulfill his obligation within the requested time, the Owner reserves the right to arrange through the SE for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor.
2. Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance requirements specified in an EMP. In general, these measures shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from earth mixing sites, vibrating equipment, temporary access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity dust producing activities.
 - (b) Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities.
 - (c) Ensure that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels is maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.
 - (d) Prevent oils, lubricants and waste water used or produced during the execution of works from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs, and also ensure that stagnant water in uncovered borrow pits is treated in the best way to avoid creating possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
 - (e) Prevent and minimize the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary construction camps and access roads on the biophysical environment including protected areas and arable lands; local communities and their settlements. In as much as possible restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards.
 - (f) Upon discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archaeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately report such findings to the PIU/OGMOE so that the appropriate authorities may be expeditiously contacted for fulfilment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.
 - (g) Discourage construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting , fishing , and collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on he social and economic welfare of the local communities
 - (h) Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation, etc.

- (i) Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps.
- (j) Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long distance transportation.
- (k) Ensure public safety, and meet traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents.

3. The Contractor shall indicate the period within which he/she shall maintain status on site after completion of civil works to ensure that significant adverse impacts arising from such works have been appropriately addressed.

4. The Contractor shall adhere to the proposed activity implementation schedule and the monitoring plan / strategy to ensure effective feedback of monitoring information to project management so that impact management can be implemented properly, and if necessary, adapt to changing and unforeseen conditions.

5. Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the Site Engineer for adherence to the contract conditions and specifications, the Owner may appoint an Inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. State environmental authorities may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the SE, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors to implement measures required to ensure the adequacy rehabilitation measures carried out on the bio-physical environment and compensation for socio-economic disruption resulting from implementation of any works.

Worksite/Campsite Waste Management

6. All vessels (drums, containers, bags, etc.) containing oil/fuel/construction materials and other hazardous chemicals shall be concealed in order to contain spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during the construction shall be collected and disposed-off at designated disposal sites in line with applicable government waste management regulations.

7. All drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops and camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations.

8. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected and disposed-off appropriately at designated sites or be re-used or sold for re-use locally.

9. Entry of runoff to the site shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures such as banks, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.

10. Construction waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a daily basis.

11. If disposal sites for clean spoil are necessary, they shall be located in areas, approved by the SE, of low land use value and where they will not result in material being easily washed into drainage channels. Whenever possible, spoil materials should be placed in low-lying areas and should be compacted and planted with species indigenous to the locality.

Material Excavation and Deposit

12. The Contractor shall obtain appropriate licenses/permits from relevant authorities to operate quarries or borrow areas.

13. The location of quarries and borrow areas shall be subject to approval by relevant local and national authorities, including traditional authorities if the land on which the quarry or borrow areas fall in traditional land.

14. New extraction sites:

a) Shall not be located in the vicinity of settlement areas, cultural sites, wetlands or any other valued ecosystem component, or on high or steep ground or in areas of high scenic value, and shall not be located less than 1km from such areas.

b) Shall not be located adjacent to stream channels wherever possible to avoid siltation of river channels. Where they are located near water sources, borrow pits and perimeter drains shall surround quarry sites.

c) Shall not be located in archaeological areas. Excavations in the vicinity of such areas shall proceed with great care and shall be done in the presence of government authorities having a mandate for their protection.

d) Shall not be located in forest reserves. However, where there are no other alternatives, permission shall be obtained from the appropriate authorities and an environmental impact study shall be conducted.

e) Shall be easily rehabilitated. Areas with minimal vegetation cover such as flat and bare ground, or areas covered with grass only or covered with shrubs less than 1.5m in height, are preferred.

f) Shall have clearly demarcated and marked boundaries to minimize vegetation clearing.

15. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of construction work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations.

16. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas. Sediment and other pollutant traps shall be located at drainage exits from workings.

17. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of these general conditions, and any applicable EMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the SE.

18. Areas for depositing hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the SE and appropriate local and/or national authorities before the commencement of work. Use of existing, approved sites shall be preferred over the establishment of new sites.

Rehabilitation and Soil Erosion Prevention

19. To the extent practicable, the Contractor shall rehabilitate the site progressively so that the rate of rehabilitation is similar to the rate of construction.

20. Always remove and retain topsoil for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall not be stripped when they are wet as this can lead to soil compaction and loss of structure.

21. Topsoil shall not be stored in large heaps. Low mounds of no more than 1 to 2m high are recommended

22. Re-vegetate stockpiles to protect the soil from erosion, discourage weeds and maintain an active population of beneficial soil microbes.

23. Locate stockpiles where they will not be disturbed by future construction activities.

24. To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired.
25. Remove toxic materials and dispose of them in designated sites. Backfill excavated areas with soils or overburden that is free of foreign material that could pollute groundwater and soil.
26. Identify potentially toxic overburden and screen with suitable material to prevent mobilization of toxins.
27. Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be inherently stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use, and allow natural regeneration of vegetation.
28. Minimize the long-term visual impact by creating landforms that are compatible with the adjacent landscape.
29. Minimize erosion by wind and water both during and after the process of reinstatement. Compacted surfaces shall be deep ripped to relieve compaction unless subsurface conditions dictate otherwise.
31. Re-vegetate with plant species that will control erosion, provide vegetative diversity and, through succession, contribute to a resilient ecosystem. The choice of plant species for rehabilitation shall be done in consultation with local research institutions, forest department and the local people.

Water Resources Management

32. The Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water demands of local communities.
33. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community and after obtaining a permit from the relevant Water Authority.
34. Abstraction of water from wetlands shall be avoided. Where necessary, authority has to be obtained from relevant authorities.
35. Temporary damming of streams and rivers shall be done in such a way avoids disrupting water supplies to communities downstream, and maintains the ecological balance of the river system.
36. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.
37. Wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or road drains.
38. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system, and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion.

Traffic Management

39. Location of access roads/detours shall be done in consultation with the local community especially in important or sensitive environments. Access roads shall not traverse wetland areas.
40. Upon the completion of civil works, all access roads shall be ripped and rehabilitated.
41. Access roads shall be sprinkled with water at least five times a day in settled areas, and three times in unsettled areas, to suppress dust emissions.

Blasting

42. Blasting activities shall not take place less than 2km from settlement areas, cultural sites, or wetlands without the permission of the SE.

43. Blasting activities shall be done during working hours, and local communities shall Noise levels reaching the communities from blasting activities shall not exceed 90 decibels.

Disposal of Unusable Elements

45. Unusable materials and construction elements such as electro-mechanical equipment, pipes, accessories and demolished structures will be disposed of in a manner approved by the SE. The Contractor has to agree with the SE which elements are to be surrounded to the client's premises, which will be recycled or reused, and which will be disposed of at approved landfill sites.

46. As far as possible, abandoned pipelines shall remain in place. Where for any reason no alternative alignment for the new pipeline is possible, the old pipes shall be safely removed and stored at a safe place to be agreed upon with the SE and the local authorities concerned.

