
**Environmental and Social Management
Framework (ESMF)
for
Nigeria for Women Project (P161364)**



March 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASMWASD	Abia State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development
BP	Bank Policy
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDA	Community Development Associations
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment
FPMU	Federal Project Management Unit
FSC	Federal Steering Committee
GoN	Government of Nigeria
HSE	Health, Safety & Environment
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
KSMWASD	Kebbi State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development
LGAs	Local Government Authority
LGIU	Local Government Implementation Unit
MDAs	Ministries Department and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
NEWMAP	Nigeria Erosion Watershed Management Project
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulatory Enforcement Agency
NGP	National Gender Policy
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
PCN	Project Concept Notes
PDOs	Project Development Objectives
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PSRs	Project Supervision Reports
RAPs	Resettlement Action Plans
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPMU	State Project Management Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAG	Women Affinity Group
WB	World Bank
WISE	Women Initiative for Socio-economic Engagement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1. Background

In response to a request from the Government of Nigeria, the World Bank is supporting the design of a national program on “Women’s Initiative for Socio-Economic Engagement (FOR WOMEN)” with an objective to support women’s access to social and financial capital for improved livelihood opportunities in targeted communities of Nigeria. Gender gaps in economic activities across Nigeria are largely explained by four main institutional and market failures, namely: (i) Unfavorable social norms; and (ii) discriminatory formal and informal institutions; (iii), information and knowledge asymmetries, and; (iv) non- competitive markets.

ES 2. Project Overview

The project is planned as a Federal program originated by the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD); however, it will be implemented at the State and Local Government levels, and therefore requires strong buy-in and support from the States. Multiple relevant MDAs at Federal and State levels, including Finance, Budget and Planning, Trade and Competitiveness, Vice Presidency, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Information, Communications and Technology, will form part of the project design and implementation arrangements. Components of the project are:

Component 1: Building Social capital (approximately US\$ 32 million)

Component 2: Livelihoods Support (approximately US\$ 55 million)

Component 3: Innovations, Partnerships and Pilots (approximately US\$ 5 million)

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Learning (approximately US\$ 8 million)

ES 3. Need for the Project

The ‘for Women project’ is proposed to enhance the socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable women in selected project areas in Nigeria. Part of which will be achieved by improving their opportunities for income generating activities through a package of training and financial support for implementing micro-activities that may lead to environmental impacts albeit minor.

ES 4. Analysis of Alternatives

Analysis of alternatives is a process carried out to establish the preferred or most environmentally sound, financially feasible option for achieving project objectives. This requires a systematic comparison of proposed investment design in terms of site, technology, processes and timing in terms of their impacts and feasibility of their mitigation, capital, recurrent costs, suitability under local conditions and institutional, training and monitoring requirements. For each alternative, the environmental cost should be quantified to the extent possible and economic values attached where feasible, and the basic for selected alternative stated. The analysis of alternative should include a ‘No Action’ alternative.

No Project Alternative

A “No Project” alternative clearly suggests that there will be no changes or alterations to the current existing state and conditions. Thus, the increased rural poverty in several parts of Nigeria that has translated into increased female poverty will remain unbridled. Furthermore, some initial investments that have gone into the planned interventions so far, including the costs of initial studies and appraisals; preparation of safeguard instruments such as this ESMF, etc., will be wasted, while the expected gains, especially in terms of improved women’s access to social and financial capital will not

be realized. This is an inferior alternative and is therefore not accepted.

Delayed Project Alternative

There may be instances where the implementation of a project is delayed, possibly as a result of lack of financing, or there is general indifference to the project by stakeholders. In addition, unforeseen circumstances may arise, such as acts of insurgencies, war or general uprising may warrant the delay of the projects. For the current project, the national environment is favorably disposed to the implementation of the project, for the purpose of enhancing women's socio-economic empowerment and development, which will add to the country's overall economic growth by reducing general unemployment, especially among women. Furthermore, the general climate and the attitude of stakeholders are positive for the project. Also, a delay at this point will substantially escalate the cost of the project, given the current inflation rate in Nigeria. Therefore, the delayed project alternative is considered inferior and is not accepted.

Alternative Site/Location Option

The study reveals that even though the specific sub projects are yet to be determined, the expected benefits from this project will far outweigh the negative impacts. In addition, while it is accepted that there will be negative impacts associated with the planned project, it is also believed that the implementation of basic mitigation measures shall substantially ameliorate the negative impacts such that overall, cumulative impacts will be with a net positive effect, thus justifying the project, in spite of the anticipated negative impacts. Therefore, the current project plan of implementing the for Women project, is the most optimal and is therefore recommended for project execution.

ES 5. Rationale for the Study

Nigerian EIA laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies by which the activities of Component 2 triggered four out of the ten safeguard policies: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12).

The over-arching objective of this ESMF is to enhance the quality and overall sustainability of the project, by ensuring that this project contributes to accomplishing the objectives of social advancement and environmental sustainability, which are critical essentials of sustainable development. More specifically, the objective of the ESMF is to identify the environmental and social risks associated with the project, anticipate the potential project impacts, and to develop guidelines for assessing, monitoring and mitigating any adverse environmental and social impacts, from activities funded under the project. Nevertheless, this project is not expected to have adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category "B" according to WB safeguards policy requirements, as the impacts are mostly site specific, reversible and can easily be avoided or managed. The project is expected to have overall positive environmental and social impacts through its support to increased economic outcomes to women.

In order to meet the above objectives of ESMF, sub-projects funded by the proposed project will follow environmental and social screening process using the National EIA Guidelines and Procedures and the World Bank's safeguard policies as stipulated in the Environmental Assessment Policy OP/BP 4.01.

ES 6. Regulatory Framework

In Nigeria, the power of regulation of all environmental matters is vested in the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), hitherto, the now defunct Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) that was set up by Act 88, of 1988. In Part III of the Act, the State Governments are encouraged to set up "their own Environmental Protection Bodies for the purpose of maintaining good environmental quality in the area of related pollutants under their control." Nigeria subscribes to a

number of International Regulations and Conventions relating to Environmental Protection. Mandate for environmental protection and management related to projects in various sectors of Nigerian economy are enforced under:

- Current Federal, State and Local and relevant acts, rules, regulations and standards, and the common law of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN)
- International environmental agreements and treaties ratified by the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- World Bank Policies

Nigeria EA Guidelines and World Bank EA Guidelines

The Environmental Impact Assessment Act No. 86 of 1992 requires that development projects be screened for their potential impact. This 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 regard to the level of impacts associated with a given project.

However, in the event of divergence between the two, the World Bank safeguard policy shall take precedence over Nigeria EA laws, guidelines and or standards. Thus for this ESMF, the Nigeria's EIA requirements and World Bank operational procedures were harmonized as far as possible, hence it is made responsive to the objectives of good practice.

ES 7. Methodology

This ESMF has been prepared in accordance with standard procedures for environmental assessment including the applicable World Bank safeguard policies and Nigerian environmental assessment guidelines. The methodology of preparing this ESMF followed these steps:

Literature review - A thorough review of the existing baseline information and other literature material was undertaken.

Interactive Discussions/Consultations - As a process of initiating the process of continual consultation and involvement of the public in the project

Field Visits - Kebbi and Abia States were selected to represent a State each in the North and Southern parts of Nigeria respectively, that were visited with a view to gathering information on the baseline environmental conditions, institutional arrangement, capacity, etc. in relation to the project implementation.

Identification of potential impacts and Mitigation Measures - Although the specific locations where the projects will be implemented are not known at this stage, potential impacts were identified through initial generic screening of the anticipated changes that could result in the light of the socio-environmental conditions (project-environment interactions).

ES 8. Description of the current biophysical environment

The six States selected for this project are Edo, Ogun, Taraba, Niger, Abia and Kebbi States representing one each of the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. Nigeria is situated in West Africa lying between latitudes 4°00' N and 14°00' N and longitudes 2°50' W and 14°45' E, bordered to its south by the Gulf of Guinea for about 850km, by the Republic of Benin to the West for 773km, Republic of Niger to its North for 1497km, Chad at its North Eastern Boundary (water boundary) for 87km and Cameroon to its East for 1,690km.

ES 9. Socioeconomics

The social and demographic description of the project area is based on the 2015 statistical report for men and women in Nigeria published by the Bureau of Statistics.

- ✓ **Population** - As at 2015, Nigeria's population was projected at 183 million people, of which, 90,989,254 are females and 92,387,474 are males. (NPopC, 2010).
- ✓ **Health** - The national life expectancy for women was 56 years and for men 53 years (NBS, 2013).
- ✓ **Education** - The proportion of girls' enrolled in primary school increased from 45.7 percent in 2010 to 48.6 percent in 2015. In 2015, secondary school enrolment ratio for girls was 56.1% in Abia, 48.6% in Edo, 28.5% in Kebbi, 37.3% in Niger, 50.1% in Ogun and 43.2% in Taraba (NBS, 2016).
- ✓ **Employment** - The national labour force participation rate of women and men based on the 2015 statistical report in the ages 15-64 years was 74.7 percent.
- ✓ **Land Use Pattern, Agricultural Production and Livelihoods** - The estimated land area of Nigeria is 924,000 km². Land use varies based on location and the needs of the community. However, the different uses of land revolve around agriculture, industry and social needs such as the provision of infrastructure. Recent data shows that between 50%- 60% of the land area of Nigeria is under various forms of intensive rainfed small holder agriculture (crop and animal) production and forest plantation. Women are disadvantaged in terms of land holding for agriculture.
- ✓ **Religious barriers** - Due to religious belief many of the spouses do not approve of their wives participate in activities involving improvement of their livelihoods that will necessitate interactions with persons of other gender.
- ✓ **Traditional norms & customs** - Some of the traditional norms & customs operated for generations in the South East are barriers to women's development.
- ✓ **Gender issues** - Gender inequality is still a concern in most cultures. Access to education for the male child is still given higher priority than the female child. Though not as widespread, they are still issues in areas visited.
- ✓ **Security Issues** - These are the issues surrounding security of women's lives and property, while engaging or pursuing their livelihood. The recent Fulani herdsman occurrence has become a major security challenge to women, especially in markets or on farms.
- ✓ **Demographic Issues** - These are the concerns that have evolved as a reason of changes in population. In the South East, rotational access to communal land, which has been in practice for generations, has been affected by population increase, as these opportunities are no longer available.
- ✓ **Involuntary Resettlement Issues** - These are the displacement issues that may arise as a consequence of events during the course of implementing this project that are not within the control of the project affected persons.
- ✓ **Institutional Issues** - These are the demands on the government and social service, NGOs housing, schools, criminal justice, health, welfare and recreation. Some are:
 - Illiteracy is still a major concern among the rural women due to cost of education.
 - Poor electricity in the rural areas increases costs of processing activities
 - Redirection of opportunities meant for women for political reasons.
 - Poor transport infrastructure such as roads limiting access to markets
 - Non-availability of adequate storage for agricultural produce limits rural women to piecemeal agricultural marketing.

ES 10. Potential Impacts

It is important to underscore the fact that the environmental impacts identified at this stage are preliminary in nature and will need to be further elaborated in terms of potential for occurrence (likelihood) and severity when the exact locations and sub-projects are known.

The Potential Positive Impacts

It is anticipated that the project will 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.

Specifically, the following are some of the benefits to the target women that the project shall deliver:

- The project will create an enabling environment to ensure the buy-in of key stakeholders and adequate support at the household level to facilitate investments focused on women.
- The project will build capacity of all WAGs members through holistic life skills, financial literacy and enterprise training.
- Strengthening of economically active women in the WAGs through provision of livelihoods grants and holistic as well as targeted skills trainings to include psycho-emotional entrepreneurship, market responsive technical skills, competencies, and life skills; based on sound analysis of the value chains and market demand.
- Transform women's social and livelihood outcomes and improve project delivery and overall impact, through support of innovations

Mitigating the specific environmental, social and cultural impacts of the project will contribute towards delivering these benefits.

Even though the project does not envisage construction activity, minor rehabilitation works may be undertaken and is therefore included. Thus, the potential negative impacts that could emanate from the project are presented in Table ES 01.

Table ES 01: Potential Negative Impacts

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact
Activities prior to implementation of sub-projects		
Environmental Issues		
Site Clearing for: (i) rehabilitation of vocational Centers (ii) Agricultural farmlands	Cultural Practices Bush clearing & preparation for agricultural activities on farmlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems (shrubs, trees etc being removed & disturbance to wildlife)• Exposure of soil to weather extremes, which deepen vulnerability to erosion.• Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution from release of carbon monoxide• Contributes to climate change from release of GHG• Habitat disruptions• Wildlife relocation
Use of Machinery	(i) Minor civil works/rehabilitation (ii) Agricultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote erosion events due to machinery tracks, damage to roads, stream banks•
	Public Safety and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exposure to emissions from machinery

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to excessive and continuous noise and vibration from rehabilitation activities
Farm cultivation	Environmental degradation Land use practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of soil fertility & quality from constant cultivation Generation of dust from farming activities especially in dry season
	Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure of soil to rainfall and wind can encourage erosion.
(i) Farming activities (ii) Vocational work activities	Occupational Health & Safety Use of tools, equipment or chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm or injury Occupational health issues
Social Issues		
Establishing access to land and markets	Changes to local culture and society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-cultural values may be altered and the stability of communities adversely affected
	Gender issues	
Land clearing & farming	Land use/Land take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of houses Loss of agricultural land Loss of forest land
	Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
	Graveyards and Sacred Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graveyards, burial plots and sacred areas may be affected through physical intrusion
	Chance Finds of Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural farmland activities may reveal archaeological or other valuable cultural resources, which could be physically damaged from construction activities.
	Security Issues Herdsman security problems from attacks on farms.	Attack on farmers or farmlands.
Activities during implementation of sub-projects		
Farming & processing of agricultural products	Use of machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality problems from dust generated Effluent discharge from processing plants Oil/fuel contamination of soil Wastewater generated on site
	Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents from operation of machinery Incidents from use of agricultural tools Poor housekeeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents
Activities during operations phase of sub-project		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact
Cosmetic Making, Fertilizer or pesticide application	Occupational Health & Safety Use of hazardous Chemicals (for cosmetic making, agricultural activities) & Pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health problems from improper use of hazardous chemicals (e.g. caustic soda), fertilizers & pesticides • Damage valuable ecosystems and habitats • Contamination of water sources
Processing of agricultural products	Waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of waste generated • Poor management of waste

ES 11. Environmental And Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) is a detailed plan that consists of a set of generic mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation, necessary to minimize, mitigate or control any potential negative environmental and social impacts identified under the Nigeria FOR WOMEN project. This is shown in Table ES 02

Table ES.02 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
Activities prior to implementation of sub-projects						
Environmental Impacts						
Site Clearing for: (i) rehabilitation of vocational Centers	Cultural Practices Bush clearing & preparation for agricultural activities on farmlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems (shrubs, trees etc being removed & disturbance to wildlife) • Exposure of soil to weather extremes, which deepen vulnerability to erosion. • Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare ESMP. Baseline elemental Studies (water, air, soil quality). • Routine (baseline-checks) biodiversity studies/Baseline ecological assess 	Environmental Specialist SPMU	5,000,000.00	<p>Have studies been carried out and plans prepared?</p> <p>Have environmental monitoring mechanisms been established?</p> <p>Have environmental, social, health and broader impacts been identified and mitigation measures designed.</p> <p>Does the planning framework follow best practice approaches?</p>
(ii) Agricultural farmlands	Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from release of carbon monoxide. • Contributes to climate change from release of GHG • Habitat disruptions • Wildlife relocation 	Setting up monitoring mechanisms and schedule to ensure adherence to measures proffered	Environmental Specialist, SPMU		<p>Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?</p>
Use of Machinery	Public Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to emissions from machinery • Exposure to excessive and continuous noise 	Routine Check of Service records for all vehicles and equipment before mobilisation, and use low emission	Environmental Specialist, SPMU, Contractor		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and vibration from rehabilitation activities 	additives for fuelling equipment, where possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure use of appropriate PPE 			
Farm cultivation/ Vocational work	Environmental degradation Land use practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of soil fertility & quality from constant cultivation Generation of dust from farming activities especially in dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt practise of rotational crop farming & use of organic fertiliser to enrich soil, where possible Ensure watering activities is integrated into work plan to prevent dust 	Environmental Specialist, SPMU		
	Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure of soil to rainfall and wind can encourage erosion. 	Establish measures that will avoid farm cultivation in erosion prone areas.	Environmental Specialist SPMU		
	Occupational Health & Safety Use of tools, equipment or chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm or injury Occupational health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a proper HSE mangt plan for the work Ensure employees 	Environmental Specialist, SPMU, M&E Specialist		Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
			comply with use of appropriate PPE.			
Social Issues						
Farming & Vocational Learning - Establishing women's access to land and markets	Socio-Cultural Issues Changes to local culture and society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-cultural values may be altered and the stability of communities adversely affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing measures and procedures for enforcing social protection and social accountability 	Environmental Specialist, SPMU, M&E Specialist,	6,000,000	Is there community driven approach in-use/what are community reactions?
	Gender issues Changing norms & culture regarding gender					
Land clearing & farming	Land use/Land take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of houses Loss of agricultural land Loss of forest land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the RPF 	Social Development Specialist Communication specialist, SPMU		
	Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) 				
	Graveyards and Sacred Areas	Graveyards, burial plots and sacred areas may be affected through physical intrusion				
	Chance Finds of Cultural Resources	Agricultural farmland activities may reveal archaeological or other valuable cultural resources, which could be physically damaged from construction activities.	Establish mechanism for the preservation of cultural heritage and a continuous consultation strategy	Environmental Specialist, Social Development Specialist- SPMU		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
Land clearing & farming	Security Issues Herdsmen security problems from attacks on farms.	Attack on farmers or farmlands.	Prepare a specific security management plan to address the problems if they arise. Ensure that security plan has a mechanism for early warning of community when attacks are imminent.	Social Development Specialist Communication specialist, SPMU		
	Socio-economic impacts	Limited understanding of WB safeguards	Conduct training on safeguards implementation and monitoring of ESMP	Social Development Specialist, SPMU		Is the ESMP being implemented?
Activities during implementation of sub-projects						
Farming & processing of agricultural products	Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Air quality problems from dust generated	Establish standard/best practice methods of operations	Environmental Specialist SPMU Contractor	500,000.00	Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?
	Spillage					
	Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Accidents from operation of machineryIncidents from use of agricultural toolsPoorhouse keeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents	Establish HSE plans and procedures	Purchase of PPE		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
Activities during operations phase of sub-project						
Cosmetic Making, Fertilizer or pesticide application	Use of hazardous Chemicals (for cosmetic making, agricultural activities) & Pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health problems from improper use of hazardous chemicals (e.g. caustic soda), fertilizers & pesticides Damage valuable ecosystems and habitats Contamination of water sources 	Ensure preparation of proper safe work procedures and HSE plans	Environmental Specialist SPMU/Waste Management Specialist- SPMU	500,000.00	Are there Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous chemicals?
Agricultural farming – pest attacks	Use of hazardous chemicals & pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health & safety 	Prepare IPMP – Pest Management Plan		See IPMP	IPMP prepared in annex 8.
Processing of agricultural products	Waste Management Waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of waste generated Poor management of waste Effluent discharge from processing plants Oil/fuel contamination of soil 	Prepare & Adopt proper waste Management plans		500,000.00	Is a waste management plan developed?

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater generated on site 				
Total Cost of ESMP			11,000,000.00			

ES 12. Stakeholder Consultations

Consultations are an important tool in identifying the major environmental and social issues that form a vital aspect of the preparation of this ESMF. Annex 5 provides the list of those consulted and their general remarks/comments/observations. The concerns raised have been adequately addressed by the ESMF process.

Stakeholder Framework

The Participation Framework anticipates the crucial need for involvement of all the relevant stakeholders at each stage of project planning and implementation. This has been kick-started in the course of the development of this ESMF. The SPMU in conjunction with the FPMU will be largely responsible for ensuring participation of the relevant stakeholders/community at sub-project level. Involvement of the stakeholders/community should not be limited to interactions with the community but also disclosing relevant information pertaining to the project tasks.

During the ESMF consultations, a number of issues were identified that will influence women's access to social and financial capital, some of which can be summarized as follows:

Summary of Stakeholders Consultations in Kebbi State

The Kebbi State MWASD has no laws in place as Federal Laws & policies such as the Gender Policy are yet to be domesticated but are currently being applied in the State. Further details from consultations are in annex 9.

