



Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

for

Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project (L-PRES)

FINAL REVISED VERSION

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARCN	Agriculture Research Council of Nigeria
BP	Bank Policy
CADP	Commercial Agriculture Development Project
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDA	Community Development Associations
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECOWAS	Economic Communities of West African States
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FADAMA	Irrigable Land usually low-lying plains
FAN	Farmers Association of Nigeria
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gases
GoN	Government of Nigeria
HSE	Health, Safety & Environment
LGAs	Local Government Authority
L-PRES	Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support
MDAs	Ministries Department and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment
NCO	National Coordination Office
NCoS	National Centers of Specialization
NARS	National Research Systems
NARIS	National Research Institutes
NASHGODAN	National Association of Sheep and Goat Development of Nigeria
NEWMAP	Nigeria Erosion Watershed Management Project
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulatory Enforcement Agency
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPCO	National Project Coordination Office
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy
PAN	Poultry Association of Nigeria
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDOs	Project Development Objectives
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PPMP	Pest & Pesticides Management Plan
RAPs	Resettlement Action Plans
RAMP	Rural Access and Mobility Project
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SCO	State Coordination Office

TOR	Terms of Reference
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

ES1. Background/ Project description

The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the productivity of the livestock value chain and mitigate the main drivers of farmer-herder conflict in selected states.

The livestock subsector is vital to the socio-economic and food security of Nigeria. It generates significant employment through its many and diverse upstream and downstream livelihood opportunities for the rural population, livestock product processing and agribusiness enterprises. However, the subsector continues to suffer setback arising from low productivity of local breeds, limited value addition, and increasing tension and fatal conflicts among natural resources users in the sub-sector. The sub-projects under livestock productivity which controls the efficiency of livestock-derived food production are; beef, pork, poultry meat, eggs, milk, dairy products and honey, as well as byproducts such as leather.

Project Components

The Project will have three inter-related technical components: (i) Support to Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening; (ii) Support to Livestock Value Chain Enhancement; and (iii) Support to Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation. There is also provision for project coordination and management.

Rationale for the ESMF

As the specific sub-project locations are yet to be determined for this project, exact details and intensity of social and environmental impacts and their effective mitigation cannot be determined during project preparation but will be identified via screening, review, approval and process during the project implementation. Consequently, the appropriate safeguard instrument to be prepared prior to appraisal is an ESMF. It is expected that even though the project locations are yet to be identified, these locations would eventually be selected with a focus on regions where this L-PRES project can demonstrate high potential of impact. Effective implementation of an ESMF will ensure that both substantive concerns of the required World Bank Safeguards and National environmental policies are satisfactorily addressed. This ESMF was initially prepared in 2018 and was subsequently revised to reflect changes in the project component design in November, 2021.

Objective of the ESMF

The ESMF is to enhance the quality and sustainability of the LPRES project, and to ensure that the project follows the entry requirements of World Bank's Safeguard Policies, as well as respect the Federal Government of Nigeria's environmental policy, laws and regulations.

More specifically, the objective of the ESMF is to determine the environmental and social risks, identify the associated impacts, and to develop guidelines for assessing, monitoring, and mitigating any adverse environmental and social impacts, from activities funded under the project. 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.

ES2. Overview of the major environmental and social risks and stakes in the project implementation area

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.

Environmental risks

- Release of odour and emissions from waste generated by livestock farms.
- Contamination of soil due to livestock production and health care activities such as application of sprays and insecticides thereby increasing toxicity to non-target soil organisms.
- Contamination of water from oil spills of equipment used in the construction of livestock housing.
- Ground water contamination, through seepage of leaked oil from farm machines and equipment used in the farm into the surface water streams or into the soil
- Groundwater contamination from wastewater and manure leaching
- Surface water contamination because of sediment/pollutants run off from exposed soils and accidental leakage/runoff of manure lagoon into water
- Improper use of livestock pesticides resulting in side effects on biodiversity (loss of non-target species)
- Noise and vibration disturbances from operation of waste treatment equipment (for large scale operations)
- Destruction of natural habitat & displacement of fauna particularly in wetland areas
- Risk of E-coli in dairy processing units
- Un-environmentally friendly Ruminant shelters
- Activities such as bush burning in abattoirs for livestock slaughtering & processing of hides and skins, promotes the release or emission of gases that affect air quality and may be harmful to people & the environment.

- Risks of deterioration of the soil and exposure to environmental factors, such as wind-induced erosion and rainfall, coupled with superficial run-off, deepening the vulnerability of the terrain to anthropogenic activities.
- The small-scale open slaughter houses scattered in the urban centers are environmentally concerning.
- Residues dumped into municipal drainage also increases disease vectors, hence the need for disease monitoring of animals for slaughter and the meat inspection for its quality;
- Climate Change effects includes all activities that may reduce or deepen climate change by influence on the carbon or water cycle such as the generation of methane from animal waste
- Degradation issues and also depletion of the terrestrial carbon sink thereby contributing to worsening climate change

Social Risks

- Public discomfort from odour.
- risks of pathogens (disease- and non-disease-causing) passed from animals to humans
- Attraction of rodents, insects and other pests, release of animal pathogens
- Risk of occupational accidents, injuries and diseases.
- Emergence of microbes resistant to antibiotics and antimicrobials, due in large part to widespread use of antimicrobials for nontherapeutic purposes; food-borne disease; worker health concerns; and dispersed impacts on the adjacent community at large
- Risk of economic displacement of the project on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensuring project does not leave them worse off than they were before the intervention
- *Fragility and Conflict Issues:* These border on security of lives of the livestock farmers & their property as has become intensified by the conflicts experienced with pastoralists.
- *Gender-based violence:* The project may exacerbate the risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH); Intimate Partner Violence (IPV); public harassment, including verbal insults, physical abuse, rape, harmful widowhood practices and child trafficking. Targeted support to women under the program, labor influx, work in hard to supervise rural areas around daily routes for women and girls, all contribute to increasing these risks.
- *Cultural Practice:* The impact of the sub-projects on traditional patterns of life and work, family structures and leadership, religious and tribal factors, archaeological features, social networks and community cohesion

- *Labor Influx*: The NPCO & State Coordination Units through various contractors will have to hire skilled and unskilled workers to perform tasks in support of the sub-projects. Depending on the risk factors and their level, appropriate mitigation instruments need to be developed including the ESMP, Site-specific Labor Influx Management Plan and/or a Workers' Camp Management Plan

Occupational Health & Safety Risk

- These are the unsafe conditions of work or unsafe acts encountered during in the workplace on the LPRES project
- The Occupation health and safety of Agricultural workers hazards in LPRES project
- Health and safety hazards encountered in the Processes and Procedures in LPRES project

Public Health

- Spread of vector borne diseases such as trypanosomiasis & babesiosis, which are modulated by environmental changes that affect the distribution and abundance of disease in both animal & human populations.
- Increase in risk of zoonotic infections – i.e. increase in transmission of communicable diseases between animals & humans. Some animal diseases transmissible to humans include; rift valley fever, ringworm, salmonellosis, toxoplasmosis, tuberculosis, tularemia, vesicular, stomatitis, yersinosis, rabies, foot & mouth disease, cowpox.
- Animal diseases, especially vector borne affect human productivity and activities.

ES3. Institutional framework, Laws and regulations/procedures

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 the Act of 1988.

Relevant Policies, Regulations & Acts

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

- Federal Policy/Legislation
- National Policy on Environment, 2016
- Nigerian Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016)
- Workmen Compensation Act 2010
- National Gender Policy 2010

- Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Law, 2015
- Policy Guidelines on Pest & Vector Control 2005
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ACT 86, CAP E12, LFN 2004
- Forestry Law CAP 55, 1994
- Animal Diseases (Control) Act, 1988
- Land Use Act (1978)
- Other FMENV Regulations

The Federal Ministry of Environment also has the following regulations, policies, and guidelines:

- i. National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control in Nigeria;
- ii. National Effluent Limitations Regulations S.I. 8, 1991, lists the parameters in industrial effluents and gaseous emissions and their limitations and standards of discharges into the environment;.
- iii. National Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities General Wastes Regulations S.I. 9, 1991 requires every industry to install anti-pollution abatement equipment to treat effluent discharges and gaseous emissions to the standards and limits prescribed in Regulations S.I. 8;
- iv. Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations S.I.15.
- v. National Environmental Protection Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation (S.I 15, 1991) (FMENV)
- vi. Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions, Etc.) Act - CAP H1 L.F.N. 2004
- vii. Regulations Gazetted as supplementary to NESREA Act

State Legislations

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 States have State Ministries/EPA.

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.

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.

World Bank Policies Triggered by L-PRES

The activities of Component 1, 2, and 3 trigger four e 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). As such, safeguard instruments(ESMF, RPF, IPMP & WMP) shall be prepared to meet the requirements of these safeguard policies: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP4.09) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12).

ES4. Risks and generic potential impacts of each type of eligible subproject

Positive Impacts

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

Social

- Livestock provides significantly increased economic stability to rural households in the form of cash buffers, as capital reserves and creates a hedge against inflation.
- In mixed farming systems, livestock reduce the risk through diversification of production and income sources, and thereby provide a safety net to deal with seasonal crop failures and other natural calamities.
- Livestock shall serve as liquid assets, which can provide cash to households in times of need.
- Sustainable livestock development would positively contribute to poverty alleviation
- Information and training on good practices (quality, health and environmental standards).
- Improvement of the livelihoods and incomes of indirect and direct beneficiaries including smallholder animal farms
- Creation of further employment at both farm and animal levels with implications on consumer spending;
- Increase in tax revenue for Government (multiplier effect) resulting from livestock industries/enterprises; and reduce the trade balance deficit due largely to importation of animal products.
- Strengthening the inclusion of marginalized groups (particularly women) in the agricultural value chain.

Environmental

Over-arching benefits shall be in the following areas:

- Livestock shall serve in the improvement and management of soil fertility and nutrient cycles.
- Creation of resilient/highly adapted poultry breeds, and improve the genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of cattle, both for improved productivity and higher profitability.
- Net reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The WBG quantifies the GHG mitigation potential of its projects as an important step in managing and ultimately reducing emissions. The Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) was used to estimate GHGs emitted or sequestered by LPRES compared to a scenario without the project. Over 20 years (6 years of project implementation and 14 years for capitalization of its effects), the project constitutes a net carbon sink of 9,778,592 tCO₂-eq, or an annual sink of -488,930 tCO₂-eq per year. The annual net GHG emission value would be US\$19.6 million at the low shadow price of carbon and US\$39.1 million at the high shadow price.

Potential Negative Impacts of Ruminants farms

- Pollution of nearby environment, water bodies and cause serious water quality and public health risks.
- Risk of infectious materials that can cause infection to humans. Zoonosis is one important aspect to consider in urban livestock keeping.
- The waste contaminates water bodies with bacterial Pathogens, ammonia, heavy metals and nitrate and raising the oxygen demands of water bodies. flies and insects' vectors (of diseases such as mosquitoes) proliferation are also major consequence
- Risk of Methane production from animal feeding
- Environmental and public health concerns, including nutrient over-enrichment of surface water and groundwater, contamination of drinking water supplies and fish kills
- Transmission of livestock disease and poor air and water quality.
- Release of odour & emissions from waste generated by livestock farms.

Potential Negative Impacts of Piggery farms

- This is also a major problem within the livestock farm as water is a major constituent of the process. Most farm channel the wastewater in a septic tank while some have an effluent treatment plant. Current operational practice of most pig farm channel their wastewater to public road. Many of pig farms constructed do not have space provision for modern wastewater treatment
- A major source of community complain is the odour generated from the livestock production and rearing.

- Environment and Health deterioration due to use of Use of Hazardous materials
- Soil Degradation and Soil/Groundwater contamination
- Feeding/Fertilization leading to Eutrophication of any nearby body of water

Potential Negative Impacts of Poultry farms

- Pollution of nearby environment, water bodies and cause serious water quality and public health risks due to Congregation of animals, feed, waste, and production operations
- Generation of waste with the potential to pollute surface or ground water
- Risk of contamination of surface and/or ground water, potential for spread of poultry diseases odor and aesthetic problems due to improper handling and storage of poultry litter
- Odour generation from Wastewater handling, storage, treatment, and land application
- Generation of waste that could harm the environment from egg wash
- Urine & water from faecal droppings can cause typhoid and e-coli infections in humans.

Potential Negative Impacts of Dairy farms

- Soil and groundwater pollution, surface water eutrophication, ammonia emissions. and loss of local/native varieties of the dairy animals
- loss of ecologically important areas Soil erosion and loss of soil nutrients, loss of native vegetation and wildlife from
- Dairy cows and their manure produce greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change.

Pre-Dairy farming Activities

- Air pollution, land degradation and risk of personal injury from post milk activities

Potential Negative Impacts of treating/processing Hides and Skin

- Air quality problems from emissions generated from use of machines;
- Oil/fuel contamination of soil; Wastewater generated on site; Air pollution from the internal combustion engines (generators) to provide electricity to power equipment on farms.
- Burning/use of tyres as a processing method for hides & skins after slaughtering of animals
- Generation of Wastewater and potential seepage into surface or groundwater sources

Risk and Generic Potential Negative Impacts of Bees keeping

- Accidents from livestock/micro-livestock husbandry activities such as bee attacks from beekeeping practices
- Poor housekeeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents;
- Attacks from drone bees

Potential Negative Impacts of Construction Phase/ Development of infrastructure projects

- Conversion/degradation protected Areas, Natural Habitats and Forests Enhance soil erosion and topographic changes
- High Noise level
- Ground vibration
- Air borne emission and air quality deterioration
- Soil contamination.
- Unhygienic work environment.
- Disturbance of the surrounding environment and residents in the area.
- Labour Influx and sexual exploitation risks

ES5. Environmental and Social Management Framework

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) 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 L-PRES project. This ESMF 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. Details are table shown in chapter six.

ES.6 Subprojects environmental and social management procedure, from the screening through monitoring and evaluation of the specific ESMP

Environmental Screening Process

Screening is the first step towards operationalizing this ESMF. 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 L-PRES 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. The screening exercise will be carried out prior to initiation of the project preparation activities. This 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 has been included in this ESMF.

Project Categorisation

The categorization is done using an Environmental Screening Checklist (annex 1) to determine project Category. The Nigeria L-PRES project is not expected to have severe adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category “B” according to WB safeguards policy requirements. Consequently, environmental management measures of sub-projects should be sufficiently addressed through the ESMP. For example, Category B Projects that typifies the categories of the types of sub-projects under this L-PRES will result in site specific impacts unlike the adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats-that are typical 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. However, category B projects also require an environmental and social assessment leading to the preparation of an ESIA or a simple ESMP depending on the complexity of the activity.. 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. The report on the outcome of the site selection, exclusion activity, screening, scoping and EA categorization exercises will be sent to the World Bank for clearance.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Procedure/Plan

The main objective of the OHS procedure/plan is to maintain a good, functional, and safe workplace for every group of persons participating in the project, including contractors, farmers, and officers in the NCO/SCO. A summary of generic OHS procedure was provided to ensure that a good, functional, and safe workplace is maintained for contractors, farmers and project implementation units. During project execution, site specific and detailed OHS procedure should be provided by the NCO and SCO to ensure good, functional, and safe workplace for all workers of different category under the project.

ES.7 Public communication and consultation mechanism/plan throughout the project lifecycle

Public consultation for the L-PRES project entails the process of engaging with stakeholders on issues relating to L-PRES sub-projects in:

- (a) concerns on the impacts of planned activities on their physical and social environment.
- (b) Providing information to the stakeholders of the project scope and offering information on the need for the community to own and safeguard the project as beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- (c) Obtaining and incorporating feedback into the project design, and specifically the E & S aspects of the project

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 consider the low literacy levels prevalent in these rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback. The objectives of the consultation process are to:

- Establish and sustain a consultation process for the entire life cycle of the project that shall be aimed at shaping & informing the public of the nature, scope & feedback on the project intervention.
- Shape and inform the development of an integrated framework for addressing issues relating to environmental and social impacts of the project.
- Establish a platform for dialogue between the project implementation team and various stakeholders so that implementation of the outcome of the project will continue to benefit from diverse perspectives beyond the life span of this project.

ES8. Specific and target capacity building

To strengthen the respective roles and enhance robust collaboration with the relevant stakeholders towards better environmental and social mainstreaming in the overall project, the project targets the building of capacity in a two-day workshop programme of L-PRES Environmental specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist, Contractor staff, participating livestock farmers, Veterinary officers, Agric. extension officers in 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 L-PRES project;
- Enhancing Occupational Health and Safety in livestock production systems;
- Environmental Management Planning;
- Monitoring and Environmental Audit;

- Public awareness creation / educational techniques (on environmental, social and health issues)

ES9. Grievance mechanism (GM) for LPRES

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a proactive alternative dispute resolution arrangement. It is not inconceivable that grievances or complaints may arise because of RAP implementation. Going through the court (judicial system) by aggrieved PAPs for redress may take longer periods and many times, are accompanied with court injunctions, which adversely affect project implementation. Therefore, establishing a GRM is a proactive measure for addressing and resolving complaints out of court.

Potential grievances and disputes that arise during implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme may be related to, but not confined to the following issues:

- (i) Incomplete census as well as inadequate valuation of properties.
- (ii) Errors related to identification and disputes on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development.
- (iii) Disagreements on plot/asset valuation.
- (iv) Divorces, successor and family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between heirs or family.
- (v) Disputed ownership of a given Asset (two or more affected individual(s) having claim on the same land.
- (vi) Where affected individual(s) opt for a resettlement based option, disagreement on the resettlement package (the location of the resettlement site does not suit them).
- (vii) SEA/SH Incidents

ES 10. Monitoring of the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework

Some indicators that could be used for the monitoring of the implementation of the Framework ESMP are:

- Level of understanding of environmental risks associated with project, impacts and mitigation;
- Number and percentage of targeted personnel that have undergone training specified in ESMF;
- Levels of decision-making regarding compliance with promoting safe work practices in workplace;
- Effectiveness of local authorities to contributing and making relevant decisions;

- Number and percentage of personnel complying with environmental procedures provided
- Frequency and quality of public meetings.

ES 11. Comprehensive institutional arrangement

Institutional arrangement for the implementation of the Environmental & Social Framework

- Steering Committee
- LPRES NPCO
- State Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Livestock
- Federal & State Ministry of Environment

Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF

- LPRES National Project Coordinator
- Environmental safeguards specialist (ESS-PIE)
- Social safeguards specialist (SSS-PIE)
- Procurement specialist (PS-PIE)
- Technical specialist (TS – PIE)
- Financial management specialist (FS – PIE)
- Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E-PIE)

Table ES 2: Role and responsibilities

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible Entity	Collaborating Entities	Service Provider
1.	Identification and/or siting of the sub-project	LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •local authority •Federal/State Ministry of Agriculture 	State Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development - Department of Animal Husbandry - LPRES
2.	Screening, categorization, and identification of the required instrument (use the national EIA procedure)	Env. safeguards specialist (ESS) on the LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •beneficiary. •local authority •Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) on the LPRES •FMENV 	
3.	Approval of the classification and the selected instrument by the FMEnv (Public EA Agency)	LPRES Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •LPRES Env. safeguards specialist •LPRES social safeguards specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMEnv (Public EA Agency) • The World Bank
4	Preparation of the safeguard document/instrument (ESIA or ESMP) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure (considering the Bank policies' requirements)			

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for L-PRES

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible Entity	Collaborating Entities	Service Provider
	Preparation and approval of the ToRs	Env. safeguards specialist (ESS) on the LPRES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank
	Preparation of the report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement specialist (PS-LPRES) • LPRES social safeguards • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant
	Report validation and issuance of the permit (when required)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement specialist (PS-LPRES) • LPRES social safeguards • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public EA Agency (PEA) • The World Bank
	Disclosure of the document		Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media; • The World Bank
5.	(i) Integrating the construction phase mitigation measures and E&S clauses in the bidding document prior they're advertised; (ii) ensuring that the constructor prepares his ESMP (C-ESMP), gets it approved and integrates the relevant measures in the works breakdown structure (WBS) or execution plan.	Technical staff in charge of the sub-project (TS-LPRES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPRES Environmental Safeguards Specialist • LPRES Procurement Specialist (PS-LPRES) • Supervising consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Firm (Supervisor) PEA
6.	Implementation of the other safeguards measures, including environmental monitoring (when relevant) and sensitization activities	ESS-LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSS-LPRES) • PS-LPRES) • TS-LPRES) • Financial Staff (FS-LPRES) • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant • National specialized laboratories • NGOs
7.	Oversight of safeguards implementation (internal)	SSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E-LPRES) • FS-LPRES) • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervising Consultants
	Reporting on project safeguards performance and disclosure	Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E-LPRES • ESS-LPRES • SSS-LPRES 	
	External oversight of the project safeguards compliance/performance	FMEnv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E-LPRES • ESS-LPRES • SSS-LPRES • PS-LPRES • Supervisor 	

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible Entity	Collaborating Entities	Service Provider
8.	Building stakeholders' capacity in safeguards management	ESS-LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSS-LPRES • PS-LPRES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant • Other qualified public institutions
9.	Independent evaluation of the safeguards performance (Audit)	ESS-LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSS-LPRES • PS-LPRES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant

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

A summary of section above, on the roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF, will be insert in the E&S safeguards management section the project implementation manual (PIM).

ES 13. Budget Estimates for implementation of the ESMF

The estimates for implementing the ESMF for each location is shown in table ES 3.

Table ES 3 Budget

#	Item	Unit Cost		Total*		Source of financing
		Local	US\$ (\$1=N411)	Local	US\$	
1	Implement Environmental & Social measures (ESMP) for mitigation of E&S Issues during operations	11,550,000.00	28,102.19.00	11,550,000.00	28,102.19	IDA
2	Capacity Building	3,850,000.00	9,367.40	3,850,000.00	9,367.40	IDA
3	Monitoring & Audit	5,500,000.00	13,382	5,500,000.00	13,382.00	IDA
4	Disclosure	3,300,000.00	8,029.20	3,300,000.00	8,029.20	IDA
5	Contingency	2,420,000.00	5,888.08	2,420,000.00	5,888.08	IDA
				26,620,000.00	64,768.86	

* Locations yet to be determined

ES 14. Public consultation during the preparation of the ESMF

Two rounds of public consultations were held during the preparation of the ESMF. The first round was conducted to consult with stakeholders on the initial version of the ESMF between 26th July and August 8th 2018.

Sequel to initial consultations held in 2018, and in response to the changes in scope of the project, a follow-up consultation exercise was held to get the feedback of stakeholders on revisions made to the ESMF. The follow-up consultations were held in December, 2021.