47. AC-pipes as well as broken parts thereof have to be treated as hazardous material and disposed of as specified above.

48. Unsuitable and demolished elements shall be dismantled to a size fitting on ordinary trucks for transport.

Health and Safety

49. In advance of the construction work, the Contractor shall mount an awareness and hygiene campaign. Workers and local residents shall be sensitized on health risks particularly of AIDS.

50. Adequate road signs to warn pedestrians and motorists of construction activities, diversions, etc. shall be provided at appropriate points.

51. Construction vehicles shall not exceed maximum speed limit of 40km per hour.

Repair of Private Property

52. Should the Contractor, deliberately or accidentally, damage private property, he shall repair the property to the owner's satisfaction and at his own cost. For each repair, the Contractor shall obtain from the owner a certificate that the damage has been made good satisfactorily in order to indemnify the Client from subsequent claims.

53. In cases where the owner claims compensation for inconveniences, damage of assets etc., the Client has to be informed by the Contractor through the SE. This compensation is in general settled under the responsibility of the Client before signing the Contract. In unforeseeable cases, the respective administrative entities of the Client will take care of compensation.

Contractors' Health and Safety Plan

54. Within 6 weeks of signing the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare an EHS-MP to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the works, including implementation of the requirements of these general conditions and any specific requirements of an EMP for the works. The Contractors; EHS-MP will serve two main purposes:

For the Contractor, for internal purposes, to ensure that all measures are in place for adequate HSE management, and as an operational manual for his staff.

For the Client, supported where necessary by a SE, to ensure that the Contractor is fully prepared for the adequate management of the HSE aspects of the project, and as a basis for monitoring the Contractors' HSE performance

55. The Contractors' EHS MP shall provide at least:

- A description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in an EMP;
- A description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts

description of all planned monitoring activities (e.g. sediment discharges from borrow areas) and the reporting thereof; and

- the internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for such

56. The Contractors' EHS-MP will be reviewed and approved by the Client before start of the works. The review should demonstrate if the Contractors' EHS –MP covers all of the identified impacts and has defined appropriate measures to counteract any potential impacts.

HSE Reporting

57. The Contractor shall prepare bi-weekly progress reports to the SE on compliance with these general conditions, the project EMP if any, and his own EHS-MP. An example format for a Contractor HSE report is given below. It is expected that the Contractors' report will include information on:

- HSE management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;
- Problems encountered in relation to HSE aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);
- Lack of compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;
- Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to HSE aspects; and
- Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to HSE management during site meetings.

58. It is advisable that reporting of significant incidents be done as soon as practicable. Such incident reporting shall be done individually. Also it is advisable that the Contractor keeps his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property. It is advisable to include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendixes to the bi-weekly reports. Example: formats for an incident notification and detailed report are given below. Details of HSE performance will be reported to client through the SE's report to the Client

Training of Contractors' Personnel

59. The Contractor shall provide sufficient training to his own personnel to ensure that they are all aware of the relevant aspects of these general conditions, any project EMP, and his own EHS- MP, and are able to fulfil their expected roles and functions. Specific training should be provided to those employees that have particular responsibilities associated with the implementation of the EHS-MP.

General topics should be:

- HSE in general (working procedures); emergency procedures; and social and cultural aspects (awareness raising on social issues).

Cost of Compliance

60. It is expected that compliance with these conditions is already part of standard good workmanship and state of art as generally required under this Contract. The item “Compliance with Environmental Management Conditions” in the Bill of Quantities covers these costs. No other payments will be made to the Contractor for compliance with any request to avoid and/or mitigate an avoidable HSE impact.

ANNEX 6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

1. State:
2. Local Government Area:
3. Nature of the activity:
4. ESSC Number:
5. Name and address of the Promoter/Owner of sub-project:
6. Brief Description of the Project:.....
7. Environmental Category of the Main Project

A) GENERAL ELIGIBILITY

Does the activity ...	Yes	No
Have an impact on areas for which the World Bank operational policies have not been triggered? In particular:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disrespect for human dignity, human rights, economic systems and cultures of indigenous peoples (under <i>OP 4.10: Indigenous Peoples</i>)? • Impact on forest health and quality (under <i>OP 4.36: Forests</i>)? • Involve construction of dams? • Serious consequences resulting in malfunctioning or stopping a dam (under <i>OP 4.37 Safety of dams</i>)? • Effects on waters of two or more states (under <i>OP 7.50 International waterways</i>)? • Sub-projects located in disputed areas (under <i>OP 7.60, Disputed areas</i>)? • Is the project highly contentious and likely to attract the attention of NGOs or civil society nationally or internationally? 		

If the answer is YES to one of these general eligibility questions: the sub-project is not eligible under the Ogun State Agricultural and Industrialisation Project.

B) ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS SCREENING

	Will the activity ...			If yes give the extent (in ha/number)
		Yes	No	
1	Include clearing of forests?			
2	Include removal and/or cutting of a considerable number of trees?			
3	Involve reclamation of wetland, land?			
4	Potentially affect the ecology of a protected area (e.g interference on mammalian or bird migration routes)?			
5	Potentially affect geological or soil instability (e.g, erosion, landslides and subsidence)?			
6	Be located in an area threatened by silting?			
7	Be located in any flood protection area?			
8	Be located in any flood prone area?			
9	Be located 60 meters from the bank of a public stream			
10	Lead to increase in waste generation			
11	Be located in an area where there is no household waste management system?			
12	Generate non-hazardous waste that will be stored on the project site?			
13	Use of hazardous or toxic materials and generation of hazardous wastes			

14	Involve the use of an already over-exploited groundwater?			
15	Contribute to reducing the amount of water available to other local users?			
16	Be located in an area where there is no sanitation network?			
17	Occur in old establishments that may contain asbestos cement?			
18	Include large deep excavations?			
19	Soil excavation during subproject's construction so as to cause soil Erosion			
20	Have important potential accidental soil erosion, groundwater pollution and contamination?			
21	Greatly increase air pollution and dust generation?			
22	Long-term impacts on air quality			
23	Greatly increase noise pollution and vibrations?			
24	Finance any pesticides or procurement of pesticide equipment			
25	Minimum land area required for the proposed development (ha)			
26	Available total land area within the identified location (ha)			
27	Expected construction period			
28	Source of fresh Surface Water			
29	Surface Water Use	Agriculture	Domestic	Animal other
30	Change of surface water quality or water flows (e.g. Increase water turbidity due to run-off, waste water from camp sites and erosion, and construction waste) or long term.	Yes	No	
31	Separation or fragmentation of habitats of flora and fauna?	Yes	No	
32	Are there any environmentally and culturally sensitive areas within 250m?	Protected Areas/Migratory Pathways/Archaeological sites/Wetlands/Mangroves sands		
33	Any historic, archaeological reserve, ancient or protected monument, graveyards, temples	Yes	No	
34	Need to open new, temporary or permanent, access roads?			
35	Acquisition (temporarily or permanently) of land (public or private) for its development			
36	Is there any potential for land dispute, assets and livelihoods displacement?	If yes, refer to Resettlement Policy Framework		
37	Involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas			
38	Risk of disease dissemination from construction workers to the local peoples (and vice versa)?	Yes	No	
39	Are children in the project area likely to be used for child labour			

If the answer is YES to one of these questions: An Environmental Review (ER)/Environmental Audit/ESMP/ ESIA/ will be prepared in line with World Bank requirements – even if, because of the nature of the works, national procedures do not require the preparation of an Environmental Review (ER) or of an EIA.