Environment (Kebbi State)

- Environmental assessment mandate activities are domiciled under the Kebbi State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA)
- KEPA has mandate to carry out role of environmental assessment for Kebbi.
- Has State laws enabling the operation of mandate
- Undertakes pollution control & environmental education responsibilities.
- KEPA has a standard laboratory for conducting tests

Environmental issues associated with these activities

- (1) Air quality - Dust is generated during majority of agricultural production activities especially due to arid nature of terrain, while most times persons are exposed to health risks as the work without wearing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as nose-masks.
- (2) Wastewater is generated during production of groundnut oil
- (3) Waste from groundnut production is used for animal feeds & mulch.
- (4) Climate influences the agricultural crops cultivated. Maize, guinea corn and millet are cultivated during rainy season, while spinach & tomato are planted during dry seasons.

Social Issues associated with activities

The major constraints to Women's empowerment are:

- Power/energy especially for women in rural areas
- Capacity building for skills development

Major women's skills for trade & economic activities

Bead making, tailoring, computer operations, knitting work, agricultural activities; crop production (rice production & processing, shear butter production, groundnut production, Maize, Millet & Cowpea production,) livestock production (animal fattening). Fish processing – women are involved in the smoking of fish.

- Barriers to women participation and access to markets

-

Cultural & religious barriers as husbands disallow their wives to operate in markets. Most often, women between 18-40years are not allowed to go to market. However, educated families may allow women to visit markets for purchase, only. This barrier has continued to be in effect due to the influence of the majority illiterate religious clerics that refuse to accept changes.

Summary of Stakeholders Consultations in Abia State

Ministry of Environment

- State laws in place to pursue mandate
- Environmental Assessment is carried out and have accredited EIA consultants that offer this service, while ministry possesses environmental assessment capacity

No laboratory in place in the ministry, however the Ministry's accredited consultants are capable of undertaking soil, air or water quality tests, where required.

Major agric activities & locations for different women trade & economic activities across LGA/State.

Weaving – Ukwu East (Akwete), Agriculture: Garden egg farming – Isi alangwa, palm oil processing – Abia South & Central LGAs (over 11,000ha of land for palm), Rice farming – Zacordi & Bende areas, Cassava is farmed all over the State, oil palm & vegetable – Abia South, yam, plantain & rice – Abia north

Major constraints to Women's access to social and financial capital

The major constraints to Women's empowerment are:

- Education limitations and sensitization on available opportunities
- Entrepreneurship knowledge to manage businesses even when skill acquisition is complete
- Cultural issues limit Abia women from participating in agriculture due to limited access to land
- Conditions & requirements by financial institutions to access credit is difficult to meet (e.g. collateral requirements etc)

In rural areas, proximity barriers as financial institutions are far from the women

Major women's skills for trade & economic activities

Weaving, bead making, tailoring, agricultural activities - cassava (gari) processing, palm oil processing.

ES 12. Disclosures Of Safeguard Instruments

The ESMF has been prepared in consultation with the FPMU, relevant state MDAs, CBOs/NGOs and some women groups. Copies of this ESMF, like other safeguard instruments (such as ESIs/ESMPs etc.) that would be prepared for the Nigeria FOR WOMEN and its sub-projects will be made available to the public by the FPMU.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

In response to a request from the Government of Nigeria, the World Bank is supporting the design of a national program on “Nigeria for Women Project” with an objective to support women’s access to social and financial capital for improved livelihood opportunities in targeted communities of Nigeria.

1.1 Background

Nigeria has experienced poverty reduction in recent years, but this varies considerably across geographic areas and demographic groups due to entrenched inequalities. Poverty remains a major challenge in the rural areas where 50 percent of the population is currently living below the poverty line. Significant rural-urban differences in income distribution impact women, particularly the 54 million of Nigeria’s 80.2 million women that live and work in rural areas, and provide 60-79 percent of the rural labor force. Therefore, increased rural poverty has translated into increased female poverty. Gender gaps in economic activities across Nigeria are largely explained by four main institutional and market failures, namely: (i) Unfavorable social norms; and (ii) discriminatory formal and informal institutions; (iii), information and knowledge asymmetries, and; (iv) non- competitive markets.

During the last three decades, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) has shown an increasing commitment to supporting social and economic empowerment of women and fostering gender equality. The proposed FOR WOMEN responds to a number of priorities highlighted in the Buhari Plan as well as Nigeria’s National Gender Policy (NGP) which include:

- (i) Re-orienting culture and sensitization to change gender perceptions and stereotypes;
- (ii) Improving women’s access to critical resources such as education, capital, labor, entrepreneurial skills and control over use of their time;
- (iii) Promoting the empowerment of women and integrating gender within key sectors; and
- (iv) Institutionalizing women’s empowerment through gender sensitive budgeting, gender benchmarking and gender impact assessment especially of public financial systems and building strategic partnerships.

Nigeria for Women Project proposes to demonstrate the impact of a multi-dimensional and a medium to long-term approach to overcome the main institutional and market failures limiting women’s economic outcomes in Nigeria. The proposed

project intends to achieve this by implementing, across multiple local contexts across Nigeria, approaches that have proven to contribute to women's economic empowerment.

1.2 Understanding the Nigeria-WISE

The Nigeria for Women project is proposed to enhance the socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable women in selected project areas in Nigeria. Part of which will be achieved by improving their opportunities for income generating activities through a package of training and financial support for implementing micro-activities that may lead to environmental impacts albeit minor. It is planned as a Federal program originated by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD); however, it will be implemented at the State and Local Government levels, and therefore requires strong buy-in and support from the States. Multiple relevant MDAs at Federal and State levels, including Finance, Budget and Planning, Trade and Competitiveness, Vice Presidency, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Information, Communications and Technology, will form part of the project design and implementation arrangements.

1.3 Objectives of the ESMF

The over-arching objective of this ESMF is to enhance the quality and overall sustainability of the project, by ensuring that this project contributes to the goals of social advancement and environmentally sustainable, which are crucial for sustainable development. This ESMF will further ensure that the project is in compliance with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies as well as with the Federal Government of Nigeria's environmental policy, laws and regulations.

More specifically, the objective of the ESMF is to identify the environmental and social risks associated with the project, anticipate the potential project impacts, and to develop guidelines for assessing, monitoring and mitigating any adverse environmental and social impacts, from activities funded under the project. Nevertheless, this project is not expected to have adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category "B" according to WB safeguards policy requirements, as the impacts are mostly site specific, reversible and can easily be avoided or managed. The project is expected to have overall positive environmental and social impacts through its support to increased economic outcomes to women.

The difficulties inherent in defining what the real environmental and social impacts of the project in terms of scope, scale of activities and likely impacts, which are yet to be determined as specific sites have not been identified has necessitated the development of this ESMF and a separately prepared and standalone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

This ESMF provides the project necessary guidelines for implementation of an environmental and social screening process that will enable identification, assessment and mitigation of potential environmental and social impacts is to be applied at all stages of project as in identification of sub-projects, screening to implementation and operation stage.

Thus, this framework encourages a participatory approach to preparation of sub-projects in the different States selected and the subsequent sub-project locations that will be identified. The consultation & participation framework as part of the ESMF provides an overview of consultation and participation activities to be carried out in various stages of the project.

Projects triggering significant environmental / social impacts, i.e. projects with potential to trigger impacts on environmental sensitive areas, or large scale resettlement activities are not envisaged under this Nigeria for Women project.

1.4 Rational for the study/ESMF

As the Specific project locations are yet to be determined, consequently, specific information such as types of sub-projects, site location, local communities, geo-physical land features, nature, is not available. Therefore, exact details and intensity of social and environmental impacts and their effective mitigation cannot be determined during project preparation. The appropriate safeguard instrument to be prepared prior to appraisal is an ESMF.

Consequently, this ESMF establishes a unified process for addressing all environmental and social safeguard issues throughout the different sub projects implementation at project effectiveness. Effective implementation of an ESMF will ensure that both substantive concerns of the required World Bank Safeguards and National environmental policies are satisfactorily addressed.

The Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD) is also further required to disclose this document in-country as a separate and stand alone document so that it is accessible by the general public, local communities, potential project affected people, local NGO's and all other stakeholders and also at the Info shop of the World Bank. In addition, the date for disclosure must be prior the appraisal date for the project. Hence, an ESMF is the appropriate tool for general impact identification, screening subprojects, and defining the required processes, measures and instruments to address adverse environmental and social impacts.

1.5 Scope of ESMF

Considering the size of this project and the nature of the activities to be supported under component 2.2 in particular, OP 4.01 is triggered, therefore necessitating the preparation of this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This ESMF entails the preparation of a framework representing the guidelines for screening, monitoring, and mitigating potential impacts, with a process for triggering subsequent sub-project environment and social assessments.

Two other safeguards instruments; the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) have also been prepared. The RPF as a separate stand-alone document, while the PMP as an annexure to the ESMF. These safeguards instruments (ESMF, PMP and RPF) will be disclosed, as 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.

1.6 Methodology

This ESMF has been prepared in accordance with standard procedures for environmental assessment including the applicable World Bank safeguard policies and Nigerian environmental assessment guidelines. This is shown in Fig 1.0. The main approach/activity for preparing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) includes:

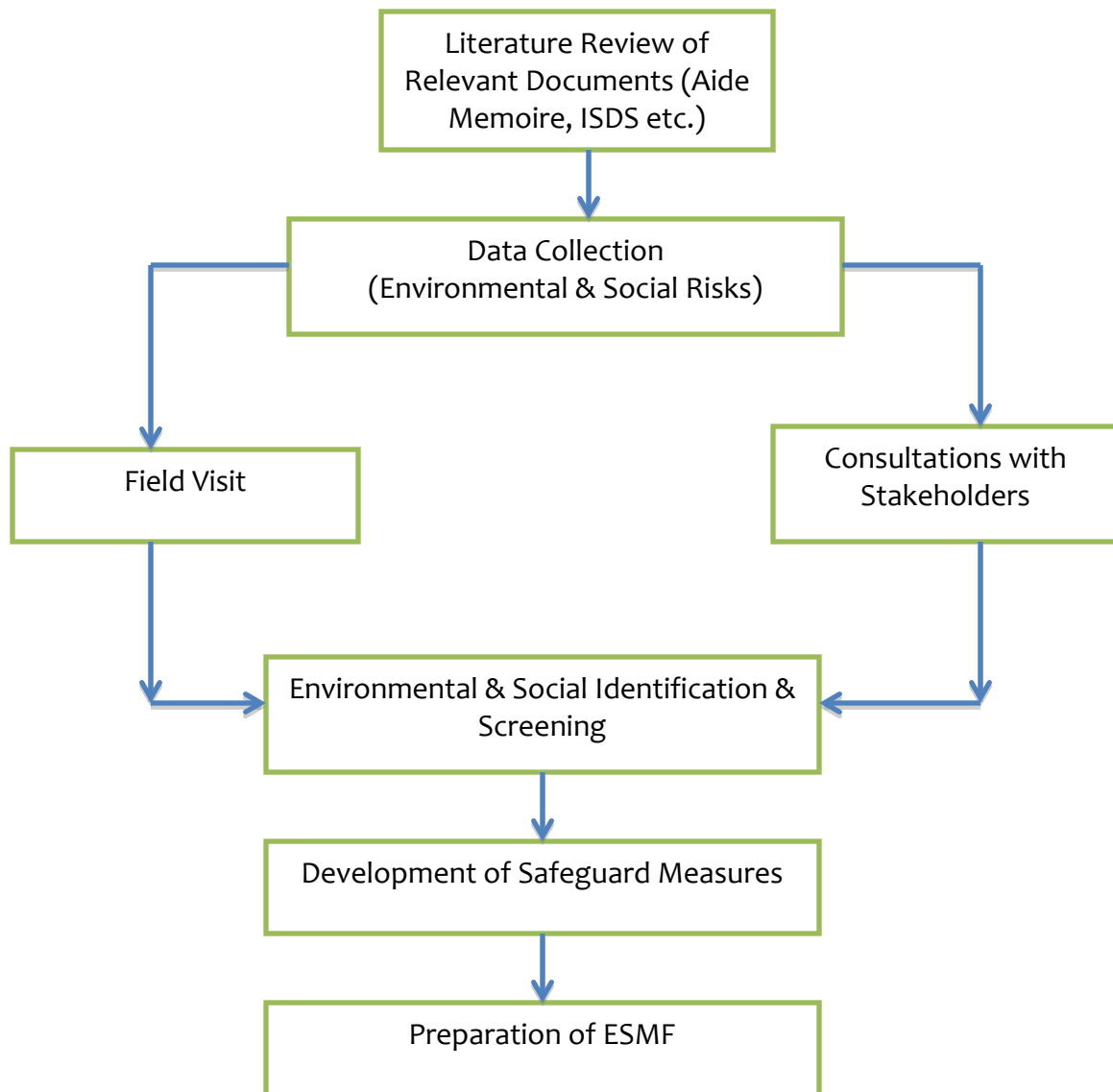


Fig 1.0 ESMF Preparation Process

1.6.1 Literature review

A thorough review of the existing baseline information and other literature material was undertaken. This enabled a proper understanding of the Nigeria for Women project and the potential environmental and social conditions that exist in the selected states. Among the documents that were reviewed in order to familiarize and deeply understand the project included: Nigeria's National laws, edicts and regulations on environmental assessments, World Bank Operational Policies, Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet for the Project, project aide memoires and other relevant information.

1.6.2 Interactive Discussions/Consultations

As a process of initiating the process of continual consultation and involvement of the public in the project, various discussions were held with some key relevant MDAs, especially the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development and the State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development, Women's Associations, NGOs/CBOs in the states. Restraint was however exercised in the depth of discussions at State level in order to manage expectations on the project.

1.6.3 Field Visits

The meeting with World Bank and officials of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development that took place on 8th of January 2018 was helpful for deliberating on project context and development objectives. Thereafter, field visits commenced in the two States selected. Kebbi and Abia States were selected to represent a State each in the North and Southern parts of Nigeria respectively that were visited with a view to gathering information on the baseline environmental conditions, institutional arrangement, capacity, etc. in relation to the project implementation.

The fieldwork enabled the determining of the existing conditions and allowed for assessment of likelihood for anticipated changes before the start of the sub-projects.

1.6.4 Identification of potential impacts and Mitigation Measures

Although the specific locations where the projects will be implemented are not known at this stage, potential impacts were identified through initial generic screening of the anticipated changes that could result in the light of the socio-environmental conditions (project-environment interactions).

To ensure all the project activities are appropriately screened for environmental and social issues at their conception stage, a check -list tool has been developed to screen each cycle of the project in terms of:

- Appropriate EA category;
- Applicable local and international regulations and standards (e.g., labour, pollution, occupational health and other standards);
- Appropriate World Bank safe guards;
- Level of stakeholder engagement (both sectoral and project level);
- Existing environmental and other (e.g., pension or compensation) liabilities; and

- Location sensitivities (e.g., sensitive environments and culture)

The screening tools provide necessary information to appropriately scope EA studies including as may be necessary, environmental social and other due diligence investigations.

Mitigation measures have been proffered to either eliminate or minimize adverse environmental and social impacts of specific actions, projects or programs while also enhancing positive effects. The approach to mitigation has been primarily preventive principles of anticipated impacts based on well-known negative outcomes of project-environment interactions.

1.7 Outline of this ESMF

As guided by the ToR, the structure of this ESMF has followed the guidelines provided in the Terms of Reference as follows:

- Cover page
- Table of contents
- List of acronyms
- Executive summary
- Introduction
- Project description
- Objectives of ESMF
- Methodology used to prepared the ESMF
- Results of the public consultation process
- Overview of Nigeria's environmental policies, procedures, legislation, regulatory and administrative frameworks
- Overview of World Bank Group Performance Standards
- Description of the current biophysical and socio-economic environment
- Description of the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project
- Outline of the environmental and social screening process:
 - Steps required
 - Annexes:
 - Environmental and Social Screening form
 - Environmental and Social checklist (sample)
 - Draft terms of reference for separate sub-projects – ESIA reports
 - Summary of the World Bank's safeguard policies and how they will apply to future project activities
- Recommendations
- List of individuals

2.0 Project Description

The project includes four components. They are as follows:

Component 1: Building Social capital (approximately US\$ 32 million)

This component aims to build critical social capital by strengthening and galvanizing the formation of WAGs that can serve as institutional platforms for women in Nigeria. The project will aim to create an enabling environment to ensure the buy-in of key stakeholders and adequate support at the household level to facilitate investments focused on women. In doing so, an Awareness Creation and Communications Campaign including Behavior Change will be designed and implemented at the Federal, State, LGA and community levels and will ensure the identification of champions at the Federal, State, LGA and community levels. The project will build capacity of all WAGs members through holistic life skills, financial literacy and enterprise training. The WAGs will be supported to serve as savings and credit groups to allow for consumption smoothening of members and follow key principles of group functioning. The WAGs will be incentivized through grants for capital infusion in two tranches based on key performance criteria that include building of trust and social cohesion.

WAGs will be instrumental in: (i) influencing social norms that limit women's voice and participation in community and household level decision making, and access to critical economic opportunities; and (ii) improving life-skills, greater financial literacy through savings and inter-lending as well as a better understanding of value of money.

Component 2: Livelihoods Support (approximately US\$ 55 million)

- This component aims to support economically active women in the WAGs through provision of livelihoods grants and holistic as well as targeted skills trainings to include psycho-emotional entrepreneurship, market responsive technical skills and life skills; based on sound analysis of the livelihood sectors and market demand. Business plans prepared through this process of capacity building will support the implementation of livelihood grants to meet both capital and operational costs as detailed in the business plans while clearly highlighting the use of funds and its contribution to livelihood enhancement. This component will have two subcomponents for supporting individual business plans and for group based livelihood collective's business plans.

Component 3: Innovations, Partnerships and Pilots (approximately US\$ 5 million)

This component aims to utilize “Nigeria’s talent pool” to support innovations that can (i) transform women’s social and livelihood outcomes and (ii) improve project delivery and overall impact. Under this component, the project will also support strategic partnerships for improving project delivery and impact. Successful pilots that have demonstrated scalable impact for improving women’s socio-economic wellbeing in Nigeria or other countries will scaled up with project support.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Learning (approximately US\$ 8 million)

The aim of this component is to support the socio-economic empowerment of women by supporting the advancement of policy dialogue, strengthening technical and implementation capacity of coordination and implementing partners at the Federal, State and LGA levels through the use of highly qualified technical professionals. This component will have provision for supporting technology based solution for project management and project related service delivery and monitoring. Support will be provided for designing project’s management information system (MIS); evaluation of outcome and impacts; environmental and social safeguards monitoring; and participatory M&E and internal learning. M&E activities will include regular monitoring of progress and performance of implementation; independent process monitoring of the community-level planning and effectiveness and quality of capacity-building efforts; and undertaking annual thematic studies and outcome as well as impact assessment of the project.

2.1 Environment Safeguards Issues

Nigerian EIA laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies by which the activities of Component 2 triggered four out of the ten safeguard polices: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12).

Table 2.1.Potential Safeguard Policies Triggered

Policy	Yes	No	Applicability due to	How this Project Addresses Policy Requirements
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	X		Activities of components 2.2 may trigger site-specific environmental impacts.	As targeted sites or areas are not yet defined, this ESMF has been prepared as part of the due diligence requirements and will be disclosed in country and in the Info-shop prior to appraisal.
Physical Cultural	X		The selected States are rich in cultural diversity and some	To mitigate this risk, specific procedures (such as chance find

Resources (OP/BP 4.11)			agricultural activities may be located in the area of influence of some sites.	procedures) has been included in the ESMF
Pest management (OP 4.09)	X		Agricultural activities that form a part of the livelihood opportunities have pest management risks.	A standalone IPMP is being designed as an annex to this ESMF.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	X		Interventions could lead to restriction of access to sources of livelihoods. There could be encroachment to farmlands	A standalone RPF is being alongside this ESMF.

This project is not expected to have adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category “B” according to WB safeguards policy requirements, mostly site specific, reversible and can easily be avoided or managed. The project is expected to have overall positive environmental and social impacts through its support to increased economic stability to women.

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,

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Overview of Nigeria's environmental policies, procedures, legislation, regulatory and administrative frameworks

3.1 Introduction

There are a number of national and international environmental guidelines applicable to the Nigeria for Women project and these are highlighted in this chapter.

3.2 Administrative Framework

In Nigeria, the power of regulation of all environmental matters is vested in the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), hitherto, the now defunct Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) that was set up by Act 88, of 1988.

In Part III of the Act 88, the State Governments are encouraged to set up “their own Environmental Protection Bodies for the purpose of maintaining good environmental quality in the area of related pollutants under their control.” Nigeria subscribes to a number of International Regulations and Conventions relating to Environmental Protection.

International Development Partners/Agencies such as World Bank and other financial organizations interested in development projects have sets of environmental categorizations, assessments and management standards, which must be complied with by project proponents before these institutions invest in them.