Stakeholders present in these interactions in the six geopolitical zones comprised representatives from the public sector; Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries, Directors of Livestock Department, Livestock Farmers Associations such as the Association of Livestock farmers (Miyetti Allah) Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) & the National Sheep and Goats Development Association of Nigeria (NASGODAN) and other Non-governmental Organizations. The Focused Group Discussions were held to get a proper understanding of the environmental and social risks associated with the L-PRES project and to ensure that these concerns are addressed.

ES. 15 Safeguard Instruments Disclosure

Copies of this ESMF, like other safeguard instruments (such as ESIA/ESMPs etc.) that would be prepared for the Nigeria L-PRES and its sub-projects will be made available to the public by the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO), through the Federal Ministry of Environment. The L-PRES Coordinating office 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 external website. Copies of other safeguards instruments (such as ESMFs/RPFs etc.) are required to be disclosed in like manner.

CHAPTER ONE: Project Background

1.0 Introduction

The agriculture sector remains the mainstay of Nigeria's economy and is the major engine for economic growth and job creation. Agriculture remains the key driver in contributing to food and nutrition security, raw materials supply to industry, high employment opportunities, and an important driver of retail trade and FE earnings through exports. The livestock subsector is vital to the socio-economic and food security of Nigeria. It generates significant employment through its many and diverse upstream and downstream livelihood opportunities for the rural population, livestock product processing and agribusiness enterprises. However, the subsector continues to suffer setback arising from low productivity of local breeds, limited value addition, and increasing tension and fatal conflicts among natural resources users in the sub-sector. Livestock productivity governs the efficiency of livestock-derived food production, such as beef, pork, poultry meat, eggs, milk, dairy products, and honey, as well as byproducts such as leather¹.

1.1 Objective of the ESMF: The Project Development Objective is to improve the productivity of the livestock value chain and mitigate the main drivers of farmer-herder conflict in selected states.

The ESMF is to enhance the quality and sustainability of the project, and to ensure that the project follows the World Bank's Safeguard Policies as entry requirements as well as respect 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.

1.2 Rationale for the ESMF

As the specific sub-project locations are yet to be determined for this project, exact details and intensity of social and environmental impacts and their effective mitigation cannot be determined during project preparation but will be identified via screening, review, approval, and process during the project implementation. Consequently, the appropriate safeguard instrument to be prepared prior to appraisal is an ESMF. It is expected that even though the project locations are yet to be identified, these locations would eventually be selected with a focus on regions where this L-PRES project can demonstrate high potential of impact. Consequently, the project will target selected states and livestock value chains based on comparative advantages, subsector growth prospect in the states, formal expression of interest by states, existing value chains and markets, and states' performance in ongoing externally financed projects in the states. The ESMF has been prepared to establish a unified process for addressing all environmental and social

¹ LPRES PAD

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 Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (FMARD) is also further required to disclose this document in-country, through the FMENV and the World Bank external website as a separate and standalone document so that it is accessible by the public, local communities, potential project affected people, local NGO's, and all other stakeholders. In addition, the date for disclosure must be prior to 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.

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 NPCO 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 external website. Copies of other safeguards instruments will also be disclosed in like manner.

1.3 Scope of ESMF

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) 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) have also been prepared alongside this ESMF as separate stand-alone documents. These safeguards instruments (ESMF, PMP and RPF) will be disclosed before appraisal of this project. This framework encourages a participatory approach to preparation of sub-projects in the different States, which were selected for the different geo-political zones 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.

1.4 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 1.1. The main approach/activity for preparing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) includes:

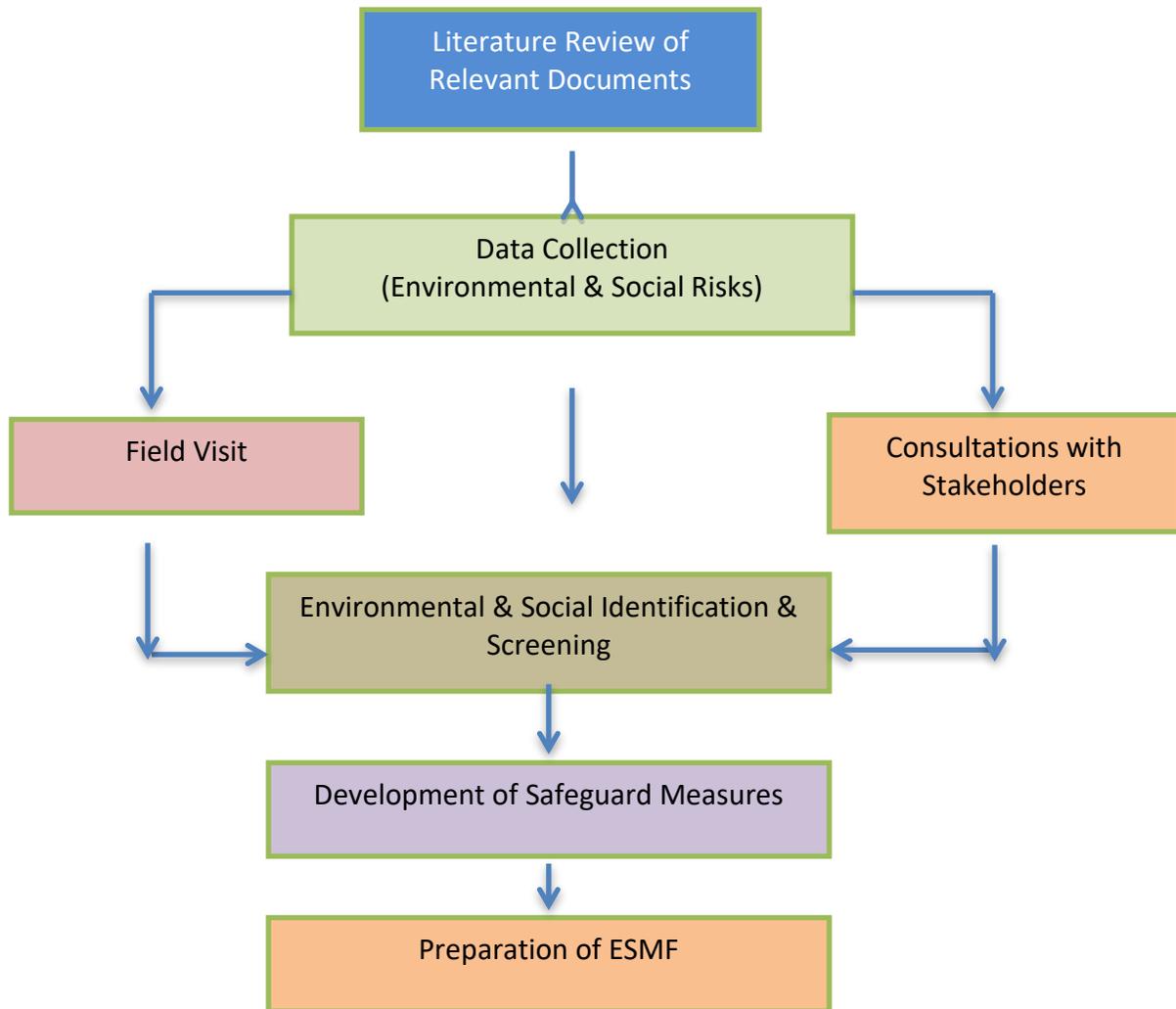


Figure 1:ESMF Preparation Process

1.4.1 Literature review

A thorough review of the existing environmental & social baseline information and other literature material such as the PAD was undertaken. This enabled a proper understanding of the Nigeria L-PRES project and the potential environmental and social conditions that exist in the different geopolitical zones. Among the documents that were reviewed to familiarize and deeply understand the project included: Nigeria’s National laws, edicts and regulations on environmental assessments, National Policies, World Bank Operational Policies, and other relevant information.

1.4.2 Stakeholder Consultations

As an approach of initiating the process of continual consultation and involvement of the public in the project, various discussions were kick-started in the meetings held with the desk officer of the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project team (L-PRES), FADAMA III & and other relevant stakeholders.

1.4.3 Field Visits

Field visits were conducted as part of the ESMF preparation with the consulting team visiting the likely project locations to assess the impacts of the L-PRES. The field visits were important to help the consultants appreciate the environmental and social challenges associated with livestock production in Nigeria.

1.4.4 Identification of potential Environmental & Social impacts and Mitigation Measures

The 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 to primarily engage the preventive principles of anticipated impacts based on well-known negative outcomes of project-environment interactions.

CHAPTER TWO: Project Description

2.0 Project Description

The LPRES project is structured as an Investment Project Financing (IPF) of US\$500 which is expected to be IDA credit financing. The Project will have three inter-related technical components:

- (i) Support to Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening.
- (ii) Support to Livestock Value Chain Enhancement;
- (iii) Support to Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation.
- (iv) Project Coordination and Management
- (v) Contingency Emergency Response Component

2.1 Description of Project Components

Each of the components have sub-components. Details of these components are;

Component 1: Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening (US\$95 million IDA)

The objective of project support under this component is to strengthen the policy and institutional foundations necessary to underpin the improved performance and governance of the livestock sector in Nigeria. Project support will focus on (i) strengthening the livestock policy and regulatory framework, planning, and monitoring at both Federal and State levels; and (ii) improving the capacity and capability of relevant institutions in the sector's innovation system to deliver public goods and services necessary to improve sector productivity, increase resilience of sector-dependent livelihoods, reduce competition for natural resources and the sector's negative externalities. Project support will be provided through three related, and mutually reinforcing subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1: Support to Policy Formulation, Planning and Capacity Strengthening

(US\$15 million IDA) This subcomponent aims to strengthen the policy environment, knowledge base, and human resource capacity of the livestock sector as a springboard for enhancing livestock productivity, resilience, and value chain performance. It will finance five activities, beginning with preparation of a comprehensive Livestock Master Plan² and follow-up analyses to guide the development of a sustainable, efficient livestock sector in the short to medium term. The Livestock Master Plan will address the spectrum of ruminant production systems (pastoral, mixed, intensive) and their trade-offs in terms of economic, social, environmental, and public health risks and opportunities, in the context of a changing climate. Second, Subcomponent 1.1 will finance feasibility studies of cost-efficient tools and systems (such as digital technologies) to improve the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data adapted to public and private stakeholders' needs, including data on herd population characteristics and dynamics,

² Livestock Master Plans are developed through a systematic process using global reference tools available in the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit (LSIPT). See <https://www.fao.org/3/ca7635en/CA7635EN.pdf> and <https://www.ilri.org/livestock-master-plans>.

productivity trends, animal movements (linked to transhumance and trade), market prices, and other variables. Based on those studies, the third activity under this subcomponent is to develop and pilot promising prototypes of data tools and systems in selected states. The fourth activity is to develop sub-sector policies related to feeding, breeding, dairy and animal health and roll out a competitive scholarship program for postgraduate studies (targeting at least 50 percent women beneficiaries), as well as continuing education and capacity-building programs for key stakeholders at the federal and state levels to improve livestock policy and regulation formulation, enforcement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and technical knowledge related to the different production systems. Lastly, this subcomponent will provide financing to explicitly mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives across all relevant policies (including the Livestock Master Plan and NLTP) and regulations to strengthen the foundation for addressing climate change challenges in the sector.. .

Subcomponent 1.2: Support to Animal Husbandry and Advisory Support Services (US\$40 million)

Subcomponent 1.2 will build producers' resilience to climate change and reduce the sector's GHG emissions and other negative environmental externalities by improving the availability and adoption of superior livestock breeds, Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHPs), and feed resources adapted to the diversity of ruminant production systems. It will finance four sets of activities that contribute directly to climate change adaptation and mitigation by reducing methane emissions per unit of meat or milk produced (based on improved feeding and manure management) and by increasing carbon sequestration (based on improved pasture and rangeland management).

The first set of activities will support the development and implementation of a genetic resource management strategy, with large ruminants as a priority. Aside from traits preferred by producers (increased productivity, early maturity) and markets, breed improvement and selection will emphasize traits that confer resilience to climate-induced stresses, enabling livestock performance to improve as the climate changes. This strategy will be supported through corresponding investments in building (or rehabilitating) and equipping artificial insemination (AI) and breed multiplication centers, and in strengthening the technical capacity of AI extension agents to guide breed selection and improvement and increase access to services for farmers. Second, Subcomponent 1.2 will finance the development of user-friendly, comprehensive extension training materials (including digital guides) on GAHPs. These materials will cover the range of ruminant production systems and incorporate approaches for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Farmer Field Schools will also be supported to facilitate applied research and learning for groups of herders. Technical support for breed improvement and the introduction of GAHPs will give preference to female producers and be adapted to their needs, to overcome the challenges and risks that often limit women's experimentation with new technology.

The third set of activities under this subcomponent is the promotion of improved feed production techniques (the use of agricultural by-products, composition of balanced feed, feed storage technologies); improved feeding practices adapted to animal needs, with potential to reduce methane production; and improved grazing and rangeland management practices (individual or community based) that increase soil carbon stocks and reduce erosion. Fourth, this

subcomponent will finance training of state-level extension agents to use the new materials, guides, and approaches to improve service delivery. Extension agent training, extension protocols, and extension and advisory services for livestock producers will incorporate content and approaches to close gender gaps in livestock ownership and value-chain position, such as training in socio-emotional skills to support women's successful entrepreneurship, or adjustments in training content, delivery modalities, and timing to accommodate gender differences in digital literacy, digital access, and household responsibilities. This sub-component will disburse through input-based financing.

Subcomponent 1.3: Support to Animal Health Services Strengthening (US\$40 million IDA)

Subcomponent 1.3 will strengthen the delivery of livestock health services and improve the coordination between animal, human, and wildlife health services, as embodied in the One-Health concept. Improvements in the delivery of animal health services will increase productivity by reducing livestock morbidity and mortality, in turn improving the resilience of livestock and livestock-based livelihoods³ to climate shocks, including diseases induced by climate change. By contributing to greater efficiency (increased milk yield, daily weight gain, reproductive performance, feed conversion ratio), improvements in animal health will also reduce the intensity of GHG emissions from the livestock sector and help to mitigate climate change. Expanding the capacity of animal health services and improving their coordination with human health services is also the key to preventing and responding to public health threats such as AMR and zoonotic diseases, including those with pandemic potential.

In this context, Subcomponent 1.3 will strengthen national animal health services, building on the recommendations of the 2019 OIE PVS report through several activities. First, it will improve the organization and procedures of the national Veterinary Services by establishing a sanitary mandate to delegate official tasks to private veterinary professionals for the prevention and control of regulated diseases of economic and public health importance. Second, it will finance infrastructure and equipment (including solar-powered cold chains, which contribute to climate change mitigation), inputs, training, communication/awareness, and operating costs of selected nationwide programs for disease surveillance, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, and disease control and eradication, with Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) as a priority.⁴ The third activity under this subcomponent is to improve quality control for veterinary medicines (including antimicrobial agents) and ensure their prudent use to reduce risks to public health. Fourth, Subcomponent 1.3 will finance the establishment of One-Health platforms at the subnational level to increase collaboration and encourage the development of joint programs with other sectors and disciplines (human health, environmental health). This activity will complement and be implemented in coordination with the WBG-financed Regional Disease System Support Enhancement (REDISSE) Project in Nigeria.⁵ The fifth activity focuses on working with the

³ Over 25 percent of smallholder stock is lost to preventable and treatable diseases.

⁴ Nigeria participates in the global PPR eradication program, and under the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project, Phase 2 (PRAPS-2) will receive support to develop national strategic plans for PPR eradication and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) control, harmonized with plans developed by other PRAPS-2 countries.

⁵ This regional program supports a coordinated approach among countries in West and Central Africa to detect and respond to disease outbreaks and public health threats of regional and international importance (P154807: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Senegal; P159040: Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo; P161163: Benin, Mali, Niger, Mauritania; P167817: Angola, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and the Democratic Republic of Congo).

private sector to expand the national capacity to produce and commercialize vaccines and other biologicals.

The sub-component will disburse through inputs-based financing and results-based financing based on the achievement of one PBC – the establishment of sanitary mandate program.

Component 2: Livestock Value Chain Enhancement (IDA US\$275 million): Component 2 builds on herd-level improvements in productivity arising from investments under Component 1 (improved breeds, animal health, and GAHPs) to expand overall production of meat and milk and reduce imports of those commodities. To that end, it will enhance and modernize the value chain for livestock products, promote a stronger commercial/market orientation among small and medium producers, and encourage increased private investment in priority segments of the value chain, while mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. In addition to augmenting national production, these activities will build more resilient livelihoods, create jobs, promote rural economic growth, and improve food safety. An enhanced value chain will help to ensure the sustainability of project investments and foster intensification, which will reduce the environmental (and carbon) footprint of the livestock sector. Project support will be provided under four subcomponents. .

Subcomponent 2.1: Support to Markets and Market Linkage Development (US\$ 160 million IDA):

Subcomponent 2.1 will foster a market orientation among small and medium producers by ensuring: (i) market access/availability; (ii) that producers capture a fair share of product/commodity value; (iii) transparency in market prices; and (iv) the highest level of appropriate value addition at the farm level through primary processing (bulking, cooling, sorting, packing, and so on) to increase profits and reduce food loss and waste. The demand-supply balance for meat (beef) and milk in Nigeria, as well as consultations held during project preparation, indicate that prospective off-takers and markets for these commodities abound in the country, including small and medium agribusinesses working or seeking to work in partnership with organized livestock producers. In this context, Subcomponent 2.1 will support and strengthen collective action by small-scale producers to “create volume,” add value, reduce transaction costs, and increase their bargaining power in identified commodity markets. Concurrently it will raise producers’ awareness of modern, climate-smart production technologies to increase efficiency (for example, in using land and feed, reducing feed loss along the value chain, and managing manure and waste) while reducing emissions and mitigating the negative ecosystem effects of livestock production.

To achieve these objectives, this subcomponent will finance: (i) the organization of livestock producers/herders into viable groups (cooperatives, associations, organizations, and the like) or the strengthening of existing groups; (ii) training and advisory services; and (iii) common assets for value addition (milking equipment, cooling centers, transport, services, and so on) that also serve to increase resilience and mitigate climate change. To facilitate women’s progression within value chains where they already participate—such as dairy—or their entry into traditionally male-dominated livestock value chains, activities under this subcomponent will take

care to avoid reinforcing gender segregation in the value chains. The project will consider men's engagement programming designed to ease restrictive social norms and promote women's entry into higher-value livestock value chains.⁶ Support for value addition will be coordinated with related activities implemented under the WBG-financed Agro-Processing, Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support Project (P148616) to ensure synergies and avoid duplication. Women borrowers seeking to enter value chains for large ruminants will be connected with livestock extension services and receive soft-skills training to facilitate success.

This subcomponent will also finance complementary activities to support market linkages and development, including an online market information system capable of reaching widely dispersed producer populations with information on buyer preferences, commodity prices, livestock supply and demand at the national and regional level, and other market variables. In tandem, it will support climate-smart upgrading/establishment of livestock markets with perimeter fencing, simple administrative buildings, water sources, weighbridges (to sell animals by actual weight rather than the more common visual estimates of size and weight), paddocks, loading ramps, and veterinary clinics, all with the aim of improving animal welfare and marketing efficiency. The establishment of markets closer to production areas is a mechanism to prevent conflict, as herders will not have to move stock over such long distances. Livestock markets will be equipped with biogas and/or manure composting facilities as a climate mitigation measure to reduce GHG emissions. Data recording systems at livestock markets will contribute to emerging traceability activities of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD).

Most public abattoirs operating in Nigeria lack cooling facilities, sufficient water, and proper waste/effluent management systems, in violation of public health regulations. Working with local governments, Subcomponent 2.1 will provide support to rehabilitate/upgrade a network of strategically located abattoirs that will be operated under improved food safety, environmental, and public health regulations. Based on assessments to be conducted during implementation, new models for operationalizing these abattoirs—for example, concessions,⁷ public-private partnerships (PPPs), or fully private operators—will be explored and adapted to specific contexts. Special care will be taken to ensure that abattoir rehabilitation/upgrading is climate smart. The project will provide capacity building on slaughter processes, including aspects of health and hygiene, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, and adherence to food safety standards. State Veterinary Departments will ensure compliance with animal and public health regulations through regular pre- and post-mortem inspections. The abattoirs will also be used for traceability and disease surveillance to promote improved animal and human health.

Finally, Subcomponent 2.1 will support the provision of business development services to enable value chain actors (producers, producer organizations, small aggregators, and others) to develop their entrepreneurial capacity, develop business plans that build climate resilience into their operations, and improve their access to finance and markets. This sub-component will disburse through input-based financing.

⁶ A recent impact evaluation documented the potential of light touch interventions: a couples training and planning intervention targeting the rubber value chain yielded significant agricultural productivity increases.

⁷ Following the example of the NGN 66 billion publicly financed silo complexes, grain aggregation centers, and Blumberg warehouses, which have been privatized through concessionary arrangements.

Subcomponent 2.2: Support to Increased Access to Finance (US\$ 70.00 million IDA): This subcomponent builds on activities under Component 1 and Subcomponent 2.1 to further de-risk the livestock value chain, expand commercial lending in the livestock sector, and promote climate adaptation and mitigation. It will address critical challenges in providing credit to livestock value chains, particularly loan duration and realistic risk-adjusted pricing. Accordingly, Subcomponent 2.2 will finance three main activities: a credit line, risk-sharing facility, and technical assistance – all implemented through input-based financing. Support under this subcomponent will focus on three main activities: a credit line (US\$50.0 million), risk sharing facility (US\$15 million IDA), and technical assistance (US\$5.0 million).

Subcomponent 2.3: Support to Selected Livestock Service Centers (LSCs) (US\$45million IDA):

Activities under this subcomponent will complement activities under Subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2 by accelerating the momentum of smallholder commercialization and private sector investment in the livestock value chain, while scaling up climate-smart livestock production systems. In line with the NLTP, this subcomponent will provide support to create Livestock Service Centers (LSCs) in selected areas to promote commercialization, reduce open grazing, and attract private investment in the livestock sector. Conceived as pilots and modelled along the lines of agri-parks, the LSCs will be a community of businesses with a common interest in livestock and livestock products, situated in gazetted grazing reserves or other such land with unencumbered titles provided by the relevant states. The LSCs will complement the technical activities of federal and state entities and promote better integration of their services at the local level, supporting the broader territorial development needs of local livestock communities.