If the answer is NO to all questions: According to national regulations, an ER or an EIA will not be mandatory. However, in compliance with WB policies 4.01, 4.12, 4.09, 4.04 and 4.11, the preparation of a fully-fledged ESMP, will be considered as necessary.

The appropriate safeguard instrument will depend on the category the sub-project falls into based on the screening, either Category II (B) or Category III (C).

Additional checklists may be developed as required based on the complexity of the projects

ANNEX 7**LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS MET**

Date: 6/08/2018

Meeting Title: Consultation with the Sector PMs

Venue: Ministry of Agric Conference Room

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	David Adeoye	OPIC/Industrial Estates)	Project Manager	David.adeoye@fritova.com	09099006000
2.	Laitan Oduwaiye	Ministry of Education/Science & Technology	Project Manager	Oguneducationp4r@gmail.com	07034831287
3.	Ifechukwu Oneligwe	Ministry Edu. Sci & Tech	Project Manager	iomeligwe@gmail.com	08052604391
4.	Babatunde Jeje	OSIC/IPA	Project Manager	batatundejeje@gmail.com	08022235455
5.	Sola Arobiere	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	SA	solagosoye@gmail.com	08039600462
6.	Adenike Adekanbi	Ministry of Budget & Planning	Project Manager	Adekanbia@gmail.com	
7.	Bajomo Opeoluwa	Planing OESHE	Senior Civil Engr.	Opebajomo.com	08032464849
8.	Olaleye Nafiu	OGSHC	Principal Estate Surveyor	Leye27771@gmail.com	07038569446
9.	Wale Ojo	Ogun State Housing Coop.	Dir. Estate & Planning	m.ojo20@yahoo.com	
10.	Ade Sofola	Bureau of Lands & Survey	Project Manager	Ade.sofola@gmail.com	09077930244
11.	Gboyega Osobu	Ministry of Agriculture	Project Manager	gboyegaosobu@gmail.com	08034947703

Date: 6/08/2018

Meeting Title: Consultation with the Technical College, Idi-Aba Representatives

Venue: Government Science & Technical College Idi-Aba, Abeokuta

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
2.	Laitan Oduwaiye	M EST (PM)		Oguneducationp4r@gmail.com	07034834837
3.	Chuks Omeligwe	MO ESI (PM)		omeligwefi@gmail.com	08052604391
4.	Seidu Jamiu O.	School Bursar G.S.T.C Abil		Seidujamiu5@gmail.com	08035774205
6.	Fayomi O. Lekan	GSTC ABK	V.P Academic	Livingwood73@gmail.com	08165495651
7.	Ero-Phillips E.O	Old Student Secretary		erophilips@gmail.com	08053814234
11	Alhaji R.M Shogbamu	PTA	Vice Chairman		07068484765
12	Mr. Obassesaw	PTA Chairman	Chairman		08038547658
13	Mr. Adesanya A.M	GSTC Idi-Ala	Vice Principal Admin	Adesanyaadedapo@gmail.com	08165605602
14	Alhaji Sarajudeen O. Fagbayi	President of Old Student Association	President	surajfagbayi@yahoo.com	08034428763
15	Mrs. Adeola Iyabode M.	Vice President Old Student Ass.	Vice President	Iyabocome1@yahoo.com	08032380260
19	O.M Oloko (Mrs)	Ministry of Edu. Sci & Tech.	DE (S & T)	oluwatarinmoriama@gmail.com	08033901982
20	S.A Aina	Executive Secretary (TVET)	ES	Ainasamson635@gmail.com	08066172466
21	J.S Oyepo	Ogun State Technical and Vocational Education Board (TVET)	A. g Director	Josephmarch3@yahoo.com	08034284819
22	O.O Olasimbo	Government Sci. & Technical College, Idi-Aba Abeokuta	Principal	Dofesimbo2016@gmail.com	08033849515
23	Salau S.A	GSTC Ayetoro	Principal	salausamuelalabi@gmail.com	08056625806

Date: 6/08/2018

Meeting Title: Consultation with farming Communities

Venue: Ogbe Eruku Farming Community Representative

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Onikosi Abdulrazaq	Profundis Farms	Poultry Farming	abonikosi@gmail.com	08034789399
2.	Lawal Olaribigbe	Alao Farms	Poultry Farms		08068147414
3.	Akinbola Ayobami	Moarts Farm	Maiza & Cassava	moartcompltd@gmail.com	08057945452
4.	Oladiji Oladapo	Fontes Farms	Poultry	funtinvestment@gmail.com	08057102643
5.	Adeoye Oyewo	Mwalimu Madiba Farms	Maize Farming	Oyewo611@yahoo.co.uk	08034022617
6.	Ch. J.O Fakoya	Baale	Cassava Maize Farming		08038497983
7.	Ch M. a Kusina	Otuui	Agbe		08055831165
8.	Olonade G.F	Afam Chairman Obafemi/Owode	Rice and Cassava farming	Adeboyeanda5@gmail.com	08037194135
9.	Ayodele Fakoya	Olorin Odo	Farming, Rice and Cassava		08050384917
10	Adewusi Joseph	Farmer	Ogbe		08034124298
11	Alibi Adewumi	Plati efo	Paki Oka		
12	Oguntoyinbo Oliyinde	Farmer	Cassava Production		
13	Fabolinde Isiaka	LSUBEB Maryland Ikeja	S.C.O		08097443904
14	Taiwo Fadeji	Cassava and vegetables Prod.			