3.3 Relevant Regulatory Instruments

Mandate for environmental protection and management related to projects in various sectors of Nigerian economy are enforced under:

- Current Federal, State and Local and relevant acts, rules, regulations and standards, and the common law of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN)
- International environmental agreements and treaties ratified by the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- World Bank Policies

An outline of some of the relevant regulatory instruments for EIA is given as they relate to the Federal, State and International implications.

3.3.1 Federal Policy/Legislation

National Policy on Environment, 1989 (revised 1999)

- The thrust of the policy is the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria
- In the Policy, guidelines and strategies are defined for securing for all Nigerians a quality of environment adequate for their health and well-being; conserving and using the natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations; raising public awareness and promoting understanding of the essential linkages between the environment, resources and development; and cooperation with other countries, international organizations and agencies to achieve optimal use of trans-boundary in order to prevent environmental recourses.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ACT 86, CAP E12, LFN 2004

- Deals with the considerations of environmental impact in respect of public and private projects.
Section 2 (1) requires an assessment of public or private projects likely to have a significant (negative) impact on the environment.
- **Section 2 (4)** requires an application in writing to the Agency before embarking on projects for their environmental assessment to determine approval.
- **Section 13** establishes cases where an EIA is required and
- **Section 60** creates a legal liability for contravention of any provision

Forestry Law CAP 55, 1994

- Prohibits any act that may lead to the destruction of or cause injury to any forest produce, forest growth or forestry property in Nigeria.
- Prescribes the administrative framework for the management, utilization and protection of forestry resources in Nigeria.

Regulations Gazetted as supplementary to NESREA Act

- National Environmental (**Soil Erosion and Flood Control**) Regulations, S. I. No. 12 of 2011
- National Environmental (**Surface and Groundwater Quality Control**) Regulations, S. I. No. 22 of 2011
- National Environmental (**Protection of Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores**) Regulations, S. I. No. 26 of 2009:
- National Environmental (**Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly and Catchments Areas protection**) Regulations, S. I. No. 27 of 2009
- National Environmental (**Sanitation and Wastes Control**) Regulations, S. I. No. 28 of 2009

- National Environmental (**Noise Standards and Control**) Regulations, S. I. No. 35 of 2009
- National Environmental (**Control of Bush/Forest Fire and Open Burning**) Regulations, S. I. No. 15 of 2011
- National Environmental (**Protection of Endangered Species in International Trade**) Regulations, S. I. No. 16 of 2011
- National Environmental (**Construction Sector**) Regulations, S. I. No. 19 of 2011

3.3.2 State Legislations

In order to protect public health and safety, and to restore and enhance environmental quality, and sustain economic vitality through effective and efficient implementation of environmental programmes, the four States have State Ministries/EPA.

Inter alia, these are empowered by the respective State Government to give direction to all issues concerning the environment, monitor and control pollution and the disposal of solid, gaseous and liquid wastes generated by various facilities in the states.

Some of their functions include:

- (i) Liaising with the Federal Ministry of Environment, FMENV to achieve a healthy or better management of the environment via development of National Policy on Environment
- (ii) Co-operating with FMENV and other National Directorates/Agencies in the performance of environmental functions including environmental education/awareness to the citizenry
- (iii) Responsibility for monitoring waste management standards,
- (iv) Responsibility for general environmental matters in the State, and
- (v) Monitoring the implementation of EIA studies and other environmental studies for all development projects in the State.

Generally, State laws on environment are still in the evolving stages. Specifically, for EA, the States rely on that of the Federal Government, the EIA Act 86.

2.3.3 Applicable International Legal and Administrative Instruments

Some of the relevant international instruments to which Nigeria is a signatory include:

- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites (World Heritage Convention) 1975
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1969)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- Agenda 21 – United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Relevant good practice guidelines/policies in line with the World Bank process shall be applied. This is more so since the proposed project is co-sponsored by the World Bank.

3.3.4 World Bank's Environmental and Social Guidelines

The World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies are a cornerstone of its support to sustainable poverty reduction. The objective of these policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects.

The effectiveness and development impact of projects and programs supported by the Bank has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies as shown in Fig 2. Safeguard policies have often provided a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and have been an important instrument for building ownership among local populations.

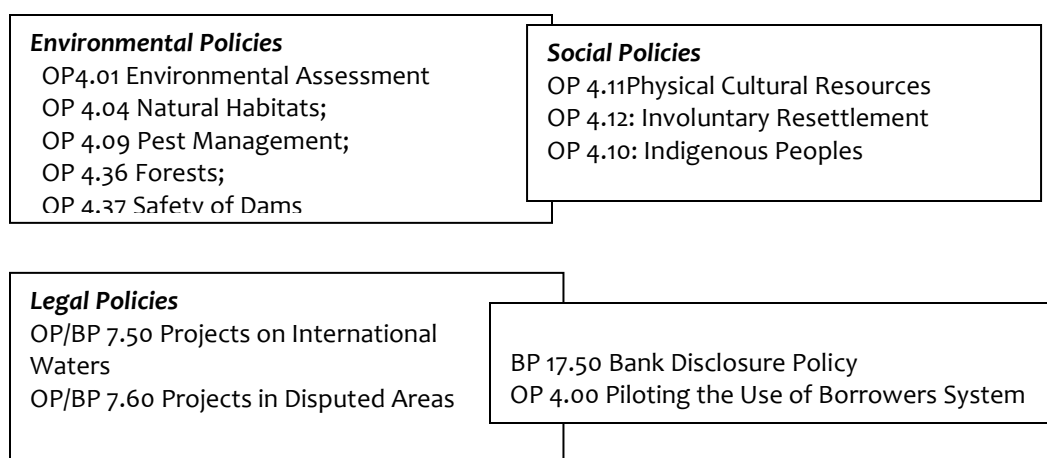


Figure 2.0: World Bank Safeguard Policies

The effectiveness and development impact of projects and programs supported by the Bank has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies. Safeguard policies have often provided a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and have been an important instrument for building ownership among local populations.

The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) and Social Assessment of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are both socially and environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. The World Bank's environmental assessment policy and recommended processing are described in **Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Procedure (BP) 4.01: Environmental**

Assessment. This policy is considered to be the umbrella policy for the Bank's environmental "safeguard policies" which are listed in Box 1.

Appendix 1 summarizes the main focus of those considered to be most relevant for considerations under this ESMF.

3.4 Nigeria EA Guidelines and World Bank EA Guidelines

The Environmental Impact Assessment Act No. 86 of 1992 requires that development projects be screened for their potential impact. Based on the screening, a full, partial, or no Environmental impact assessment may be required. Guidelines issued in 1995 direct the screening process.

According to these guidelines,

- Category I projects will require a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- Category II 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.
- Category III 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.

With regard to environmental assessment, the Bank has also categorized projects based on the type of EA required, namely:

- **Category A** - projects are those whose impacts are sensitive, diverse, unprecedented, felt beyond the immediate project environment and are potentially irreversible over the long term. Such projects require full EA.
- **Category B** - projects involve site specific and immediate project environment interactions, do not significantly affect human populations, do not significantly alter natural systems and resources, do not consume much natural resources (e.g., ground water) and have adverse impacts that are not sensitive, diverse, unprecedented and are mostly reversible. Category B projects will require partial EA, and environmental and social action plans.
- **Category C** - Projects are mostly benign and are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project, although some may require environmental and social action plans.
- **Category FI** - A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in projects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

This 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 regard to the level of impacts associated with a given project.

However, in the event of divergence between the two, the World Bank safeguard policy shall take precedence over Nigeria EA laws, guidelines and or standards.

Thus for this ESMF, the Nigeria's EIA requirements and World Bank operational procedures were harmonized as far as possible, hence it is made responsive to the objectives of good practice. It is especially made responsive with regard to the followings: Early consideration of environmental and social issues (starting at the screening stage); Identification and early consultation with stakeholders; Prevention of adverse impacts through the consideration of feasible alternatives; and Incorporation of mitigation measures into planning and design.

3.5 Adequacy of Legal Instruments for Environmental & Social Issues

Generally with regard to environmental and social management issues, legislations is in a continuing process of development in Nigeria. However, this is not to say that there is dearth of pieces of legislation and guidelines to manage the project activities to ensure no harm to people and the environment. Amongst the existing pieces of legislations highlighted above, there are a number of local, national and international environmental guidelines applicable to the sub-projects under the proposed project. As such, the States have a good governance framework and laws to back up and manage the environmental and social safeguard issues that shall be triggered.

In addition, the officials of the ministries are conversant with the Environmental Assessment (EA) legislation, procedures and framework applicable based on the Federal EIA Act 86 of 1992.

Furthermore, although there are no State laws, the Land Use Act guides the processes of land acquisition and compensation in the various States which include:-

- Identification of Lands or Sites for various developments.-
- The Publication/Service of Acquisition Notices –
- Enumeration/Inspections, assessment of compensation and the payment of same.
- Documentation of Acquisitions and Gazetting.

Thus for the sub-projects that will be considered under the Nigeria WISE, there are sufficient social and environmental guidelines to ensure that the project succeeds.

The main challenge would be enforcement of these legislation/guidelines, since most State Government-owned projects, for instance, rarely or are not accustomed to using EA tool for state-owned project.

Also, there are problems of inadequate funding, low human capacity, computerization of system/information, etc. Thus as part of this ESMF, in order to support the due diligence process, to avoid causing harm or exacerbating social tensions, and to ensure consistent treatment of social and environmental issues across the sub-project intervention areas, institutional capacity strengthening and funding have been recommended.

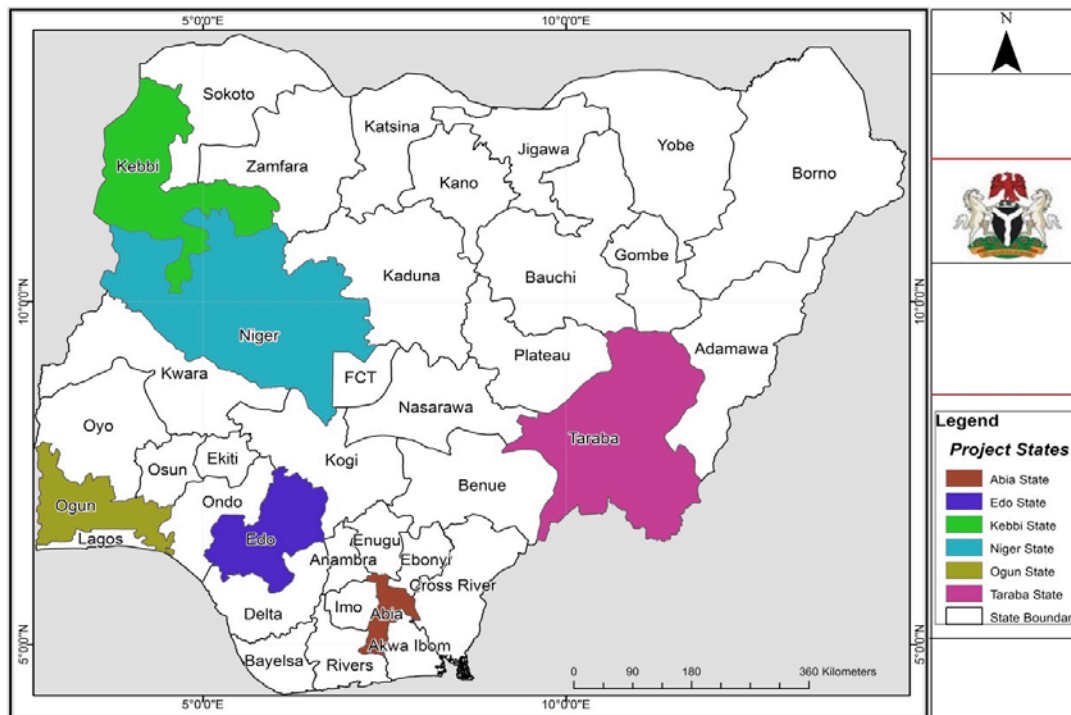
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Description of the current biophysical and socio-economic environment

The six States selected for this project are Edo, Ogun, Taraba, Niger, Abia and Kebbi States representing one each of the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria as shown in table 4.1. Nigeria is situated in West Africa lying between latitudes 4°00 N and 14°00N and longitudes 2°500 W and 14°45 E, bordered to its south by the Gulf of Guinea for about 850km, by the Republic of Benin to the West for 773km, Republic of Niger to its North for 1497km, Chad at its North Eastern Boundary (water boundary) for 87km and Cameroon to its East for 1,690km. Plate 4.1 shows the geographical location of the Selected States, in Nigeria.

4.1 Table showing project selected States and Corresponding Geopolitical Zone

Selected State	Geopolitical Zone
Edo State	South-South Zone
Ogun State	South-West Zone
Taraba State	North East Zone
Niger State	North Central Zone
Abia State	South East Zone
Kebbi State	North West Zone



Map 4.1. Map of Nigeria showing the Project Selected States

4.2 Project Selected States

From the 6 selected States, two States were chosen for the purpose of this ESMF to enable a representation of the northern & southern parts of Nigeria. The States are Kebbi State, for the North and Abia State, for the South.

4.3 Geo-Demographic Overview of the Participating States

This section describes the geophysical, demographic, agricultural and socioeconomic characteristics of the 6 participating states.

Table 4.2: Baseline information of Abia State

ABIA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Abia State is located in southeast Nigeria with Umuahia as her capital town.It has 17 local government areas.The state was created on the 27th of August 1991.Abia State is bounded on the north and northeast by Anambra, Enugu and Ebonyi States and to the west by Imo State and to her east and southeast by Cross River State and Akwa Ibom State respectively.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Abia has a population of 2,833,999 (2006 population census) made up of 51.46 males and 48.5% femalesThe state occupies about 5,834 km².According to the 2006 National census, Abia State, has a comparatively high literacy rate of 85.2%.In the National literacy survey of 2010 Abia has the second highest youth literacy (in English) level of 95.6% in Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics, 2010).The literacy rate is higher for males (60%) than females (40%) and higher in urban areas.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Geology Abia State has a variety of landforms, despite the fact that it is dominated by flat and low-lying land, generally less than 120m above sea level. The low-lying plain is the inland extension of the coastal plain from the Bight of Benin. The central part of the state is characterized by undulating land with many hills. The highland areas are part of the Enugu - Nsukka - Okigwe cuesta. This area has an average height of between 120m and 180m above sea level. On the other hand, the southern part of the state has low lying to moderately high plain topography. General surface elevation ranged between 95 – 130m above sea level. It is drained by Imo River and its tributaries which flew in a southern direction and empties into Atlantic Ocean. The soils of Abia State fall within the broad group of ferrallitic soils of the coastal plain sand and escarpment.Rainfall The rainy season begins in March and ends in October with a break in August. The dry season which lasts for four months begins in November. Heavy thunderstorms

	<p>are characteristic of the onset of the rainy season. The total rainfall decreases from 2200mm in the south to 1900mm in the north. The relative humidity is usually high throughout the year, reaching a maximum during the rainy season when values above ninety per cent are recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature Temperature values are high throughout the year over the project environment. Mean maximum ambient temperature values range between 32°C in February and 28°C in July and September, while minimum temperatures range between 29°C in March and 27°C in August. A quick overview of the data indicates that higher temperatures were recorded at the peak of the dry season, between November and May, while lower temperatures were recorded in the rainy season, between June and October. It is obvious that the rains appear to have a moderating influence on temperatures.
Socio-economic Characteristics, Poverty and income Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major occupation is trading, influenced by the situation of <i>Ariaria</i> International Market in Aba which is a major city in Abia State. • Agriculture is the second main economic sector and contributes 27% of the GDP, while providing employment for about 70% of the state workforce.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the major occupation of the people and about 70% of the population is engaged in it. Subsistence farming is prevalent and farming is determined mainly by the seasonal distribution of rainfall. • The main food crops grown are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ yam, cassava, rice, cocoyam and maize, ❖ while the cash crops include oil-palm, rubber, cocoa, banana and various types of fruits. ❖ Modern poultry has been introduced and is practised by a good number of people.

Table 4.3: Baseline information of Edo State

EDO STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edo State is an inland state in Western Nigeria created on the August 27, 1991 • Its capital is Benin City; and is bounded in the North and East by Kogi State, in the south by Delta State and in the west by Ondo State. • Edo State is geographically defined by latitudes 5° 44" to 7° 34" north of the Equator and longitudes 6° 04' to 6° 43" east of the Greenwich meridian. • Area coverage of the State is 19, 806.37 square kilometer. • It has 18 local government areas. • It has a total area of 17,802 km²
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English is the official language of the state. • The major tribal languages spoken in the state are Igarra, Edo, Esan and Okpamheri.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the ethnic groups in the State are Edo, Okpe, Esan, Afemai, Ora, Akoko-Edo, Igbanke, Emai and Ijaw. Edo State is a multi-religious state with a good mix of adherents of Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions. The population based on 2006 population census is 3,218,332 which consisted of 1,640,461 males and 1,577,871 females. The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 73.5% male and 53.1% female.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate The state has a warm climatic condition, with relatively high temperatures throughout the year. It experiences both wet and dry seasons; the wet season lasting from April to November while, the dry lasts from December to March. The South and Central parts lie in the forest belt while, the northern part lies in the forest belt while, the northern part is in the Guinea Savannah Zone. In general, while there is hardly any dry season in the extreme southern tip of the study area, the dry season hardly last more than three months in the North-Eastern portion. Rainfall The state is however not homogeneous with respect to local climate. The rainfall distribution pattern range from 2900 mm per year in the south and as low as 350 mm per year in the north. Hence a semi savannah agro ecology is obtainable in the northern part of the State specifically areas like Auchi, Igarra and Ubiaja while a rain forest ecology is obtainable in the southern part. Humidity Edo State is in a low-lying area except to the north where it is marked by undulating hills rising to a peak of about 672 meters above sea level. December to February is usually marked by Northeast trade winds which causes harmattan. Drainage The state is drained by four major rivers namely Orle, Osse, Orihionmwon and Ikpoba. River Osse is characterized by its wide flood plain, as compared to the other three major rivers which are characterised by steeply incised valleys in their 12 upper courses; which become broad as they enter River Ethiope in Delta State. Rivers Owan and Orle forms the main drainage outlets to the west and east of the State respectively.
Socio-economic Characteristics Poverty and income Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edo State is an agrarian State as depicted in the proportion of land area used for agriculture which plays a critical role in the economy of Edo State. With good vegetation, soil types, adequate rainfall and diverse ecology, over 2 million hectares of land is available for arable cropping. Edo State is also richly endowed with wood and forestry resources. In livestock development, the state has a great potential for commercial production own in the proportion of land area that is forested. Farming is the dominant economic activity for both the males and females who are involved in food crop production and in trading which is the second most important source of income.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State has one of the best soil conditions amongst the south-South states (sandy loam) and one that supports large scale cultivation of a variety of crops

	<p>and good climatic condition to boot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the women in the rural areas participate in farming (cultivation, livestock) and agricultural processing. The major agriculture produce in the state are cassava, cocoa, oil palm, rubber. Livestock rearing such as poultry and birds.
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Table 4.4: Baseline information of Kebbi State

KEBBI STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kebbi state was created on the 27th of August 1991 from Sokoto state. It is bordered by Sokoto State to the North and East, Niger State to the South, Dosso Region in the Republic of Niger to the North-west and the Republic of Benin to the West. The state capital is Birnin Kebbi, and it has 21 LGAs. It has a total area of 36,229 sq km² (10th largest in Nigeria).
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kebbi State is mainly populated by Hausa people with some members of Bussawa, Dukawa, Kambari, and Kamuku, ethnic communities. The religions in Kebbi are Christianity and Islam. The estimated population of the state as at 2006 was 3, 238, 628. The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 25.3% (15.56% male and 9.71% female).
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology The southern part of the state is rocky and the northern part is sandy. The State has two important agricultural lands namely – the FADAMA land and dryland. The FADAMA is an agricultural land, which seasonally flooded with water during the period of rains and recede during the dry season leaving a coating of alluvial clay soil. The dryland areas of the State shared similar characteristics with other dry areas of the world. They were characterized as slowly permeable, most of the water is lost by run-off and might have been formed under aridity from wind-stored desert sands that accumulated over long periods of time. Temperature and Rainfall The average maximum temperature ranges between 300°C and 410°C, while the average minimum ranges between 150°C and 260°C. Average rainfall is 740mm annually, and spreads over a rainy season of about 120 days. Hydrology and Water Resources Kebbi state is endowed with economically viable rivers such as the Niger and the Rima for the development of fisheries activities. Vegetation The state has Sudan and Sahel Savannah vegetation
Socio-economic Characteristics Poverty and income Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large percentage of the people are farmers. Fishing has always been one of the key occupation of the inhabitants of the state The state has substantial deposits of gypsum, marble, kaolin. The poverty rate in the state was placed at 86.0% as at 2010.

Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major agriculture produce in the state are rice, wheat, millet, guinea corn, sorghum, maize, soyabeans, cowpea, pepper, and economic trees including sheabutter, mango, cashew. Kebbi state is also a big exporter of livestock (cows, goats, rams) to the south (Lagos, Port-harcourt and Abeokuta) There are some processing mills in the state including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wacot Rice Mill ✓ Labana rice mill ✓ Cassava processing mill in Jega ✓ Groundnut processing mill in Karaye and Maima About 40% of women in the rural areas participate in farming (cultivation, livestock) and agricultural processing.
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Table 4.5: Baseline information of Ogun State

OGUN STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ogun state was created on the 3rd of February 1976 from the old western region. Its capital is Abeokuta. It shares a continuous boarder with Lagos state to the south, Oyo state and Osun state to the North, Ondo state to the East and Republic of Benin to the west. It its nicknamed the gateway state due to the continuous boarder it shares with the Republic of Benin. Ogun State is situated at latitude 6.2°N & longitude 3.0°E 85.0°E It has 20 local government areas. Ogun state occupies and area extent of 16980.55km²
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English is the official language of the state. The major tribal language of the Ogun people is Yoruba but there are four main dialects to take care of the four ethnic majority groups. Ogun state has four major ethnic groups which includes the Egba who are located in Abeokuta, the Egbado who are also located at the capital Abeokuta, the Ijebu who are majorly found at Ijebu-ode, Ijebu-Igbo and other Ijebu town and lastly but north the least are the Remo people who are located at Sagamu. There are also minorities groups found in Ogun state which includes the Egun people, the Ilaje, the Ikale and Dahomey who migrated into the area from Republic of Benin. Christianity and Traditional Religion are the majorly practiced religions in the State. Ogun State has a population of 3751,140 people as at the last population census 2006 in Nigeria with population density of 220/km³ that is 220 persons per square kilometers. The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 72.1% male and 60.3% female.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology Ogun state has a unique geology. There are two main type of rock form in the state; the geology is made up of basement complex rock of the Precambrian age which is made up of older and younger granite. At the southern part of the state on the other hand there are younger and older sedimentary rocks of

	<p>both the tertiary and secondary ages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief Ogun state can be said to have an undulating relief form i.e. the state has an undulating lowland with numerous hills scattered about the state which are interfluvies between the different river valleys within the state with some being remnants of large planation of inselbergs found in the state capital Abeokuta such as the Olumo rock. • Drainage The state is drained by many rivers such as the rivers Ogun, Oyan, Osun, Yewa, Yemoji, Ona, Sosa, Oru, Oha, Iju Abifon etc. Due to the location of the state most of these rivers are either tributaries or empty into the coastal lagoons or into the Atlantic Ocean. • Climate Ogun state is located in the hot humid tropical climate zone of Nigeria. It has two distinct seasons which are wet or rainy season and dry season. The rain seasons last from March or April to November while the dry season last from November to March or April. The mean annual rainfall of the state varies from 128cm in the southern part of the state to 105cm in the Northern. Temperature also varies with season with the highest temperature at the dry season and the lowest at the rainy season. The average monthly temperature ranges from 28°C in the rainy season and the dry season has the highest of 35°C. • Soil and Vegetation The soil and vegetation of Ogun state varies from one location to the other and this has to do with the fact that Ogun state is bounded by different vegetation belt on its west, south, east and North. Thus at one part there is a mangrove forest vegetation while on the other there is a rain forest vegetation and other part show a guinea savannah vegetation. The soil type is determined by the parent material and type of vegetation found in each region.
Socio-economic Characteristics Poverty and income Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun State has lots of tourist centers. They include: Olumo rock located at Ikija in Abeokuta, the Ogun state Hall of Fame, Bilikisu Osungbo shrine in Ijebu-Ode, Osuuru Spring at Imeko to name but a few. • The economy of the State is agro-based, with large expanse of arable land. Farming is the dominant economic activity for both the males and females who are involved in food crop production and in trading which is the second most important source of income.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of the women in the rural areas participate in farming (cultivation, livestock) and agricultural processing. • The major agriculture produce in the state are cassava, yam, potato and cocoyam. Cotton grown in the village supplies the Yaru tread and textile Industries in Benin republic. Other crops include pepper, maize, groundnut, yam, vegetables, cocoa, cashew etc. • Livestock rearing such as poultry, goats and sheep.

Table 4.6: Baseline information of Niger State

NIGER STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niger State was created from the defunct North- Western State of Nigeria on 3rd February, 1976 and is located in North Central Nigeria. The state capital is Minna, and other major towns are Bida, Kontagora, and Suleja. The State lies on latitude 8° to 11°:30' North and Longitude 03° 30' to 07° 40' East. The state is bordered to the North by Sokoto State, to the west by Kebbi State, South by Kogi, South-West by Kwara State. Kaduna State and the Federal Capital Territory border the State to both the North-East and South-East respectively. Also, Niger State shares an international boundary with the Republic of Benin along New Bussa, Agwara and Wushishi Local Government Areas. The State has 25 local government areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niger State covers a total land area of 83,266,779 square kilometres or about 8.3 million hectares which represents about 8% - 10% of the total land area of Nigeria. This makes it the largest landmark state in the country. About 85% of the land is arable. There are three major ethnic groups (Nupe, Gbagyi, and Hausa) in the State, other tribal groups include - Kadara, Koro, Baraba, Kakanda, Ganagana, Dibo, Kambari, Kamuku, Pangu, Dukkawa, Gwada and Ingwai. Christianity and Traditional Religion are the majorly practiced religions in the State. Niger State has a population of 3,950,249 people based on the last population census 2006 in Nigeria; 2,032,725 males and 1,917,524 females
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology Niger State is covered by two major rock formations: The sedimentary and the basement complex rocks. The sedimentary rocks to the south are characterized by sandstones and alluvial deposits, particularly along the Niger valley and in most parts of Borgu, Bida, Agaie, Lapai, Mokwa, Lavun, Gbako and Wushishi LGAs. To the north is the basement complex, characterized by granitic outcrops or inselbergs which can be found in the vast topography of a rolling landscape. Such inselbergs dominate the landscape in Rati, Shiroro, Minna, Mariga and Gurara. Soil Like most alluvial soils, the soil in Niger State is the flood plain type and is characterized by considerable variations. The soil is of two main types which could be used for agriculture and are rich in minerals for the manufacture of various products. The two types of soils are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Ku-soil which has little hazards The Ya-soil which has a better water holding capacity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage The state is drained by kaduna, Gurara, Niger and Wushishi Dam. • Climate Niger State experiences distinct dry and wet seasons with annual rainfall varying from 1,100mm in the northern parts to 1,600mm in the southern parts. The mean annual temperature increases northward from about 30°C to 37°C. The maximum temperature is recorded between March and June, while the minimum is usually between December and January. The rainy season lasts for about 150 days in the northern parts to about 120 days in the southern parts of the State. Rainfall intensity ranges from 60mm/hr to 105mm/hr. • Vegetation The vegetation is characterized by woodlands and tall grasses interspersed with tall dense floral species. However, within the Niger trough and flood plains, there are taller trees and a few oil palm trees. In some areas, traces of rain forest species can be seen.
Socio-economic Characteristics Poverty and income Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy of the State is agro-based, with large expanse of arable land. Farming is the dominant economic activity for both the males and females who are involved in food crop production and in trading which is the second most important source of income. • Women agricultural cooperatives exists (Ayenuje, Zomolo women Cooperatives). • Women engage in dry-season farming by digging out water from the dry riverbeds.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niger state is one of the highly agricultural states in the federation. • Niger State women are actively involved in agricultural activities at every stage. • The major agriculture produce in the state are yams, rice, maize, soya beans, sesame (benniseed), cassava, sorghum as well as melon, beans, shea-butter and cowpeas. • Livestock rearing such as fish, cattle, goats and sheep.

Table 4.7: Baseline information of Taraba State

TARABA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taraba state was created out of the former Gongola State on 27 August 1991. It is bounded in the west by Nasarawa State and Benue State northwest by Plateau State, north by Bauchi State and Gombe State northeast by Adamawa State, east and south by Cameroun. The state covers a land area of 59,400 square kilometres and has currently 16 Local Government Areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the 2006 census figures, Taraba State has a population of 2,300,736 made up of 1,199,849 males and 1,100,882 females.
Physical Environment	<p>Climate: Taraba State has a wet and dry climate. The wet season lasts, on the average, from April to October. Mean annual rainfall varies between 1058mm in the north around Jalingo and Zing, to over 1300mm in the South around Serti and Takum. The wettest months are August and September.</p> <p>The dry season lasts from November to March. The driest months are December and January with relative humidity dropping to about 15 percent. Mean annual temperature around Jalingo is about 28oC with maximum temperatures varying between 30 oC and 39.4 oC The minimum temperatures range between 15 oC to 23 oC. The Mambilla plateau has climatic characteristics typical of a temperate climate.</p>
Biological Environment	<p>Vegetation: The vegetation of Taraba State comprises three types of vegetational zones namely; the Guinea Savannah which is marked by mainly forest and tall grasses are found in the southern part of the State like Wukari, Ussa,. Kurmi, Takum and Donga. The Sub-Sudan type characterised by short grasses are found in Jalingo, Lau and Ardo kola, interspersed with short trees. While the semi-temperate zone marked by luxuriant pasture and short trees is found on the Mambilla Plateau.</p>
Socio-economic Characteristics and agriculture	<p>Agriculture is the predominant occupation engaged by about 75% of the people. Cash crops produced in the state include coffee, tea, groundnuts and cotton. Crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, and yam are also produced in commercial quantity. In addition, cattle, sheep and goats are reared in large numbers, especially on the Mambilla Plateau, and along the Benue and Taraba valleys</p>

5.4 Social and Demographic Description of Nigeria by Gender

The social and demographic description of Nigeria presented is based on the 2015 statistical report for men and women in Nigeria published by the Bureau of Statistics.

Population

As at 2015, Nigeria's population was projected at 183 million people, of which, 90,989,254 are females and 92,387,474 are males. Also, the sex ratio was 102 men per 100 women. In line with current trend, total fertility rate (TFR), remained the same at 5.5 births per woman, that is, 5,500 births per 1000 women while the total number of internal migrants remained as estimated at 11,257 (NPopC, 2010).

Health

The national *life expectancy* for women was 56 years and for men 53 years (NBS, 2013). Overall, women appear to live longer than men in all the states. However, among reported cases of diseases, *HIV/AIDS* affected females most. On the average, the disease accounted for 58.6 percent of female deaths and 41.4 percent of male deaths in the period 2010-2015 (NBS, 2013). *Malaria* was the second leading disease for both men and women infecting, on the average, 54.8 percent females and 45.2 percent males within the same period.

Education

The proportion of girls' enrolled in primary school increased from 45.7 percent in 2010 to 48.6 percent in 2015. Completion rate for girls in primary and secondary schools increased from 46.7 percent and 47.1 percent in 2010 to 48.3 percent and 47.9 percent respectively in 2015. Secondary schools enrolment for boys and girls is on the increase. The proportion of girls enrolled in secondary school increased slightly from 45.3 percent in 2010 to 45.7 percent in 2015. However, enrolment into tertiary institutions across the country appeared male dominated on the average. At the primary level of education, women teachers constituted the highest proportion decreasing at higher levels of education. Women constitute about 25 percent of teaching staff at the tertiary level of education. Similarly, the gender school enrolment gap still persists in most states of the north. For example, in 2015, secondary school enrolment ratio for girls was 56.1% in Abia, 48.6% in Edo, 28.5% in Kebbi, 37.3% in Niger, 50.1% in Ogun and 43.2% in Taraba (NBS, 2016).

Employment

The national labour force participation rate of women and men based on the 2015 statistical report in the ages 15-64 years was 74.7 percent. The proportion of men was 82.6 percent while women accounted for 78.4 percent. For the period, 2010-2015, on the average, 72.3 percent of senior positions in State Civil Service were occupied by men compared to 27.7 percent occupied by women.

Land Use Pattern, Agricultural Production and Livelihoods

The estimated land area of Nigeria is 924,000 km². Land use varies based on location and the needs of the community. However, the different uses of land revolve around agriculture, industry and social needs such as the provision of infrastructure. Recent data shows that between 50%- 60% of the land area of Nigeria is under various forms of intensive rainfed small holder agriculture (crop and animal) production and forest plantation. Women are disadvantaged in terms of land holding for agriculture. Most cultures in the southern Nigeria are biased against inheritance of land by women. There is also the nefarious norm in some cultures in which relations of late husband's hijack land and assets from the widows and render them landless. In northern Nigeria, women inheritance of land is permitted but participation in agriculture and marketing is restricted or bared by culture and/or determined by the permission of their husbands.

Power and Decision Making

Although men and women have approximately equal number of eligible voting population in Nigeria, there exists under-representation of women at the political scene at the national, state and local government levels. At the national parliament in 2015, 94.3 percent of seats were occupied by men compared to 5.7 percent occupied by women.

Violence Against Women

Physical and sexual violence against women affects mostly females in the age bracket 20-24 years. However, in the absence of newer data, the available statistics (NDHS 2013) estimated females in the age bracket 15-19 years, to have experienced female genital cutting the most. Between 2008 and 2013, 89.9 percent on the average of women and girls' in the ages 15-19 years experienced genital cutting at ages under 5 years. More females were trafficked in the period 2010-2015 with the proportion of females trafficked for prostitution as high as 70.8 percent for persons in ages 18-27 years in 2015.

5.0 Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

The interactions between the project components with the environment will result in impacts. Therefore, since the sites are yet to be selected and the sub-projects yet to be identified, these impacts will need to be anticipated. This ESMF provides an approach for identifying and evaluating the potential impacts, which are preliminary and generic in nature to the States. It should be recognized that this also took into consideration the general socio-environmental landscape of the States. Potential for occurrence of the impacts identified has to be ascertained during further stages of project design and implementation.

5.1 Environmental Screening Process

The first step towards operationalizing this ESMF is through screening. The objective of environmental screening is to identify the sub-projects activities that have minimal or no environmental or social concerns. The environmental and social screening process characterizes sub-projects and activities that will require thorough environmental review to prevent or mitigate negative environmental impacts or those, which will provide opportunities to enhance positive impacts. Consequently, a key objective of this screening process is to rapidly identify activities under the FOR WOMEN project that have little or no environmental or social issues so that they can move to implementation in accordance with pre-approved standards or codes of practices for environmental and social management.

So, environmental assessment will determine the extent of impacts and how the impacts will be mitigated, or minimized by planning, approaching the activities in an environmentally responsible and sensitive manner, and adopting specific mitigation measures. The environmental and social screening conducted as part of this ESMF is intended to provide inputs into identification of potential impacts with the implementation of this for Women project intervention.

5.2 Environmental Screening Criteria

The screening exercise will be carried out prior to initiation of the project preparation activities. The screening exercise will be used as a tool to identify the severity of impacts of environmental and social issues, and thereby integrate their mitigation measures into the project preparation accordingly. The screening criteria include the following:

Environmental factors such as;

- Sensitive areas or natural habitats, other state declared sensitive areas

- Felling of trees/ Bush clearance or removal of vegetation cover
- Loss of productive agricultural land
- Cuts across perennial streams or surface water bodies
- Vulnerability to natural hazards, landslides/slips, soil erosion and,
- Environmental features as wetlands, protected ground water zone etc.

Social factors such as;

- Land availability
- Loss of structures
- Loss of livelihood
- Impacts on common property resources

Following the environmental and social screening process, the screening shall provide information on:

- Categories of sub-projects and inclusion in the project
- Categories of sub-projects to be excluded in sensitive areas through exclusion criteria.

The categorization is done through the use of an Environmental Screening Checklist annex 3 to determine project Category. For example, Category B Projects will result in adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats- that are less adverse than those of Category A projects. In general, such impacts are site specific; indicating they are usually localized and do not affect sensitive area/resources, and reversible, unlike Category A projects. All category B projects will also require EA/ESIA, like category A.

Category C - Projects are generally nonthreatening and typically do not require EA. However, all such progress should be screened to determine if specific environmental management plans (e.g., waste management plan) are required.

Appendix 2 presents an indicative Environmental & Social Screening checklist that could be used in the screening of projects. Fig 2 is diagrammatic representation of steps in environmental and social Screening processes to be followed in determining the level of impact and assessment of all stages in project development.

The report on the outcome of the screening, scoping and EA categorization exercises will be sent to the World Bank for clearance.

5.3 Project-Level Environmental and Social Reviews

The application of ESMF to the Nigeria for Women project enables preparation of a standardized environmental and social assessment documents for appraisal and implementation.

Projects triggering significant environmental / social impacts, i.e. projects with potential to trigger impacts on environmental sensitive areas, or large scale resettlement activities are not envisaged under this project.

This project shall exclude Category A projects as the anticipated environmental and social impacts are expected to be site specific. At the stage of detailed project preparation, any significant environmental and social issues that may arise would be addressed and mitigated through an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The environmental management measures through the ESMP should be included as part of the specifications and codified in the bidding documents to ensure implementation.

The Nigeria for Women project is not expected to have adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category “B” according to WB safeguards policy requirements. Consequently, environmental management measures should be sufficiently addressed through the ESMP.

5.4 Method of Impact Assessment for the ESMF

In the development of the potential impacts, environmental and social issues common to the activities that will be carried out in this project under the Women Affairs and Social Development sector were identified and listed in a checklist.

5.5 The Potential Impacts

It is important to underscore the fact that the environmental impacts identified at this stage are preliminary in nature and will need to be further elaborated in terms of potential for occurrence (likelihood) and severity when the exact locations and sub-projects are known.

However, a wide range of social benefits and also environmental will arise as a result of the for women project. These will include economic benefits; employment generation, social services and enhanced gender opportunities.

Nevertheless, in spite of the numerous benefits to be derived from this for women project, some adverse environmental and social impacts could also arise.

5.5.1 The Potential Positive Impacts

It is anticipated that the project will 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.

Specifically, the following are some of the benefits to the target women that the project shall deliver:

- The project will create an enabling environment to ensure the buy-in of key stakeholders and adequate support at the household level to facilitate investments focused on women.
- The project will build capacity of all Women Affinity Groups (WAGs) members through holistic life skills, financial literacy and enterprise training.
- Strengthening of economically active women in the WAGs through provision of livelihoods grants and holistic as well as targeted skills trainings to include psycho-emotional entrepreneurship, market responsive technical skills, competencies, and life skills; based on sound analysis of the value chains and market demand.
- Transform women's social and livelihood outcomes and improve project delivery and overall impact, through support of innovations
- Improve standard of living of the rural women by enhancing their access to social and financial capital

These benefits shall be delivered by mitigating the following specific environmental, social and cultural impacts of the project:

Environmental Impacts

- **Air Pollution** – Includes the activities that promote the release or emission of gases that affect air quality and may be harmful to people & the environment.
- **Occupational Health & Safety** – The practices & measures undertaken to on the project that are involved with how activities are carried out in a way that it does not cause harm or injury to people.
- **Waste** – Including the waste generated by different activities of the sub-projects and how the waste is managed.
- **Climate Change** – includes all activities that may reduce or deepen climate change by influence on the carbon or water cycle.
- **Erosion** – these are the erosion events that occur or may be triggered to occur from the vulnerability of terrain to activities from the project.

- **Environmental Degradation & land use** – activities that are carried out on this project that will promote a decline in the natural environmental conditions.

Social Impacts

- **Socio-economic impacts** - including income and income multiplier effects, livelihood improvement and effects on prices of local goods and services
- **Cultural impacts** - traditional patterns of life and work, family structures and leadership, religious and tribal factors, archaeological features, social networks and community cohesion
- **Demographic impacts** – such as changes in population characteristics
- **Institutional impacts** - including demands on the government and social service, NGOs housing, schools, criminal justice, health, welfare and recreation
- **Gender impacts** - the implications of the sub-projects on the roles of women in society, income-generating opportunities, access to resources, employment opportunities and equity.
- **Involuntary Resettlement Impact** – including the impact of the project on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensuring project does not leave them worse off than they were before the intervention.
- **Security Issues** –these are the issues that border on security of lives of the women and property.

Cultural impacts

- Traditional practices that may be affected
- Historic sites
- Religious shrines or areas

5.5.2 The Potential Negative Impacts

Even though the project does not envisage construction activity, minor rehabilitation works may be undertaken and is therefore included. Thus, the potential negative impacts that could emanate from the project are presented in Table below.