In line with the findings of detailed engineering and financial feasibility studies⁸ conducted during implementation, as well as the outcomes of demand-driven planning processes involving local communities, potential private sector investors, and other stakeholders, Subcomponent 2.3 will finance: (i) the detailed design and supervision of works, including verification that they are climate-smart; (ii) the development of the sites and construction of the essential infrastructure, based on the masterplan of the LSCs; (iii) the provision of selected climate-smart goods and services to catalyze intensification and increase the livestock product production, handling, processing, and marketing (knowledge and training centers, veterinary facilities, livestock breeding services, livestock markets, market information systems, milk collection and cooling facilities, water points, input outlets, rotational grazing areas, and others); and (iv) tailor-made technical assistance to bring the LSCs to full operational capacity. The design and construction of the LSCs will incorporate Eco-Industrial Park Guidelines⁹ and focus on mitigating climate change through resource-efficient technologies (for example, photovoltaic energy) and buildings that reduce GHG emissions. The gender gap in access to services will be reduced by ensuring that LSC facilities are designed to accommodate women’s requirements (for example, with street lighting throughout the planned infrastructure, and separate women’s and men’s restrooms). The

⁸ These studies will include: (i) market assessment; (ii) preliminary design, including programming of climate-proof and energy-efficient construction; (iii) the study of options for optimal financing and management models—PPPs, build-operate-transfer (BOT) arrangements, or other concessionary agreements; and (iv) related Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs).

⁹ See Kechichian, E., and M.H. Jeong (2016), Mainstreaming *Eco-Industrial Parks*. World Bank, Washington, DC. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/24921>.

LSCs will also prioritize accessibility to women by establishing service hours, such as weekend hours, that recognize women's disproportional household responsibilities.

The LSCs will be accessible to both sedentary and transhumant livestock keepers (with a focus on smallholders). Beyond promoting commercialization and private investment, these centers are expected to mitigate conflict through multi-stakeholder inclusive participation, discussions, and planning. The project will pilot LSCs in seven states in areas where livestock are concentrated, with scope to expand the model if it proves successful. The pilot states are key corridors for livestock movement within Nigeria and the region.

The establishment of LSCs will be through both input-based financing and results-based financing upon achievement of PBCs. In particular, the establishment of 2 LSCs in Kano and Bauchi states will be based on PBCs while the rest (5 LSCs) will be implemented through input-based financing. Kano and Bauchi LSCs were selected for results-based financing because implementation readiness of these LSCs is more advanced than the rest. The project will initially focus on these 2 LSCs that are PBCs based to ensure that proper attention is paid to the core aspects of establishing LSCs, including feasibility studies and design, management structure, and installation of infrastructure and facilities to crowd-in private sector agribusinesses. The experiences and lessons learned will be transferred to the implementation of the 5 LSCs that will be delivered through inputs-based financing..

Component 3: Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation (US\$100 million: US\$100 million)

While improved provision of animal husbandry, animal health, and animal identification and traceability services under Component 1 will indirectly help to mitigate herder-farmer conflict (mainly through improved productivity, reduced resource-use intensity, and livestock security) thereby contributing to improved resilience of communities affected by conflict, Component 3 will address the most proximate causes of herder-farmer conflict: the declining quantity and quality of resources (water and rangeland), constrained access to resources, and declining social cohesion. In line with the NLTP, support will be channeled through two subcomponents, presented below..

Subcomponent 3.1: Support to Natural Resource Management and Pasture Improvement (US\$60 million IDA):

Subcomponent 3.1 will finance investments to improve the quantity and quality of water and rangeland—resources that are critical for productive pastoral systems with increased climate resilience and carbon sequestration. It provides support to assess the current status of water and feed (including forage and fodder) using remote sensing technologies and tools such as the FAO feed balance methodology. The resulting information will be disseminated to guide decisions on improved feed and water management, utilization, and access. Subcomponent 3.1 will also finance the establishment and implementation of an inclusive, community-driven process for climate-smart, sustainable rangeland/landscape management. All key users of grazing reserves and water will be involved in this process, which will establish clear conditions for accessing these natural resources and develop sound governance mechanisms to manage them. Support will also be available for constructing and rehabilitating stock routes and water points, with the

goal of improving this network and including areas that offer new rangeland/pasture. Committees will be established and supported to manage these investments sustainably. Subcomponent 3.1 will also finance the development of cultivated pasture, including facilities for irrigation in water-scarce environments.

Investments under this subcomponent will rely on community-driven development approaches. These investments will be coordinated with related/complementary activities under the proposed WBG-financed Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes Project (ACRESAL-P175237) where implementation areas overlap, particularly in rangeland improvement (as part of broader watershed management) and the provision of fodder from restored landscapes. All activities will be implemented through inputs-based financing. Besides increasing the amount and quality of grazing resources, which is a climate change adaptation measure, support for improved rangeland/pasture management will contribute to climate change mitigation through increased carbon sequestration above and below ground, as well as through reduced methane emissions from enteric fermentation, largely owing to improved pasture quality..

Subcomponent 3.2: Support to Conflict Mitigation (US\$40 million IDA)

This subcomponent provides support to increase capacity for conflict prevention and resolution, focusing initially on herder-farmer conflicts. Through activities at the local, national, and transnational level, this subcomponent seeks to: (i) mitigate the resource-based drivers of conflict; (ii) increase local capacity for conflict resolution; and (iii) facilitate policy dialogue to address the underlying drivers of conflict.

Local level. Subcomponent 3.2 will finance the establishment and support of local committees for conflict resolution and prevention and facilitate investments to alleviate pressure points. Local committees will build on existing formal and informal institutions and mechanisms of conflict resolution and receive training in conflict dialogue and resolution. Facilitators will support committees in mapping stakeholders, identifying sources of conflict, and drawing on local ideas and knowledge to address them. In partnership with community committees, the LPRES Project will support community dialogue and activities to promote social cohesion between herders and farmers, anticipate and resolve potential conflicts, and strengthen peacebuilding. Herders and farmers will jointly identify potential pressure points to help prioritize investments and data needs. Small-scale investments prioritized through this dialogue will be financed under this subcomponent in consultation with communities, local authorities, and representatives of both farmer and pastoral communities. Examples of investments include the construction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure to secure mobility and access to pastoral areas/grazing reserves along transhumance corridors and stock routes (for instance, the marking of corridors, development of rest areas, provision of shelters and feed storage facilities) and mechanisms to enforce regulations, which are all essential to support productive and resilient pastoral systems.

National level. The project will support the creation of early warning systems using remote sensing and spatial analysis to forecast forage conditions and water availability, enabling pastoralists and the government to take preemptive action to prevent conflicts. This information will be disseminated through local committees to allow timely community responses. Under this

subcomponent, the project will also support dialogue on gazetted grazing reserves¹⁰ and transhumance corridors to strengthen their management and statutory protections against encroachment. Financing will be provided to prepare feasibility studies on livestock insurance mechanisms to indemnify producers against livestock losses (through theft, for example), which are known to trigger conflict.

Transnational level. The project will finance the organization of a high-level dialogue on transboundary agreements on animal movement. The objective is to ensure a coherent spatial approach and agreement between Nigerian states and between Nigeria and neighboring countries, including high-level dialogue with ECOWAS to establish consistent and coherent rules on transhumance. All activities will be implemented through inputs-based financing.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (US\$30 million IDA):

This component aims to ensure that programmed project activities are implemented in a timely and appropriate manner, with adequate support to overall project management, M&E, and communication. It will finance the creation and operation of a National Coordination Office in FMARD with the following main objectives: (i) ensuring effective strategic and operational planning, implementation, and M&E of the project, beginning with a baseline assessment to measure the project's progress and impacts; (ii) ensuring that all project funds are used efficiently, and coordinating project interventions implemented by participating stakeholders and partners; (iii) evaluating the project's mid-term and final results, outcomes, and impacts on beneficiaries; (iv) supporting states to meet the eligibility criteria for joining the project; and (v) supporting and ensuring efficient knowledge management and effective communication to various public and private entities on project activities, outcomes, best practices, and lessons learned. Staff training will include sessions on national climate change policies. Financing under this component will also be used to create State Coordination Offices (SCOs) to lead project implementation at the state level. All activities will be implemented through inputs-based financing..

Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component (US\$0.00 million)

Given Nigeria's vulnerability to shocks, the proposed project includes a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) with a zero-dollar allocation. The CERC provides a mechanism within the project to finance a response to a natural disaster, disease, or other eligible emergency, should one occur. This CERC is particularly critical in light of the unpredictable trajectory of the COVID-19 pandemic, the continuing threat of a desert locust invasion in West Africa, and the potential for drought or floods. If a crisis develops, FGN may request WBG to reallocate project funds to cover some of the costs of emergency response and recovery. All expenditures under this CERC will be in accordance with paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of WBG OP10.00. Expenditures will be appraised and reviewed to determine if they are acceptable to the World Bank before disbursement is made. Disbursements will be made against an approved list of goods, works, and services required to support crisis mitigation, response, recovery, and

¹⁰ The Government of Nigeria has approximately 415 grazing reserves, but only one-third are used, and intrusion by local farmers is common.

reconstruction. (see annex 16: steps for CERC Activation) .

Table 1: LPRES Project by Component, Subcomponent and Activity.

Component	Subcomponent	Activities	Potential Infrastructure Items
1.0: Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening	1.1: Support to Policy Formulation, Planning and Capacity Strengthening	Preparation of Livestock Master Plan	None expected under this sub-component
		Strengthening policy and regulation formulation, harmonization, and enforcement in the sector	
		Establishment of a livestock data and market information system	
		Undertake preparatory activities for a national livestock census	
		Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives across relevant policies	
		Undertaking studies to improve selected value chains' regulatory and incentive framework	
		Capacity strengthening of FMARD and relevant institutions	
		Strengthening of national livestock inputs and products quality control facilities	
	1.2: Support to Animal Husbandry and Advisory Support Services	Development of a genetic resource management strategy	None
		Establishment of artificial insemination and breed multiplication centers	Upgrade of existing facilities with Artificial Insemination and Breed Multiplication facilities
		Development of livestock extension protocol	None
		Training and capacity building of state-level extension agents	None
		Establishment of Farmer Field Schools	None
		Development of tools and mechanisms to facilitate digital extension services	None
	1.3: Support to Animal Health Services Strengthening	Improving the organization and procedures of national veterinary services	None
		Development of Disease surveillance, and control/eradication programs	None
		Control of veterinary medicinal products quality	None
		Implementation of disease surveillance, and control/eradication programs	None
		Establishment of One-Health platforms at sub-national level	None
Creation of enabling environment for private veterinarians		None	
2.0: Livestock Value Chain Enhancement	2.1: Support to Markets and Market Linkage Development	Organization and capacity strengthening of producers for improved market access	None
		Development of an online market information system	None
		Upgrading of livestock markets	Perimeter fencing, Simple administrative buildings, Water

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			sources, Weighbridges, Paddocks, Loading ramps, and Veterinary clinics
		Upgrading a network of strategic abattoirs	Buildings, Sanitary facilities, Water sources
		Support to BDS	None
	2.1: Support to Increased Access to Finance	Line of credit	Cannot be determined at the preparatory stage. However, the exclusion list of the DBN and PFIs will apply
		Risk sharing facility	
		TA for commercial banks and other non-bank financial institutions and lenders	
	Support to Selected Livestock Service Centers	Conducting detailed LSC engineering and financial feasibility studies	
		Design and supervision of works on LSCs within gazetted reserves with unencumbered titles.	Knowledge and training centers, veterinary facilities, livestock markets, milk collection and cooling facilities, abattoirs, water points, input outlets, rotational grazing areas, and others)
		Provision of selected catalytic goods and services	None
	3.0: Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation	3.1: Support to Natural Resource Management and Pasture Improvement	Assessment of state of natural resources (feed and water) in the country
Implementation of local community-driven sustainable rangeland management			None
Construction and rehabilitation of water points			Water points
Cultivated pasture development			None
3.2: Support to Conflict Mitigation		Development of governance mechanisms for accessing grazing areas	None
		Establishment of national and local level committees for conflict mitigation	None
		Capacity building for livestock and farmer community leaders in conflict resolution	None
		Organization of dialogue on trans-boundary agreements on animal movement	None
		Construction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure along stock routes	Stock routes, Water points, Irrigation facilities
		Development of early warning systems for crisis prevention	None
Feasibility studies on livestock insurance mechanisms	None		
4.0: Project Coordination and M&E	Communication		None
5.0: Contingency Emergency Response Component		Unknown	Unknown

Table 2: Estimated costs and financing, Nigeria Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project

Project component	Project costs (US\$ million)	IDA financing (US\$ million)	% IDA financing
1. Institutional and Innovation System Strengthening	95.00	95.00	19.00
2. Livestock Value Chain Enhancement	275.00	275.00	55.00
3. Crisis Prevention and Conflict Mitigation	100.00	100.00	20.00
4. Project Coordination and Management ¹¹	30.00	30.00	6.00
5. Contingency Emergency Response Component	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total cost	500.00	500.00	100.00

2.2 Participating States

Given the livestock sector’s development needs across all of Nigeria, and the objectives and scope of the proposed project - strengthening sector institutions, disease control and prevention, enhancing livestock value chains, and mitigating climate change mediated conflict—FGN regards LPRES Project as a national program, to which all 36 states are technically eligible¹². To encourage efficient implementation and attain the desired outcomes, however, the project will prioritize states that have demonstrated commitment to project outcomes throughout and beyond the life of the project and are ready to effectively implement the project. Criteria to assess state commitment include: (i) conducive enabling environment necessary to facilitate attainment of project objectives (e.g., legal framework for PPPs to facilitate post-operation management of markets and abattoirs, policies/regulations/laws on grazing, on-going animal disease prevention and management program, existing livestock marketing infrastructure); (ii) sector strategy (e.g. sector road map, plan, policy aligned with national policy objectives); (iii) overall financing/budget allocation to the sector; and (iv) counterpart financing (e.g., that which is expected for resettlement purposes in line with the safeguards requirements). Implementation readiness criteria include: (i) institutional capacity (including technical, fiduciary, and safeguards); (ii) preparation of Procurement Plans, and completion of fiduciary assessments; (iii) implementation plan for the first year of the project; and (iv) execution readiness of planned activities (e.g., presence of vaccination rollout plans, already identified sites for construction of new, or existing infrastructure to be rehabilitated, lists of extension agents to be trained, lists of communities where the project will be implemented, feasibility/technical assessments for proposed investments, etc.). Once selected, states will be expected to sign a participation agreement detailing their implementation responsibilities as well as other terms and conditions for participating in the project.

¹¹ Includes refinancing of a Project Preparation Advance of US\$2.75 million.

¹² Project support for conflict mitigation is restricted to states where there is herder-farmer conflicts.

CHAPTER THREE: Regulatory Framework

3.0 Overview of Nigeria’s Environmental and Social Assessment Laws and International Assessment Policies

3.1 Introduction

There are a few national and international environmental guidelines applicable to the Nigeria L-PRES 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 the Act 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 few 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 Policies, Regulations & Acts

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 National Policies

The national policies relevant to the L-PRES is presented in Table 1.

Table 3: Nigerian Policies Relevant to the L-PRES Project

Policy	Objectives
National Policy on the Environment (Revised 2016)	<p>Overall Policy Goal To define a new holistic framework for guidance, management and protection of the environment as well as the conservation of natural resources for sustainable development’ of the country.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring and securing the quality of Nigeria’s environment to support good health and well-being;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting efficient and sustainable use of Nigeria’s natural resources and the restoration and maintenance of the biological diversity of ecosystems; ▪ Promoting understanding of essential linkages between the environment, social and economic developmental issues; ▪ Encouraging individual and community participation in environmental improvement initiatives; ▪ Raising public awareness and engendering a national culture of environmental preservation; and ▪ Building partnership among all stakeholders, including government at all levels, international institutions and governments, non-governmental agencies and communities on environmental matters.
<p>National Water Policy (2016)</p>	<p>Overall Policy Goal</p> <p>The main policy objective is to foster the integrated management of water resources for optimum, sustainable, efficient, and equitable water resources development and management in order to meet the current and future user water demand, conserve the water quality and protect the environment</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optimize the use of Nation’s water resources at all times, for the present generation without compromising the existence of the future generations. ▪ Foster Integrated Water Resources Management which will lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Managing the water resources for equitable and sustainable water related sub-sector development and environmental protection; ▫ Promoting stakeholder participation (governments, communities, Civil Societies and Private Sector) in the water sector development to meet rapidly growing demand for domestic and industrial water supply, sanitation, irrigation and drainage, food and erosion control, hydropower generation, inland transportation, inland fishery, livestock farming and other uses) ▫ Improving River Hydrological Area Management by adopting hydrological boundaries as the basic units of water resource management and regulating activities within the Hydrological Areas units ▪ Managing the water resources for the purpose of eradicating poverty while enhancing and improving public health ▪ Improve and expand the delivery of water services in an equitable manner ▪ Foster the conservation of water and increase systems efficiencies ▪ Promote rainwater management with sustainable drainage as a method of household water supply, drainage and flood control ▪ Prevent the over-exploitation of groundwater and protect its quality ▪ Promote national and international cooperation and increase the mutually beneficial use of shared water resources within Nigeria and with its neighboring countries ▪ Facilitate the exchange of water sector information and experience ▪ Improve governance, institutional development, capacity development and the advancement of gender mainstreaming in the water sector¹⁵ ▪ Conserving the quality of both surface and ground water resources while promoting the protection of the environment and associated aquatic ecosystems to ensure long term sustainability ▪ Development of dams and institutionalizing proper dam’s management as a means of mitigating flood and erosion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position Nigeria on a road map to achieving international and national goals and targets in water resources development. ▪ Harness the power generation potentials of dams across the Country ▪ Mitigate the impacts of climate change especially on desertification, flooding, coastal inundation and rapid drying up of lakes and rivers
<p>National Forestry Policy (2006)</p>	<p>Overall Policy Goal The overall objective of the national forest policy is to achieve sustainable forest management that would ensure sustainable increases in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees for the present and future generation including the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Increase, maintain and enhance the national forest estate through sound forest management practices. ▫ Address the underlying causes of deforestation, desertification including lack of policy support, market distortions, weak regulations and rural poverty. ▫ Promote and regulate private sector involvement in forestry development, and to create a more positive investment climate in the sector. ▫ Capitalize on the economic, social and environmental opportunities in forestry without undermining the resource base. ▫ Encourage forest dependent people, farmers and local communities to improve their livelihood through new approaches to forestry. ▫ Ensure the survival of forest biodiversity and to balance this with the pressing development needs of the country. ▫ Rehabilitate and conserve key watershed forests. ▫ Promote and maintain the greening of the urban environment and meet the increasing demand for forest products by urban centers. ▫ Ensure that improved tenure to land and tree acts as an incentive for individuals, communities and women in particular to invest in forestry. ▫ Help private owners and communities to reserve land for forestry. ▫ Build capacity and systems for state and local government to engage actively in forest resources management and development. ▫ Apply an effective regulatory system to safeguard public interests under private sector forest management agreements to ensure adequate legal provisions for tenure in order to encourage long-term investment. ▫ Develop partnerships or management agreement with local communities that improve forest management and alleviate poverty
<p>National Policy on Climate Change (2013)</p>	<p>Overall Policy Goal policy response to climate change that aims to fosters low carbon, high growth economic development path and build a climate-resilient society through the attainment of set targets.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Implement mitigation measures that will promote low carbon ▫ Strengthen national capacity to adapt to climate change ▫ Raise climate change-related science, technology and R&D to a new level that will enhance the country's image on climate change ▫ Significantly increase public awareness and involve private sector participation in tackling climate change

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Strengthen national institutions and mechanisms to establish a suitable framework for climate change governance
<p>National Gender Policy (2006)</p>	<p>Overall Policy Goal</p> <p>The goal of the gender policy is to “build a just society devoid of discrimination, harness the dull potentials of all social groups regardless of sex or circumstance, promote the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and protect the health, social , economic and political well- being of all citizens in order to achieve equitable rapid economic growth, evolve an evidence based planning and governance system where human, social, financial and technological resources are efficiently deployed for sustainable development”. One of the principles of the gender policy is a general recognition that gender issues are central and critical to the achievement of national development goals and objectives and by extension water, sanitation and hygiene programs.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Establish the framework for gender responsiveness in all public and private spheres and strengthen capacities of all stakeholders to deliver their component mandate of the gender policy and National Strategic Framework ▫ Develop and apply gender mainstreaming approaches, tools and instruments that are compatible with the macro- policy framework of the country at any given time towards national development. ▫ Adopt gender mainstreaming as a core value and practice in social transformation, organisational cultures and in the general polity in Nigeria. ▫ Incorporate the principles of CEDAW and other global and regional frameworks that support gender equality and women empowerment in the country’s laws, legislative processes, judicial and administrative systems ▫ Achieve minimum threshold of representation for women in order to promote equal opportunity in all areas of political social and economic life of the country for women as well as for men. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>One of the targets of this objective is directly related to WASH. The target is to provide equal opportunities for women and men to enjoy and attain an acceptable minimum threshold of universal access to potable water, sanitation, electricity, transportation, road networks and general security of life and property by 2015.</i> ▫ Undertake women and men- specific projects as a means of developing the capabilities of both women and men, to enable them take advantage of economic and political opportunities towards the achievement of gender equality and women’s empowerment. ▫ Educate and sensitize all stakeholders on the centrality of gender equality and women’s empowerment to the attainment of overall national development.
<p>Nigerian Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016)</p>	<p>The general pest control objectives in this agricultural policy for Nigeria are to build on the successes of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) and close key gaps, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling, and/or eradicating and maintain good surveillance of the major economic pests whose outbreaks are responsible for large-scale damage/loss to agricultural production. • Providing protection to man and animals against vectors of deadly diseases.
<p>Policy Guidelines on</p>	<p>This policy aims control of pests and vectors in the environment that constitute threats to public health & property, by undertaking the following:</p>

<p>Pest & Vector Control 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishing & strengthening pest and vector control units in the three tiers of Government. - to control pests and vectors in households, offices, food premises, industries, agricultural farms and the environment in general; - to evolve sustainable pest and vector control systems; - to regulate the activities of pest and vector control operators; - to establish surveillance mechanisms for monitoring toxic effects of pesticides on the ecosystem and public health; - to establish and strengthen surveillance mechanism for monitoring pests and vectors in the environment.
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3.3.2 Relevant Nigerian National Laws

The national laws relevant to the L-PRES is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Nigerian Laws that are Relevant to the L-PRES Project