Date: 7/08/2018

Meeting Title: Consultation with Ogun State Ministry of Budget and Planning (OGAPIP Host Ministry) Reps

Venue: Mitros Residence, Ogun State

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1	Hassan Adekunle	Min. of Budget & Planning	Permanent Secretary	Omomeji65@yahoo.com	08033189778
2	David Olawale Alao	Central Dept of Statistics	Director	Davidolawalealao2017@gmail.com	08033929041
3	Abimbola S. Bolarinde	Min. of Budget & Planning	Principal Statistician	bimbolarinde@gmail.com	08034303197
4	Oyenekan Abiodun	Min. of Budget & Planning	Dire. Of Due Process & Budget Monitoring	oyenekanbiodun@gmail.com	07038883825
5	Adekunle Kamoni A.	Project Coordinator	Min. of Budget	kafilab@yahoo.com	08039447100
6	Bashiru Sulaiman	Min. of Budget and Planning	DFA	Sulbashir2010@yahoo.com	07036735854
7	Ademidan Omani. P	Budget and Planning	DDB	KennyInivi@gmail.com	08037573231
8	Osibodu A.O.O	Budget and Planning	Director Budget	tomiwaosibolu@yahoo.com	07034590972
9	Akindele Solomon	Min. of Rural Dev./RAAMP	Admin. Officer/Social safeguard	obaakindelesolomon@gmail.com	08131371614
10	Engr. Adekunle M.A.A	Min. of Rural Dev. RAAMP	DRWS/ENV SAFEGUARD OFCR.	Adekunlemuritala606@gmail.com	08033440946
11	Yetunde Olatunbosun	Min. of Budget & Planning	Director of Planning	Yetunde.olatunbosun@yahoo.com	08033531861

Date: 7/08/2018

Meeting Title: Consultation with Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture

Venue: Mitros Residence, Ogun State

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Gboyega Osobu	Min. of Agric	PM	Gboyega.osobu@gmail.com	08034947702
2.	Akintunde Akinmolayan	Min. of Agric	SA (Gov) on Agric	Akintunde.akinmolayan@yahoo.com	08034379163
3.	Fashola O.S	Min. of Agric	Director PRS	Sirajfashola40@gmail.com	08035266149
4.	Omoba Segun	Min. of Agric	Agric Key. Off.	omobabecklins@gmail.com	08066630071
5.	Eniola Kafil K.	Min. of Agric	Asst. Chief Agric Officer	Kahfkafil@gmail.com	08062184271
6.	Oyesola J.O	Min. of Agric	Director Tree Crops & Rural Dev.	Jamesoyesola7@gmail.com	08034550926
7.	Adekunle Kamoni A.	Min. of Budget & Planning	Project Coordinator	katilab@yahoo.com	08039447100
8.	Sodunke S.A	Min. of Agric Fisheries Dept.	Rep. director of Fisheries	Albertsedunke1@gmail.com	07069242242
9.	Owode S. Adejoke			adejokowode@gmail.com	08022284457

Date: 7/08/2018

Venue: Mitros

Meeting Title: Bureau of Lands/Ministry of Urban & Physical Planning

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Lukan J.O	B.L.S	Director Lands Services	lekanlukan@gmail.com	08033375220
2.	Omobo O.O	BLS	Head Acc and Comp.	lekanomobo@gmail.com	08028330028
3.	Ajayi S.A	BLS	Land Officer	spicyakan@gmail.com	08062106900
4.	Dina Y.O	MUPP	P.S	Yetunde.dina@yahoo.com	08027603309
5.	Talabi, O.R	MUPP	Dr. M & C	Talabirufus64@gmail.com	08034539728
6.	Ogun K.A	MUPP	Dir. Dev	woleogun@gmail.com	08035025077
7.	Abiodun M.A	MUPP	Dir. RP	adelowomusilimabiodun@gmail.com	08069689197
8.	Ayodele M.A	MUPP	Dir. Urban Renewal	Ayodelemabiola7@gmail.com	08034278831
9.	Sofola, Ade	BLS	PM, OGAPIP	Ade.sofola@gmail.com	09077930244

Date: 8/08/2018

Venue: OPIC Agbara Industrial Estate

Meeting with Estate Representatives

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Prince. Bayo Ikujenyo	Pyramid Bag Nig. Ltd	MD	aikiyenyo@yahoo.co.uk	08056021015
2.	Mrs. Temitope Akinyemi	Pyramid Bag Mfg. Co. Ltd	Accountant	Temijo4upt@yahoo.com	08051989587
3.	Abimbola Abiodun	Golden Estate, Agbara	Food Specialist	abbeywisdom@yahoo.com	08062063731
4.	Cdre Olutunde Oladimeji	Chairman BOT Raopic	BOT Chairman	tundimeji@gmail.com	08033333066
5.	Pastor A.T Ibinayo	Ex-President RAOPIC	Ex-President RAOPIC	ibinayoafolabi@gmail.com	08033078623
6.	R.O Bolaji	Chairman Area 5 Chapter	RAOPIC	raymondokunhla@yahoo.com	08037234711
7.	Alebiosu Idowu Pst.	President OPIC Residents' Association	President RAOPIC	Alebiosuidowu41@gmail.com	07032051566

8.	Alhaji T.A Yakub Pst.	Auditor/Chartered Accountant OPIC	Auditor	tayakub@yahoo.com	0802239896
9.	Joseph O. Afolabi	DYL Healthcare Resources Ltd, OPIC	President	Josephafolabi@gmail.com	08052885676
10.	Adetoun A. Afolabi	DYL Healthcare Resources Ltd, OPIC	V. President	Adeounafolabi83@gmail.com	07053939998
11.	Mr. Bayo Adefaso	Chairman Clusters	RAOPIC		07026353621
12.	Engr.. Oke A.S	OPIC	Head Faculty Mgt (Agbara)		0815045503
13.	Sam. A. Ogundimu	Afeez Fertilizer	HRM	Ogundiran@gmail.com	08023528857
14.	Wahab Abdur-Rahaman	OPIC	Billing Officer(Agbara)	Wahab.abdurahman@gmail.com	08034430366
15.	Agbomabiwon Adedeji	Strong Pack Ltd	Manager	Accountant.btus@gmail.com	08125605858

Date: 9/08/2018

Venue: Mitros

Ministry of Education Representatives

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Adenowo M.A (Mrs)	Min. of Edu.	Principal	Mojinowo@yahoo.com	08033859841
4.	Adejimi A.A	Min. of Edu.	Principal GSTC Kara Reno	adejimiadegboyega@yahoo.com	08032091252
5.	Salau S.A	GSTC Ayetoro	Principal	salasamuel@yahoo.com	08056625806
6.	Modupe Mujofa	Min. of Educ.	Commissioner	Hcmest.gunstate@gmail.com	08022923342
7.	Olasimbo O.O	GSTC Idi-Aba Abeokuta	Principal	Defesimbo2016@gmail.com	08033849515
8.	Oduwaiye Olaitan	PM Nbest	MoEast	Oguneducationp4re@gmail.com	07034831287
	Samson A. Aina	TVET Board	Executive Secretary	Ainasamson635@gmail.com	08066172466
	Joseph S. Oyepo	TVET Board	Ag. Director	Josephmarch3@yahoo.com	08034284819
	Efunshile D.N (Mrs)	Min. of Educarion 9Sec. Dept)	Deputy Director	efunshiledora@yahoo.com	07052560813
	Adeoye B.A (Mrs)	G.S.T.C Ijebu-Igbo (Principal)	C.T.O	bisolaajokeadaoye@gmail.com	08033433814
	Adegbola, Kamilu	G.S.T.C Ajegunle (Principal)	Principal (NCEO)	Adegbolakamilu22@gmail.com	08038588622
	Olanloye, W.A	AGME	Director	ekiyayewaheed@gmail.com	08033460206
	O.M Oloko (Mrs)	MOES & T	DE (SXT)	oluwatosinmoriemo@gmail.com	08033901982
	S.O Okusanya	GSTC Ijebu Ode	Ade	Samuelokusanya58@gmail.com	08038437259