Table 5.0: Potential Negative Impacts		
Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact
Activities prior to implementation of sub-projects		
Environmental Issues		
Site Clearing for: (i) rehabilitation of vocational Centers (ii) Agricultural farmlands	Cultural Practices Bush clearing & preparation for agricultural activities on farmlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems (shrubs, trees etc being removed & disturbance to wildlife) • Exposure of soil to weather extremes, which deepen vulnerability to erosion. • Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from release of carbon monoxide • Contributes to climate change from release of GHG • Habitat disruptions • Wildlife relocation
Use of Machinery	(i) Minor civil works/rehabilitation (ii) Agricultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote erosion events due to machinery tracks, damage to roads, stream banks
	Public Safety and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to emissions from machinery • Exposure to excessive and continuous noise and vibration from rehabilitation activities
Farm cultivation	Environmental degradation Land use practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of soil fertility & quality from constant cultivation • Generation of dust from farming activities especially in dry season
	Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure of soil to rainfall and wind can encourage erosion.
(i) Farming activities (ii) Vocational work activities	Occupational Health & Safety Use of tools, equipment or chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harm or injury • Occupational health issues
Social Issues		
Establishing access to land and markets	Changes to local culture and society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-cultural values may be altered and the stability of communities adversely affected
	Gender issues	
Land clearing & farming	Land use/Land take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of houses • Loss of agricultural land • Loss of forest land
	Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
	Graveyards and Sacred Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graveyards, burial plots and sacred areas may be affected through physical intrusion

Table 5.0: Potential Negative Impacts		
Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact
	Chance Finds of Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural farmland activities may reveal archaeological or other valuable cultural resources, which could be physically damaged from construction activities.
	Security Issues Herdsman security problems from attacks on farms.	Attack on farmers or farmlands.
Activities during implementation of sub-projects		
Farming & processing of agricultural products	Use of machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality problems from dust generated Effluent discharge from processing plants Oil/fuel contamination of soil Wastewater generated on site
	Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents from operation of machinery Incidents from use of agricultural tools Poor housekeeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents
Activities during operations phase of sub-project		
Cosmetic Making, Fertilizer or pesticide application	Occupational Health & Safety Use of hazardous Chemicals (for cosmetic making, agricultural activities) & Pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health problems from improper use of hazardous chemicals (e.g. caustic soda), fertilizers & pesticides Damage valuable ecosystems and habitats Contamination of water sources
Agricultural farming Pests attacks (rodents, insects etc.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health problems from improper use of hazardous chemicals Harm to environment; flora & fauna
Processing of agricultural products	Waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of waste generated Poor management of waste

5.6 Analysis of Alternatives

Analysis of alternatives is a process carried out to establish the preferred or most environmentally sound, financially feasible option for achieving project objectives. This requires a systematic comparison of proposed investment design in terms of site, technology, processes and timing in terms of their impacts and feasibility of their mitigation, capital, recurrent costs, suitability under local conditions and institutional, training and monitoring requirements. For each alternative, the environmental cost should be quantified to the extent possible and economic values attached where feasible, and the basic for selected alternative stated. The analysis of alternative

should include a 'No Action' alternative.

No Project Alternative

A "No Project" alternative clearly suggests that there will be no changes or alterations to the current existing state and conditions. Thus, the increased rural poverty in several parts of Nigeria that has translated into increased female poverty will remain unbridled. Furthermore, some initial investments that have gone into the planned interventions so far, including the costs of initial studies and appraisals; preparation of safeguard instruments such as this ESMF, etc., will be wasted, while the expected gains, especially in terms of improved women's access to social and financial capital will not be realized. This is an inferior alternative and is therefore not accepted.

Delayed Project Alternative

There may be instances where the implementation of a project is delayed, possibly as a result of lack of financing, or there is general indifference to the project by stakeholders. In addition, unforeseen circumstances may arise, such as acts of insurgencies, war or general uprising may warrant the delay of the projects. For the current project, the national environment is favorably disposed to the implementation of the project, for the purpose of enhancing women's socio-economic empowerment and development, which will add to the country's overall economic growth by reducing general unemployment, especially among women. Furthermore, the general climate and the attitude of stakeholders are positive for the project. Also, a delay at this point will substantially escalate the cost of the project, given the current inflation rate in Nigeria. Therefore, the delayed project alternative is considered inferior and is not accepted.

Alternative Site/Location Option

The study reveals that even though the specific sub projects are yet to be determined, the expected benefits from this project will far outweigh the negative impacts. In addition, while it is accepted that there will be negative impacts associated with the planned project, it is also believed that the implementation of basic mitigation measures shall substantially ameliorate the negative impacts such that overall, cumulative impacts will be with a net positive effect, thus justifying the project, in spite of the anticipated negative impacts. Therefore, the current project plan of implementing the for Women project, is the most optimal and is therefore recommended for project execution.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures

The Objective of the ESMF is to provide a framework for establishing measures aimed at preventing and mitigating the negative impacts associated with project implementation.

6.1 Developing Mitigation Measures

Options are provided to address the various environmental and social issues identified and this is guided by the established best practise standards, requirement of compliance with the legal provisions, as well as consultations with the relevant stakeholders.

6.2 Mitigation Measures

Based on the impacts, potential problems and effects, and taking into consideration the above mitigation measure development approaches, appropriate mitigation measures suitable to the project are suggested in Table 6.0.

Table 6.o: Summary of Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Activities prior to implementation of sub-projects			
Environmental Issues			
Site Clearing for:	Cultural Practices Bush clearing & preparation for agricultural activities on farmlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems (shrubs, trees etc being removed & disturbance to wildlife) • Exposure of soil to weather extremes, which deepen vulnerability to erosion. • Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas of low impact & carry out proper/specific setting out of lay-down areas. • Protection of susceptible soil surfaces when exposed with berms, strew or fabric barriers
(i) Rehabilitation of vocational Centers (ii) Agricultural farmlands		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from release of carbon monoxide • Contributes to climate change from release of carbon monoxide a harmful GHG. • Habitat disruptions • Wildlife relocation • Generation of vegetation waste from bush clearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt sensitisation programmes to discourage bush burning practices • Initiate tree-planting schemes and integrate into project to enable mitigation of climate driving practises. • Ensure that the necessary safeguards policies such the OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats and relevant legislatives are used in addressing the issue of wildlife.
Use of Machinery	(i) Minor civil works/rehabilitation (ii) Agricultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote erosion events due to machinery tracks, damage to roads, stream banks • Risk of accidents & incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and develop a proper HSE plan for the project rehabilitation works • HSE plan must be continually reviewed for adequacy. • Workers shall be trained on basic safety procedures and environmental issues
	Public Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to emissions from machinery • Exposure to excessive and continuous noise and vibration from rehabilitation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service all vehicles and equipment before mobilisation, and use low emission additives for fuelling equipment, where possible. • Ensure use of appropriate PPE

Table 6.0: Summary of Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Farm cultivation	Environmental degradation Land use practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of soil fertility & quality from constant cultivation Generation of dust from farming activities especially in dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt practise of rotational crop farming & use of organic fertiliser to enrich soil, where possible Ensure watering activities is integrated into work plan to prevent dust
	Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure of soil to rainfall and wind can encourage erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid farm cultivation in erosion prone areas.
(i) Farming activities (ii) Vocational work activities	Occupational Health & Safety Use of tools, equipment or chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm or injury Occupational health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a proper HSE mangt plan for the work Ensure employees comply with use of appropriate PPE.
Social Issues			
Establishing women's access to land and markets	Socio-cultural Issues Changes to local culture and society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-cultural values may be altered and the stability of communities adversely affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective public consultation and awareness creation through active involvement of all affected stakeholders Behaviour Change Communication.
	Gender Issues		
Land clearing & farming	Land use/Land take Demographic Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of houses Loss of agricultural land Loss of forest land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the standalone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
	Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) 	
	Graveyards and Sacred Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graveyards, burial plots and sacred areas may be affected through physical intrusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid disturbance by establishing history of sites considered from relevant govt. or village authorities For unavoidable impacts, the appropriate compensation measures will be applied as per the RPF/RAP

Table 6.0: Summary of Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Land clearing & farming	Chance Finds of Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural farmland activities may reveal archaeological or other valuable cultural resources, which could be physically damaged from construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify procedures for archaeological “chance finds” during the course of construction activities in contract document in line with Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11).
	Security Issues Herdsman security problems from attacks on farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack on farmers or farmlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a specific security management plan to address the problems if they arise. Ensure that security plan has a mechanism for early warning of community when attacks are imminent.
Activities during implementation of sub-projects			
Farming & processing of agricultural products	Use of machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality problems from dust generated Effluent discharge from processing plants Oil/fuel contamination of soil Wastewater generated on site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression method should be in place to minimize airborne particulate matter that may result from the processing activities. Routine watering of the construction sites and access roads will keep the dust level down. Provide breathing protection masks for employees and other task-specific Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
	Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents from operation of machinery Incidents from use of agricultural tools Poor housekeeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of appropriate tools by the construction staff Provision of PPEs First Aid HSE training for workers
Activities during operations phase of sub-project			
Cosmetic Making, Fertilizer or pesticide application	Use of hazardous Chemicals (for cosmetic making, agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health problems from improper use of hazardous chemicals (e.g. caustic soda), fertilizers & pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper storage of all materials used for work. Precautions to avoid accident spills

Table 6.0: Summary of Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
	activities) & Pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage valuable ecosystems and habitats • Contamination of water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish safe (HSE) work procedures for each task – fertilizer application, cosmetic making etc. • Ensure Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of pesticides & chemicals is kept in office • Provide first aid box in cosmetic making room.
Agricultural farming Pests attacks (rodents, insects etc.)	Occupational Health & Safety – Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper of hazardous chemicals & pesticides • Harm to environment; flora & fauna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a stand alone IPMP for the project
Processing of agricultural products	Waste management Waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of waste generated • Poor management of waste • Improper disposal of wastewater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure preparation of proper waste management plans • Monitor to ensure compliance with plans • Prepare and construct wastewater retention pits. • Carry out waste water treatment • Ensure wastewater from cleaning of processing machines is not disposed of in water bodies instead it should be collected and treated.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) is a detailed plan and schedule of measures necessary to minimize, mitigate or control any potential negative environmental and social impacts identified under the Nigeria for Women project.

This ESMP consists of a set of generic mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of the proposed project to eliminate negative environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels.

Table 8.0 describes a generic ESMP for this project. The ESMP also includes the actions needed to implement these measures, including the following features:

- Mitigation measures based on the potential environmental and social impacts describing with technical details each mitigation measure;
- The ESMP also includes monitoring objectives that specifies the type of monitoring activities that will be linked to the mitigation measures. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides:
 - A specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures that includes the parameters to be measured, frequency of measurements and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions;
 - Monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures and to furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.
- The ESMP provides a generic description of institutional arrangements i.e. who is responsible for carrying out the mitigating and monitoring measures (for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training);
- Additionally, the ESMP includes an estimate of the costs of the measures and activities recommended; and
- The ESMP is required all through the implementation stage of the project or sub-project.

Table 7.0 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
Activities prior to implementation of sub-projects						
Environmental Impacts						
Site Clearing for: (i) rehabilitation of vocational Centers	Cultural Practices Bush clearing & preparation for agricultural activities on farmlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems (shrubs, trees etc being removed & disturbance to wildlife) Exposure of soil to weather extremes, which deepen vulnerability to erosion. Damage or destruction of sensitive terrestrial ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare ESMP. Baseline elemental Studies (water, air, soil quality). Routine (baseline-checks) biodiversity studies/Baseline ecological assess 	Environmental Specialist SPMU	5,000,000.00	<p>Have studies been carried out and plans prepared?</p> <p>Have environmental monitoring mechanisms been established?</p> <p>Have environmental, social, health and broader impacts been identified and mitigation measures designed.</p> <p>Does the planning framework follow best practice approaches?</p>
(ii) Agricultural farmlands	Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution from release of carbon monoxide. Contributes to climate change from release of GHG Habitat disruptions Wildlife relocation 	Setting up monitoring mechanisms and schedule to ensure adherence to measures proffered	Environmental Specialist, SPMU		<p>Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?</p>
Use of Machinery	Public Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to emissions from machinery Exposure to excessive and continuous noise 	Routine Check of Service records for all vehicles and equipment before mobilisation, and use low emission	Environmental Specialist, SPMU, Contractor		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and vibration from rehabilitation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> additives for fuelling equipment, where possible. Ensure use of appropriate PPE 			
Farm cultivation/ Vocational work	Environmental degradation Land use practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of soil fertility & quality from constant cultivation Generation of dust from farming activities especially in dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt practise of rotational crop farming & use of organic fertiliser to enrich soil, where possible Ensure watering activities is integrated into work plan to prevent dust 	Environmental Specialist, SPMU		
	Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure of soil to rainfall and wind can encourage erosion. 	Establish measures that will avoid farm cultivation in erosion prone areas.	Environmental Specialist SPMU		
	Occupational Health & Safety Use of tools, equipment or chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm or injury Occupational health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a proper HSE mangt plan for the work Ensure employees 	Environmental Specialist, SPMU, M&E Specialist		Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
			comply with use of appropriate PPE.			
Social Issues						
Farming & Vocational Learning - Establishing women's access to land and markets	Socio-Cultural Issues Changes to local culture and society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-cultural values may be altered and the stability of communities adversely affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing measures and procedures for enforcing social protection and social accountability 	Environmental Specialist, SPMU, M&E Specialist,	6,000,000	Is there community driven approach in-use/what are community reactions?
	Gender issues Changing norms & culture regarding gender					
Land clearing & farming	Land use/Land take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of houses Loss of agricultural land Loss of forest land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the RPF 	Social Development Specialist Communication specialist, SPMU		
	Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) 				
	Graveyards and Sacred Areas	Graveyards, burial plots and sacred areas may be affected through physical intrusion				
	Chance Finds of Cultural Resources	Agricultural farmland activities may reveal archaeological or other valuable cultural resources, which could be physically damaged from construction activities.	Establish mechanism for the preservation of cultural heritage and a continuous consultation strategy	Environmental Specialist, Social Development Specialist- SPMU		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
Land clearing & farming	Security Issues Herdsmen security problems from attacks on farms.	Attack on farmers or farmlands.	Prepare a specific security management plan to address the problems if they arise. Ensure that security plan has a mechanism for early warning of community when attacks are imminent.	Social Development Specialist Communication specialist, SPMU		
	Socio-economic impacts	Limited understanding of WB safeguards	Conduct training on safeguards implementation and monitoring of ESMP	Social Development Specialist, SPMU		Is the ESMP being implemented?
Activities during implementation of sub-projects						
Farming & processing of agricultural products	Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Air quality problems from dust generated	Establish standard/best practice methods of operations	Environmental Specialist SPMU Contractor	500,000.00	Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?
	Spillage Occupational Health and Safety Accidents/Incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Accidents from operation of machineryIncidents from use of agricultural toolsPoorhouse keeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents	Establish HSE plans and procedures Purchase of PPE		500,000.00	

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
Activities during operations phase of sub-project						
Cosmetic Making, Fertilizer or pesticide application	Use of hazardous Chemicals (for cosmetic making, agricultural activities) & Pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health problems from improper use of hazardous chemicals (e.g. caustic soda), fertilizers & pesticides Damage valuable ecosystems and habitats Contamination of water sources 	Ensure preparation of proper safe work procedures and HSE plans	Environmental Specialist SPMU/Waste Management Specialist- SPMU	500,000.00	Are there Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous chemicals?
Agricultural farming – pest attacks	Use of hazardous chemicals & pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health & safety 	Prepare IPMP – Pest Management Plan		See IPMP	IPMP prepared in annex 8.
Processing of agricultural products	Waste Management Waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of waste generated Poor management of waste Effluent discharge from processing plants Oil/fuel contamination of soil 	Prepare & Adopt proper waste Management plans		500,000.00	Is a waste management plan developed?

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Cost (USD)	Performance Indicator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater generated on site 				
Total Cost of ESMP			11,000,000.00			

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 Stakeholder Consultation

Consultations are an important tool in identifying the major environmental and social issues that form a vital aspect of the preparation of this ESMF.

During these consultations, a number of issues were identified that will influence women's access to social and financial capital, some of which can be summarized as follows:

8.1 Environmental Issues

Cultural Practices

These are the practices that are undertaken, which are detrimental to the environment. Some of these practices Include:

- Pollution - Bush burning activities are still carried out as part of land clearing agricultural practices and this promotes the release or emission of gases that affect air quality and may be harmful to people & the environment. This also contributes to the carbon cycle, through the release of GHG and ultimately promotes climate change.
- Land use practices involving continual cultivation of farmlands in a manner that encourages erosion and environmental degradation.
- Waste management – Agricultural waste from the farms will require proper disposal and management measures.
- Occupational health & safety – These are all the practices & measures undertaken by women in carrying out the different activities can cause harm or injury to people such as operating processing machines without personal protection.

Erosion

Agricultural practices adopted by women may involve land clearing and tilling for cultivation, thereby exposing the surface soil to rain, which may subsequently trigger rainfall run off and erosion. Erosion will alter the soil properties including loss of valuable topsoil and deepen susceptibility in erosion prone areas. In some parts of the South East, erosion events are an existing environmental concern, which is currently being addressed by the NEWMAP.

8.2 Social Issues

Socio-Cultural Issues

These are the traditional patterns of life and work, family structures and leadership, religious and tribal factors, archaeological features, social networks and community cohesion. Some specific areas are:

- Due to religious belief many of the spouses do not approve of their wives to participate in activities that would have other men interact with their wives as the pursue their means of livelihoods. By this, women's access to markets is limited from spousal discouragement. Religious issues are more pronounced in the Northern part of the country.
- Some of the traditional norms & customs operated for generations in the South East are barriers to women's development. For example, women's access to land has continued to be a problem despite the Supreme Court ruling of Friday June 1, 2016 that voided the Igbo Native Law & Custom that disinherited female children. Specifically, the 5-man panel of Justices of the apex court held that the practice conflicted with section 42(1)(a) and (2) of the constitution.

Gender issues

Gender inequality is still a concern in most cultures. Access to education for the male child is still given higher priority than the female child. Though not as widespread, they are still issues in areas visited.

Security Issues

These are the issues surrounding security of women's lives and property, while engaging or pursuing their means of livelihood. The recent Fulani herdsmen occurrence has become a major security challenge to women, especially in markets or on farms.

Demographic Issues

These are the concerns that have evolved as a reason of changes in population. In the South East, rotational access to communal land, which has been in practice for generations, has been affected by population increase, as these opportunities are no longer available.

Involuntary Resettlement Issues

These are the displacement issues that may arise as a consequence of events during the course of implementing this project that are not within the control of the project affected persons. Though the locations and sub-projects are yet to be identified these issues have been anticipated in this ESMF for planning purposes and will be addressed by the RPF.

Institutional Issues

These are the demands on the government and social service, NGOs housing, schools, criminal justice, health, welfare and recreation. Some are:

- Illiteracy is still a major concern among the rural women due to cost of education.
- Poor electricity in the rural areas increases costs of processing activities
- Redirection of opportunities meant for women for political reasons.
- Poor transport infrastructure such as roads limiting access to markets
- Non-availability of adequate storage for agricultural produce limits rural women to piecemeal agricultural marketing.

The summaries of stakeholder's consultations are:

Summary of Stakeholders Consultations in Kebbi State

The Kebbi State MWASD has no laws in place as Federal Laws & policies such as the Gender Policy are yet to be domesticated but are currently being applied in the State. Further details from consultations are in annex 9.

Environment (Kebbi State)

- Environmental assessment mandate activities are domiciled under the Kebbi State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA)
- KEPA has mandate to carry out role of environmental assessment for Kebbi.
- Has State laws enabling the operation of mandate
- Undertakes pollution control & environmental education responsibilities.
- KEPA has a standard laboratory for conducting tests

Environmental issues associated with these activities

- (1) Air quality - Dust is generated during major agricultural production activities especially due to arid nature of terrain, while most times persons are exposed to health risks at work for none compliance with the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as nose-masks.
- (2) Wastewater is generated during production of groundnut oil
- (3) Waste from groundnut production is used for animal feeds & mulch.
- (4) Climate influences the agricultural crops cultivated. Maize, guinea corn and millet are cultivated during rainy season, while spinach & tomato are planted during dry seasons.

Social Issues associated with activities

The major constraints to Women's empowerment are:

- Power/energy especially for women in rural areas
- Capacity building for skills development
- Major women's skills for trade & economic activities

Bead making, tailoring, computer operations, knitting work, agricultural activities; crop production (rice production & processing, shear butter production, groundnut production, Maize, Millet & Cowpea production,) livestock production (animal fattening). Fish processing – women are involved in the smoking of fish.

- *Barriers to women participation and access to markets*

Cultural & religious barriers as husbands disallow their wives to operate in markets. Most often, women between 18-40years are not allowed to go to market. However, educated families may allow women to visit markets for purchase, only. This barrier has continued to be in effect due to the influence of the majority illiterate religious clerics that refuse to accept changes.