S/N	Law	Description/Summary of Objectives
Environmental Acts		
1	EIA Act - CAP. E12 L.F.N. 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main aim of the Act is to ensure environmentally sound and sustainable development projects. ▪ To carry out an EIA on all projects likely to have significant impact on the environment ▪ Encourage information exchange and consultation between all stakeholders when proposed activities are likely to have significant impact on the environment.
2	National Environmental Standards and Regulations, Enforcement Agency Act, (NESREA) 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforce compliance with national (and international) laws, legislations, guidelines, policies and standards on environmental matters; ▪ Coordinate and liaise with, stakeholders, within and outside Nigeria on matters of environmental standards, regulations and enforcement; ▪ Ensure that environmental projects funded by donor organizations and external support agencies adhere to regulations in environmental safety and protection; ▪ Enforce environmental control measures through registration, licensing and permitting Systems other than in the oil and gas sector; and ▪ Conduct environmental audit and establish data bank on regulatory and enforcement mechanisms of environmental standards other than in the oil and gas sector. <p>Some relevant sections include</p> <p><u>Section 7:</u> Authority to ensure compliance with all of Nigeria’s environmental laws and treaty obligations; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Section 8 (1) K and Section 27:</u> Authority to make and review regulations on air and water quality, discharge of effluents and other harmful substances as well as control of other forms of environmental pollution. ▪ The Agency has powers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prohibit processes and use of equipment or technology that undermine environmental quality;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ conduct field follow-up of compliance with set standards and take procedures prescribed by law against any violator; ▪ subject to the provision of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, and in collaboration with relevant judicial authorities establish mobile courts to expeditiously dispense cases of violation of environmental regulation.
3	Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions, etc.) Act 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Criminalizes all activities relating to the purchase, sale, importation, transit, transportation, deposit, storage of harmful wastes; and ▪ By this Act it is unlawful to dump harmful waste in the air, land or waters of Nigeria
4	Water Resources Amendment Act (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amends the Water resources Act CAP W2 LFN 2004. ▪ Vests the rights and control of water in the Federal Government ▪ Promotes the optimum planning, development and use of Nigeria's water resources ▪ Ensuring the co-ordination of such activities as are likely to influence the quality, quantity, distribution use and management of water ▪ Ensures the application of appropriate standards and techniques for the investigation, use, control, protection, management and administration of water resources ▪ Facilitates technical assistance and rehabilitation for water supplies ▪ Allows anyone the assess and use of water resources without charge for his domestic purpose or for watering livestock, farmlands and fishing from any watercourse the public has free access to.
5	Animal Diseases (Control) Act, 1988	An Act to provide for the control and prevention of animal diseases, with the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of infectious and contagious diseases among animals, hatcheries and poultries in Nigeria.
6	National Council for Museums and Monuments	<p>The National Commission for Museums and Monuments was established by Decree No. 77 of 1979 (now Act of Parliament, CAP 242, 2000) to replace the former Antiquities Commission.</p> <p>The Act requires that any person who discovers an object of archaeological interest during operations permitted under section 19 (related to mining operations) shall, not later than seven days thereafter, give notice thereof to the Commission.</p> <p>Any person who discovers an object of archaeological interest otherwise than in the course of other types of operations (not mining) shall, not later than seven days thereafter, give notice thereof together with particulars of the place and the circumstances of the discovery to the Commission and to the Secretary to the local government where such discovery is made or to such other person an may be prescribed.</p> <p>The Act also states that any person who knowingly fails to comply with the provisions of the section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction.</p>
Social Acts		
1	Factories Act, Cap F1, LFN 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a legal framework for the regulation of safety standards for the operation of factories in Nigeria; ▪ Set out minimum standards for clean and conducive working environments; ▪ Protect of workers exposed to occupational hazards;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide for factory workers and a wider spectrum of workers and other professionals exposed to occupational hazards, but for whom no adequate provision had been formerly made; ▪ To make adequate provision regarding the safety of workers to which the Act implies; and ▪ To impose penalties for any breach of its provision.
2	Trade Union Amended Act 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Makes provisions with respect to the formation, registration and organization of trade unions, and the Federation of Trade Unions ▪ It states, "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, membership of a trade union by employees shall be voluntary and no employee shall be forced to join any trade union or be victimized for refusing to join or remain a member". The amended Act, to ensure the funding of trade unions, empowers employers to make deduction from the wages of every worker who is a member of any of the trade unions for the purpose of paying contributions to the trade union so registered;
3	Employees Compensation Act (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This Act repeals the Workmen Act of 1980. ▪ The objectives of the Act include Provide for an open and fair system of guaranteed and adequate compensation for all employees or their dependents for any death, injury, disease or disability arising out of or in the course of employment; ▪ provide rehabilitation to employees with work-related disabilities as provided in this Act; ▪ establish and maintain a solvent compensation fund managed in the interest of employees and employers; ▪ provide for fair and adequate assessments for employers; ▪ provide an appeal procedure that is simple, fair and accessible, with minimal delays; and ▪ combine efforts and resources of relevant stakeholders for the prevention of workplace disabilities, including the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards.
4	Trade Dispute Act CAP. T8 LFN 2004	<p>The Act makes provisions for the settlement of trade disputes and other matters ancillary thereto. The Act established the National Industrial Court. The Act provides for procedure of settling dispute before it is reported; apprehension of trade dispute by the Minister; reporting of dispute if not amicably settled; appointment of conciliator, etc. Regarding the procedure before dispute is reported, the Act provides that parties to the dispute shall first attempt to settle it by an agreed means for settlement of the dispute apart from the Act. It is only when this procedure fails or does not exist that the parties report within seven days and come together to settle the dispute under a conciliator. Notwithstanding this provision, the Minister can apprehend the dispute and decide on the cause of action for the settlement of the dispute.</p>
5	Labor Act CAP L1 LFN 2004	<p>Act provides for the protection of wages, contracts of employment and terms and conditions of employment as well as recruiting guidelines. It provides for special classes of worker and miscellaneous special provisions. The Act in the different parts made a lot of provisions to ensure that the interest of the worker is protected. For example, under protection of wages the Act made provisions to ensure that the worker's dignity regarding wages is maintained. For example, the Act provides in part 1No 2 that no employer shall impose in any contract for the employment of any worker any terms as to the place at which, or the manner in which, or the person with</p>

		whom any wages paid to the worker are to be expended; and every contract between an employer and a worker containing any such terms shall be illegal, null and void
6	Child Right Act 2003	Incorporate into its laws all the rights guaranteed in the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child. The U.N. convention, adopted in 1989, states that: "The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age; he shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development." The Act must be ratified by each state to become law in its territory.
7	Land Use Act	This act provides a legal basis for land acquisition in Nigeria. The major provisions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Section 1: all land comprised in the territory of each state in the Federation is vested in the Governor of the state and such land shall be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all. ▫ Section 2: (a) all land in urban areas shall be under the control and management of the Governor of each State; and ▫ Section 2 (b) all other land shall be under the control and management of the local government within the area of jurisdiction in which the land is situated. ▫ State governments have the right to grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for any purpose; and the Local Government has the right to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organization for agricultural, residential and other purposes.
8	Pension Reform Amendment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Establishes the contributory pension scheme (the Scheme) for employees in the public and private sectors in Nigeria; and the National Pension Commission (NPC), in order to facilitate the payment of retirement benefits to deserving employees. ▫ Ensure that every person who worked in either the Public Service of the Federation, Federal Capital Territory or Private Sector receives his retirement benefits as and when due: ▫ Assist improvident individuals by ensuring that they save in order to cater for their livelihood during old age: and ▫ Establish a uniform set of rules, regulations and standards for the administration and payments of retirement benefits for the Public Service of the Federation, Federal Capital Territory and the Private Sector. On the other hand, the principal object of the Commission, as provided in the Act, shall be to regulate, supervise and ensure the effective administration of pension matters in Nigeria.
9	Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) VAPP Act 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ The Act was passed into law in a bid to eliminate violence in private and public life; prohibit all forms of violence, including physical, sexual, psychological, domestic, harmful traditional practices; discrimination against persons and to provide maximum protection and effective remedies for victims and punishment of offenders ▫ The content of the Act is rich in its provisions as it covers most of the prevalent forms of violence in Nigeria today ranging from physical violence; psychological violence; sexual violence; harmful traditional practices; and socio-economic violence. ▫ The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is named as the service provider. ▫ Under the VAPP Act, the following offences are punishable offences.;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ rape, ○ spousal battery, ○ forceful ejection from home, ○ forced financial dependence or economic abuse, ○ harmful widowhood practices, ○ female circumcision or genital mutilation, ○ abandonment of children, ○ harmful traditional practices, ○ harmful substance attacks such as acid baths, ○ political violence, ○ forced isolation and separation from family and friends, ○ depriving persons of their liberty, ○ incest, ○ indecent exposure and violence by state actors (especially government security forces).
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3.3.3 Relevant National Regulations

The national environmental regulations relevant to the L-PRES is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Nigerian Regulations that are Relevant to the L-PRES Project

S/N	Regulation	Objectives
1	National Environmental (Permitting and Licensing System) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 29.	The provisions of this Regulation enable consistent application of environmental laws, regulations and standards in all sectors of the economy and geographical regions.
2	National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, 2009. S.I. No. 28	To provide the legal framework for the adoption of sustainable and environment friendly practices in environmental sanitation and waste management to minimize pollution.
3	National Environmental (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2009. S.I. No 35	To ensure tranquility of the human environment or surrounding and their psychological well-being by regulating noise levels.
4	National Environmental (Surface and Groundwater Quality Control) Regulations, 2010. S.I. No. 22	To restore, enhance and preserve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters, and to maintain existing water uses.
5	National Environmental (Soil Erosion and Flood Control) Regulations, 2011. S. I. No. 12.	To check all earth-disturbing activities, practices or developments for non-agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential purposes.
6	National Environmental (Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly and Catchments Areas) Regulations, 2009. S. I. No. 27.	To protect of water catchment areas. All land users must observe and respect the carrying capacity of the land; carry out measures for soil conservation and for the protection of water catchment areas using the best available environmentally friendly technologies to minimize significant risks/damage to ecological and landscape aspects.
7	National Environmental (Desertification Control and	To provide an effective and pragmatic regulatory framework for the sustainable use of all areas already affected by desertification and the protection of vulnerable lands.

	Drought Mitigation) Regulations, 2011. S. I. No. 13.	
8	National Environmental (Control of Bush/Forest Fire and Open Burning) Regulations, 2011, S.I. No. 15	To prevent and minimize the destruction of ecosystem through fire outbreak and burning of any material that may affect the health of the ecosystem through the emission of hazardous air pollutants.
9	National Environmental (Domestic and Industrial Plastic, Rubber and Foam Sector) Regulations, 2011. S. I. No. 17.	To prevent and minimize pollution from all operations and ancillary activities of the domestic and industrial plastic, Rubber and Foam Sector to the Nigerian environment.
11	National Environmental (Surface and Groundwater Quality Control) Regulations, 2011. S. I. No. 22.	To restore, enhance and preserve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters, and to maintain existing water uses.
12	National Environmental (Construction Sector) Regulations, 2011. S. I. No. 19.	To prevent and minimize pollution from construction, decommissioning and demolition activities to the Nigerian environment.
13	National Environmental (Air Quality Control) Regulations, S. I. No 64, 2014.	To provide for improved control of the nation's air quality to such an extent that would enhance the protection of flora and fauna, human health and other resources affected by air quality deteriorations.
14	National Environmental (Protection of Endangered Species in International Trade) Regulations, S. I. No. 16 of 2011	To prohibit the trade on endangered species.

3.3.4 State Legislations

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 States have State Ministries of Environment and Environmental Protection or Waste Management Agencies.

These institutions 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.

3.3.5 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.

3.3.6 Legal provisions on Gender Based Violence

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

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

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women has provided guidance on States' due diligence obligations in combating sexual violence noting that it must be implemented at both individual and systemic levels. Individual due diligence focuses on the needs of individual survivors and places an obligation on the State to assist victims in rebuilding their lives and moving forward'', for instance through the provision of psychosocial

services. Individual due diligence “requires States to punish not just the perpetrators, but also those who fail in their duty to respond to the violation”. As for systemic due diligence, it includes ensuring “ a holistic and sustained model of prevention, protection, punishment and reparations for acts of violence against women.

3.3.6.1 International Treaties Relevant to GBV

- **The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (2004)**; which pursues the promotion of self-realization by upholding the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Also, all peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.
- **The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (2004)**; which undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.
- **The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (1993)** that promotes the protection of people from "torture", which means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.
- **The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1984)**, discourages the discrimination against women by any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and **women**, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

- **The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2012);** which adopts a broad categorization of persons with disabilities and reaffirms that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms. It clarifies and qualifies how all categories of rights apply to persons with disabilities and identifies areas where adaptations have to be made for persons with disabilities to effectively exercise their rights and areas where their rights have been violated, and where protection of rights must be reinforced.
- **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1976),** which discourages any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

Regional Treaties Relevant to GBV

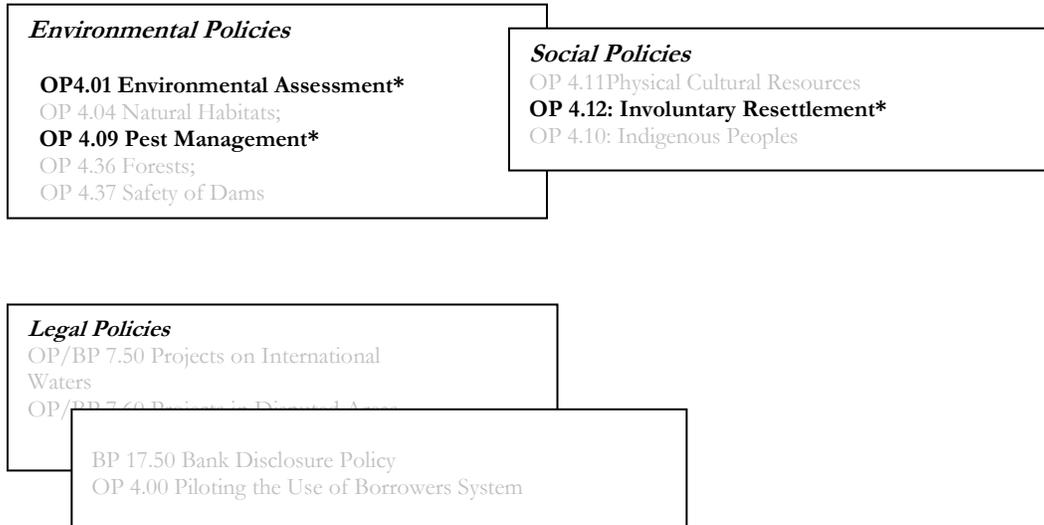
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) (1982);
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) (2007);
- The Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Women in Africa (the "Maputo Protocol") (2007).

National policies on GBV

- The National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2009);
- The National Gender Policy (2010).

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.



*WB Policies triggered by L-PRES are highlighted

Figure 2: World Bank Safeguard Policies

3.3.3.1 World Bank Policies Triggered by L-PRES

Nigerian EIA laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies by which the activities of Component 1, 2 and 3 trigger 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 World Bank Group EHS guidelines would also apply to LPRES activities. Specific Industry sector EHS guidelines which would apply are; EHS guidelines for meat processing (2007), EHS guidelines for Mammalian Livestock Production (2007), EHS guidelines for Poultry Production (2007), EHS guidelines for poultry processing (2007), EHS guidelines for Dairy Processing (2007), EHS guidelines for Waste Management (2007), EHS guidelines for Water & Sanitation (2007). The Nigeria L-PRES project is not expected to have severe adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category “B” according to WB safeguards policy requirements.

As such, safeguard instruments were prepared for these safeguard policies: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP4.09) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12).

Table 6: Potential Environmental & Social Safeguard Policies Triggered by L-PRES

Policy	Yes	No	Applicability due to	How this Project Addresses Policy Requirements
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	X		Livestock production activities 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.
Pest management (OP 4.09)	X		Livestock production activities that form a part of the livelihood opportunities have pest management risks.	A standalone PMP is being designed alongside this ESMF.
Physical Cultural Resources	X		Works to be carried out pursuant to component 2 and 3 might be carried out in areas which are not build up where chance finds of artefacts covered under this policy are possible	A chance finds procedure is built into the ESMF
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	X		Interventions could lead to restriction of access to sources of livelihoods.	A standalone RPF is being prepared alongside this ESMF.

3.4 Comparison of Nigeria EIA Guidelines and World Bank Policies Gaps and Recommendations

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 or activity.

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. The LPRES project will be screened and only activities regarded as Category B project will be financed, no category A sub-project will be financed by this project.

3.5 Adequacy of Legal Instruments for Environmental & Social Issues

Generally, about environmental, and social management issues, legislations are in a continuing process of development in Nigeria. However, this is not to say that there is dearth of legislation and guidelines to manage the LIPRES project activities to ensure no harm to people and the environment. Amongst the existing legislations highlighted above, there are several local, national and international environmental guidelines applicable to the sub-projects under the proposed project. As such, the States have adequate legal, governance and regulatory frameworks, which will be topped up by bank safeguard policies to 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:-

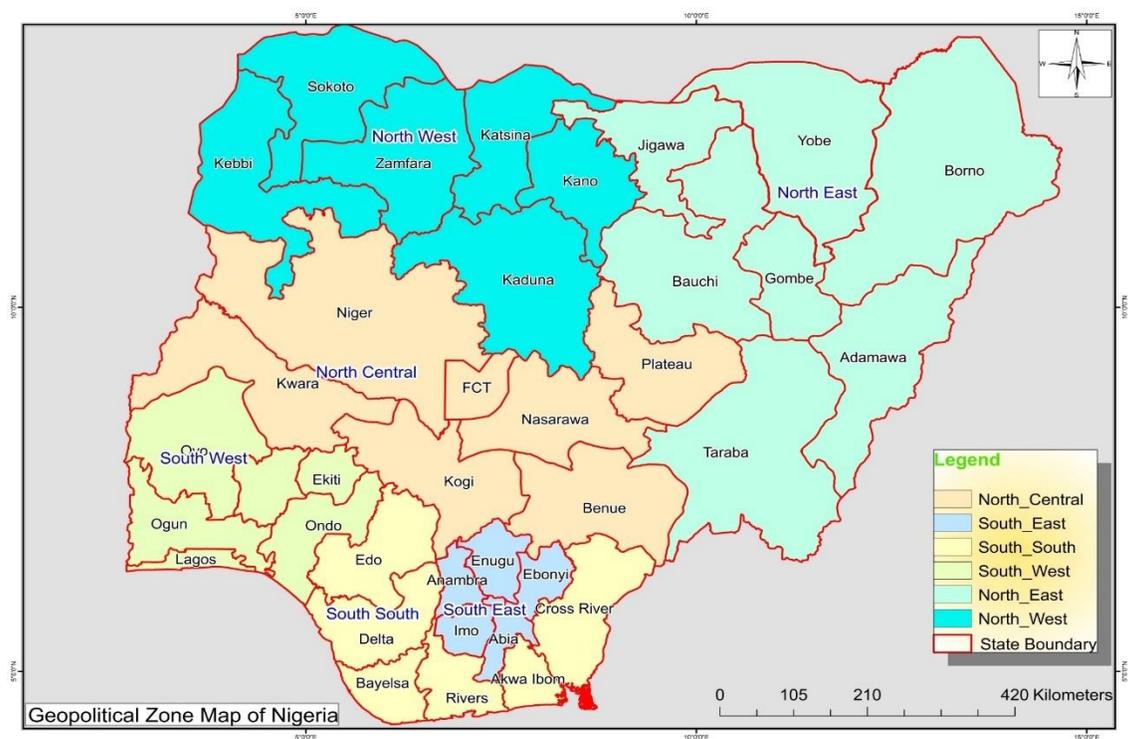
- identification of Lands or Sites for various developments.-
- the Publication/Service of Acquisition Notices –
- enumeration/Inspections, assessment of compensation and the implementation
- documentation of Acquisitions and Gazetting

Thus for the sub-projects that will be considered under the L-PRES there are sufficient social and environmental guidelines to ensure that the entire project succeeds.

CHAPTER FOUR: Description of Project Environment

4.0 Introduction

The biophysical and socioeconomic environment of the LPRES project is situated within Nigeria. The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a country located in West Africa situated between latitudes 4°00' N and 14°00' N and longitudes 2°50' E and 14°45' E. The country is bordered to its North by the Republic of Niger for up to 1497km; boundary to the North East is with Chad (Lake Chad water boundary) for 87km to the South by the Gulf of Guinea for around 850km, the Republic of Benin to the West for 773km and Cameroon to its East for 1,690km. Synoptically, Nigeria is divided into six different geopolitical zones; these are Northwest, Northeast, North-central, Southeast, Southwest, and South-south. For the purpose of this ESMF, one State, each, has been selected and visited to represent a geopolitical zone as follows; South West – Ogun State, South-South – Akwa Ibom State, North West – Kaduna State, North Central – Niger State, South East – Anambra State and North East –Adamawa State. This is illustrated in Fig 4.1.



Source: INEC

Figure 4.1: Map of Nigeria showing the 36 states and FCT

The federating states of Nigeria are divided into Local Government Areas (LGAs). Presently, there are 774 LGAs in Nigeria. The main characteristics of the biological, physical, and socio-economic environment of Nigeria are summarized as follows:

4.1 Physical Environment

4.1.1 Climate

Nigeria's climate varies from arid in the north, tropical in the center and equatorial in the south. The climate is largely controlled by prevailing winds and the country's proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. The two dominant air masses are the dry wind from the Sahara and the wet wind from the Atlantic Ocean. Marginal alterations have been recorded due to landform characteristics, configuration of surrounding shoreline and the generally flat topography of the country. Important climatic variables within the tropics as related to Nigeria are summarized as follows.

4.1.2 Rainfall

Rainfall is the single most important element for defining the climatic seasons in the tropics. Hence, Nigeria has two dominant seasons; the wet and the dry seasons. Rainfall throughout Nigeria depends on the interaction of the tropical maritime air mass and the tropical continental air mass, which meet along the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ). The annual average rainfall around the country is between 2000mm and 3000mm.

4.1.3 Temperature

Nigeria's climate is characterized by relatively high temperatures. The average annual maximum ranges from 35⁰C in the north to 31⁰C in the south; the average annual minimum is from 23⁰C in the south to 18⁰C in the north. However, on the Jos plateau and the eastern highlands, altitude makes for relatively lower temperatures, with the maximum no more than 28⁰C and the minimum sometimes as low as 14⁰C.

4.1.4 Wind

Two principal wind currents affect Nigeria. The south-westerlies dominate the rainy season of the year while north-easterlies dominate the dry season. Depending on the shifts in the pressure belts in the Gulf of Guinea, these winds are interspersed respectively by south-easterlies and north-westerlies in different parts of the year. The wetter winds prevail for more than 70% due to the strong influence of the breeze from the Atlantic Ocean.

Mean annual wind speed varies between 2 to 6 m/s. Speeds in dry season (November - March) are lower. In the wet season (April–October), daily average speed could rise to 15 m/s. Values of up to 25 m/s are sometimes experienced particularly in the North when rain is about to fall and it is characterized by sand storm due to inducement by convective rainfall activities and relative diffusion.