Date: 9/08/2018

Venue: Mitros

Ministry of Environment & OGEPA

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Grekoya B.A	Ogmenu	Director/Duties	Bolakaya01@gmail.com	08033378290
2.	Engr. O.A Adeotan	Ogmenu	DPRS	Kunledeotan@yahoo.com	08035753685
3.	Durojaiye A.A	OGEPA	DPRS (OGEPA)	Biodee2002@yahoo.com	07085693682
4.	Lawal Babatunde S.	OGEPA	DI/CM OGEPA	lawalbox@yahoo.com	07087020899
5.	Adejobi M.J	OGMENU	E HOT 1	mayowaadejobi@gmail.com	08035241592
6.	Bolaji Oyeleye	Min. of Env	Hon. Comm.	bolajioyeleye@gmail.com	08078106961
7.	Engr. (Hon) Lanre Edun (Amb P)	ENV.	Sp. Adu	Aprilconnect@gmail.com	08033065259
8.	K.L Osota	MoE	PS	kunleosota@gmail.com	08033090701
9.	Sowunmi A.A (Mrs.)	OGEPA	Director Laboratory Services	Adeluola1@gmail.com	08035796130
10.	Shofela A.O	OGEPA	Director Waste Management	shofelaakinbode@gmail.com	08060279757

Date: 9/08/2018

Venue: Mitros

Ministry of Forestry

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Segun Adedokun	Min. of Forestry	Director of Forestry (Silvoculture)	adedokunsegun@gmail.com	08058854873
2.	Adeleke t. Alamu	Min. of Forestry	Director of Reg. & Utilization	Olamatayo1@gmail.com	08037154035
3.	Kayoed Ohanuga	Min. of Forestry	Director. Plan Res. L Station	Kayerowu2002@yahoo.com	08034745446
4.	Dolapo Odulana	Min. of Forestry	Director Non Timber Program	olapoodulana@gmail.com	08066512556

Date: 9/08/2018

Venue: Mitros

Min. of Commerce & Industry/IPA

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1	Babatunde Jeje	IPA	Project Manager	babatunde@gmail.com	08022235455
2	Bello Adewale	IPA	Special Assistant	Walex20@yahoo.com	09084719853
3	Somoye, Adedayo O.	Min. of Commerce & Industry	Director of Investment	dayosomoye@yahoo.com	08033793205
4	Ige, Adeyinka A.	Min. of Commerce & Industry	Commercial Officer	Greatadeyinkaige11@gmail.com	08034968378
5	Owoyele Wasiu A.	Min. of Commerce & Industry	Asst. Administrator Officer	Owoyelewasiu71@gmail.com	
6	Fehintola Oduleja	IPA	I.P Consultant	Fehintola.oduleja@innosust.com	08033588029

Date: 9/08/2018

Venue: Mitros OPIC/Ogun State Housing Corporation

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Adekunle Kamoni A.	Budget & Planning	Project Coordinator	katilab@yahoo.com	08039447100
2.	David Adeoye	OPIC	Project Manager	David.adeoye@frivota.com	08028050000
3.	Bajomo Opeoluwa	OGSHE	Snr. Civil Engr.	Ope_bajomo@yahoo.com	08032404849
4.	Sobowale M.O	OGSHE	Civil Engr.	Sobowale100@gmail.com	08033118956
5.	Olaleye N.A	OGSHE	Estate Surveyor	Leye27771@gmail.com	07038569446
6.	Wale Ojo	OGSHE	Estate Surv./Town Planner	Miojo20@yahoo.com	08164477884
7.	Animasaun Sulaiman	OGSHE	Architect	Sulaimonabayomi4@gmail.com	08063309330
8	Surv. Ademofe Abiodun	OGSHE	Land Surveyor	adenote@yahoo.co.uk	07033981572
9.	Engr. Adebajo Ogunsobo	OPIC	Ciivl Engr.	headofstation@gmail.com	08033286328
	Gbolahan Popoola	OPIC	Dir. Project Magt	gpopoola@opic.com.ng	08033287157
	Dotun Akinwale	OPIC	Head Planning & Approval	Dor1670@yahoo.com	08038471410
	J. Odusolu	OPIC			08038001515

Date: 9/08/2018

Venue: Mitros

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
1.	Engr. M.G Adebayo	Fadama II A.F	SPC	ogunsfeo@yahoo.com	08034088067
2.	Beckley Babatunde	Fadama III-AF	Comm. Dev.	Babatund2016@gmail.com	07032436502
3.	Mrs. Awe, Solape A.	Fadama III-AF	Rural Finance & Livelihood officer	solapeawe@yahoo.com	08037158235
4	Adeogun S.B	FGN/IFAD VCDP	SPC	sbadeogun@yahoo.com	08037168812
5	Faneyeye I.O	FGN/IFAD VCDP	KnnoIdgemgt & Communication Officer	fameyeibikunlw@gmail.com	08035028008
6.	Omoba Segun	MoA	ARO	omobabeoklino@gmail.com	08066630011
7.	Akintunde Akinmolayan	MoA	Special Assistant	Akintunde.akinmolayan@yahoo.com	08034379163

ANNEX 8 PICTURES OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS

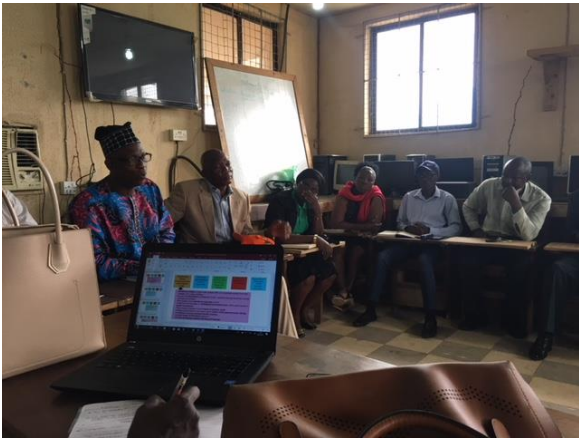


Figure 3: Consultation with the Technical Colleges



Figure 4: Consultations with women community group



Figure 5: Consultation with the Ministry of Budget & Planning (Host Ministry)



Figure6: Cross Section of Stakeholders



Figure7: Dilapidated Student Workshop at Idi Aba Technical Location

ANNEX 9 PROCEDURE FOR GENDER BASED VIOLENCE MANAGEMENT

Gender Based Violence

Nigeria has ratified or acceded to the core international human rights treaties and is a party to the major regional human rights instrument which obliged States to respect, protect and fulfill human rights of all persons within the territory and subject to the jurisdiction of the State, without discrimination. Rape may violate several human rights obligations enshrined in the instruments ratified by Nigeria and is also a form of gender-based violence and a brutal manifestation of violence against women. As a State party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the "Maputo Protocol"), Nigeria has made legally binding commitments to exercise due diligence to combat gender-based violence and discrimination.