Summary of Stakeholders Consultations in Abia State

Ministry of Environment

- State laws in place to pursue mandate
 - Environmental Assessment is carried out and have accredited EIA consultants that offer this service, while ministry possesses environmental assessment capacity
- No laboratory in place in the ministry, however the Ministry's accredited consultants are capable of undertaking soil, air or water quality tests, where required.

Major agric activities & locations for different women trade & economic activities across LGA/State.

Weaving – Ukwu East (Akweke), Agriculture: Garden egg farming – Isi alangwa, palm oil processing – Abia South & Central LGAs (over 11,000ha of land for palm), Rice farming – Zicordi & Bende areas, Cassava is farmed all over the State, oil palm & vegetable – Abia South, yam, plantain & rice – Abia north

Major constraints to Women's access to social and financial capital

The major constraints to Women's empowerment are:

- Education limitations and sensitization on available opportunities
- Entrepreneurship knowledge to manage businesses even when skill acquisition is complete
- Cultural issues limit Abia women from participating in agriculture due to limited access to land
- Conditions & requirements by financial institutions to access credit is difficult to meet (e.g. collateral requirements etc)

In rural areas, proximity barriers as financial institutions are far from the women

Major women's skills for trade & economic activities

Weaving, bead making, tailoring, agricultural activities - cassava (gari) processing, palm oil processing.

8.3 Participation / Consultation Framework

The Participation Framework anticipates the crucial need for involvement of all the relevant stakeholders at each stage of project planning and implementation. This has been kick-started in the course of the development of this ESMF. Annex 5 provides the list of those consulted and their general remarks/comments/observations. The concerns raised have been adequately addressed by the ESMF process.

The SPMU in conjunction with the FPMU will be largely responsible for ensuring participation of the relevant stakeholders/community at sub-project level. Involvement of the stakeholders/community should not be limited to interactions with the community but also disclosing relevant information pertaining to the project tasks.

Public consultation for the for Women project entails the process of informing stakeholders on the need to carry out potential consultations for Women sub-projects in:

- (a) Their environment
- (b) Informing the stakeholders of the project scope
- (c) Offering information on the need for the community to own and safeguard the project as beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Public consultation would be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project process. Public participation and consultation would take place through meetings, radio programs, requests for written proposals/comments, filling in of questionnaires, explanations of project to the locals, making public documents available at the state and local levels. At the local level, suitable locations will include the residents at the sub-project areas. These measures would take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in these rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

8.4 Stakeholder Focused Group Discussion and Interpretation

Stakeholders present in these interactions comprised of Commissioner (Abia State), Permanent Secretaries, for Women (MoWASD) FMPU/SPMU, Directors, HODs of ministries of environment, other line ministries (MDAs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Representatives/Leadership of communities, and Heads of community households.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 ESMF Implementation and Management

The successful implementation of the ESMF will depend on the commitment of the FPMU and other supporting institutions relevant to delivering essential environmental & social functions. In addition, the capacity within the institutions to apply or use the framework effectively, and the appropriate and functional institutional arrangements, among others will go a long way to ensure the adherence to the framework. The key ESMF areas relevant to its successful implementation:

- Project Cycle
- Institutional arrangements
- Participation/consultation Framework
- ESMF Communication Plan in the Project Cycle
- Training and Capacity Strengthening
- Environmental and Social Monitoring
- Budgets for the ESMF
- Update and Revision of ESMF
- Disclosures of Safeguard Instruments

9.1 Project Cycle

The ESMF has categorised the Nigeria for Women project cycle or process into five phases of work:

- *Sub project Prioritization* encompasses tasks related to the prioritization of the sub-projects that will be selected for implementation under the Nigeria WISE.
- *Project Planning and Design*: The planning and design phases involves:
 - The environmental & social planning and design of the project, consultation with the land owners/community and identification of likely PAPs. At this stage, safeguard instruments such as the ESMPs, RAPs/ARAPs are prepared and disclosed.
- *Site Preparation* process involves activities such as the mobilization for rehabilitation or minor civil, or site clearing for commencement of farming activities. It is only after the physical possession of land and MOUs for use of local resources that the mobilization will start on site.

- **Project Implementation Stage:** The stage involves where actual rehabilitation or refurbishment works/site clearing for farming activities begins. At this stage, the main focus will be on Health & Safety of members of the public and on site workers. Consequently, monitoring plays the important role in this stage to ensure all measures are followed as per the contract document.
- **Project Operation Stage:** At this stage, crucial activities will include waste disposal and management, storage of material, safe work practises that will ensure no harm or injury to people and no damage to the environment.

9.2 Institutional arrangements

To ensure roles and responsibilities are properly articulated, it is vital for the for women project to have institutional arrangements in place as these are also fundamental for the effective implementation of the environmental and social safeguard measures outlined in this ESMF. Consequently, the institutional arrangements for the for women project are as follows:

9.2.1 Safeguard Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions

The successful implementation of the ESMF depends on the commitment of the FPMU and other supporting institutions, and the capacity within the institutions to apply or use the ESMF effectively, while also ensuring the appropriate and functional institutional arrangements are in place. The roles and responsibilities of these levels of institutions are outlined in Table 9.0.

Table 9.0 Safeguard Responsibilities	
Category	Roles & Responsibilities
Federal Government MDAs (Federal Ministry of Environment and other agencies (Such as NESREA))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Policy Guidance, Ministerial Coordination and Institutional Changes regarding this ESMF/ Environmental & Social issues through the Federal Steering Committee (FSC) • Lead role in provision of advice on screening, scoping, review of draft EA/ESMP report (in liaison with State Ministry of Environment), receiving comments from stakeholders, public hearing of the project proposals, and convening a technical decision-making panel, Project categorization for EA, Applicable standards, Environmental and social liability investigations, Monitoring and evaluation process and criteria, liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matter of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines. Disclosure of documents, where required.
State Government MDAs (Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban Development, Ministry of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide project related policy decisions and guidance regarding this ESMF, through the State Technical Committee (STC) • Ensuring compliance at State Level, on matters of Environmental Assessment, Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues

Table 9.0 Safeguard Responsibilities	
Category	Roles & Responsibilities
Environment, etc. Other MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a functional Safeguards Unit in the SPMU • Pursue mandates related to the core responsibility of the ministries, departments and agencies. • Intervene when relevant areas or resources under their jurisdiction or management are likely to be affected by or implicated sub-projects. • Participate in the EA processes and in project decision-making that helps prevent or minimize impacts and to mitigate them. These institutions may also be required, issue a consent or approval for an aspect of a project; allow an area to be included in a project; or allow impact to a certain extent or impose restrictions or conditions, monitoring responsibility or supervisory oversight
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess implementation process • Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance. • ensure that its Safeguard Policies are complied with
SPMU Safeguards Unit	<p>Liaise closely with Ministry of Environment in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of project development in areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all ESMPs documents prepared by environmental and social consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies. • Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESMPs; • Coordinate & synergize safeguard activities between the Local Govt. IUs & Facilitation Teams • Co-ordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required; • Prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements; • Develop, organize and deliver training program for the SPMU staff, the contractors and others involved in the project implementation, in collaboration with the SPMU; • Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the environmental measures contained in the ESMP and any other supplementary environmental and social studies that may need to be carried out by the SPMU; • Liaise with the Contractors and the SPMU/MDAs on implementation of the ESMPs; • Liaise with various Central and State Government agencies on environmental, resettlement and other regulatory matters;
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaising with the SPMU to set up LGA Implementation Units and Ward Facilitation Teams, which shall be responsible for ensuring proper implementation of ESMF at community level. The LG will also be responsible for verifying adequacy of resettlement location and provide approval for such sites, providing additional resettlement area if the designated locations are not adequate, Provide necessary infrastructures in relocated areas, engage and encourage carrying out comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed sub-projects, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups. • The Local Government Council has to be fully briefed and enlightened in the process and steps to be taken in the ESMF/ESMP and the overall project

Table 9.0 Safeguard Responsibilities

Category	Roles & Responsibilities
	execution. The council should in turn encourage the LGIUs to carry out a full implementation of ESMF/ESMP responsibilities to ensure environmental and social risks on the project are effectively addressed.
NGOs/CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting in their respective ways to ensure effective response actions, Conducting scientific researches alongside government groups to evolve and devise sustainable environmental strategies and rehabilitation techniques, Organizing, coordinating and ensuring safe use of volunteers in a response action, and actually identifying where these volunteers can best render services effectively & Providing wide support assistance helpful in management planning, institutional/governance issues and other livelihood related matter, Project impacts and mitigation measure, Awareness campaigns.
The General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above

9.3 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

To strengthen the respective roles and enhance robust collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, the following broad areas for capacity building have been identified as deserving of attention for effective implementation of the ESMF. They are:

- Environmental Assessment
- Introduction to Environmental & Social Safeguards
- Identifying Environmental & Social Risks – Nigeria for Women project
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Environmental Management Planning;
- Monitoring and Environmental Audit;
- Public awareness creation / educational techniques (on environmental, social and health issues)

Specific areas for effective institutional capacity needs are given in Table 9.1

Table 9.1: Training Modules on Environment and Social Management

Programme	Description	Participants	Form Of Training	Duration/Loc ation	Training Conducting Agency
Sensitization Workshop	Environmental Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concept of Environment • Environmental Regulations and Statutory requirements as per Government and World bank 	FPMU/SPMU safeguards Unit, Environmental/Safeguard Unit, Procurements & other relevant groups, MoWASD, MoE/EPA	¼ day Workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists of Design Consultant/External Agency engaged for capacity building

Table 9.1: Training Modules on Environment and Social Management					
Programme	Description	Participants	Form Of Training	Duration/Location	Training Conducting Agency
Module I	Introduction to Environmental & Social Safeguards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different safeguard policies & triggers Applicable safeguard policies to Nigeria for Womenproject 	FPMU/SPMU Safeguards Unit, MoE/EPA (Technical unit)	12/ day Workshop	2 Day Programme of activities	Environmental & Social Specialists of Design Consultant/External Agency engaged for capacity building
-Module II	Identifying Environmental & Social Risks – Nigeria WISE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental & Social Screening Identifying Environmental & social risks in activities Impact identification & mitigation 	FPMU/SPMU Safeguards Unit, MoE/EPA (Technical unit)	½ Workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists of Design Consultant/External Agency engaged for capacity building
Module III	Occupational Health & Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basics of HSE Preparing safe work practice and procedures at work 	Contractor Safety Officer, Environmental Safeguards Officer	Lecture and Field Visit		Environmental & Social Specialists of Design Consultant/External Agency engaged for capacity building
Module IV	Environmental Management Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental & Social Impacts Requirements Co-operation & Coordination with other Departments 	Officials of MoE/EPA, and other line MDAs	¼ day Workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists of Design Consultant/External Agency engaged for capacity building
Module VI	Monitoring & Environmental Audit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roles and Responsibilities of officials/contractors/consultants towards protection of environment and Implementation Arrangements Monitoring mechanisms 	Officials of MoE/EPA, and other line MDAs	¼ day Workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists of Design Consultant/External Agency engaged for capacity building
Module VII	Public awareness creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools to improving 	SPMU, MoE/SEPA, & relevant MDAs,	¼ day worksho		Environmental & Social Specialists

Table 9.1: Training Modules on Environment and Social Management					
Programme	Description	Participants	Form Of Training	Duration/Location	Training Conducting Agency
	awareness on project goals • Community Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation • Security awareness/Addressing herdsmen issues	Community leaders/CBOs/NGOs	p		of Design Consultant/External Agency engaged for capacity building
Total (Capacity Building & Training)			N5,500,000.00		

9.5 Environmental and Social Monitoring

Environmental and Social monitoring is a crucial component of the ESMF during project implementation. This systematic monitoring will comprise both effects and compliance monitoring of the implementation of the FOR WOMEN sub-projects throughout the entire life cycle and shall oversee the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including the extent to which mitigation measures are successfully implemented. Particularly, monitoring shall:

- Improve environmental and social management practices;
- Check the efficiency and quality of the EMP processes;
- Establish the scientific reliability and credibility of the EMP for the project (as well as the quality of experts providing EMP consultancy services
- Provide the opportunity to report the results on safeguards and impacts and proposed mitigation measures implementation.

Upon commencement of project implementation, the SPMU Safeguard Units will begin monitoring as an important feedback mechanism. This ensures compliance with the environmental and social measures of the ESMF.

Methods for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures or environmental impacts should be as simple as possible, consistent with collecting useful information, so that the sub project implementer can apply them. For instance, they could just be regular observations of the sub project activities or sites during construction and then when in use.

- Are any of the activities women are involved under these sub-projects polluting the environment?
- What is procedure for removing of waste? How frequently is this carried out?
- Are any of the activities women are involved in capable of causing harm or injury?

Some indicators that could be used to ensure participation process involved in subproject activities include:

- Number and percentage of affected households/individuals/institutions consulted during the planning stage;
- Levels of decision-making of affected people;
- Level of understanding of project impacts and mitigation;
- Effectiveness of local authorities to contributing and making relevant decisions;
- Frequency and quality of public meetings;
- Degree of involvement of women or disadvantaged groups in discussions

The monitoring roles and responsibilities would be carried out by the following:

- **FPMU Safeguard Unit** shall provide leadership to SMPU's in defining monitoring roles, responsibilities, tasks and targets and providing guidance in compliance requirements, while also liaising with the FMEEnv, where necessary.
- **SPMUs Safeguard Units** monitor effectively the activities of the contractors that have been engaged or the Women's adherence to the environmental and social clauses and principles for all the activities, which are yet to be identified. The outcome of the monitoring exercise shall thereafter be reported to the MoE/EPA, for necessary action.
- **MoE/EPA** (Federal and State levels) in pursuance of their mandate shall play the lead oversight role in pursuing social and environmental safeguards compliance.
- **MDAs** (relevant ones) would participate in the monitoring giving consideration to specific components as they relate to their areas of statutory responsibility.
- **Local Government** traditionally would participate in the monitoring to ensure and verify adequacy of implementation various measures.
- **Communities** as well as the **CBOs/NGOs** will be useful agents in collection of data that will be vital in monitoring and realigning the project to the part of sustainability as such they will play a role in the monitoring framework.
- **World Bank** will continually assess the implementation of the ESMF and other safeguard instruments and offer suggestions regarding additional measures as the need may be for effectiveness and efficiency.

9.6 Budgets for the ESMF

To effectively implement the environmental and social management measures suggested as part of the ESMF, which anticipates the cost elements that will be vital towards implementing the environmental and social measures contained in the ESMF. The budget is contained in table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Estimated Annual Budget to Implement ESMF/State			
1	ESMF Requirements	Considerations	Total Cost per State (N)
A	Training & Capacity Strengthening		
2	Capacity Building for FPMU & SPMU Personnel	Training Programs	4,000,000.00
	Capacity Strengthening for relevant Stakeholders/MDA's	Workshops to be held in individual States.	1,500,000.00
B	Mitigation & Management		
1	Engagement of Environmental and Social Specialists	Preparation & Management of Safeguard Instruments	As contained in item 4 below
2	Preparation of ESMP		
3	Establish Environmental & Social measures for mitigation of E&S Issues during operations	Safeguard Instruments	11,000,000.00
C	Environmental & Social Monitoring		
4	Monitoring Compliance with EMP on E&S Issues during pre-operations activities	Assume quarterly monitoring activities over 5 days each quarter per year	2,000,000.00
	Routine field visits for inspections of Safeguards Unit	To cover transport, accommodation and daily allowances	1,500,000.00
	Total Estimated Budget		20,000,000.00
	Contingency	10% of sub-total	2,000,000.00
Total		22,000,000.00	

9.7 Disclosure Of Safeguard Instruments

Copies of this ESMF, like other safeguard instruments (such as ESIAs/ESMPs etc.) that would be prepared for the Nigeria for Women and its sub-projects will be made available to the public by the FPMU.

The FPMU will disclose the ESMF as required by the Nigeria EIA public notice and review procedures as well as the World Bank Disclosure Policy at the World Bank Infoshop.

Copies of other safeguards instruments (such as ESMFs/RPFs etc.) are required to be disclosed in like manner. Table 9.3 outlines documents to be disclosed.

Table 9.3: Typical documents to be disclosed			
Topic	Documents to be disclosed	Frequency	Media
Public Consultation	Minutes of Formal Public Consultation Meetings	Within two weeks of Meeting	World Bank's Info-shop, Implementation agency's website/ Project Management Unit & Project Implementation Units (FPMU), Ministry of Environment, Local government Secretariat
Environment Management	IPMP, ESMF, ESIA, EMP with Key Actions, safeguard Monitoring reports, and audit	Prior to awarding works and to remain on website	World Bank's Info-shop. Implementation agency's website/ Project Management Unit (FPMU/SPMU) & Ministry of Environment, Local government Secretariat

9.9 Chance Find Procedures

The project will not directly affect physical cultural resources. However, given its focus on rural areas there is a higher risk of chance findings. 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 artifacts.

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

This procedure is to be executed in the event that archaeological material is discovered:

- All site activity in the vicinity of the find/feature/site will cease immediately;
- Delineate the discovered find/ feature/ site will be delineated;
- Record the find location, and all remains are to be left in place;
- Secure the area to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects;
- The on-site archaeologist will assess, record and photograph the find/feature/site;
- The on-site archaeologist will undertake the inspection process in accordance with all project health and safety protocols under direction of the Health and Safety Officer; and
- In consultation with the statutory authorities the on-site and Project Archaeologist will determine the appropriate course of action to take.

REFERENCES

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Rural Access & Mobility Project (RAMP2)
Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP)
Project Information Document (PID), Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet for the for Women Project
Aide Memoire of 'For Women' Project (P161364) Third Preparation Mission: November 27 to December 15, 2017
Aide Memoire of 'For Women' Project (P161364) Second Preparation Mission: October 9 to 24, 2017

ANNEXURE

Annex 1

Checklist for Screening Report for Environmental Impacts

Title of sub-project/activity:

Brief description of the sub-

Project/activity: Location:

Section 1: Environmental Checklist

INTRODUCTION				
1	Does the site/project require any;	Yes	No	If yes, give the extent in ha or km
	Does the rehabilitation of the vocational centers require any of the following:			
	Reclamation of land/wetland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Clearing of forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Felling of trees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Expected construction period (for infrastructure projects)			
3	Anticipated Date of Completion			
4	Present Land Ownership	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
5	Total approximate Cost of the Project			

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT					
PHYSICAL					
9	Topography & Landforms (map): Attach an extract from relevant 1: 50,000 topographic sheet/if detailed maps are available provide them. If this information is unavailable, please describe the location.				
10	Relief (difference in elevation)	Low <20m <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium 20-40m <input type="checkbox"/>	High 40-60 <input type="checkbox"/>	>60m <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Slope	Low <30% <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium 30-40% <input type="checkbox"/>	High 40-60% <input type="checkbox"/>	Very High >60% <input type="checkbox"/>
12	Position on Slope	Bottom <input type="checkbox"/>	Mid-slope <input type="checkbox"/>	Upper-slope <input type="checkbox"/>	
13	Soil Type				
14	Depth of topsoil	Shallow <20cm <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate 20-100cm <input type="checkbox"/>	Deep >100cm <input type="checkbox"/>	
15	Soil Erosion (this information will be based on the site and surrounding environment)	Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	
16	Climate	Wet <input type="checkbox"/>	Dry <input type="checkbox"/>	Arid <input type="checkbox"/>	
17	Annual dry period				

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT					
PHYSICAL					
24	Incidence of Natural Disasters	Floods <input type="checkbox"/>	Prolonged droughts <input type="checkbox"/>	Cyclones/ tidal waves <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
25	Environmental Hazards	Landslides <input type="checkbox"/>	Rock falls <input type="checkbox"/>	Subsidence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) rainfall runoff <input type="checkbox"/>

ECOLOGICAL						
26	Habitat Types in the Project Site (indicate the approximate % of each habitat type)	Natural forest	degraded forest	natural scrubland	riverine forest	abandoned agricultural land
		Marsh	lagoon	estuary	coastal scrub	mangrove
		salt marsh	home-gardens	grassland	degraded scrubland	Other(list)
27	Habitat types within 500m radius from the site periphery (indicate the approximate % of each habitat type)	Natural forest	degraded forest	natural scrubland	riverine forest	abandoned agricultural and
		Marsh	lagoon	estuary	coastal scrub	mangrove
		salt marsh	home-gardens	grassland	degraded scrubland	Other(list)

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
A.Siting of the Activity/ Sub-project						
Are there any environmentally and culturally sensitive areas within the project site and 500 meters from the project boundary?						
<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas/ Forest Reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Migratory pathways of animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archeological sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
☐ Wetlands	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ Mangrove strands	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ Special area for protecting biodiversity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Are there any plants (endemic and threatened species) of conservation Importance within the project site and 500meters from the project boundary?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Are there any animals (endemic and threatened species) of conservation Importance within the project site and 500meters from the project boundary?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
B. Potential Environmental Impacts						
Will the activity/sub-project cause						
☐ land disturbance or its clearance?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ negative effects on rare (vulnerable), threatened or endangered species of flora or fauna or their habitat?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ negative effects on designated wetlands?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ spread of invasive plants or animals?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ Negative effects on wildlife habitat, Populations, corridors of movement?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ negative effects on locally important or value the ecosystems or vegetations?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ destruction of trees and vegetation?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ impact on fish migration and navigation?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ obstruction of natural connection Between river and wetlands inside project area or natural drainage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
system?						
<input type="checkbox"/> water logging due to inadequate drainage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient drainage leading to Saline intrusion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> negative effects on surface water Quality/quantities or flow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> negative effects on groundwater Quality./,quantity or movement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> increased demand of water Requirement leading to reduction of water supply for competing uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> increase probability of spread of Diseases and parasites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> significant sedimentation of soil Erosion or shoreline or river bank erosion on/ or off site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> loss of existing buildings property, economic livelihood?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> negative impact on soil stability And compactness?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> impacts on sustainability of Associated construction waste disposal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> changes to the land due to material extraction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> traffic disturbances due to Construction material transport and wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> increased noise due to Transportation of equipment and construction materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> increased noise due today-to-day Construction activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
☐ increased wind-blown /dust from material(e.g.fine aggregate) storage areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ degradation or disturbance of historical or culturally mportant sites?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ health and safety issues?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Will the activity/sub-project require						
☐ setting up of ancillary production facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ significant demand on utilities and services?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐ accommodation or service Amenities to support the workforce during construction	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Note: Please add any other screening questions relevant to the proposed activity/ sub-project. Also provide additional explanationoftheresponsesand/orpositiveimpactsintheremarkscolumn.