4.1.5 Ambient Air Quality

Generally, air quality in the Nigeria complies with regulatory standards. However, variations have been noticed in major industrial cities like Lagos, Ibadan, Aba, Kano, Port Harcourt and Kaduna, and Agbara section of Ogun state. The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV) has established national standards (Table 7) for gaseous emissions against which air quality parameters monitored are compared to ascertain its quality, while Table 6 shows air quality classifications based on TSP values.

Table 7: Nigerian Ambient Air Quality Standards

Air Pollutants	Emission Limits
Particulates	250 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
SO ₂	0.1 (ppm)
Non-methane Hydrocarbon	160 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
CO	11.4 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) or 10 (ppm)
NO _x	0.04-0.06 (ppm)
Photochemical Oxidant	0.6 (ppm)

Source: FMEnv, 1991

Table 8: Air Quality Classification Based on TSP Values

Range of TSP Values (Pg/m^3)	Class of Air Quality
0 – 75	High Quality
76 – 230	Moderate Quality
231 – 600	Poor Quality

Source: Jain, et. al (1976)

4.1.6 Geology

Nigeria lies on the southern portion of the West African Craton. The geological setting comprises broadly crystalline basement complex rocks and sedimentary formations. They occur in equal proportions around the country. The former are highly mineralized and give rise to soils of high nutrient status, although variable from place to place. The latter are found in the south-east, north-east and north-west of the country, and give rise to sandy and less variable soils that are deficient in plant nutrient.

4.1.7 Topography

The topography of Nigeria has varying landforms and is dominated by plains, generally less than 610m above mean sea level. The eastern border with the Republic of Cameroun

is lined by an almost continuous range of mountains, which rise to about 2,419m at Chappal Waddi, Taraba state - the highest known point in Nigeria. In the North, the Jos Plateau rises abruptly from a general level of about 609.5m in the Hausa Plains to an average level of some 1,219m, but reaches 1,781.6m in Shere Hills. The area west of the River Niger is dominated by the plain, which rises gently from the coast northwards to the area of crystalline rocks where inselbergs rise abruptly above the surrounding plains. The Idanre Hills, the highest point of these inselbergs, rises to about 981m above sea level. In general, the land surface of the country could be classified into three broad physical units or major relief features namely: the plains; the highlands; the troughs and the river valleys.

4.1.8 Soil Characteristics

The broad pattern of soil distribution in the country reflects both the climatic conditions and the geological structure; heavily leached, reddish-brown, sandy soils are found in the south, and light or moderately leached, yellowish-brown, sandy soils in the north. The difference in color relates to the extent of leaching the soil has undergone. Nigeria's soils are highly weathered and are characterized by light texture, low pH value, low organic matter, low potassium levels, variable phosphorous levels with clay contents ranging between 7% to 43%.

4.1.9 Surface and Ground Water Hydrology

Nigeria has two major rivers, the Niger and the Benue, which traverse the northwest and northeast portion of the country, then merge at Lokoja before draining down to the Atlantic. There are several other rivers and quite a number of minor streams and rivulets that crisscross the entire Nigerian land mass. These include the Ogun, Oshun, Imo, Cross, Osse, Nun and the Anambra rivers in the south and the Kaduna, the Gongola, Sokoto – Rima and the Hadejja in the North.

Generally, the water quality in the rivers of Nigeria is very good. The average electrical conductivity in the main rivers ranges between 48-65 Umhos/cm², although higher values have been reported in swamps and floodplains with levels of 100-150 Umhos/cm². Total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration in the rivers is about 100mg/l while pH is less than 6.5. These rivers are also low in nutrients, with average nitrogen content of 0.32mg/l and a total phosphorous content of 0.1 mg/l. The records indicate water of high quality when compared FMENV limits.

4.2. Biological Environment

4.2.1 Fauna

Animals found both in forests and savannas include leopards, golden cats, monkeys, gorillas, and wild pigs. Today these animals can only be found in protected places as the Yankari Park, Gashaka Gumti Park, and Cross River Park. Rodents such as the squirrel, porcupine, and cane rat constitute the largest family of mammals. The northern savannah abounds in guinea fowl. Other common birds include quail, vultures, kites, bustards, and gray parrots. The rivers contain crocodiles, hippopotamuses, and a great variety of wild marine life.

In the rain forest, few large animals notably gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons and monkeys are present. Crocodiles, lizards, and snakes of many species are also present. Hippopotamuses, elephants, giraffes, leopards, and lions now remain only in scattered localities and in diminishing number. Wildcats, however, are more common and widely distributed. Wildlife in the savanna includes antelope, lions, leopards, gazelles, and desert hyenas. Nigeria also abounds in bird life with a great number of species being represented.

4.2.2 Flora

Vegetation varies dramatically in relation to climate, soil, elevation, and human impact on the environment. In the low-lying coastal region, mangroves line the brackish lagoons and creeks, while swamp forest grows where the water is fresh. Farther inland, this vegetation gives way to tropical forest, with its many economy species of tropical hardwoods, including Mahogany, Iroko, and Obeche.

North of the forest is the Guinea Savannah, a region of tall grasses and shrubs. The southern margin of the Guinea Savannah has been so altered by humans that it is also called the “derived savannah”. Beyond the Guinea savannah lies the Sudan Savannah, a region characterized by shorter grasses and more scattered, drought-resistant trees such as the baobab, tamarind, and acacia. In the northeastern corner of Nigeria, the very dry semi-desert Sahel Savannah abounds.

4.2.3 Drivers of Vegetation Cover Change

The dominant drivers of vegetal cover changes in Nigeria have been identified. Besides the climatic variations, it has been noted that oil prospecting or exploration has shaped the landscape in the South-South, while small holder rain fed agriculture through fallow and over grazing is responsible for the vegetal changes in the south-west, South east and the Northern part of the country. In addition, other anthropogenic activities such as Landuse/Landcover change for housing and industrial spaces are culprits.

4.2.4 Ecological Problems

Commencement and operations of developmental projects often result in the direct removal or disturbance of plants, animals, and habitats/biotic communities. Ecological problems in Nigeria (which had led to scarcity, extinction or migration of plants and animal species) vary from states or regions to another. For instance, over grazing and lack of succulent grasses for animals feed in the north had forced the herdsmen to migrate southward for grazing, which often leads to perpetual conflicts between herdsmen and the host communities.

Also, gas flaring in the oil producing states of the south-south, continues to pose an ecological nightmare for the plants & animals (nocturnal) that need light for photosynthesis and darkness to be productive. In some other parts of the country, leaching and massive gully erosion are the prevailing ecological problems, especially in the in south-west (rainforest zone) and southeastern and north-east, respectively. These problems are compounded by the annual bush burning of the savannah that further exposes the topsoil to more erosion. Floods pose a problem on the flood plains during the rainy season, while aridity is a problem to several areas at short distances from the rivers during the dry season. Much damage is done to land and property because of these phenomena.

4.3 Description of Social Environment

4.3.1 Population

Presently, Nigeria is one of the seven most populous countries; and the most populous black nation in the world with an estimate of 206,139,587 people in 2020 according to the World Bank. This makes Nigeria the largest country by population, in Africa. According to the 2015 UN new report on population estimates and projections, Nigeria might be overtaking the United States to become the world's third largest country in about 35 years. Nigeria's annual average population growth rate is 2.7 while the average urban growth rate is 4.7 (UN, 2015). The reason for the increase in the population and annual growth rate is attributed to high-fertility rate.

The real significance of Nigeria's population is that it has one of the highest rates of growth in the world, causing its projection to move up so rapidly in total population. Nevertheless, many known factors could alter the above estimate. Insurgency, militancy, banditry and other factors such as opportunistic diseases and pandemics are factors that could have a dramatic impact on Nigeria's future demographics.

Rural – Urban migration in Nigeria, like in most other countries is fueled by the pursuit for increased economic/ livelihood opportunities. Presently, it is estimated that 47.8% or 90.1 million people live in the urban centers. About 68.8% or 40.3million of this urban population are low-income earners. This pressure has forced changes in urbanization patterns, for instance, giving rise to a significant increase in peri-urban growth centers, as migrants from rural communities particularly the youths move daily and permanently into the cities to work but can only afford to live in new sprawling growth centers outside these cities, often where basic infrastructure and social services are either very poor or not available.

4.3.2 Ethnic Groups and Religion

Nigeria, has more than 250 ethnic groups, the larger of which are the Hausa and Fulani who are predominantly in the Northern part of Nigeria and represent approximately 29% of the population, the Yoruba, predominantly in the South (South West) and represent approximately 21% of the population and the Igbo, predominantly in the East represent about 18% of the population. The other large groups are the Ijaw with about 10%, the Kanuri with about 4%, the Ibibio with about 3.5% and the TIV with about 2.5%. The Middle Belt region of Nigeria shows the greatest degree of ethnic diversity, particularly in Adamawa, Taraba and Plateau States. English is the official language while a clear majority of the population conducts commercial activities in their ethnic language and “pidgin” English. The literacy level of the population is 57.1% (male: 67.3%, female: 47.3%). Predominantly the people are Muslims (50%) and Christians (40%) with few traditional religions (10%).

4.3.3 Land Use Pattern

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.

4.3.4 Land Tenure in Nigeria

The Land Use Decree of 1978 vests all land in the state through the office of the Governor. Land is to be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all Nigerians according to the provisions of the Act. By this legal instrument, the state replaced the traditional institutions of traditional rulership and chieftaincy in their roles as keepers of communal land. Control and management of land in urban areas is the responsibility of the state governor, while all other land (rural, public, etc.) is the responsibility of the Local Government of the area. The governor is empowered to designate certain areas as urban land and to grant statutory rights of occupancy of fixed periods and rights of access to any person, subject to rental arrangements fixed by and payable to the state. The local

government can grant a customary right of occupancy to land in the local government area (LGA) to any person or organization for agriculture, grazing, residential or other purposes.

4.3.5 Public Health Features

The increase in urban and slum area population over the years, coupled with the significant decline in the performance of the State Water Agencies to provide potable water (it is estimated that only 50% of the urban and 20% of the peri-urban have access to reliable water supply), and with poor or no acceptable sanitation or drainage infrastructure in many of these areas, the prevalence rate for diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, dysentery and other serious health conditions are high.

4.3.6 Literacy Level

Nigerian literacy level varies from one state to another and it also varies among male and female population. Literacy level is higher in the south compared to the northern region. According to UNESCO 2015 survey, 65 million Nigerians are illiterate. This figure represents about 35%. Illiteracy has adverse effects on individuals and society. Literacy levels for each geopolitical zone in Nigeria according to gender as at 2018 is shown in Figure 3.

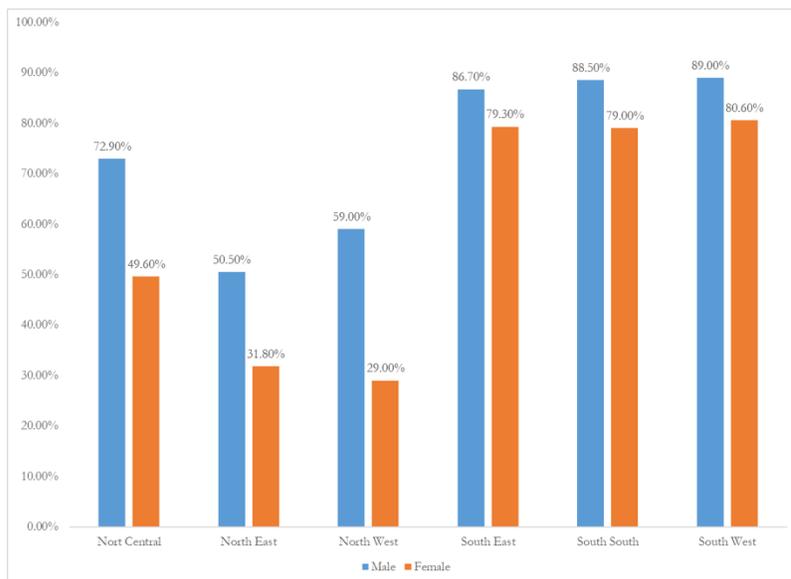


Figure 3: Literacy levels across Six (6) Geo-political wards of Nigeria

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1124745/literacy-rate-in-nigeria-by-zone-and-gender/>

4.3.7 Livestock Production and Livelihoods

Many people form the population of herders in Nigeria, making a significant contribution to the national economy, through pastoral activities. Pastoral activities are a major

contributor to local economic activity and it also provides a ready source of on-demand protein to the wider population in the country and the groups that are actively involved are Kwoya, Manga, Fulbe (Fulani), Kanembu and the Shuwa Arabs. The Fulbe are the largest owners of livestock accounting for about 90% of the nation's stock, contributing one third of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 3.2% of the national GDP (Nuru, 1984; Fabusoro and Oyegbami, 2009). The Nigerian cattle market generates only 6.8 billion USD of a potential 20 billion USD annually due to local strifes and inability of government to fully recognise the industry.

4.3.7.1 Pastoral systems in Nigeria

Pastoral systems in Nigeria are distinguished first and foremost by the integrated husbandry of three species; cattle, sheep and chickens. Avast majority of the cattle in Nigeria are owned by pastoralists, and even those owned by settled farmers are often managed by pastoralists for part of the year. The three distinct types of pastoral systems are:

Exclusive pastoralists;

These are the livestock pastoralists who do not grow any grains or crops and rather depend on the sales of animal and/or dairy products to purchase grain. They can move very long distances, every year and have a set of migration routes, while only diverging from the patterns in times of drought, epizootic spreads or pasture failures.

Transhumant pastoralists;

Transhumant pastoralists have a permanent homestead and base at which the older members of the community remain throughout the year. The movement of this type of pastoralists is in response to the seasonal changes, which defines the quality of grazing and the tsetse-fly challenge.

Agro-pastoralists;

The agro-pastoralists form some substantial numbers of semi-settled pastoralists in many parts of northern Nigeria, who cultivate areas sufficient to feed their families from their own cereal production.

4.3.7.2 Fragility, Conflict and Violence

4.3.7.2.1 Farmer and Pastoralist Conflict in Nigeria

Farmers and pastoralists in many localities and different countries make their livelihood within the same geographical, political, and socio-cultural conditions, which may be characterized by resource scarcity (Braukämper, 2000) or political inequality (Bassett, 1988). Farmer-pastoralist conflicts have been associated with the conflict of land resource

use exacerbated by dwindling resources (Blench, 2004). Some researchers have linked this crisis to the theory of eco-violence (Okoli and Atelhe, 2014), where environmental factors and exploitation of scarce resources leads to conflict and violence. This may explain the dwindling grazing resources (land, pasture etc.) and poor management of existing grazing reserves (Adisa, 2012) as culpable. In addition, the population is dynamic and ever increasing compared to land that is relatively static. The population growth rate of Nigeria per year is 3.2% (National Population Commission, 2012). Therefore, more and more people will continue to compete over land¹³

4.3.7.2.2 Trends of Conflict arising from Insurgency and Banditry

One of the states (Adamawa) under LPRES is one of the BAY states in the North-East of Nigeria, which is the epicentre of the Boko Haram Insurgency. The insurgency reached its peak between 2014 and 2015 when the armed group seized control of several LGAs in the 3 states. In Adamawa, Boko haram insurgency has created serious economic and social problems in north eastern Nigeria. The impact of the insurgency on social and economic fortunes of Adamawa state has revealed that the insurgency has created serious economic and social problems in north eastern Nigeria and revealed that economic loss, security breakdown, mistrust, infrastructure damage and destruction, intergroup skirmishes and suspicions based on religious affiliations were some of the findings¹⁴. Insurgency has led many into poverty from burned business premises and from the farmers inability to go farming deep into the farmlands, where the soil is considered less cultivated and more fertile. Some have experienced razed farmlands in the past and as such are living in fear for their lives. Support services such as transportation have also been affected in many communities, while, till recently, some support infrastructure such as the Local Government Secretariats and banks are still under rehabilitation in many LGAs such as Michika, Mubi and Hong due to past attacks. While substantial progress has been made in ensuring the a return to stability in the region with significant efforts made towards restoring public services, the states continue to witness sporadic episodes of attacks on communities by groups related to Boko Haram and ISWAP. Occurrence of future events significantly makes the situation in Adamawa fragile.

Other LPRES states which are outside the BAY zone but which have significant FCV issues that need careful oversight are Bauchi and Taraba states which are also within the North East of Nigeria and are vulnerable to residual shocks from events around the BAY zone. Niger State, which is in the North East has also been subjected to attacks from Bandits and other armed non-state actors leading to the takeover of up to 5 Local Government Areas

¹³ Muhammed I, Ismaila A.B, Bibi U.M. (2015). An assessment of farmer-pastoralist conflict in Nigeria using GIS. International Journal of Engineering Science Invention ISSN (Online): 2319 – 6734, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 6726. www.ijesi.org. Volume 4 Issue 7. July 2015. 23-33

¹⁴ Adu, Ibrahim Musa, & Bristone Wariyaki Tongsari (2020) Socioeconomic Effect of Bok Haram Insurgency in Hong LGA of Adamawa State. Internal Journal of Academic Research in Business, Arts & Science (IARBAS.COM), 2(1), 40 - 63

4.3.7.3 Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation

In Nigeria, domestic violence is widely acknowledged to be of great concern not just from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. In 2015, Nigeria passed the comprehensive Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015, which aims to eliminate all forms of violence in both the private and public spheres and includes the right to assistance for victims of violence (Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development 2015).

The percentage of women who have ever experienced violence during pregnancy is highest in the North East (12%) and lowest in the North West (1%), while the prevalence of sexual violence ranges from 5% each in the North West and South West to 16% in the North East. Also, women in the Northeast are most likely to report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviours (28%).

Within the receiving environment of the LPRES project are social conditions or factors that will exacerbate or contribute to the risk of Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation/Abuse because of project activities. The risk factors include the following;

Ongoing Conflict: The risk posed by happenings in these FCV environments have implications on power dynamics within affected communities and significantly alter the capacity of women and girls to safely interact and live their lives Project activities to be carried out under LPRES in such areas could further exacerbate this risk.

Poverty: Extreme poverty is endemic in most communities in Nigeria. Socio-economic conditions which create and sustain poverty are even more dire in rural and hard-to-reach areas due to poor access to infrastructure, low literacy levels and lower opportunities for trade and commerce. Given the fact that most LPRES activities will happen in rural settings – particularly those involving infrastructure for livestock management – it is very likely that persons in such poor conditions will be exposed to project actors with greater economic means, thus heightening the risk of GBV/SEA/SH.

Norms: There is pervasive acceptance of some forms of Gender-Based Violence in most parts of Nigeria. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2018 NDHS) report revealed that 31 percent of women in Nigeria have experienced physical violence from age 15. Forty-Seven percent (47%) of married women in the South South witness one form of domestic abuse. Jigawa state has the lowest rate of physical violence of four percent (4%) while Taraba (one of the LPRES participating states) has 68 percent prevalence of physical violence against married women by current husband or partner.

The findings revealed that one-third of married women have experienced spousal violence, whether physical, sexual, or emotional by their current or most recent husband or partner. By states, the report said, spousal violence ranges from a low of 13 percent in Jigawa to a high of 75 percent in Kogi while spousal violence is 49 percent higher among women who are divorced, separated, widowed than 35 percent among married women.

Using the NDHS, 2018 data, a study by Alabi and Ramsden (2021) found that women are more likely to accept IPV than men. Educational difference between spouses influences women's experience of and acceptance of IPV. Overall, being young, being uneducated, living in the north, being Muslim, being polygamous, being employed, being poor, having extra-marital sex, being a smoker, not having access to internet, and not being exposed to the media increased the odds of IPV justification which is largely associated with elements of religious and cultural norms prevalent in Nigerian society.

CHAPTER FIVE: Environmental & Social Impacts

5.0 Introduction

In livestock production, the specific behavioral and performance attributes of each animal species or breed is the result of the complex interactions with its environment, nature and nurture (Marai *et al.*, 1999; Boyazoglu, 2000; Sevi *et al.*, 2002).¹⁵

Thus, for the L-PRES to accomplish high livestock production performance, these interactions between the project components with environmental & social aspects will result in impacts. Consequently, this ESMF provides an approach for identifying and evaluating the potential impacts, which are preliminary and generic in nature but has taken into consideration the general socio-environmental landscape.

5.1 Environmental and Social Screening Process

Screening is the first step towards operationalizing this ESMF. The objective of environmental screening is to determine the risk rating of the sub-projects as well as the environmental and social safeguard instruments (ESIA, ESMP, RAP etc) that should be prepared to facilitate the management of the risks identified. The outcome of the environmental and social screening of proposed sub-projects will also facilitate the determination of sub-projects with risks which may be beyond the risk categorization of LPRES and would be dropped. For the purpose of LPRES, any sub-project with a Category A risk categorization will not be financed.

Risk screening was carried out for the L-PRES based on details of the sub-projects as provided in the PAD. .

5.2 Environmental and Social Screening Criteria

The screening exercise will be carried out prior to initiation of the project preparation activities. This exercise will be used as a tool to identify the severity of the environmental and social impacts of sub-projects, and thereby determine the instruments to prepare in order to help reduce, eliminate or avoid adverse impacts during implementation of those activities. The screening criteria include the following (among others) :

Environmental factors such as:

¹⁵Nwosu C.C. and Ogbu C.C. (2011). Climate Change and Livestock Production in Nigeria: Issues and Concerns. *Agro-Science Journal of Tropical Food, Environment and Extension*. Volume 10, No 1, January 2011, pp 41-60

- 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;
- inclusion;
- gender based violence;
- prevailing social norms around social risk factors of planned activities
- food insecurity.
- Employment and employability among locals
- Existing social conflict

The environmental and social screening process shall provide information on:

- EA categories of sub-projects and inclusion in the project
- categories of sub-projects to be excluded in sensitive areas through exclusion criteria. Any sub-project that would negatively impact natural habitats, especially critical natural habitats will be excluded from financing.

The categorization is done using an Environmental Screening Checklist (annex 1) to determine the sub-project's EA Category.

The Nigeria L-PRES project is not expected to have severe adverse Environmental and Social impacts and is assigned as EA Category "B" according to WB safeguards policy requirements. This implies that the impacts arising from the planned works are reversible, limited in geographical extent and can be managed with effective mitigation measures. Consequently, environmental and social management measures should be sufficiently addressed through Environmental and Social Management Plans/Environmental and Social Impact Assessment – incorporating specific mitigation plans for Occupational Health, Labour Influx, Gender-Based Violence/SEA/SH, Waste Management etc

Category C – these sub-projects generally have little or no adverse environmental and/or social impacts and typically do not require a full or partial assessment, but rather simple

measures as needed. They also remain subject, like all sub-projects, to national laws and regulations.