Accordingly, Nigeria has an obligation to take all appropriate measures to prevent rape, ensure that there are adequate sanctions for rape in law and in practice, and ensure access to reparation for the victims. Furthermore, several human rights instruments¹ require Nigeria to take special measures to protect the rights of individuals who are vulnerable to sexual violence, namely women, children, and persons with disabilities.

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women has provided guidance on States' due diligence obligations in combating sexual violence, noting that it must be implemented at both individual and systemic levels. Individual due diligence focuses on the needs of individual survivors and "places an obligation on the State to assist victims in rebuilding their lives and moving forward," for instance through the provision of psychosocial services. Individual due diligence "requires States to punish not just the perpetrators, but also those who fail in their duty to respond to the violation."² As for systemic due diligence, it includes ensuring "a holistic and sustained model of prevention, protection, punishment and reparations for acts of violence against women.

International Treaties

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (2004)

The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (1993)

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1984)

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1990), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2012)

Regional Treaties

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) (1982)

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) (2007)

The Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Women in Africa (the "Maputo Protocol") (2007)

National policies

The National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2009);

The National Gender Policy (2010)

Nigeria is among the 10 percent of countries worldwide that exhibit the highest levels of gender discrimination according to the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index, with an assessment of "high" or "very high" in all of the evaluated categories (discriminatory family code, restricted physical integrity, son bias, restricted resources and assets, restricted civil liberties). It also falls into the group of countries with highest gender inequality in human development outcomes (UNDP 2016).

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains pervasive and underreported in the country, largely constraining women's autonomy and life chances. The 2013 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) indicates that nationally 38 percent of women between the ages of 15-49 have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence from the age of 15, and 11 percent experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey. 45 percent of women who experienced violence never sought help or never told anyone about the violence. Besides interpersonal and sexual violence, child marriage and Female Genital Mutilation are the other culturally harmful practices prevalent across Nigeria. Conflict in the North East has further contributed to a steep rise in targeted violence against women and children by Boko Haram increasingly for abduction and violence. Women are increasingly being used as instruments of war, making them vulnerable to stigmatization and rejection from their families and communities.

GBV Risk Management Mechanisms

A GBV workshop will be conducted to sensitize the SPIU staff on the key principle and specific requirements to address GBV/SEA. It is necessary that a GBV/SEA covenant be included in the bidding documents ('pre-qualification' and 'employers' requirements'), as such specific measures to reduce and mitigate the risk of GBV/SEA in the project. Such measures will include:

- GBV/SEA assessment of project;
- Mandatory contractors' code of conduct on sexual harassment;
- Appointment of NGO to monitor GBV/SEA in OGAPIP sectoral projects;
- Community and workers' sensitization on GBV/SEA;
- Provision of referral units for survivors of GBV/SEA;
- Provisions in contracts for dedicated payments to contractors for GBV/SEA prevention activities against evidence of completion;
- Contractor and PIU requirement to ensure a minimum target of female employment with incremental rewards of the obtainment of this target.

The following **actions** are recommended for immediate implementation:

- Hiring a dedicated GBV/SEA specialist or retraining Social Safeguard Officer for the project,
- Hiring NGOs at the state level to manage social risks associated with GBV/SEA in the project,
- Building and improving OGAPIP, and other relevant stakeholders' capacities to address risks of GBV/SEA by developing and providing guidance, training, awareness, and dissemination of relevant GBV/SEA materials to communities,
- Developing a clear OGAPIP specific internal "Reporting and Response Protocol" to guide relevant stakeholders in case of GBV/SEA incidents,
- Strengthening operational processes of OGAPIP states project area on GBV/SEA,
- Identifying development partners and cultivating pragmatic partnership on GBV/SEA prevention measures and referral services,
- Developing Codes of Conduct for civil works contractors with prohibitions against GBV/SEA,
- Strengthening consultations and operationalizing GBV/SEA specific grievance redress mechanisms,
- Providing financial support implementation of the GBV/SEA actions described herein, including training and awareness building for various stakeholders,
- Establishing inter-ministerial committee to advance GBV/SEA actions described above.

Overall, GBV risks in the project target areas might include Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), public harassment including harassment, verbal insults, physical abuse, rape, harmful widowhood practices

and women and child trafficking. Targeted support to women under the program could likely exacerbate these risks. Development and implementation of specific GBV risk prevention and mitigation strategies, tailored to local contexts, will be critical during the preparation of ESMP. Guidelines for situation analysis of GBV and safe reporting guidelines in line with international best practices will be implemented. Further, all risks related to labor influx will have to be mitigated by participation of project beneficiaries/communities, and involvement of project contractors and contractors' workers and consultant employees, in identifying mitigation and implementing measures, including developing mitigation instruments such as "Labor Influx Management Plan" and "Workers Camp Site Management Plan".

ANNEX 10

GENERIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Considering the potential for rehabilitation works to require medium to large scale labour, and the peculiarity of the civil, the project will require a Project Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan. The plan will focus on workers' health and safety during the major rehabilitation activities

Rehabilitation works under the OGAPIP Components

The PIU (OHS Responsibilities)

The PIU has a responsibility to ensure the health and safety of all persons working on all the components and sub-components, their own employees, Contractors, Subcontractors and agency employees.

In this regard, the PIU through the PIU shall: Define systems of work and requirements for Contractors and Subcontractors to ensure their health and safety on the site. This means that PIU will require Contractors and Subcontractors to follow safe systems of work, meet statutory and other requirements (Nigerian and International), and audit their capability to safely manage work performed by their own employees. A periodic audit by the PIU of the Contractors' work performance and systems including OHS should be required as partial basis for payment.

Provide information needed by the Contractors to document and carry our work in a safe manner.

PIU should provide information on hazards and their associated risks while working on any specific part of the project. This will enable Contractors document their procedures for managing work around hazardous conditions, and to ensure they are aware of these hazards. PIU will do this by providing a set of requirements and safe work procedures through the Terms of Reference (TOR) in the Contractors contract document. It should also highlight Risk and Control Assessments, Work Control Permits etc.

Review Contractors' Safe Work Mode Method Statements to ensure they comply with Bank's Environmental and Social safeguards and statutory HSE Requirements.

Any Safe Work Method Statements submitted at tender should be reviewed to ensure safety and environmental requirements have been fully met.

Ensure that Contractors follow all safety and environmental requirements.

PIU should monitor health and safety during rehabilitation works. Pre start checks, inspections and audits will be conducted while on- site. These checks will look at work practices and methods, equipment conditions and suitability, and competency of people through checking the permits, licenses etc. Individuals are not permitted to bring, use or be under the influence of alcohol or non-prescribed drugs on site.

Contractors' Responsibilities

Contractors are responsible for ensuring that their work methods consider and incorporate best practice and safety requirements.

Contractors are responsible for ensuring that safety and health hazards associated with the work they are performing, are satisfactorily controlled and do not pose a risk. In the process of carrying out their work a Contractor may introduce other hazards. The identification and control of these hazards is the responsibility of the Contractor. These hazards and controls identified by the Contractor must be considered in the Work Method Statements.