Name of the officer completed the form (project proponent)
Designation and contact Information
Overall observation and recommendation
Signature and date

FINALOBSERVATIONS&RECOMMENDATIONS		
(a)	Does this site require a mandatory EIA/ESIA or any other Environmental Assessments (EA) under the national regulations and please state the reasons?	
(b)	Although national regulations may not RequireEIAatthisSite,aretheenvironment alissueswhichneedtobeaddressed through further environmental investigations and/or EA based on the guidance provided in ESMF? If the answer is “Yes”. Briefly describe the issues and type of investigations that need to be undertaken.	
(c)	Will this site be abandoned based on The current observations? If yes, please State the reasons.	

FINAL OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS		
(d)	Does the proposed site meet the National urban planning requirements (only applicable for activities outside PAs)? If the answer is "No", what needs to be done to meet these requirements? If the answer is "Yes", has the project site obtained the necessary approvals?	
(e)	In addition to the above issues, please indicate any additional observations, recommendation If any	

Name and Contact Information of the officer who made the final observations and recommendations (PCU)

Signature and Date

Annex 3

Existing National Environmental Protection Regulations

S/N	Regulations	Year	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		Covering 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
13	National Policy on the Environment	1989	The policy identifies key sectors requiring integration of environmental concerns and sustainability with development and presents their specific guidelines
14	National Guidelines and Standards for Water Quality	1999	It deals with the quality of water to be discharged into the environment, sets standards and discharge measures for 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.
17.	National Policy on Flood and Erosion	2006	This policy addresses the need to combat erosion

	Control (FMEnv)		in the country utilizing the procedures outlined in the National Action Plan for Flood and Erosion Control and Technical Guidelines, developed by the WIC Environmental Committee which was set up to plan an operational platform for these issues
18.	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA Act)	2005	This statutory regulation makes adequate regulations on waste emanating from oil production and exploration and its potential consequences to the environment.

Annex 4

Sample Checklist of Environmental and Social issues Common to Women Affairs & Social Development Sector

The Table below contains a list of Environmental and Social parameters or concerns associated with this project.

> Which of these would you rank as a common occurrence, arising from this project (with 5 as highest & 1 lowest)?

> Which of these would you expect to feature in the ESMF?

	Environmental /Social Parameters	Common					Rating	Tick the Parameters you wish considered in the ESMF
		1	2	3	4	5		
Environment								
1	Dust							<input type="radio"/>
2	Bush burning/Vegetation removal & clearing							<input type="radio"/>
3	Wildlife concerns							<input type="radio"/>
4	Climate Change							<input type="radio"/>
5	Habitat disruption							<input type="radio"/>
6	Water contamination (during processing)							<input type="radio"/>
7	Effluent/waste water							<input type="radio"/>
8	Erosion							<input type="radio"/>
9	Pest (Agricultural Practises)							<input type="radio"/>
10	Oil/fuel leak (machines use for rehabilitations)							<input type="radio"/>
11	Air quality (machine use)							<input type="radio"/>
12	Waste disposal							<input type="radio"/>
Social								
13	Institutional problems							<input type="radio"/>
14	Compensation issues/agreement							<input type="radio"/>
15	Involuntary Resettlement		✓					<input type="radio"/>
16	Livelihood		✓					<input type="radio"/>
17	Custom & tradition		✓					<input type="radio"/>

Annex 5

List of Stakeholders Consulted for this ESMF

s/n	Name	Organisation	Title	Phone
1	Dr. Amos Abu	World Bank	Snr Env Specialist	
2	Mr. Joseph Akpokodje	World Bank	Snr Env Specialist	
3	Mr. Michael Ilesanmi	World Bank	Social Specialist	
4	Mr Lucky Erhaze	World Bank	Env Specialist	
5	Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia	FMoWASD	SA Technical to Hon Minister	08038223997
6	Chuma Ajaegbu N. Joe	FMoWASD		08033188457
7	Mr. Efe	FMoWASD		08033146924
8	Garba Umar	Kebbi MoWASD	Director Social Welfare	
9	Yakubu Mohammed	Kebbi MoWASD	Director Planning & Research	08038446746
10	Hassan Hassan Wara	Kebbi MoWASD	Acting Perm. Secretary	08034962090
11	Maimuna Abdullahi	Kebbi MoWASD	Director Women Affairs	08037308916
12	Muhammed Haruna	Kebbi MoWASD	Director Social Security	
13	Bello Ahmed	Kebbi MoWASD	Director Finance	
14	Samira Ibrahim	Kebbi MoWASD	Director Admin	08169667596
15	Halilu Abubakar	Kebbi MoWASD	Ag. Director Child Dev.	
16	Bashiru Bakuwai	Kebbi MoLands	Deputy Director Lands	08033902874
17	Ahmed Musa	Kebbi MoLocal Govt	Deputy Director	07064641240
18	Umar B. Diggi	Kebbi MoEnv.	Director Forestry	07032100081
19	Danladi Aliyu	Kebbi MoCommerce & Industry	Deputy Director	08138236262
20	Samuel H. Rachael	Kebbi NGO - QBWA	State Coordinator	07037981742
21	Zuwaira Mohammed	Kebbi Market women Asso.	Secretary	070362303611
22	Magaret Bawa	MLFCAFF	DDCD	081791699020
23	Bala Muhammed	Kebbi Min of Agric.	Director	08102700794
24	Fatima Usman	National Council of Women Society	PRO.	08137331480

25	Musa K. Umar	Kebbi State EPA	General Manager	08094035736
26	Nasiru Husaini	Kebbi NESREA	Ag. State Coordinator	08039365603
27	Faruku Musa	Kebbi UDA	Deputy Director Env. Health	07031567456
28	Mustapha Ismail	NESREA	Scientific Officer	08034876362
29	Kabiru Garbe	Kebbi UDA	Assistant Director	08063075877
30	Safiya Abdullahi	Muna H/crafts	Secretary	080373322579

31	Ugoeze Kate Onyemachi	Abia MoWASD	Hon. Commissioner	08053435965
32	Chikezie E. Nnena	Abia MoWASD	Perm. Secretary	08066783944
33	Georgina M. Agbagha	Abia MoWASD	Director Women Affairs	08051284521
34	Chinyere Nwaogwugwu	Abia MoWASD	D. Director Women Affairs	08107625171
35	Chimuanya AUC	Abia MoWASD	Director Finance	07032588628
36	Nnennaya O. Nwuka	Abia MoWASD	Director Social Welfare	08055929228
37	Onwuha Felicia	Abia MoWASD	HOD PRS	07068537714
38	Okpara Felix	Abia MoWASD	Director Rehab.	08032410939
39	Nwankwo Chioma	Abia MoWASD	Principal SAC	08060027165
40	Ubalua Edith	Abia MoWASD	D. Director Child Dept.	08036547921
41	Oluchi Franklin Oji	Abia MoWASD	PRO	08183903146
42	Iyke Ukeagbu	Abia MoEnv	Director/HOD	08064306196
43	Ude NO	CEPROD	ED	08037755068
44	Okere Ijeoma	Oganili Ndaci multipurpose	Woman Chairperson	08033650767
45	Felicia Kalu	Ifunaya women	Chairlady	07062144168
46	Ibaluwe Sylvanus	Min. of Lands	DPRS	08032410939
47	Emuchay T.OC	Min of Agric	Director (SACUB)	08035459193
48	Mrs Comfort Npoku	Nduro Women	Asst. President	08063995425
49	Inegbu Dorothy O.	Otoubi Ugwugbo. Org	Chairperson	08062184832
50	Owobe Nkechi	Otoubi Ugwugbo. Org	Treasurer	07065797160
51	Azubuike T.F.	Abi Min of Rural Dev.	Rep. Perm Sec.	0803707863
52	Eguzokpe RA	Min of Rural Dev.	Director Poverty	08079071857
53	Machuasumua	CSDP	MEM	080369015091
54	Ugbor F.	Civil Service	HOD	08037737517
55	Anaba, Sarah	NGO - Sanab Dev. Foundation	Founder	08033496449

56	Chibueze O.	ASWA	Secretary	08035662870
58	Ikechukwu Owobe	Otuobikunwo	Member	07062085959
59	Christ Oscar	Oscartina Org.	Chairman	07037125896
60	Anikpe E.	Otubi	Member	07036947744
61	Dorothy Onwukwe	Otubi multipurpose org.	Chairlady	08168774215
62	CHineyere Nwaogbgkwu	Abia MoWASD	Director Gender	08107625171

Annex 6

Summary of World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

- **Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01).** Outlines Bank policy and procedure for the environmental assessment of Bank lending operations. The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA process. This environmental process will apply to all sub-projects to be funded by The World Bank.
- **Natural Habitats (OP 4.04).** The conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank does not support projects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its sitting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs. If the environmental assessment indicates that a project would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, the project includes mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank. Such mitigation measures include, as appropriate, minimizing habitat loss (e.g. strategic habitat retention and post-development restoration) and establishing and maintaining an ecologically similar protected area. The Bank accepts other forms of mitigation measures only when they are technically justified. Should the sub-project-specific ESMPs indicate that natural habitats might be affected negatively by the proposed sub-project activities with suitable mitigation measures, such sub-projects will not be funded under the The World Bank.
- **Pest Management (OP 4.09).** The policy supports safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management. It promotes the use of biological and environmental control methods. An assessment is made of the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management. This policy will most likely not apply to The World Bank.
- **Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).** This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. This policy will most likely not apply to The World Bank as this project will not entail taking of land or restriction of access to sources of livelihood.

- **Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20).** This directive provides guidance to ensure that indigenous peoples benefit from development projects, and to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of Bank-financed development projects on indigenous peoples. Measures to address issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Sub-projects that would have negative impacts on indigenous people will not be funded under the World Bank.
- **Forests (OP 4.36).** This policy applies to the following types of Bank-financed investment projects: (a) projects that have or may have impacts on the health and quality of forests; (b) projects that affect the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests; and (c) projects that aim to bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations, whether they are publicly, privately, or communally owned. The Bank does not finance projects that, in its opinion, would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical habitats. If a project involves the significant conversion or degradation of natural forests or related natural habitats that the Bank determines are not critical, and the Bank determines that there are no feasible alternatives to the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, the Bank may finance the project provided that it incorporates appropriate mitigation measures. Sub-projects that is likely to have negative impacts on forests will not be funded under the World Bank.
- **Cultural Property (OP 4.11).** The term “cultural property” includes sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, and unique natural values. The Bank’s general policy regarding cultural property is to assist in their preservation, and to seek to avoid their elimination. Specifically, the Bank (i) normally declines to finance projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, and will assist only those projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage; and (ii) will assist in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed projects, rather than leaving that protection to chance. The management of cultural property of a country is the responsibility of the government. The government’s attention should be drawn specifically to what is known about the cultural property aspects of the proposed project site and appropriate agencies, NGOs, or university departments should be consulted; if there are any questions concerning cultural property in the area, a brief reconnaissance survey should be undertaken in the field by a specialist. World Bank projects will not fund sub-projects that will have negative impacts on cultural property.
- **Safety of Dams (OP 4.37).** For the life of any dam, the owner is responsible for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken and sufficient resources provided

for the safety to the dam, irrespective of its funding sources or construction status. The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams. Small dams are normally less than 15 m in height; this category includes, for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate. This policy does not apply to The World Bank since the policy is not triggered under the project.

- **Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50).** The Bank recognizes that the cooperation and good will of riparians is essential for the efficient utilization and protection of international waterways and attaches great importance to riparians making appropriate agreements or arrangement for the entire waterway or any part thereof. Projects that trigger this policy include hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways. This policy will not apply to World Bank- III AF project.
- **Disputed Areas (OP 7.60).** Project in disputed areas may occur between the Bank and its member countries as well as between the borrower and one or more neighbouring countries. Any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is located requires formal procedures at the earliest possible stage. The Bank attempts to acquire assurance that it may proceed with a project in a disputed area if the governments concerned agree that, pending the settlement of the dispute, the project proposed can go forward without prejudice to the claims of the country having a dispute. This policy is not expected to be triggered by sub-projects. This policy is unlikely to be triggered by sub-projects to be funded by The World Bank.
- **The Country Systems Policy (OP 4.00)** is intended to allow countries to apply their own social and environmental safeguard systems if they are judged to be equivalent to the Bank's own standards.
- **Disclosure Policy (OP 17.50).** This policy requires that all safeguards policy documents prepared for projects funded by the Bank be disclosed to the public at two levels: 1) In-Country disclosure at domains accessible to stakeholders, 2) At World Bank infoshop.

Annex 7

NIGERIA Women's Initiative for Socio-Economic Engagement (WISE) Project (P161364)

1.0 Background

1. In response to a request from the Government of Nigeria, the World Bank is supporting the design of a national program on “Women's Initiative for Socio-Economic Engagement (WISE)” with an objective to support women's access to social and financial capital for improved livelihood opportunities in targeted communities of Nigeria.
2. Nigeria has experienced poverty reduction in recent years, but this varies considerably across geographic areas and demographic groups due to entrenched inequalities. Poverty remains a major challenge in the rural areas where 50 percent of the population is currently living below the poverty line. Significant rural-urban differences in income distribution impact women, particularly the 54 million of Nigeria's 80.2 million women that live and work in rural areas, and provide 60-79 percent of the rural labor force. Therefore, increased rural poverty has translated into increased female poverty. Gender gaps in economic activities across Nigeria are largely explained by four main institutional and market failures, namely: (i) Unfavorable social norms; and (ii) discriminatory formal and informal institutions; (iii), information and knowledge asymmetries, and; (iv) non- competitive markets.
3. During the last three decades, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) has shown an increasing commitment to supporting social and economic empowerment of women and fostering gender equality. The proposed FOR WOMEN responds to a number of priorities highlighted in the Buhari Plan as well as Nigeria's National Gender Policy (NGP) which include: (i) re-orienting culture and sensitization to change gender perceptions and stereotypes; (ii) improving women's access to critical resources such as education, capital, labor, entrepreneurial skills and control over use of their time; (iii) promoting the empowerment of women and integrating gender within key sectors; and (iv) institutionalizing women's empowerment through gender sensitive budgeting, gender benchmarking and gender impact assessment especially of public financial systems and building strategic partnerships.
4. FOR WOMEN Nigeria proposes to demonstrate the impact of a multi-dimensional and a medium to long-term approach to overcome the main institutional and market failures limiting women's economic outcomes in Nigeria.

The proposed project intends to achieve this by implementing, across multiple local contexts across Nigeria, approaches that have proven to contribute to women's economic empowerment.

Context

5. The preparation process of the proposed FOR WOMEN project includes an assessment of institutional capacities of the GoN for the coordination and implementation of the project at different levels of governance. In particular, the capacities of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD), the originator of the project, will be assessed as to determine its role and responsibilities, as well as support needs. Given that the proposed project seeks to address multiple dimensions of women's social and economic empowerment, it is expected that besides MoWASD, multiple relevant MDAs, including Finance, Budget and Planning, Trade and Competitiveness, Vice Presidency, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Information, Communications and Technology, will form part of the project design and implementation arrangements.

6. While the FOR WOMEN is proposed as a Federal program, it will be implemented at the State and Local Government level, and therefore requires strong buy-in and support from the States. There is then a need to understand and clearly define the role and level of engagement of the different tiers of government, given Nigeria's complex environment and federal structure. This will include understanding the role of the Federal and State level structures of the different MDAs relevant for the project, but also the State and the Local Governments in terms of their comparative advantage and relative capacity in implementing ongoing women empowerment programs.

7. In order to support the efficient and effective implementation of WISE, there is need to design and include in the project implementation Plan, a communications and advocacy strategy to guide the State and LGA engagement process, prior to program launch and implementation; and inform the support to enhance capacity of the Federal, State and LGA staff for implementation of WISE.

2.0 Project locations

Specific project locations are yet to be determined, However, The team is considering a state each in the Six Geopolitical zones across

3.0 Project Components

Component 1: Support to Community Institutions

1. **This component aims to build critical social capital to improve livelihoods and enhance economic productivity and of project beneficiaries through supporting the mobilization and establishment of community institutions at the grassroots level.** To this end, beneficiaries will be mobilized to organize into community institutions, which will operate as self-managed primary institutions, putting in place the necessary institutional platforms at the community level and their aggregation at higher levels. Community institutions are intended to support the establishment of producer/livelihood collectives to achieve economies of scale, create larger business networks, facilitate forward and backward linkages along prioritized commodity value chains, and lower and/or reduce women's market entry barriers. Community institutions and higher level associations will also serve as platforms for voice aggregation and participation of women in decision making processes that would influence the gradual transformation of the social norms that undermine women's participation in economic activities and public life. This component proposes the design and implementation of a community institutions model tailored to the needs and characteristics of Nigerian women and adaptable to the different socio-economic characteristics across the states in Nigeria.

2. The component will support (i) community mobilization for behavioral change of social norms, including state and local authorities, traditional and religious leaders, and other informal institutions; (ii) formation of community institutions, bringing together women with similar socio-economic characteristics interested in improving their engagement in economic activities; (iii) skills formation on group management to practice regular meetings, regular savings, regular inter-lending, timely repayment, and up-to-date books of accounts; financial literacy; and advocacy, life and negotiation skills; and (iv) further progressive association of community institutions at the LGA level initially and potentially at state level to create further economies of scale, and enhance participation in policy making.

Component 2: Improved Livelihoods for Women

3. **This component aims to provide the technical and financial capital necessary to enable members of community institutions to develop and expand productive livelihood activities in traditional and non-traditional sectors.** For this, gender-sensitive value chain analyses of priority commodities will be conducted in project State for identifying (i) specific economic sectors in which women are already engaged or could easily engage like agriculture, animal husbandry, trade and enterprise development, and agro processing; (ii) potential entry-points for women along the value chain in prioritized sectors; and (iii) the requirement of inputs in terms of skills and capacity, information technology and tools, and capital to

improve their participation and productivity. The component will provide support to community institution members under the two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2.1: Human Capital development for improved livelihoods

4. Based on gender-value chain and market assessments, the subcomponent will support two key livelihood categories:

- i. For existing livelihoods, the subcomponent will support (a) mobilization and selection of livelihood beneficiaries, formation of project commodity groups, aggregation into producer cooperatives wherever appropriate, and strengthening capacities of existing and new producer cooperatives for accessing input and output markets; (b) deepening livelihoods and business management skills; (c) improved production through access to input and output markets, technology and equipment, access to storage and processing infrastructure; and (d) facilitation of backward and forward linkages for small producers, processors and retailers within the value chain. Support will be tailored according to the specific opportunities for women's livelihoods in project states.
- ii. For areas with high potential for new livelihood opportunities, the subcomponent will support enhanced skills for increased employability, enterprise development, promotion of other income generating activities in non-agricultural sectors based on market skills and gaps assessments which will determine the skill-enhancement training, employment, and/or entrepreneurship development that will allow women to take advantage of these opportunities.