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

5.3 The Potential Impacts

It is important to underscore the fact that the environmental impacts identified at this stage are preliminary and generic 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.

A wide range of benefits and also environmental issues will arise as a result of the L-PRES project. Nevertheless, in spite of the numerous benefits to be derived from this project, some adverse environmental and social impacts could also arise.

5.3.1 The Potential Positive Impacts

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

Social

- Livestock provides significantly increased economic stability to rural households in the form of cash buffers, as capital reserves and creates a hedge against inflation.
- In mixed farming systems, livestock reduce the risk through diversification of production and income sources, and thereby provide a safety net to deal with seasonal crop failures and other natural calamities.
- Livestock shall serve as liquid assets, which can provide cash to households in times of need.
- Sustainable livestock development would positively contribute to poverty alleviation
- Information and training on good practices (quality, health and environmental standards).
- Improvement of the livelihoods and incomes of indirect and direct beneficiaries including smallholder animal farms
- Creation of further employment at both farm and animal levels with implications on consumer spending;
- Creation of opportunities for traditionally excluded groups (especially women and girls) in the agric value chain space

- Increase in tax revenue for Government (multiplier effect) resulting from livestock industries/enterprises; and reduce the trade balance deficit due largely to importation of animal products.

Environmental

Over-arching benefits shall be in the following areas:

- Livestock shall serve in the improvement and management of soil fertility
- Creation of resilient/highly adapted poultry breeds, and improve the genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of cattle, both for improved productivity and higher profitability,

While over-arching benefits shall be in the following areas:

- (i) improvement of the livelihoods and incomes of indirect and direct beneficiaries including smallholder animal farms;
- (ii) creation of resilient/highly adapted poultry breeds, and improve the genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of cattle, both for improved productivity and higher profitability,;
- (iii) creation of further employment at both farm and animal levels with implications on consumer spending;
- (iv) increase in tax revenue for Government (multiplier effect) resulting from livestock industries/enterprises; andv) reduce the trade balance deficit due largely to importation of animal products.

5.3.2 The Potential Negative Impacts

This ESMF analyses the potential adverse impacts of the sub projects on the environment. The positive benefits shall be realized by mitigating the negative impacts. These are shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Potential Negative Environmental & Social Impacts

Environmental Impacts	
Aspect	Impact Sources
	High concentration of livestock contribute to: <i>Soil pollution</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of soil due to livestock production and health care activities such as application of sprays and insecticides thereby increasing toxicity to non-target soil organisms. <i>Air pollution</i>

Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution may be caused by emissions from upgrading and construction of facilities. During their operation, some sub-projects, such as construction of abattoirs may negatively impact air quality through odours • The activities such as bush burning in abattoirs for livestock slaughtering & processing of hides and skins, promotes the release or emission of gases that affect air quality and may be harmful to people & the environment. • Release of odour & emissions from waste generated by livestock farms. <p><i>Water pollution</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of water & soil from oil spills of equipment used in the construction of essential infrastructure based on the master plan, upgrading/establishment of livestock markets with perimeter fencing, simple administrative buildings, water sources, weighbridges, loadings ramps and veterinary clinics and construction of abattoirs.. • Ground water contamination through leaching of insecticides and oil spills • Some industrial sector equipment are prone to the production of harmful effluents, which, if untreated, could impact surface drainage, or via seepage into the ground, adversely affect aquifers. Examples include the processing of hides and skins (tanneries), or medical facilities. Fish processing is also associated with liquid wastes (organic) which if poorly disposed could lead to marine water quality deterioration • Improper use of animal vaccines, pesticides or chemicals for livestock, resulting in significant losses and contamination of streams and rivers. • Improper use of livestock pesticides resulting in side effects on biodiversity (loss of non-target species)
Occupational Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some sub projects under L-PRES could involve occupational health and safety concerns. This includes the construction phase, when equipment and machinery will be operating , as well as the operation phases of the sub projects.
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of vector borne diseases such as trypanosomiasis & babesiosis, which are modulated by environmental changes that affect the distribution and abundance of disease in both animal & human populations. • Increase in risk of zoonotic infections – i.e. increase in transmission of communicable diseases between animals & humans. Some animal diseases transmissible to humans include; rift valley fever, ringworm, salmonellosis, toxoplasmosis, tuberculosis, tularemia, vesicular, stomatitis, yerinosis, rabies, foot & mouth disease, cowpox. • Animal diseases, especially vector borne affect human productivity and activities.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This includes all activities that may reduce or deepen climate change by influence on the carbon or water cycle such as the generation of methane from animal waste
Environmental Degradation & land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the continual intensified grazing on land that leads to deterioration of the soil and exposure to environmental factors, such as wind-induced erosion and rainfall, coupled with superficial run-off, deepening the vulnerability of the terrain to anthropogenic activities. This land mismanagement can trigger further environmental challenges such as water induced erosion.
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These arise from removal of trees& forest cover for livestock production activities will intensify land degradation issues and also deplete the terrestrial carbon sink thereby contributing to worsening climate change.
Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are cumulative anthropogenic changes that progressively reduced wildlife reservoirs of vector borne zoonotic diseases and realigned the epidemiological balance in favor of domestic cycles of disease transmission.

Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This includes the entire process from waste generation; collection and disposal activities involved in livestock management and especially focus on the inappropriate animal waste disposal methods. • Release of greenhouse gases from animal waste
Pest Management (trigger OP. 4.09)	
Pest & Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsafe practices involved in the use or administration of pesticides or vaccines on the livestock • Issues arising from improper use of drugs, vaccines or pesticides can exacerbate livestock morbidity & mortality (increase in susceptibility of livestock to diseases and a consequent reduction in lifespan of animals). • Trans-boundary impact of pesticide use & pesticide residue can negatively affect people and animals
Social Impacts	
Changes in Population Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such as changes in population characteristics
Involuntary Resettlement Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of economic displacement on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensuring project does not leave them worse off than they were before the intervention.
Food insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the changes that occur as a result of a shift in balance of protein production from the different livestock value chains. Consequently, livestock diseases will reduce production and influence food security.
Fragility & Conflict Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These border on security of lives of the livestock farmers & their property as has become intensified by the conflicts experienced with pastoralists. • Existing conflict may also impact negatively on project workers who might be recruited for specific sub-projects to be undertaken under L-PRES.
Gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the implications of the sub-projects on the income-generating opportunities of women that magnifies their vulnerability to violence majorly because of their gender. Overall, GBV risks in the project target areas might include Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), public harassment including, verbal insults, physical abuse, rape, harmful widowhood practices and women and child trafficking. Targeted support to women under the program, labor influx, work in hard to supervise rural areas around daily routes for women and girls, all contribute to increasing these risks. • Development and implementation of specific GBV risk prevention and mitigation strategies, enfolded in GBV Action Plans in downstream ESIA/ESMPs, tailored to local contexts, will be critical. Guidelines for situation analysis of GBV and safe reporting guidelines in line with international best practices will be implemented
Cultural impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the sub-projects on traditional patterns of life and work, family structures and leadership, religious and tribal factors, archaeological features, social networks and community cohesion.
Labour influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The STATE COORDINATING UNIT will have to hire, to the maximum extent, skilled and unskilled workers from affected communities in the project area. Depending on the risk factors and their level, appropriate mitigation instruments need to be developed including the ESMP, Site-specific Labour Influx Management Plan and/or a Workers' Camp Management Plan

?

Risks and generic potential impacts of each type of eligible subproject

Risk and Generic Potential Negative Impacts of Ruminants farms

- Pollution of nearby environment, water bodies and cause serious water quality and public health risks.
- Risk of infectious materials that can cause infection to humans. Zoonosis is one important aspect to consider in urban livestock keeping.
- The waste contaminates water bodies with bacterial Pathogens, ammonia, heavy metals and nitrate and raising the oxygen demands of water bodies.. Flies and insects' vectors (of diseases such as mosquitoes) proliferation are also major consequence
- Risk of Methane production from animal feeding
- Environmental and public health concerns, including nutrient over-enrichment of surface water and groundwater, contamination of drinking water supplies and fish kills
- Transmission of livestock disease and poor air and water quality.
- Release of odour & emissions from waste generated by livestock farms.

Risk and Generic Potential Negative Impacts of Piggery farms

- This is also a major problem within the livestock farm as water is a major constituent of the process. Most farm channel the waste water in a septic tank while some have an effluent treatment plant. Current operational practice of most pig farm channel their waste water to public road. Many of pig farms constructed do not have space provision for modern waste water treatment
- A major source of community complain is the odour generated from the livestock production and rearing.
- Environment and Health deterioration due to use of Use of Hazardous materials
- Soil Degradation and Soil/Groundwater contamination
- Feeding/Fertilization leading to Eutrophication of any nearby body of water

Risk and Generic Potential Negative Impacts of Poultry farms

- Pollution of nearby environment, water bodies and cause serious water quality and public health risks due to Congregation of animals, feed, waste, and production operations
- Generation of waste with the potential to pollute surface or ground water
- Risk of contamination of surface and/or ground water, potential for spread of poultry diseases odor and aesthetic problems due to improper handling and storage of poultry litter
- Odour generation from Wastewater handling, storage, treatment, and land application

- Generation of waste that could harm the environment from egg wash

Risk and Generic Potential Negative Impacts of Dairy farms

- Soil and water pollution and loss of local varieties
- loss of diversity
- Soil erosion and loss of soil nutrients, lost of native vegetation and wildlife from *Pre-Dairy farming Activities*
- Air pollution, land degradation and risk of personal injury from post milk activities

LPRES activities under the various components of the project will involve minor civil works to improve the conditions of livestock markets, farms and production systems. In the foregoing section of this ESMF, impacts arising from operations of various types of livestock farms have been enumerated which will occur mostly during the operation and maintenance phase of supported farms. However, there some specific impacts which do typically occur during civil works are also expected. These set of impacts are shown in Table below;

Table 10: Potential Environmental and Social Impacts of LPRES Activities involving Civil Works

Sub-Component	Sub-project Type	Potential Environmental Impact	Potential Social Impact
1.2	Rehabilitation and equipping of Artificial insemination (AI) and Breed Multiplication Centres	(i) Disposal of construction waste (ii) Pollution of Air from use of construction equipment and spraying of chemical-based construction materials (iii) Changes in landform from burrowing activities (iv) Risk of death and injuries to project workers (v) Death and injury to community members in unprotected work sites (vi) Contamination of water sources due to construction waste and discharges	(i) Traffic disruptions due to movement of construction materials (ii) Influx of construction workers into local communities (iii) Sexual Exploitation and Harassment by project workers (iv) Agitation for employment and other project benefits
2.1	Rehabilitation of Livestock Markets (Perimeter fencing, Simple administrative buildings, Water sources, Weighbridges, Paddocks, Loading ramps, and Veterinary clinics	(i) Removal of vegetation cover (ii) Disposal of construction waste (iii) Pollution of Air from use of construction equipment and spraying of chemical-based construction materials (iv) Changes in landform from burrowing activities (v) Risk of death and injuries to project workers (vi) Death and injury to community members in unprotected work sites (vii) Contamination of water sources due to construction waste and discharges	(i) Displacement of encroachers on gazetted reserves (ii) Loss of livelihoods of displaced encroachers (iii) Traffic disruptions due to movement of construction materials (iv) Influx of construction workers into local communities (v) Sexual Exploitation and Harassment by project workers (vi) Agitation for employment and other project benefits

2.1	Upgrading of Abattoirs	(i) Disposal of construction waste (ii) Pollution of Air from use of construction equipment and spraying of chemical-based construction materials (iii) Changes in landform from burrowing activities (iv) Risk of death and injuries to project workers (v) Death and injury to community members in unprotected work sites (vi) Contamination of water sources due to construction waste and discharges	(i) Traffic disruptions due to movement of construction materials (ii) Influx of construction workers into local communities (iii) Sexual Exploitation and Harassment by project workers (iv) Agitation for employment and other project benefits
2.3	Provision of Support facilities within LSCs: Knowledge and training centers, veterinary facilities, livestock markets, milk collection and cooling facilities, abattoirs, water points, input outlets, rotational grazing areas, and others)	(i) Removal of vegetation cover (ii) Disposal of construction waste (iii) Pollution of Air from use of construction equipment and spraying of chemical-based construction materials (iv) Changes in landform from burrowing activities (v) Risk of death and injuries to project workers (vi) Death and injury to community members in unprotected work sites (vii) Contamination of water sources due to construction waste and discharges	(i) Displacement of encroachers on gazetted reserves (ii) Loss of livelihoods of displaced encroachers (iii) Traffic disruptions due to movement of construction materials (iv) Influx of construction workers into local communities (v) Sexual Exploitation and Harassment by project workers (vi) Agitation for employment and other project benefits
3.1	Rehabilitation of Water Points	(i) Risk of death and injuries to project workers (ii) Death and injury to community members in unprotected work sites (iii) Contamination of water sources due to construction waste and discharges	(i) Temporary loss of access to users of water points (ii) Influx of construction workers into local communities (iii) Sexual Exploitation and Harassment by project workers (iv) Agitation for employment and other project benefits
3.2	Rehabilitation of Stock routes, Water points, Irrigation facilities		

5.3.3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Accounting

The WBG quantifies the GHG mitigation potential of its projects as an important step in managing and ultimately reducing emissions. The Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) was used to estimate GHGs emitted or sequestered by LPRES compared to a scenario without the project. Over 20 years (6 years of project implementation and 14 years for capitalization of its effects), the project constitutes a net carbon sink of 9,778,592 tCO₂-eq, or an annual sink of -488,930 tCO₂-eq per year. The annual net GHG emission value would be US\$19.6 million at the low shadow price of carbon and US\$39.1 million at the high shadow price.

CHAPTER SIX: Environmental & Social Mitigation Measures

6.0 Introduction

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, requirements of compliance with the legal provisions, as well as consultations with the relevant stakeholders.

6.2 LPRES Activities Associated with Environmental and Social Risks

Given the nature of the LPRES Project, most of the activities to be carried out under Component 1 and 4 are mostly systemic improvement and project management activities. However, component 2 and 3 activities will support several activities involving the construction or development of actual sites and facilities for livestock production, transportation, and marketing. The activities which are attributable for the potential impacts described later in this chapter are shown in Table 11 below;

Table 11: LPRES Component Activities Triggering Potential E & S Impacts

Component	Activities
Component 1.2	Rehabilitation and equipping of Artificial insemination (AI) and Breed Multiplication Centres
Component 2.1	Upgrading/establishment of livestock markets with perimeter fencing, simple administrative buildings, water sources, weighbridges (to enable the selling of animals by weight rather than usual visual estimation of their sizes and weight), kraals, loading ramps and veterinary clinics
Component 2.1	Upgrading/rehabilitation of a network of strategic abattoirs
Component 2.3	Development of the Livestock Service Sites and construction of the essential infrastructure based on the masterplan of the LSCs
Component 3.1	(i) the establishment and implementation of inclusive community-driven climate-smart sustainable rangeland/landscape management (ii) the construction and rehabilitation of stock routes and water points to improve their network

6.3 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) 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 L-PRES 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 9 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 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 11b:: Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for LPRES

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
Pre-implementation Activities					
Land clearing for livestock production activities	Land use/Land take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of houses; Loss of agricultural land; Loss of forest land. 	Establish measures and procedures for enforcing social protection and social accountability	Establish measures and procedures for enforcing social protection and social accountability	Is there community driven approach in- use/what are community reactions?
	Involuntary Resettlement	Displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Provide adequate compensation for relocation and rehabilitation of displaced persons through and RPF and RAPs	Social Safeguards Specialist	Refer to RPF
	Graveyards and Sacred Areas	Graveyards, burial plots and sacred areas may be affected through physical intrusion	Establish mechanism for the preservation of cultural heritage and a continuous consultation strategy	Social Safeguards Specialist	
	Chance Finds of Cultural Resources	Agricultural farmland activities may reveal archaeological or other valuable cultural resources, which could be physically damaged from construction activities.	Follow Chance finds procedure in line with national legal requirements in the NCMM Act	Social Safeguards Specialist	Refer to section of ESMF regarding chance finds
	Population changes	Increase in population will drive urbanization and competition for land.	Livestock farms to consider urbanization concerns and should be sited accordingly.	LPRES Safeguards Unit	Include in project design considerations
Cultural preparatory practices for agricultural sites	Bush clearing & preparation for grazing, livestock housing or ranch activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in carbon sink due to removal of vegetation cover. Habitat disruptions. Wildlife relocation or reduction in wildlife reservoirs of vector borne zoonotic diseases and realigned the epidemiological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare ESMP that will guide against excessive removal of vegetation cover; Minimize land clearing areas as much as possible to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare 	Environmental Specialist/ Environmental focal person	Available and Up-to-date ESMPs for sites? Best practice approaches which includes avoidance and minimization of land clearing

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
		balance in favor of domestic cycles of disease transmission.	ground to the elements of the weather; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-vegetate cleared areas as early as possible using native plant species. 		
Implementation and Construction Activities					
Development of infrastructure projects in line with the master plan and upgrading of facilities to enhance livestock value chain (Component 2 and 3 activities)	Occupational Health & Safety Type of practices engaged in the work place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents from undertaking general agricultural practices & operation of machinery; Incidents from use of agricultural tools Poor housekeeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents; Health risks from use of pesticides.	<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. 	Environmental Safeguards specialist Environmental Safeguards specialist	
		•	•		
		•	•		

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for L-PRES

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
					Available and Up-to-date HSE plan. Have studies been carried out and plans prepared?
Development of infrastructure projects in line with the master plan and upgrading of facilities to enhance livestock value chain	Use of machinery & earth moving equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality problems from dust generated from use of machines; • Gas emission from the equipment; • Oil/fuel contamination of soil. 	Dust capture by watering the sites; Workers shall be trained on basic safety procedures and environmental issues;	Contractor L-PRES Safeguards Unit	•
	Civil works - Unsafe Acts & Unsafe Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from release of carbon monoxide. From exhaust pipes of trucks and vehicles. • Accidents from livestock production practices & operation of machinery. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment should be serviced routinely to reduce of carbon monoxide emissions • Use of basic Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). 		
	Noise and Vibration Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing impairment in workers due to use of noise generating construction equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise attenuation measures such as installation of acoustic mufflers on large engines and equipment; • Hearing protection shall be provided for workers on site 	Contractor L-PRES Safeguards Unit	

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
Development of infrastructure projects in line with the master plan and upgrading of facilities to enhance livestock value chain			with high noise level (90dBA day) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engines of vehicles/trucks and earth-moving equipment should be switched off when not in use. Site visits and HSE walkabouts to identify number of workers found using PPE 		
	Erosion Earthmoving activities promoting Erosion in and around temporary lay-down area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blockage of natural drainage ways from excavation works for preparing foundations of livestock housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitation of earth moving to dry period; Protection of susceptible soil surface with mulch; Protection of drainage channels with berms, strew or fabric barriers; Installation of sedimentation basins, seeding or planting of erodible surface as soon as possible. 	Contractor L-PRES Safeguards Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	Oil, grease and fuel leakage in equipment yard from construction equipment & vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water and soil contamination by oil leaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular maintenance of vehicles and equipment and Updating records in a maintenance data sheet; Proper storage of all chemicals and oils; 	Contractor L-PRES Safeguards Unit	

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for L-PRES

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated Service stations should be set up; Precaution to avoid accident spill; HSE inspection walks to Inspect storage facility. 		
Development of infrastructure projects in line with the master plan and upgrading of facilities to enhance livestock value chain	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in construction waste accompanying increase in construction activities around the project area; Increase in domestic waste generated by workmen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a Waste Management Plan that will identify different waste streams of the project lifecycle 	L-PRES Safeguards Unit	
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pressure on sanitary facilities from rise in number of construction personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure provision of Sanitary Facilities e.g toilets for personnel 	LPRES Safeguards Unit	
Operational Activities					
Livestock production systems for various value	Pollution High concentration of livestock contributing to pollution concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution Soil pollution Water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a plan in place to periodically monitor the different media of the environment; 	L-PRES Safeguards Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
chains (Operation of Large scale free range poultry, large ruminants – cattle, small ruminants - sheep & goats)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For hides and skins, processing, animal fattening as well as other industries generating effluent, Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) should be established for treating the wastewater.; Agricultural, or sub projects involving use of chemicals in livestock fattening, should practise Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce use of chemicals, which would trigger pollution and eutrophication in water bodies. 		
	Environmental degradation Use of livestock pasture & fodder resources, land use practices for preparation of paddocks, pens and other related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of soil fertility & quality from over grazing and trampling. Decline in soil quality. Generation of suspended particulate matter from husbandry activities especially in dry season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare ESMP that will guide against the identified impacts 	L-PRES Safeguards Unit Ministry of Environment	
	Resource degradation Inappropriate use of chemicals such as vaccinations or pesticides for livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution. Increased use of chemical vaccines or synthetic pesticides and consequent adverse impacts on non-target organisms or species of fauna & flora. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in Pest & Pesticide management that will prioritize the least toxic products and biological control / integrated control against crop pests 	Environmental Specialist/ Safeguards Unit	Functional Integrated Pest Management Plan

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
Livestock production systems for various value chains (Cattle, large scale free range poultry, sheep & goats)	Erosion induced soil degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure of soil to wind or rainfall (run off), which deepen vulnerability to erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid livestock grazing in erosion prone areas;. Training in climate change adaptation techniques to reduce vulnerability. 	L-PRES implementing MDAs Environmental Safeguards Specialist	Avoidance and Minimization analysis showing best practice approaches
	Public Health Increase in risk of zoonotic infections from high concentrations of livestock near urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread of vector borne diseases such as trypanosomiasis & babesiosis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure strategic disease surveillance points are established in abattoirs, livestock markets, control posts and trans-human routes for networking on outbreak of animal diseases; Establish strong collaborating links with veterinary services unit;. Ensure regular inspection of livestock products for quality control purposes. Integrate disease surveillance mechanisms into local Public Health Emergency Management systems. 	L-PRES implementing MDAs Safeguards unit	Functional disease surveillance plan fully integrated into local Public Health Emergency Management systems.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission of multi-drug resistant microbes of zoonotic diseases to food and environment 		L-PRES implementing MDAs Safeguards unit	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomadic nature of herders facilitates the spread of diseases including trans-boundary animal diseases such as rinderpest, contagious bovine respiratory diseases etc. 			
Interaction between project workers and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in transmission of communicable (including HIV, STIs and COVID19) and non-communicable diseases by construction workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct sensitization programs for project workers on HIV and STIs Implement Minimum Prevention Package (MPP) for HIV and STIs 	L-PRES implementing MDAs Safeguards unit	Minimum Prevention Programme (MPP) for project workers in place	

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
Livestock production systems for various value chains (Cattle, large scale free range poultry, sheep & goats)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement COVID-19 prevention procedures on all work sites and project offices 		
	Agricultural area management Separation of particular areas for the purpose of livestock farm activities for the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts between farmers; Nomadic herdsmen problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence off livestock farm areas; Provide adequate security & prepare and standardize a site-specific security early warning system to alert farmers of potential dangers from conflicts and attacks. Carry out periodic sensitization of stakeholders on best practice emergency response. 	L-PRES implementing MDAs	Security Risk assessment for conflict-prone areas in place
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive reduction in wildlife reservoirs of vector borne zoonotic diseases and realigned the epidemiological balance in favour of domestic cycles of disease transmission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a proper ESMP of biological environment is carried out which will guide future expansion plans for the sub-projects. 	Environmental Safeguards Specialist	Does the ESMP have detailed baseline information on wildlife species and population in the area?
	Depletion of vegetation cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free ranging activities of livestock that will reduce vegetation cover and therefore intensify climate change by influencing the carbon cycle through the decline or reduction of carbon sink. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the site specific ESMP is in place a proper climate adaptation and mitigation plan for project sites that show vulnerability to climate change; Introduction of climate smart livestock mgt. & adaptation practices. 	Environmental Safeguards Specialist	Does the ESMP have detailed information on climate adaptation and mitigation techniques?
Water Resource degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition in water use by livestock; Change in water flow to accommodate livestock production systems; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic assessment of water use to prevent excess extraction from natural reservoirs for livestock use; 	Environmental Specialist/ Safeguards unit	Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?	