Contractors are responsible for ensuring the health and safety of their employees including Sub-Contractors. This means that the Contractor is responsible for ensuring that:

- a) their employees and subcontractors are adequately trained and competent in performing their tasks, and in basic safety procedures.

- b) are provided information about processes and materials which are hazardous.
- c) are issued with appropriate safety equipment and have appropriate instruction in its use.
- d) have safe work methods and are adequately supervised to ensure safe work.
- e) work place safety inspections are regularly carried out.
- f) there is access to first aid equipment and trained persons

Contractors are responsible for ensuring their plants and equipment are safe. This means that Contractors' equipment and plants whether their own or hired is a) in a serviceable condition with regular maintenance and inspections. b) suitable for the task it is to perform and 3) meets OGAPIP/PIU requirements. The primary concerns of plants are that:

- All guards are in place and secure
- Relevant safety equipment is fitted and working
- Operating controls (indicators, brakes, steering etc.) are working properly b) possible safety or environmental risk items are satisfactory. (hydraulic hoses, mufflers, exhaust emissions, fluid leaks etc.).

Proposed rehabilitation works for Access Road

PIU OHS Responsibilities

The PIU has a responsibility to ensure that all farmers, by-passers, visitors and locals are informed about road rehabilitation

Contractors should be responsible for ensuring that:

- Caution signs are in place.
- Dust reduction methods
- Noise reduction

ANNEX 11 GENERIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objectives of the Waste Management Plan

- Ensure reduction of wastes
- Meet the environmental requirements of FME, Ogun State Ministry of Environment (SME), OGEPA and other national and international waste management guidelines.
- Establish, implement and maintain waste segregation at source.
- Ensure that PCU and Contractors are responsible for effective waste handling and disposal process, which shall be monitored by relevant waste disposal authorities

The ESMP will provide detailed information on waste management including the amount and type of waste to be generated, the sources, and the existing waste management practices and proffer mitigation measures, which will involve:

- Sensitization amongst the Contractors, workers, labourers on the need for effective waste management in and around the pumping stations throughout the project activities.
- Community sensitization and mobilization on the adverse consequences of poor waste management.

Waste types

The rehabilitation works will produce vast amount of waste from the construction activities.

The following are some of the materials that can be expected to be generated during construction: vegetation stripping, concrete forms, packing materials, containers for various construction materials, asbestos, plastics, waste oil, filters, lubricants and hydraulic fluids, food, sewage, etc. It is necessary to ensure that wastes generated during construction are handled in a way that protects human, animal and environment health and complies with applicable regulations.

Recommended Measures for Waste Management

- Minimize the production of waste that must be treated or eliminated
- Identify and classify the type of waste generated. If hazardous wastes are generated, proper procedures must be taken regarding their storage, collection, transportation and disposal
- Identify and demarcate disposal areas clearly indicating the specific materials that can be deposited in each
- Control placement of all construction waste to approved disposal sites (>300 m from rivers, streams, lakes, or wetlands).
- Dispose all wastes in authorized areas, metals, used oils, and excess material generated during construction
- Incorporate recycling systems and the separation of materials.
- Identify and demarcate equipment maintenance areas (>15m from rivers, streams, lakes or wetlands).
- Identify, demarcate and enforce the use of within-site access routes to limit impact to site vegetation.
- Install and maintain an adequate drainage system to prevent erosion on the site during and after construction.
- Erect erosion control barriers around perimeter of cuts, disposal pits, and roadways.

- Spray water on dirt roads and stockpiled soil to reduce wind-induced erosion and particulates dispersal, as needed.
- Identify and demarcate locations for stockpiles and borrow pits, ensuring that they are 15 meters away from critical areas such as steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, and areas that drain directly into sensitive water bodies.
- Establish and enforce daily site clean-up procedures, including maintenance of adequate disposal facilities for construction debris.

The management of other kinds of waste that may be generated is highlighted below

General Waste

- There should be adequate number of garbage bins and containers made available at strategic areas of the site. The use of plastic bin liners should be encouraged.
- All organic and inorganic materials should be placed and/or disposed of so as not to directly or indirectly impact any watercourse or groundwater. The placement and disposal of all such products and materials should be done in an environmentally acceptable manner.
- Solids, sludge and other pollutants generated as a result of construction or those removed during the course of treatment or control of wastewaters will be disposed of in a manner that prevents their direct or indirect re-entry into any watercourse or ground water.
- Any waste material that is inadvertently disposed in or adjacent to watercourses should be removed immediately in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts, and the original drainage pattern should be restored.
- All wastes that are not designated, as combustible waste on-site should be recycled, disposed of in any of sites (landfill, dumpsites, or waste treatment, if applicable) approved by OGEPA
- Waste materials should be placed and stored in suitable containers. Storage areas and containers will be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall be covered to prevent spreading of wastes by water, wind or animals.
- All food wastes should be collected and stored in containers at appropriate locations and should be emptied at regular intervals and the collected waste should be transported to Government designated waste management facilities.

Oil waste

- Ensure that all equipment maintenance activities, including oil changes, are conducted within demarcated maintenance areas designated for such.
- Ensure that oil or other lubricants are never dumped on the ground, in designated areas.

Material waste (concrete, stones, mixtures, cement)

- There should be a designated site for washing of containers or trucks that contain cement wastes.
- Control placement of all construction waste to approved disposal sites (>300 m from rivers, streams, lakes, or wetlands).
- Concrete waste, including wastewaters from batching or cleaning, should only be disposed of at approved and designated disposal sites with containment facilities.
- All cement-contaminated wastewater from cleaning or mixing is to be considered

toxic, and must be prevented from entering any watercourse or drainage channel for at least 48 hours, in order to allow the water to reach neutral pH level.

Sewage Disposal

- It is highly imperative to channel sewage facilities to avoid getting into the ground water, soil or even resulting to other types of nuisance to the environment.
- Mobile sanitary waste collection and disposal facilities or systems should be made available at the construction sites, camps, work areas, workshops, stores, and offices.
- All temporary toilets should be placed in environmentally acceptable areas, and shall be equipped with approved septic tanks having safe drainage that are emptied only into approved treatment plants or sewage tanker truck.
- The temporary toilet facility should be secured to avoid or minimize damage from animals or vandalism.