5. This subcomponent will build upon successful and innovative approaches to livelihoods, business, entrepreneurship, and life skills formation, including the adoption of applied, hands-on methodologies.

Subcomponent 2.2: Financial capital for livelihoods

6. In line with the phased approach of the project, the community institutions that attain the defined level of institutional maturity (to be developed during project preparation) will have access to grants to meet both consumption and production needs of members. This subcomponent will build upon support provided under component 1 on group and money management, ensuring that community institutions and their members are prepared to absorb these funds in the most efficient manner.

7. Complementing investments under sub-component 2.1, subcomponent 2.2 will support:

- (i) Access to grant resources to meet short-term financial needs and/or encourage positive behaviors: Enabling community institutions' members to access capital to meet short term consumption needs and incentivizing positive behaviors at the household level, particularly related to girls and young women. Grant resources will be provided against defined criteria to be developed during project preparation.
- (ii) Access to micro-finance for productive activities: Based on support provided under sub-component 2.1, community institutions' members will gain access to productive grants either in economic activities they are already engaged in, or for the set-up of nano and micro-enterprises in areas that present high potential for new livelihood opportunities. Grants will be provided upon the development and appraisal of a sound business plan.

Component 3: Innovations in Women's Empowerment

8. **This component will support innovations in social and economic spheres to further women's livelihood outcomes.** The identification of these innovations will be through a development marketplace approach which will invite proposals from individuals, CSOs, and private sector to propose interventions that would address particular binding constraints women face in their socio-economic empowerment and in particular access to livelihoods, which can then be scaled up. While this component, as well as the overall project, are focused on addressing demand-side barriers to economic empowerment, this component will support innovative approaches aimed at addressing supply side barriers, including those for access to financial services.

Component 4: Policy Dialogue, Capacity Building and Project Management

9. **This component aims to support the socio-economic empowerment of women by supporting the advancement of policy dialogue, strengthening capacity of implementing partners to provide adequate technical assistance to project beneficiaries, support gender mainstreaming, and ensure adequate overall project co-ordination and implementation arrangements at the Federal, State and Community levels.** Oversight in the areas of financial management, procurement, social and environmental safeguards management, and Monitoring and Evaluation will be supported. As the first World Bank supported project for women empowerment in Nigeria, and one of the few initiatives of this kind implemented by other development partners, the proposed project offers a significant learning

opportunity for the Government of Nigeria, the World Bank and the broader development community on what approaches and mechanisms contribute more significantly towards the socio-economic empowerment of women. This learning is even more valuable given the limited number of experiences targeting women “in the middle” as a significant portion of Government and partner’s programming is focused on the poorest (i.e. through social protection programs) or already established female-led enterprises. For this reason, the financing of a rigorous impact evaluation would also be considered under this component.

4.0 Environment Safeguards Issues:

1. Nigerian EIA laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies by which the activities of Component 2 triggered four out of the ten safeguard polices: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12). This project is not expected to have adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category “B” according to WB safeguards policy requirements, mostly site specific, reversible and can easily be avoided or managed. The project is expected to have overall positive environmental and social impacts through its support to increased economic stability to women.

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,

5.0 Rational for the study

As the Specific project location is yet to be determined, consequently, specific information on numbers of sub-projects, site location, local communities, geo-physical land features, nature etc. is not available. Therefore, exact details and intensity of social and environmental impacts and their effective mitigation cannot be determined during project preparation. The appropriate safeguard instrument to be prepared prior to appraisal is an ESMF. This ESMF will establish a unified process for addressing all environmental and social safeguard issues throughout the different sub projects implementation at project effectiveness. Effective implementation of an ESMF will ensure that both substantive concerns of the required World Bank Safeguards and National environmental policies are satisfactorily addressed.

Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD)also further required to disclose this document in-country as a separate and stand alone document so that it is accessible by the general public, local communities, potential project affected

people, local NGO's and all other stakeholders and also at the Info shop of the World Bank. In addition, the date for disclosure must be prior the appraisal date for the project. Hence, an ESMF is the appropriate tool for general impact identification, screening subprojects, and defining the required processes, measures and instruments to address adverse environmental and social impacts.

6.0 The Purpose of the ESMF is to:

- Assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the sub-projects whether positive or negative, and propose mitigation measures which will effectively address negative impacts;
- Identify all relevant potential environmental risks and social concerns that may arise as a result of the proposed Project and its sub-projects;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities of involved actors and parties;
- Identify potential environmental policies, legal and institutional framework pertaining to the project;
- To guide the development of specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) activity as might be needed for specific sub-projects
- outline the necessary procedures for screening and identifying impacts, assigning appropriate environmental or social instruments, as well as managing and monitoring environmental risks and social concerns related to the subprojects;
- Determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully and effectively implement the provisions of the ESMF;
- estimate the Project funding required to implement the ESMF requirements; and
- Provides practical information resources for implementing the ESMF.

7.0 Mandatory Methodology for the ESMF

Regulations and guidelines, which will govern the conduct of the ESMF framework or specify the content of its report, must be identified. These will include the review, of the following:

- Safeguard policies of the World Bank which include OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.04, (Natural Habitats); OP 4.09 (Pest Management Plan), OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, and OP 4.12, (Involuntary Resettlement).
- World Bank Group Performance Standards and relevant international Environmental and social assessment regulations and guidelines

- All federal and State laws and/or regulations on land, environment, and social related reviews and impact assessments in the various sectors in which the project is situated; or any other financing organizations involved in the project.

8.0 The scope of work

To prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which represents a framework for screening, monitoring, and mitigating potential impacts, with a process for triggering subsequent sub-project environment and social assessments, in all cases? Two other safeguards instruments; the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) will be prepared as separate stand-alone documents. These safeguards instruments (ESMF, PMP and RPF) will be disclosed before appraisal of this project

9.0 The overall objective

The ESMF is to enhance the quality and sustainability of the project, and to ensure that the project is in compliance with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies as entry requirements as well as with the Federal Government of Nigeria's environmental policy, laws and regulations. More specifically, the objective of the ESMF is to identify the environmental and social impacts, and to develop guidelines for assessing, monitoring and mitigating any adverse environmental and social impacts, from activities funded under the project. The ESMF will also include environmental and social screening form, environmental and social checklist, mitigation plans etc.

10.0 Specifically, the tasks will include:

The consultant should realize the following:

- Describe the biophysical characteristics of the environment where the project activities will be undertaken; and underline the main constraints that need to be taken into account at the field preparation, during the implementation and exploitation/maintenance of equipments.
- Assess the potential environmental and social impacts related to project activities and recommend adequate mitigation measures, including costs estimation.
- Description of the envisaged institutional framework defining the roles and accountability of agencies and stakeholders involved in the finalization of the E&S assessment.
- Assessment of capacity development needs and support needed (organizational and operational)

- Justification for not being able to finalize the required E&S assessment at loan processing stage and for the use of ESMF.
- Identification of main potential E&S impacts during construction stage for subprojects envisaged: generic list of E&S impacts link to project activities.
- Develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the project. The EMP should underline (i) the potential environmental and social impacts resulting from project activities (ii) the proposed mitigation measures; (iii) the institutional responsibilities for implementation; (iv) the monitoring indicators; (v) the institutional responsibilities for monitoring and implementation of mitigation measures; (vi) the costs of activities; and (vii) the calendar of implementation.
- Description of principles, rules, methodologies, tools and procedures for preparation, approval and execution of actions left to be implemented to finalize the E&S assessment for the project or subprojects.
- Public consultations. The EIA/ESIA results and the proposed mitigation measures will be discussed with population, NGOs, local administration and other organizations mainly involved by the project activities. Recommendations from this public consultation will be include in the final EIA or ESIA report.
- Preliminary cost estimates for mitigation measures and monitoring of E&S impacts.
- Prepare TOR for further E&S studies required.

11.0 Deliverables and Timing:

The assignment shall be completed within weeks after signing of contract. The expected number of consultancy fee days is 15.

Expected Output/Deliverables and Reporting Format

The Consultant is expected to have the following deliverables:

- (i) Inception report (that will include the table of content of the final report) in five (5) hard copies and one (1) electronic copy within **three (3) days** from commencement date.
- (ii) Draft report in electronic version to the For Women team within 6 weeks.
- (iii) Draft Final report in five (5) hard copies and one (1) electronic copy (CD) within **15 days** from commencement date. On submission of the draft report, the client shall be allowed **7 days** to review the draft and compile comments;
- (iv) Final report in ten (10) hard copies and one (1) electronic copy (CD) with comments incorporated within **30 days** from commencement date.

12.0 Reporting:

The consultant will report to Task Team Leader of the Project (Name of TTL) but will work under the guidance and supervision of the Senior Environmental Specialist (Dr. Amos Abu).

13.0 Payment Schedule

- | | |
|---|-----|
| • Signing of Contract | 20% |
| • Submission of Inception Report | 20% |
| • Submission of Draft Report | 35% |
| • Submission of Final and acceptable Report | 25% |

14.0 Qualification and Experience of the Consultant

The consultant should have:

- Experience with, and a professional/technical background appropriate for understanding both the environmental and social management implications of chemical/reagent /waste disposals, animal and vectors disposals, and infective/toxic materials, including their design, construction, operation and monitoring.
- At least five (10) years' experience in practical safeguards, social and environmental management and HSE with demonstrated proficiency in the preparation, review, and approval of EAs/ESIAs/ESMPs/ESMF to meet World Bank standards
- Excellent analytical, communication and writing skills.
- It is highly desirable that the consultant have experience with working with international development institutions like the World Bank, and on infrastructure related projects.

15.0 Reporting format

The consultant will prepare an ESMF to include the following:

- Cover page
- Table of contents
- List of acronyms
- Executive summary
- Introduction
- Project description
- Objectives of ESMF
- Methodology used to prepared the ESMF
- Results of the public consultation process

- Overview of Nigeria's environmental policies, procedures, legislation, regulatory and administrative frameworks
- Overview of World Bank Group Performance Standards
- Description of the current biophysical and socio-economic environment
- Description of the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project
- Outline of the environmental and social screening process:
 - Steps required
 - Annexes:
 - Environmental and Social Screening form
 - Environmental and Social checklist (sample)
 - Draft terms of reference for separate sub-projects – ESIA reports
 - Summary of the World Bank's safeguard policies and how they will apply to future project activities
- Recommendations
- List of individuals

Annex 9

Stakeholders Consultation

Name of Stakeholder (MDA):	Kebbi State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development (KSMWASD)
Date:	10/1/2018
Venue:	Office of the Permanent Secretary – KSMWASD

Language of Communication:	English
Opening Remarks:	ESMF & RPF Consultants present Introduced the purpose of meeting as Investigation on Environmental & Social Issues as it affects Women's access to Social And Financial capital for improved livelihood opportunities.
In attendance	Acting Perm. Sec – Hassan Hassan Wara All Directors of Ministry – PRS – Yakubu Muhammed, Social Welfare – Garba Usman, Women Affairs – Maimuna Abdullahi, Finance – Bello Ahmed, Admin – Samira Ibrahim, Child Development – Halilu Abubakar & Social Security – Mohammed Haruna.
Stakeholder remarks:	
Relevant laws & edicts The Kebbi State MWASD has no laws in place as Federal Laws & policies such as the Gender Policy are yet to be domesticated but are currently being applied in the State.	
Major constraints to Women's access to social and financial capital The major constraints to Women's empowerment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power/energy especially for women in rural areas • Capacity building for skills development • Education limitations and sensitization on available opportunities. 	
Major women's skills for trade & economic activities Bead making, tailoring, computer operations, knitting work, agricultural activities; crop production (rice production & processing, shear butter production, groundnut production, Maize, Millet & Cowpea production,) livestock production (animal fattening). Fish processing – women are involved in the smoking of fish.	
Major agric activities & locations for different women trade & economic activities across LGA/State. Groundnut & groundnut oil production – Jegga, Maiyama, Zuru, Ngaski, Koko & Besse LGAs Shear Butter – Zuru & Bagudo LGAs Fish smoking – Maiyama LGA Crops: Tomato – Zuru & Yauri emirates, Cowpea – Arewa emirates	
Barriers to women participation and access to markets Cultural & religious barriers as husbands disallow their wives to operate in markets. Most often, women between 18-40years are not allowed to go to market. However, educated families may allow women to visit markets for purchase, only. This barrier	

has continued to be in effect due to the influence of the majority illiterate religious clerics that refuse to accept changes.
Women's rights to land acquisition and inheritances Women have access to land. Sharia law is also in force and offers backing through religion.
Women's access to information in Kebbi MWASD have women coordinators in 21 LGAs of the State through which they liaise with the women in the different wards & disseminate information.
Environmental issues associated with these activities (1) Air quality - Dust is generated during majority of agricultural production activities especially due to arid nature of terrain, while most times persons are exposed to health risks as the work without wearing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as nose-masks. (2) Wastewater is generated during production of groundnut oil (3) Waste from groundnut production is used for animal feeds & mulch. (4) Climate influences the agricultural crops cultivated. Maize, guinea corn and millet are cultivated during rainy season, while spinach & tomato are planted during dry seasons.

Name of Stakeholder (MDA):	Kebbi State MDA's & Women Associations
Date:	11/1/2018
Venue:	Meeting room of the Kebbi State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development - KSMWASD
Language of Communication:	English
In attendance	Representatives from: Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development Ministry of Environment Ministry of Commerce & Industry Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Lands Ministry of Local Governments Women Cooperatives Society Market Women's Association
Kebbi State MDA & Associations	Summary of Comments/Concerns
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for registration of all women cooperatives and take all statistics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also responsible for identification & training of cooperatives and monitoring of their activities. • Over three thousand cooperatives are registered in Kebbi. • Best approach to interacting with women is in groups. • Registration is guided by by-laws at State level • Possess experience from working on donor funded projects such as UNDP
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental assessment mandate activities are domiciled under the Kebbi State Environmental • Mandate for waste management activities is still under the Kebbi Urban Development Authority (KUDA) • Protection Agency Currently in partnership with women on Great Green Wall project. • Women are engaged in seedling production for tree planting.
Ministry of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No domesticated land laws in place • Land use Act of 1999 is in force in Kebbi State • Women have no problems with land acquisition especially for Agricultural purposes • Sharia laws in force in parts of Kebbi also allow women inheritance of land • Involuntary resettlement & compensation issues are addressed by State policies & guidelines
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural activities are guided by laws at state level • Kebbi is an agrarian State and have the following activities in which the women are involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cultivation of Soyabeans, groundnuts, sheanuts, maize, sesame – Zuru & Yauri LGA ◦ Groundnuts & groundnut oil – Myama & Jegga ◦ Bambara nuts, groundnuts – Arewa area ◦ Rice – Arugungu LGA • Ministry has experience working on donor funded projects such as: IFAD, FADAMA III, ATAPS₁ etc • Pests issues facing agric sector in Kebbi are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rodents, weaver birds & insects (sap sucking) and worms (stem borers)
Ministry of LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most effective approach to improving women's access to information is by one-on-one contact.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best coordinated through the LGA Women coordinators in each of 21 LGAs of Kebbi State.
Market Women's Association	<p>Challenges to women's access to financial & social capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means & procedures of accreditation for accessing funds rather stringent • Access to banks not available in rural areas • Bureaucracy - Empowerment is lacking following when skills & training programmes have been carried out. • Registration of products with govt. agencies such as NAFDAC is difficult. Especially for women in rural areas. <p>Access to markets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information on opportunities in markets. Require more sensitisation of women. • Cultural & religious barriers for women as spouses disallow them from operating in markets but rather allow them to operate from home

Name of Stakeholder	Kebbi State Agencies
Date:	12/1/2018
Venue:	Office of the permanent secretary of the Kebbi State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development – KSMWASD.
Language of Communication:	English
In attendance	Permanent Secretary KSMWASD and Representatives from: Kebbi Environmental Protection Agency NESREA Kebbi Urban Development Agency
Kebbi State MDA & Associations	Summary of Comments/Concerns
Kebbi Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEPA has mandate to carry out role of environmental assessment for Kebbi. • Has State laws enabling the operation of mandate • Undertakes pollution control & environmental education responsibilities. • KEPA has a standard laboratory for conducting

	<p>tests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions were held on the key environmental issues anticipated on the FOR WOMEN project
Kebbi Urban Development Agency (KUDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating under mandate of a State law of public health Possesses mandate for waste management. However, these gaps are limiting performance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No designated waste landfill in Kebbi Currently no State policy on waste mangt. Segregation of waste not in practise No records on waste volume or quantity generated No incinerator in Kebbi for waste disposal
NESREA – Kebbi Field Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating under the national NESREA Act. Responsible for enforcement of all environmental laws, standards & International protocols & conventions of Nigeria Prohibits use of technology or processes that will undermine the environment Collaborates with the KEPA to ensure environmental compliance in Kebbi.

Stakeholder Consultations in Abia State

Name of Stakeholder (MDA):	Abia State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development (ASMWASD)
Date:	16/1/2018
Venue:	Office of the Honourable Commissioner - ASMWASD
Language of Communication:	English
Opening Remarks:	ESMF & RPF Consultants present Introduced the purpose of meeting as Investigation on Environmental & Social Issues as it affects Women's access to Social And Financial capital for improved livelihood opportunities.
In attendance	Hon. Commissioner, Permanent Secretary & Directors of the Seven Departments
Stakeholder remarks:	
Relevant laws & edicts	

The Abia State MWASD has no laws in place but pursue their mandate through the Federal Laws & policies, which are currently being applied in the State.	
Major constraints to Women's access to social and financial capital The major constraints to Women's empowerment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education limitations and sensitization on available opportunities • Entrepreneurship knowledge to manage businesses even when skill acquisition is complete • Cultural issues limit Abia women from participating in agriculture due to limited access to land • Conditions & requirements by financial institutions to access credit is difficult to meet (e.g. collateral requirements etc) • In rural areas, proximity barriers as financial institutions are far from the women. 	
Major women's skills for trade & economic activities Weaving, bead making, tailoring, agricultural activities - cassava (gari) processing, palm oil processing	
Major agric activities & locations for different women trade & economic activities across LGA/State. Weaving – Ukwu East (Akwete), Agriculture: Garden egg farming – Isi alangwa, palm oil processing – Abia South & Central LGAs (over 11,000ha of land for palm), Rice farming – Zacordi & Bende areas, Cassava is farmed all over the State, oil palm & vegetable – Abia South, yam, plantain & rice – Abia north	
Barriers to women participation and access to markets There are no major barriers of access to markets in Abia.	
Women's rights to land acquisition and inheritances There are traditional norms & customs that do not allow women access to land of their own in Abia. This is also a major barrier to the women's right to land from inheritance.	
Women's access to information in Abia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information is disseminated through the women's Development Officers (WDO) in the 17 different LGAs. These WDOs use channels such as; wife of traditional rulers, Churches and women groups to further reach the rural women. 	
Environmental issues associated with these activities (1) Pests – stem borers, rodents etc.	

Name of Stakeholder (MDA):	Abia State MDAs & Other Stakeholders
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Date:	17/1/2018
Venue:	Women Development Center
Language of Communication:	English
Opening Remarks:	ESMF & RPF Consultants Introduced the purpose of meeting as Investigation on Environmental & Social Issues as it affects Women's access to Social And Financial capital for improved livelihood opportunities.
In attendance	Representatives from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development • Ministry of Lands • Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Rural Development • Ministry of Agriculture • Women NGO
Stakeholder remarks:	
Major constraints to Women's access to social and financial capital	
The major constraints to Women's empowerment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiteracy barriers – reading & writing for record keeping etc • Hijack of opportunities meant for rural women, by politicians 	
Ministry of Environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have State laws in place to pursue mandate • Environmental Assessment is carried out and have accredited EIA consultants that offer this service, while ministry possesses environmental assessment capacity • No laboratory in place in the ministry, however the Ministry's accredited consultants are capable of undertaking soil, air or water quality tests, where required. 	
Women's Access to Land – Abia Ministry of Lands	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land holding arrangements are constraints as government can only control & allocate land that it has acquired. In communities where there are challenges to women taking land, government can acquire & allocate. • There are traditional norms & customs that do not allow women access to land of their own in Abia. 	
Barriers of women's access to markets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure especially in rural areas – roads • Lack of capacity to move from subsistence level to business • Lack of exposure that will offer them access to information on empowerment • Cost of rent for shops in community markets are high 	

Limitations of women's participation in Agriculture

- Women have limited access to land
- Storage barriers due to inability to store items produced
- Limited knowledge to improve processing outcomes of their agricultural produce
- Burden of piecemeal subsistence marketing with limited financial gains
- Proximity to markets
- Security problems facing women In agriculture e.g. herdsman concerns

Women's access to information in Abia

- Ministry of rural affairs have Community Development Officers (CDOs) in each of the LGAs
- Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development have Women Development Officers (WDOs) in each LGA