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased conflicts over limited water and feed resources; Water pollution from use of livestock chemicals, drugs and vaccines; Wetlands disturbance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on clearing to prevent wetland disturbance. 	Safeguards Specialist	
Livestock production systems for various value chains	Livestock parking Land/Soil degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective grazing of plants; Biodiversity loss; Overgrazing; Excessive exploitation of forage and endangered vegetation; Increased likelihood of conflicts between farmers and breeders; More pressure exerted on the soil; Indiscriminate generation of waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish strategic measures that will prevent selective grazing & biodiversity loss; Proffer rangeland management and pasture productivity aimed at positively affecting soil carbon stock; Ensure the site specific ESMP is in place; Minimize land clearing areas as much as possible to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground to the elements of the weather; Re-vegetate cleared areas as early as possible using native plant species. 	L-PRES implementing MDAs	Has the ESMP been prepared?
	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes waste generation, collection and disposal activities involved in livestock management; Inappropriate disposal of animal waste; Release of greenhouse gases from animal waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a proper waste management plan for the sub-project activities & livestock value chains; Production of manure from livestock waste that can eventually be used as organic fertilizer. 	Safeguards Specialist	Has the Waste Management Plan been prepared?

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
Livestock Processing activities (dairy, beef, honey etc.)	Use of machinery & processing equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality problems from dust generated from use of machines; Oil/fuel contamination of soil ; Wastewater generated on site; Air pollution from the internal combustion engines (generators) to provide electricity to power equipment on farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers shall be trained on basic safety procedures and environmental issues 	Environmental Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?
	Air Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning/use of tyres as a processing method for hides & skins after slaughtering of animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sensitization to encourage more efficient methods that pollute less such as using hot water for hair removal after slaughtering. 	Environmental Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the ESMP been prepared?
	Unsafe acts & conditions Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents from livestock/micro-livestock husbandry activities such as bee attacks from beekeeping practices; Poor housekeeping around work site/farm sites that can promote accidents/incidents; Health risks from use of pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and develop a proper HSE plan for the project rehabilitation works; Use of appropriate PPE; HSE plan must be continually reviewed for adequacy; Ensure use of proper protective gear (PPE) for beekeeping to prevent vulnerabilities during attacks; 	L-PRES supporting MDAs Environmental safeguards specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
Livestock production systems Operation of equipment for livestock value chains.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents from livestock production practices & operation of machinery. 	Prepare an environmental checklist; Establish HSE plans and procedures that will enforce the purchase & use of PPE.	Environmental Specialist/ Environmental focal person L-PRES implementing MDA	Are the environmental and social screening checklist utilized?
Animal care & Veterinary Services strengthening Drugs & vaccine administration (Poultry, ruminants)	Occupational Health & Safety Improper use of hazardous chemicals, drugs & vaccines	Occupational health problems from improper use of hazardous chemicals Harm to environment; flora & fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a proper HSE management plan for the work; Ensure employees comply with use of appropriate PPE;. 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. 	Veterinary Clinics Abattoirs Safeguards Unit	HSE planes are available and up-to-date MSDS is in place
Animal care & Veterinary Services strengthening Drugs & vaccine administration (Ruminants – sheep & goats)	Poorly cooked infected meat Infectious livestock disease of sheep & goats Ecto or Endoparasites infestations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission of multi-drug resistant microbes of zoonotic diseases Transmission of tuberculosis Spread of diseases such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mange disease of goats Infection of endo-parasites (worms) Ecto-parasite infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meat inspection & surveillance measures; Annual vaccination of animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of broad spectrum injections; Deworming animals to expel endo-parasites; Use of kerosene to remove ectoparasites. 	Safeguards Unit of L-PRES Safeguards Unit of L-PRES	Inspection Reports. Proportion of animals vaccinated

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
<p>Animal Health Care Outbreaks of diseases (Large ruminants – cattle)</p>	<p>Increase in zoonotic infections – i.e. increase in transmission of communicable diseases between animals & humans. Some animal diseases transmissible to humans include; rift valley fever, ringworm, salmonellosis, toxoplasmosis, tuberculosis, tularemia, vesicular stomatitis, yersinosis, rabies, foot & mouth disease, cowpox.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity • Loss of income due to animal mortality • Human transmissible sicknesses & infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a comprehensive IPMP that will identify pests & diseases peculiar to different geopolitical areas and that shall outline potential risks from diseases & control measures;. • Have in place a zoonoses control programme that will be established under the IPMP/VMP; • Constant surveillance is essential for monitoring and evaluation purposes and to supply reports on any unforeseen occurrence of diseases or significant changes in epidemiological patterns; • Ensure animal husbandry personnel are trained in basic hygiene practices; • Wear PPE at all times; • Avoid bites & scratches from animals. 	<p>Safeguards Unit of L-PRES</p> <p>Safeguards Specialist</p>	<p>Is there a stand alone IPMP in place?</p>

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
<p>Animal Health Care Outbreaks of diseases (Large ruminants – cattle)</p>	<p>Vector borne diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free range cattle moving from one grazing location to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread of vector borne diseases such as trypanosomiasis & babesiosis, which are modulated by environmental changes that affect the distribution and abundance of disease in both animal & human populations Transmission of ectoparasites such as ticks & lice to human hosts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish preventive measures by minimizing livestock contact with vectors such as arthropod control.; Situate livestock housing away from bushes; Immunization of exposed animals; Infected animals could be kept in quarantine and treated or Test and destruction of diseased or infected animals (e.g. bovine tuberculosis); Main control strategy for this subspecies is active case finding through population screening (undertake serological tests), followed by treatment of the infected persons that are identified to be infected (reservoir reduction). 	<p>Animal Health Services</p> <p>L-PRES/Animal Health Care services</p> <p>Environmental Specialist/Safeguards Unit</p>	
<p>Animal Health Care Outbreaks of diseases (Poultry)</p>	<p>Increase in zoonotic infections of poultry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal mortality; Human transmissible sicknesses & infections; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarantine of infected animals; Immunization of exposed birds; Test and destruction of diseased birds; 		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
Animal Health Care (Monogastrics/piggery value chain)	Introduction of replacement stock from other sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outbreaks of diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF) capable of wiping out entire herds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Biosecurity measures; Strict sanitation & health checks should be in place for the replacement animals that may be introduced, as ASF has no known cure. 		Does ESMP capture all site-specific public health issues?
	Contact with pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission of swinepox from close contact with pigs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of PPE by piggery attendants; Piggery attendants should be properly trained in hygiene practices 	Environmental Safeguards Specialist	
	Poorly cooked pork meat (infected with endo-parasites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission of worms and endo-parasites (tapeworm, roundworm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper livestock surveillance and meat inspection measures are in place;. Carry out proper awareness campaigns for the public to ensure information dissemination. 	L-PRES safeguards unit/Environmental safeguards specialist	
Animal Health Care (Food borne zoonoses)	Infected livestock feed	Spread in diseases such as Salmonellosis and trichinellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out decontamination of feed (salmonellosis); Practice feed hygiene toxoplasmosis (meat hygiene) and trichinellosis (cooking of refuse). 	L-PRES safeguards unit/Environmental safeguards specialist	
Feed processing & mill	Pest attack on stored livestock feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper storage of feed making materials and can provide hiding places for rodents and reptiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper housekeeping is carried out in and around feed-mill premises; HSE walkabout/inspections 	Environmental Specialist/Safeguards Unit	

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
	Pest attacks on processed livestock products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive use of chemicals, drugs & vaccines, contamination of animal protein from heavy doses of vaccines & chemicals with attendant drug residue problems in treated animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a standalone IPMP for the project that will guide pest management. 	L-PRES Environmental Specialist/Safeguards Unit	Refer to standalone IPMP for this project
Livestock pests	Public health Open grazing of livestock Contact with attendants	Transmission to public of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ectoparasites – tick & lice infestations; Endoparasites – worm infections; Flies infestation; Lice infestation; Tse - tse fly (vectors of trypanosomiasis) infestation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of broad spectrum injections; Deworming of animals; Use of kerosene externally to prevent tick infestation; Use of smoke to pursue flies; Use of appropriate pesticide (Ivermectin); Change of grazing location to prevent tse tse fly; Refer to IPMP. 	L-PRES Environmental Specialist/Safeguards Unit	
Livestock pests	Pesticide application	Trans-boundary impact of pesticide use & pesticide residue can negatively affect people and animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper safety precautions and procedures are in place to guide pesticide application; Ensure compliance with quantities & methods of use. 	Safeguards Unit	See IPMP

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
		Use of hazardous pesticide or chemicals for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of pesticides/chemicals is available • Ensure plan is in place for any emergency' that may occur from wrong application 	Safeguards Unit	See IPMP
Livestock Production	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the different sources & waste streams of L-PRES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Waste Management Plan (WMP) 	Safeguards Unit	Refer to standalone WMP for this project
	Waste from piggery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effluent from piggery is pungent and foul smelling. • Urine & water from faeces can cause typhoid and e-coli infections in humans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage composting of waste; • Waste management plan should include effective sanitation measures for piggery. 		
		Waste generation from hides & skins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of waste generated; • Poor management of waste generated from processing of hides & skins. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure preparation & implementation of composting in waste management plan; • Monitor to ensure compliance with plan.
	Veterinary waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generated from animal care & veterinary services such as needles & syringes; • Residual antibiotics in animals after treatment; • Residual drugs from adulterated sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to IPMP; • Ensure disposal of sharps & needles in line with global best practise; • Deep burial of needles; • Burning of plastics; • Specify and adhere to an adequate withdrawal period; • Guarantee compliance with L-PRES Waste Management Plan; • Guarantee compliance with L-PRES IPMP. 		

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
	Generation of waste from abattoirs	Waste generated from the slaughtering of animals and dismembering of carcasses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste is generated from slaughter of livestock such as: • Offal's (organs & gut) • Horns & hooves • Blood • Bone • Faeces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine methods to engage in the international best practise of abattoir waste mgt. – composting, incineration or rendering methods for the disposal of animal waste products; • Initiate programmes that will incorporate the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as manure; • Use as ornaments; • Process into blood-meal; • Process as bone-meal • Composting of faeces into manure. 		
		•			•
		•			•
		•			•

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
		•			•
Livestock production activities	<p>Security Issues Herdsman security problems from attacks on farms and protracted conflict over land use between pastoralists and crop cultivators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attack on farmers or farmlands/ household vulnerability to violence; • Demeaned livelihoods; • Conflict between pastoralists & farmers. 	<p>Prepare an HSE plan that will include a security mechanism for implementing an early warning system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure ranching areas are properly fenced to discourage encroachment from nomadic pastoralists; • Have security personnel in place; • Examine inclusion programmes such as free Agricultural extension services for sedentary pastoralists; • Ensure that robust public consultations are held within communities to prevent conflicts. <p>Comprehensive baseline assessment of social factors before sub-project site selections are finalized.</p>	Safeguards Unit	Is there a Security Plan in place?
	Terrorist insecurity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land grabbing issues/ Cattle rustling 		
	Gender based violence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of Sexual Harassment or exploitative practices by project workers in project communities 	Develop Gender Based Violence (GBV) Action Plans for all projects	Safeguards Unit

Anticipated Activities	Impact Source	Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Mitigation Responsibility	Performance Indicator
					of conduct for all project workers and contractors
	Encroachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free range animals may stray into farms owned by others and thereby cause conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider tethering technique of free range. 	L-PRES safeguards unit	
	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?

Table 12: Social Impact Management Plan for LRPES

Potential Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures		
	Contractor	National and State Project Coordination Units	
		<i>Project-specific – With Support of the Monitoring/ Supervision Consultant</i>	<i>Broader Enabling Environment</i>
All Disputes	Follow GRM provision	Establishment and operation of an effective GRM accessible to community members— ideally with involvement of the community, district level committee and Community Based Organizations to facilitate early identification of problems and targeted mitigating interventions by STATE COORDINATING UNIT;	Supportive
		Establishment and operation of an effective GBV GRM accessible to community members and project contractors—ideally with involvement of the Ministry of Justice and	

		Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.	
		Provision of information to communities on the levels of GRM uptake and how to leverage of the system for redress at no cost to the complainant;	
		Monitoring and taking appropriate actions to ensure ESMP provisions are met;	
		Inclusion of relevant provisions in the ESMP;	
		Inclusion of relevant provisions in bidding and contract documents to be used by the SCU	
Land acquisition for the project	Fair compensation for affected structures and crops at current market value;	Ensure consultation with PAPs, obtain permit, transfer title and documentation	Supportive
	Provision of compensation and assistance to vulnerable groups;		LPRES provide prompt funding for implementation of RAP and the restoration of income of PAPs.
	Provision of differentiated treatment for vulnerable people;		
	Signing of agreements with local authorities and communities;		
	Ensure the ownership of land is effectively established to mitigate the possibilities of taking land owned by women for public interest without ensuring the affected women are provided with land for land replacement option.		
Risk of social conflict	Awareness of historical and cultural nature of the project area when dealing with affected communities,;	Consultations with and involvement of local communities in project planning and implementation processes;	

	Ensure that communication tools portrays correct and concise information;	Awareness-raising among local community and workers;	
	Provision of information regarding Worker Code of Conduct;	Ensure the Contractor adheres to Workers code of conduct and local tradition,	
	Provision of cultural sensitization training for workers regarding engagement with local community. ;	Training of all project staff on forms of GBV and specific requirements on SEA/SH	
	Provision of a one-paragraph Policy on the Prohibition of all forms of Gender-based Violence (including sexual harassment and exploitation), as an addendum to the Contractor workers' contract, to be signed as a commitment to adhere to Worker Code of Conduct and GBV prevention.;		
	Commitment to prioritizing the hiring of competent locals to the maximum extent to avoid inter or intra-community tension with migrant workers.		
	Paying adequate salaries for workers to reduce incentive for theft;	Ensure assignment of adequate enforcement staff;	
	Hiring of local workforce;	Enforcement of laws on drug abuse and traffic;	
	Creation of supervised recreation areas in workers' camp as well as temporary rest areas at work sites;	Police monitoring to prevent drugs trafficking;	
Increased risk of illicit behavior and	Cooperation with local law enforcement;	Sensitization campaigns for both workers and local communities.	
	Introduction of sanctions (e.g., dismissal) for workers involved in criminal activities;		

crime (including prostitution, theft and substance abuse)	Provision of substance (drug and alcohol) abuse prevention and management programs for workers involved in the project site;		
	Pay wage equal to men and women based on equal job performed and merit.		
Adverse impacts on community dynamics	Provision of services in the workers' camp to reduce the need for workers to use local community facilities;	Liaison with civil society organizations to create integrative action plans;	Investment in community participation and engagement programs.
	Provision of entertainment and events for workers within camp to reduce incentives for mixing with local community (Satellite Television, diner, bar).;	Provision of upfront information on potentially detrimental impacts on local communities.	
	Restriction of public access to camps and construction areas to be managed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o assigning security personnel to manage access, o fencing of camps, o installation of appropriate signage 		
Impact on Community Cultural Traditions	Contractor is to ensure the strict implementation of Labor Management Plan to minimize engagement with the locals and to ensure workers are educated on the local traditions and proper interactions. Actions disapproved by the communities or by their traditions must be corrected, improved and proper consultation must be held with the leaders to ensure satisfaction of redress mechanism.	Provision of upfront information on potentially detrimental cultural impacts on local communities	

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for L-PRES

		Liaise with community based organizations to create integrative action plans.	
	Contractor to hire workers through a systematic process managed by the HR office and avoid hiring “at the gate” to discourage spontaneous influx of job seekers and migrant workers.;	Communications campaign to manage expectations and discourage spontaneous influx of job seekers;	
	Development of a detailed and site- specific labor influx management plan.;	Coordinate with Local government to address this additional influx of the “followers” to ensure that no illegal and unsafe settlements develop;	
	Prioritize the hiring of the locals for qualified skilled and unskilled work;	Review and ensure adherence to labor influx management plan.	
Influx of Additional Population (“Followers”)	Train women in variety of skilled and non-skilled jobs such as operating construction equipment, involving them in supervisory jobs, inform communities of all hiring opportunities in construction areas.		
	Vaccinating workers against common and locally prevalent diseases;	Establishment of upgrade of health centers at camp and construction sites. This should be included in contractor’s contract. The clinic should be approved by MoH;	Awareness raising about public health impacts from labor influx.
	In association with the National AIDs Control Program -contract a HIV service provider to be available on-site;	Provision of Free testing facilities;	
	Implementation of HIV/AIDS education program;	Provision of condoms;	
Increased communicable diseases (including STDs and	Information campaigns on STDs among the workers and local community in collaboration WITH State Agencies for Control of AIDS.	Monitoring of local population health data, for transmissible diseases.	

HIV/AIDS)	Define SEA/SH requirements in bidding documents	Capacity building for local law enforcement and the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to act on GBV complaints;	Increased security presence in nearby communities;
	Support and Monitoring (GBV Specialist within the PIU) etc.	Information and awareness raising campaigns for community members, specifically women and girls;	Reinforcement of police force where needed;
	Sensitize on Project workers and residents on the importance of addressing SEA/SH in the project, and the mechanisms that will be implemented	Provision of information to the stakeholders including intervention communities about the contractor's policies and Worker Code of Conduct (where applicable).	Deployment of female police officers in project area;
	Map out GBV prevention and response actors in communities adjoining the project and define referral pathways for care of survivors		Application of long-term community-based approaches to address the issue;
	Develop a SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan including an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the ESMP.		Enforcement of laws on sexual violence and human trafficking.
Gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, child abuse and exploitation	Require contractor/consultant's response to these bid requirements arising from ESMP to be reflected in the C-ESMP.		
	Inform project stakeholder on SEA/SH risks that are associated with project activities during consultations to get their feedback on project design and safeguard instruments.		
	Ensure the availability of an effective GM with multiple channels to initiate a complaint. It should have specific procedures for SEA/SH, including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of SEA/SH cases.		

	Engage a GBV specialist for all PIUs to support project implementation.		
	Put in place Codes of Conduct signed and understood		
	Ensure requirements in CoCs are clearly understood by those signing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Have CoCs signed by all those with a physical presence at the project site. o Train project staff on the behavior obligations under the CoCs. o Disseminate CoCs (including visual illustrations) and discuss with employees and local communities. o Create an appropriate Accountability and Response Framework 		
	Have project workers and local community undergo training on SEA/SH.		
	Have separate, safe and easily accessible facilities for women and men working on the site. Locker rooms and/or latrines should be in separate areas, well-lit and include the ability to be locked from the inside.		
	Visibly display signs around the project site (if applicable) that signal to workers and the community that the project site is an area where SEA/SH is prohibited.		
	As appropriate, ensure public spaces around the project grounds are well-lit.		
Child labor and school drop out	Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly on the project.	Communication on hiring criteria, minimum age of 18, and applicable laws.	Enforcement of legislation on child labor.

<p>Risk of marginalizing Vulnerable Groups</p>	<p>To mitigate impact associated with age vulnerably, the SPC when conducting the assessment under Performance Standard 1 (PS-1) shall identify disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups that will be directly or indirectly affected in the project area, and a process whereby differentiated measures will be developed to address circumstances or needs of such individuals or groups.</p>		<p>§</p>
<p>Elite capture of project benefits</p>	<p>Will follow the lead provided by the client team in engaging with community structures</p>	<p>The project will prepare and implement a Stakeholder Engagement plan. Engagement methods will take into account local and demographic peculiarities of the audience</p>	<p>All project activities and decision-making involving beneficiaries will adopt consultation methods that allow every segment of society to participate. Decisions related to impacts on community resources and compensatory measures will involve all groups – leaders, women, youths, settlers and disabled</p>

6.3 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Procedure/Plan

The main objective of the OHS procedure/plan is to maintain a good, functional, and safe workplace for every group of persons participating in the project, including contractors, farmers and officers in the NCO/SCO. The OHS procedure provides a generic description of issues that should be covered and actions to be taken to ensure that a good, functional and safe workplace is maintained for contractors, farmers and project implementation units. During project execution, site specific and detailed OHS procedure should be provided by the NCO and SCO to ensure good, functional and safe workplace for all workers of different categories under the project. The summary of the procedure is presented in Table 14.