ANNEX 12 GENERAL OUTLINE OF A WORKSITES-ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PLAN (W-ESMP)

(To be prepared by a contractor). A simplified ESMP-W will be prepared by small enterprises involved in minor works

1. ENVIRONNEMENTAL POLICY OF THE CONTRACTOR: General Statement

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Preparation of the ESMP
- 2.2 Responsibilities of the Contractor
- 2.3 Responsibilités of sub-contractors
- 2.4 Documentation related to monitoring and control
- 2.5 Security and Hygiene Plan (SHP)
- 2.6 Implementing and updating the W-ESMP

3. ENVIRONNEMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- 3.1 Responsibilities of the contractor
- 3.2 Sub-contractors
- 3.3 Planning the Environment, Health, Hygien and Security documentation
- 3.4 Request for approval of site
- 3.5 Management of non compliances
- 3.5 Humain resources
- 3.6 Controls
- 3.7 Reporting
- 3.8 Notification of accidents
- 3.9 Internal regulations
- 3.10 Training on Environmentn Health, Hygien and Security
- 3.11 Standards

4. PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- 4.1 Protection of sourrounding areas
- 4.2 Selection of excavation and site access areas
- 4.3 Effluents
- 4.4 Water management
- 4.5 Rivers and streams
- 4.6 Emissions and dust
- 4.7 Noises and vibrations
- 4.8 Waste management
- 4.9 Clearing of vegetation
- 4.10 Erosion and sedimentation
- 4.11 Cleaning up after works
- 4.12 Documentation concerning the site (after the works)

5. SECURITY AND HYGIENE

- 5.1 Safety and hygien plan
- 5.2 Daily and weekly meetings
- 5.3 Equipment and operating standards
- 5.4 Working licenses
- 5.5 Equipment and individual protection
- 5.6 Hazardous material
- 5.7 Emergency planning
- 5.8 Ability to work
- 5.9 First help

- 5.10 Health center and medical staff
- 5.11 First aid kits
- 5.12 Emergency medical evacuation
- 5.13 Health care access
- 5.14 Medical monitoring
- 5.15 Sanitary repatriation
- 5.16 Hygiene
- 5.17 Sexually transmitted diseases and infections
- 5.18 Substance abuse

6. LOCAL WORKFORCE AND RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNITIES

- 6.1 Local recruitment
- 6.2 Transportation and housing
- 6.3 Meals
- 6.4 Damage to people and property
- 6.5 Occupation or acquisition of land
- 6.6 Traffic and rolling stock management

7. ADDITIONAL AND SPECIFIC MEASURES

- 7.1 Security in risk areas
- 7.2 Relations with neighboring communities
- 7.3 Grievances management
- 7.4 Gender issues
- 7.5 Procedure in case of incidental discovery (chancefinds) of archaeological artifacts
- 7.6 Internal audits

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 : Mitigation measures: Pre-construction

ANNEX 2 : Mitigation measures : Construction phase

ANNEX 3 : Responsibilities to monitor and control the implementation of mitigation measures

ANNEX 13 INDICATIVE LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES

These measures could be included (partially or entirely) as environmental and social clauses in contracting firms' contracts.

1. Prohibited actions

The following actions are prohibited on the subproject site or in its immediate vicinity:

- Cut trees outside the construction zone;
- Use unauthorized raw materials;
- Intentionally destroying a discovered physical cultural resource;
- Continue to work after discovering an archaeological remains (cave, cave, cemetery, burial ground);
- Use firearms (except authorized guards);
- Consume alcohol on the job site and during working hours.

2. Management measures

2.1 Environmental measures management (precautions to be taken by the building company during the works to avoid the occurrence of nuisances and impacts).

- Waste management
 - Minimize the production of waste and then eliminate it;
 - Set up controlled assembly sites;
 - Identify and classify potentially hazardous waste and apply specific disposal procedures (storage, transportation, disposal);
 - Entrust the disposal to the approved professional structures;
 - Store and dispose of construction waste consistent with national regulations
- Equipment maintenance
 - o Delimit garage, repair and maintenance areas (washing, emptying) of materials and equipment away from any source of water;
 - o Carry out maintenance on the demarcated areas;
 - o Properly manage the draining oils.
- Fight against erosion and filling of water courses
 - o Avoid creating trenches and deep furrows along developed access roads;
 - o Avoid disposing of loose materials on sloping ground;
 - o Erect protections around borrow pits and deposits of fine soft materials
- Materials in reserves and loans
 - o Identify and delineate areas for stockpiled materials and borrow pits, ensuring that it is at a safe distance (at least 50 m) from steep slopes or erosion-prone soils and drainage areas. water close;
 - o Limit the opening of borrow pits to the strict minimum necessary.
- Fight against dust and other nuisances
 - o Minimize dust emission to avoid or minimize negative consequences influencing air quality
 - o Limit speed to 24 km / h within 500 m of the site;
 - o Regularly water areas prone to dust emission during the day;
 - o Respect the hours of rest for work in residential areas in the city, or during school hours for repairs and rehabilitations.

2.2. Safety management (safe layout on the site to be taken by the contracting company, according to national health and safety standards for the benefit of the workers and adequate signage of the site to avoid accidents).

- Properly and permanently sign site access roads and hazardous areas of the site;
- Make staff aware of the wearing of safety equipment (nose cover, glove, helmet, etc.);
- Regulate traffic on leaving school;
- Interrupt all work during heavy rains or in case of emergency.

2.3 Relations with the neighbourhood

- Inform local authorities about the detailed schedule of work and the risks associated with the site;
- Systematically recruit local workers of equal competence;
- Contribute to the maintenance of tracks used by vehicles serving the site;
- Avoid supply disruption of basic services (water, electricity, telephone) due to work otherwise inform at least 48 hours in advance;
- Do not work at night. Otherwise, inform the local authorities at least 48 hours in advance.

ANNEX 17 PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY/ CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

Cultural property include monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of significance points of view, and are defined as sites and structures having archaeological, historical, architectural, or religious significance, and natural sites with cultural values. This includes cemeteries, graveyards and graves.

In the event of chance finds of items of cultural significance, all forms of excavation in and around the site will be stopped. Subsequently, experienced archaeologists and anthropologist would be recruited to carry out an investigation and proposed plans for the preservation of such cultural artefacts.

During the project site induction meeting, all contractors will be made aware of the presence of an on-site archaeologist who will monitor earthmoving and excavation activities

Chance Find Procedures

Chance find procedures will be used as follows:

- (a) Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
- (b) Delineate the discovered site or area;
- (c) Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology and Museums take over;
- (d) Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- (e) Responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology and Museums would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists of the Department of Archaeology and Museums (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- (f) Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology and Museums. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- (g) Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology and Museums; and
- (h) Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology and Museums concerning safeguard of the heritage

4. These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, when applicable, and as proposed in Annex 14. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed.

5. Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Project Supervision Reports (PSRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management, and activities, as appropriate.

ANNEX 18 REQUIREMENTS ON DISCLOSURE AND TRANSLATION OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTATION

- For information on disclosure requirements, please see the OPCS Instructions: Preparation of Investment Project Financing:
http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTOPCS/Resources/380831-1360104418611/Instructions_Track_2.pdf

For information on translation requirements, please see the Translation Framework Guidance:
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTINFODISCLOSURE/Resources/Translationframework.pdf>

Important note:

The Project name has been changed from "***Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Project***" (***OGAPIP***) to "***Ogun State Economic Transformation Project***" (***OGSTEP***). The new project name now replaces any occurrence of the old project name throughout the document. No other changes have been made in the document.