Table 13: Summary of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Procedure

Issues/Risks	Proposed Actions by Contractor	Proposed Actions by Farmers	Proposed Actions by NCO/SCO
Chemicals and Pesticide Use	<p>(1) Select, purchase, and provide and ensure that all staff handling chemicals, pesticides and other hazardous materials use personal protective equipment (PPE).</p> <p>(2) Ensure that staff handling chemicals, pesticides and other hazardous materials receive appropriate training and have appropriate knowledge before they handle such chemicals, pesticides, and hazardous materials.</p>	<p>(1) Select, purchase, and provide and use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).</p> <p>(2) Receive/provide training to staff and labourers through extension agents on storage, handling and application of pesticides and disposal of pesticide containers.</p> <p>(3) Report cases of overuse or accidents due to pesticides and consult medical personnel.</p>	<p>(1) Ensure that farmers and contractors handling pesticides use PPE.</p> <p>(2) Ensure that those handling pesticides have adequate training and knowledge.</p> <p>(3) Refer to PMP on other issues regarding pesticide handling and application.</p>
Waste (animal and other wastes)	<p>(1) Prepare a waste management plan detailing procedure for handling storage and disposal of waste generated</p> <p>(2) Provide different containers for separation, storage and disposal of wastes.</p> <p>(3) Ensure that staff properly dispose wastes generated at sites.</p> <p>(4) Ensure that staff are trained on appropriate storage, handling and disposal of wastes.</p> <p>(5) Provide PPE for staff handling wastes.</p>	<p>(1) Properly clean pens and animal houses as and when due to avoid waste build-up.</p> <p>(2) Provide containers and bags for storing and disposal of wastes.</p> <p>(3) Provide PPE for laborers cleaning animal houses to avoid health impacts.</p> <p>(4) Ensure that waste generated are properly disposed or sold to crop farmers and to others that need it.</p> <p>(5) Ensure that staff are trained on appropriate storage, handling and disposal of wastes.</p>	<p>(1) Provide site specific waste management plan which will cover generation, handling, storage and disposal of wastes.</p> <p>(2) Ensure that appropriate trainings on waste management are provided to NCO/SCO staff, farmers, and contractors under the project.</p> <p>(3)</p>

<p>Machines, earth moving equipment and farm equipment</p>	<p>(1) Provide PPE for staff handling machines and earth moving equipment. (2) Provide adequate and regular training to staff handling machines and earth moving equipment. (3) Provide signs at requisite areas at project site to warn staff and visitors of dangers due to earth moving equipment, electricity and other hazards. (4) Ensure that machines are effectively maintained to reduce accidents during operations.</p>	<p>(1) Provide PPE for staff handling machines. (2) Provide adequate and regular training to staff handling machines. (3) Ensure that machines are effectively maintained to reduce accidents during operations.</p>	<p>(1) Provide guidelines to farmers on procedure for handling machines and hand tools. (2) Ensure that contractors and farmers organize regular trainings for staff and labourers handling machines and hand tools and earth moving equipment as the case may be.</p>
<p>Drugs and alcohol at work place</p>	<p>(1) To guarantee safety of workers, contractors must ensure that workers do not report to work under the influence of alcohol or drug. (2) Ensures that no worker use alcohol or drugs during work hours.</p>	<p>(1) Farmers should ensure that they or their workers do not report to work under the influence of alcohol or drug. (2) Famers should ensure that they are their workers/laborers do not use alcohol or drug during work hours.</p>	<p>The NCO/SCO should provide rules and sanctions regarding the use of alcohol and drugs under the project. The NCO/SCO should ensure that workers do not report to work.</p>
<p>Fire Safety</p>	<p>(1) Contractors should take responsible measures to ensure that they do not put themselves or others at risk due to fire in their farms. (2) Conduct training for staff and labourers on emergency response plan and practice evacuation procedure. 3) Provide fire extinguishers at appropriate locations in the farm so that sudden fire outbreak can easily be handled. (4) Provide fire alarm to alert staff and labourers and assembly points in case of fire. (5) Provide visible guidelines for staff and visitors on evacuation procedure and escape routes.</p>	<p>(1) All farmers should take responsible measures to ensure that they do not put themselves or others at risk due to fire in their farms. (2) Conduct training for staff and labourers on emergency response plan and practice evacuation procedure. (3) Provide fire extinguishers at appropriate locations in the farm so that sudden fire outbreak can easily be handled. (4) Provide fire alarm to alert staff and labourers and assembly points in case of fire. (5) Provide visible guidelines for staff and visitors on evacuation procedure and escape routes.</p>	<p>(1) The NCO/SCO should conduct risk assessment and develop emergency response plans and procedure. (2) Conduct training for staff on emergency response. (3) Provide visible guidelines for staff and visitors on evacuation procedure and escape routes. (4) Conduct training for staff of NCO/SCO on emergency response plan and practice evacuation procedure. (5) Provide fire extinguishers at appropriate locations in the farm so that sudden fire outbreak can easily be handled.</p>

CHAPTER SEVEN: Stakeholders Consultations

7.0 Introduction

Consultations are a crucial tool in identifying the major environmental and social issues that form a vital aspect of the preparation of this ESMF. Institutional meetings were held with the key players public & private sector for a proper understanding of the livestock sub-sector.

7.1 Stakeholder Focused Group Discussion and Interpretation

Stakeholders present in these interactions in the six geopolitical zones comprised representatives from the public sector: Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries, Directors of Livestock Department, Livestock Farmers Associations such as the Association of Livestock farmers (Miyetti Allah) Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) & the National Sheep and Goats Development Association of Nigeria (NASGODAN) and other Non-governmental Organizations. The Focused Group Discussions were held to get a proper understanding of the environmental and social risks associated with the L-PRES project and to ensure that these concerns are addressed.

7.2 Outcome of discussions

7.2.1 Environmental Risks

These are the practices that are undertaken in the accomplishment of livestock production activities, which are detrimental to the environment. Some of these practices include:

- Cultural practices - Land use practices involving continual and eventual over grazing by livestock in a manner that encourages degradation of land resources;
- Waste management – animal waste from the farms (such as effluent) will require proper disposal and management measures;
- Disease transmission/Public Health – effluent from livestock waste, vector transmitted & other zoonotic diseases, poses health hazards to human beings;.
- Wastewater - channeled directly to the rivers contaminates water bodies and suffocates the fishes. Heavy metals from blood are absorbed by plant and pose adverse negative effect on human health.
- Pests –transmission and spread of ectoparasites pests such as ticks & lice to humans & other livestock.;

- Air Pollution –practice of burning tyres for fire is still carried out as part of hide &meat preparation &processing activities in abattoirs 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;
- Climate Change – Global warming is exacerbated through;
 - The release of GHGs from animal waste (dung) that ultimately promotes climate change.
 - Removal of vegetation cover for preparation of housing for livestock thereby promoting decline in carbon sinks
- Occupational health & safety – These are all the practices & measures undertaken by women in carrying out the different activities of the project. These can cause harm or injury to people without personal protection.
- Erosion
Erosion events are an environmental risk facing the implementation of livestock production sub-projects under the L-PRES from the pasture over grazing activities that will expose soil and deepen vulnerability to drivers of erosion events such as wind and water runoff from rainfall

7.2.2 Social Risks

The anticipated social risks of this project are:

- Socio-Cultural practices

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

- Gender

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.

Gender based violence – these are the conflicts that may arise in the different project areas and specific persons are more vulnerable to attacks based on their gender.

- Security challenges

These are the issues surrounding security of farmlands. The recent herdsmen occurrence has become a major security challenge to farming activities & farmers arising in conflicts because of grazing on cultivated areas is often carried out overnight and experiences show that many farms have been destroyed in the process.

- Involuntary Resettlement Issues

These are the displacement issues that may arise because of events during 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 system, health, welfare, and recreation.

The summaries & details of stakeholder's consultations are in annex 6 and 12.

7.3 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 during the development of this ESMF. Annex 3 provides the list of those consulted and their general remarks/comments/observations are contained in the records of stakeholder meetings in annex 6. The concerns raised have been adequately addressed by the ESMF process.

The L-PRES National Project Coordination Office (NPCO) 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 L-PRES project entails the process of informing stakeholders on the need to carry out potential consultations regarding L-PRES 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.
- (d) Obtaining and incorporating feedback into the project design, and specifically the E & S aspects of the project

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 consider the low literacy levels prevalent in these rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

7.4 Consultation Plan

The objectives of the consultation process are to:

- Establish and sustain a consultation process for the entire life cycle of the project that shall be aimed at shaping & informing the public of the nature, scope & feedback on the project intervention.

- Shape and inform the development of an integrated framework for addressing issues relating to economic displacement triggered by the project.
- Build a base for dialogue between the project implementation team and various stakeholders so that implementation of the outcome of the project will continue to benefit from diverse perspectives beyond the life span of this project.

7.4.1 Implementation of Consultation Plan

Pre- construction stage

This stage could involve clearing of vegetation, design measurements and survey. Consultation at this stage will be necessary to inform the community and affected population about the entrance of the construction workers for purpose of security of workers and the community and to also enable people with certain assets along the Right of Way to possibly move them away.

Construction stage

This stage entails actual civil work by use of heavy equipment and labour. Consultation will be needed at this stage to mainstream the participation of the stakeholders including the community and Project Affected Persons in the work implementation.

Operation stage

At this stage, the LPRES construction/rehabilitation work activities would have been completed and in operation. Consultation at this stage may center on maintenance and sustainability of the investment.

7.4.2 Shareholders and Stakeholders

The consultative process for this project will seek the views of a diverse range of external stakeholders including, but not limited to the following:

- Representatives of borrowers;
- Private sector representatives;
- Development-oriented organizations and foundations;
- Academic and applied research institutions;
- Professional organizations and societies;
- Labour organizations;
- Indigenous Peoples representatives;
- Leaders and representatives of a sample of communities affected by Bank operations; and
- Civil society organizations at international, national and local level involved in advocacy or service delivery.

Feedback from communities directly affected by the LPRES project that shall implement these safeguard policies is particularly important. Focus Group Meetings will be held with a selected number of communities considering the following criteria:

- i.) Communities from a variety of geographical locations;
- ii.) Communities that have encountered many social and/or environmental issues during design and implementation of Bank-funded projects (large, complex or small)

Areas for discussion include – but are not limited to – the following:

- Aspects of the environmental and social safeguards policies that the LPRES coordinating office can improve to ensure that these policies continue to be an effective and efficient tool to achieve sustainable development and results on the ground;
- Issues and challenges encountered during the application of safeguard policies;
- Core principles that can promote sustainable development and that the Bank should consider, beyond those already reflected in Bank current safeguard policies;
- Examples of environmental and social sustainability frameworks that the Bank should consider during the review;
Labour and occupational health and safety; human rights, land tenure and natural resources; free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples; gender; and climate change);
- Examples of environmental and social assessment and risk management approaches (used by either public or private institutions) that are internationally recognized as good practice, which are not reflected in the current safeguard policies, but should be considered during the review;

Channels for consultation will include face-to-face meetings, focus groups with project-affected communities and issue-specific topics will continue through the process.

This ESMF recommends that consultation will commence with this safeguards preparation and shall continue, during and after project implementation. The requirements and phasing of consultations are as follows:

- Consultation on the finalization of ESMF – to include:
 - Circulation of the draft ESMF for comments to relevant institutions and stakeholders
 - Public disclosure of Final ESMF (cleared by WB) in-country at designated centres accessible to stakeholders and at the WB info shop prior to appraisal
- During the preparation of individual ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs
 - PAPs, groups and communities will be consulted and informed about their rights and entitlements with respect to their range of impacts ;
 - Consultation should include census of PAPs;

- Cut-off date should be announced to the community at the end of the census exercise to avoid opportunistic entrants into the land.;
- Consultation of the proponent and implementing government agencies on relevant policy terms such as replacement value, livelihood restoration measures, vulnerable group, etc.
- During the Implementation of the ESMPs/RAP/ARAP
 - PAPs will be informed about the date/schedule of resettlement/compensation;
 - They should be involved in site selection, screening and planning for land and housing compensation;
 - PAPs should be notified on the start off time of project implementation to enable them relocate their assets early and without losses.
- During audit/monitoring and evaluation of the ESMPs/RAP/ARAP to determine the livelihood restoration performance of the PAPs
 - PAPs will be consulted to assess the condition of their livelihood prior and after the implementation of ESMPs/RAP. This will take place 6 months after ESMPs/RAP/ARAP or 2 years after ESMPs/RAP implementation.

7.5 Findings from Public Consultations Carried Out for the ESMF

Two rounds of consultation meetings were held as part of the development of this ESMF. The purpose of the meetings were to (i) present the scope of the proposed intervention to stakeholders (ii) identify the potential environmental and social issues that would need to be addressed through the project (iii) obtain feedback on the proposed scope on LPRES interventions with particular focus on the E & S aspects of the intervention.

While recognizing that only 10 states have been currently admitted into the project during appraisal, the intention of Government to drive the implementation of the National Livestock Transformation Plan through LPRES was reflected in the profile of the participants at the public consultation meetings held. In all 17 states were consulted during the second round of consultation meetings held in December, 2021. Six (6) states – 1 from each of the 6 geopolitical zones of Nigeria – had been consulted during the initial consultation round held in 2018. The 6 states also participated in the second round on consultation.

Based on the stakeholder meetings held for the preparation of the ESMF, the issues raised and how they were addressed are presented in Table 15:

Table 14: Stakeholder Issues & how they were addressed

Questions/Concerns	How they were addressed
How were stakeholders identified?	Stakeholders were identified from institutions that are directly involved in the project and those who are engaged in livestock value chains production.

	<p>These stakeholders are categorized into primary and secondary stakeholders.</p> <p>The primary stakeholders identified include: Farmers Associations including women livestock farmers' group while the secondary stakeholders identified include: Ministry of Agriculture (department of veterinary services and livestock) and Ministry of Environment</p>
How were the stakeholders categorized and what is their interest in/ relationship with the project	<p>The stakeholders were categorized based on their interest and roles in the project. For example, those that will be directly affected (positively or negatively) are categorized as primary stakeholder while those who protect interests or carry statutory functions (example MDAs, NGOs, FBOs)</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture (livestock food product regulatory authority) formulates and implement Standard Procedures for livestock operation in the state while Ministry of Environment will enforce environmental laws and regulations on waste management, quarterly facility inspections on livestock farms and ensure quality compliance through environmental audit.</p>
Are there environmental, social or development NGOs that are currently or potential partners of the project or have an advocacy interest in the project area of influence.	<p>Consultations at State levels identified registered cooperatives that are involved in the intervention and development of livestock projects, capacity building for livelihood support, trainings, production, processing and provision of marketing linkages to livestock sector. Example of these groups is the Kaduna State Federation of Milk Producers Cooperative Association (MILCOPAL)</p>
Did the study take into cognizance/ identify vulnerable stakeholders? If yes, what vulnerability criteria were used?	<p>Vulnerability issue was recognized during the public consultation but it was affirmed that no group was to be worse off by the activities of this project.</p>
Did the consultant engage with women during the consultation? If yes, how? And what issues and concerns were raised by women?	<p>Women participated during the general stakeholders' consultation and were also consulted separately in a culturally acceptable manner to enable them express their concern. Across the States where cattle are of comparative advantage, about 90% of the women have unrestricted level of involvement in diary production, processing and marketing. The women want input support funding and better market opportunities.</p>
Issues raised by stakeholders	
The issue of many similar Agriculture projects that have been conceptualized in the past, while till now these projects have not been implemented.	<p>The stakeholders were informed that the States visited had already expressed interest to be part of LPRES and even though the process to project approval may take some time, it will be implemented when due process is complete.</p>

It is hoped that the project if and when it eventually becomes approved for implementation shall not be high-jacked by politicians in government.	This concern will be included in the design with a purpose of ensuring that the right people are involved in project management.
Some stakeholders would want their MDAs involved in the process.	The institutional arrangement of this ESMF properly identifies and defines the role of the different stakeholders for this project.
Owners of livestock farms especially poultry & piggery have conflict with residential neighbors due to the odour coming from the farm. Unfortunately, urbanization has driven residential areas closer to farms that were initially situated on the outskirts of towns.	This concern of location of farms for the LPRES project will be taken into consideration for planning.
Farm owners complained about the herdsmen issues where cattle are allowed to graze freely on their farms and damage crops as they do so.	The issue of herdsmen has been included under the social issues identified for the ESMF. Farm owners can also consider fencing to ensure free grazing is discouraged.
The project needs to properly identify markets for the livestock that it will produce. Currently, the farmers complained about a glut in the poultry market where supply far exceeds demand.	There is a need for the project to identify proper off takers that will be included in project design to ensure success of LPRES.
There is no proper supervision for animals loaded and transported across the country and this results in mortality from trampling. These animals are still sold off as meat	A process shall be in place that will involve proper inspection procedures for transportation of livestock.
The number of personnel available for the Livestock Section in the MDAs to carry out extension services will need to be enhanced to adequately cover scope.	This issue can be taken up with the leadership of the ministry or government at the appropriate time.
Farmers complain about drugs and vaccines purchased from the open market are no longer effective with some of them adulterated.	Identification of proper agro-distributors for the project that will be capable of demonstrating that their sources of purchase of agro-chemicals are reliable and trustworthy.
Regular conflict between herders and farmers can be reduced if state governments subscribe to agricultural insurance products being designed under the Nigeria Agric Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Does LPRES have plans to facilitate the use of such insurance products to protect farmers and herders who lose crops and their herds because of these conflicts? This will help in managing the potential for conflict which has been identified as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment	This is an emerging area that the government preparation team will consider in going forward.
How would the GBV mitigation component be implemented? It is important that a comprehensive package of GBV mitigation actions including mapping of services and provision of multi-sectoral survivor-centered services should be made available.	This has already been included into the ESMF.

<p>LPRES was not prepared under the World Bank Environmental & Social Framework which has more robust provisions on Labour and Working Conditions under ESS2. However, it would have been nice to include Labour Management Procedures into the ESMF.</p>	<p>The ESMF addresses Labour Influx being a relevant social concern of LPRES due to the sensitivity of likely project sites to an incoming population of project workers</p>
<p>Will there be provision for a landscaping program for planting edible grass along highways at state and national level as seen in the Netherlands as a way of also controlling erosion?</p>	<p>Noted. This would be a suitable mitigation measure for remediating land cleared for construction purposes during the decommissioning phase project activities involving construction work under component 2 and 3.</p>
<p>How would issues of involuntary resettlement and restriction of access and use rights be addressed under LPRES?</p>	<p>The Resettlement Policy Framework is the instrument which is prepared to address risks related to resettlement and restrictions on land use.</p>

CHAPTER EIGHT: Grievance Redress Mechanism

8.1 Introduction

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a proactive alternative dispute resolution arrangement. It is not inconceivable that grievances or complaints may arise because of RAP implementation. Going through the court (judicial system) by aggrieved PAPs for redress may take longer periods and many times, are accompanied with court injunctions, which adversely affect project implementation. Therefore, establishing a GRM is a proactive measure for addressing and resolving complaints out of court.

Potential grievances and disputes that arise during implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme may be related to, but not confined to the following issues:

- (i) Incomplete census as well as inadequate valuation of properties.
- (ii) Errors related to identification and disputes on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development.
- (iii) Disagreements on plot/asset valuation.
- (iv) Divorces, successor and family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between heirs or family.
- (v) Disputed ownership of a given Asset (two or more affected individual(s) having claim on the same land.
- (vi) Where affected individual(s) opt for a resettlement-based option, disagreement on the resettlement package (the location of the resettlement site does not suit them).

8.2 Informing Parties on Levels and Channels of Grievance Uptake

There will be 3 levels at which an aggrieved PAP or grievant can channel his/her complaints for redress. These shall include 1) the project site level, 2) the project management unit level and 3) the state project steering committee level. It is however, the right of the PAP to take a matter to the court of law as the final arbiter if he/she felt dissatisfied with the judgments obtained from the grievance redress committees set up by this project.

PAPs shall be communicated early during RAP/ARAP public consultation and census about the existence of the GRM and sufficient information provided to them on the grievance uptake channels. This RPF requires that each participating state should clearly indicate in the RAP/ARAP report how PAPs were informed about the channels of grievance redress uptake.

Subject to site peculiarity, during RAP/ARAP stage, SPCOs are to set up grievance redress mechanisms at the following levels:

- Site/Community Level;

- Project Management Unit Level;
- State Steering Committee Level:

8.3 Setting up a Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the time of development of sub-projects ARAP/RAP, the participating states PCO shall establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism that incorporates the use of existing local grievance redress mechanism available in the community. It will be effective and result oriented to work with existing and functional local structures of dispute resolution than to design an entirely new one which may be alien to the people. However, field survey to be conducted by the SPCO through the independent RAP/ARAP consultant will among other things ascertain the strength of the existing local grievance redress structure and where need be; the existing GRM can be restructured and strengthened for adaptation for this project context.

8.4 Membership of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The specific composition of the GRC will vary depending upon location and context. In general membership of the GRC for the 3 levels of grievance uptakes shall comprise as follow:

GRC at the Site/community Level:

- The traditional Ruler/District head or a person appointed by him from his council;
- The village head;
- The Woman leader in the community or her secretary;
- A woman leader of an affinity association;
- 2 Representatives of PAPs including at least a woman;
- 2 members of the site committee including at least a woman.

GRC at the Project Management Level:

It is recommended that the state project coordinator shall constitute a team within the SPCO to receive, hear and address complaints arising from the project. The team will be headed by the Social and Livelihood Officer. Membership of the team shall be as follows:

- Social and Livelihood Officer;
- Communication officer/ Public relations officer;
- Environmental officer
- Monitoring and Evaluation officer, and
- The project engineer

GRC at the State Steering Committee Level:

The committee at this level shall be headed by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries for Kaduna and Niger states), while the State Project Coordinator of L-PRES shall serve as the secretary of the committee.

Membership of the GRC at this level shall constitute as follows:

- The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agricultural/ Livestock and Fisheries;
- Director of Lands, Ministry of Land & Survey
- Director of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture;
- Director, Ministry of Environment
- The State Project Coordinator of L-PRES

8.5 Grievance Redress Process Procedure

Registration

The first step is the presentation of a grievance at the uptake point at any level. The social contact person or secretary of the committee will receive grievance from the complainant, register and acknowledge receipt of grievance to the grievant within 2 days. The registration will capture the following data: name of the complainant, date of the grievance, category of the grievance, persons involved, and impacts on complainant life, proofs and witnesses. A registration form will have all these bits of information.

Verification

The verification determines among other things whether the matter has relationship with the project activities, and whether the matter can be handled/resolved at the level where it is presented. This will determine if the matter should be referred to the next level or not. Part of the investigations may also be to assess the cost of lost or risk involved in the grievance.

Processing

The processing step is when options for the approach to resolving the case are weighed and determined. Parties involved in the case are brought together for the first attempt at resolution with suggestions from the parties on practical steps to be taken which may also involve site visit for physical inspection and determination of the claim.

Feed back

All responses to the complainant in a grievance redress process that moves beyond a unit level must be communicated in writing and/or by verbal presentation to the complainant. This will include a follow up on the corresponding authority where cases are referred, to ascertain the status of reported cases. Feedback on outcome of each case should get to the complainant through the secretary of committee or social contact/safeguard personnel. It is expected that reported complaints at each level will be resolved and determined within **21 days** from date of receipt of the complaint.

8.7 Specific Principles Applicable to GRMs for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The GRM should:

- Have multiple channels through which complaints can be registered.
- Grievance Uptake Channels (GUCs) must be designed to allow complainants submit grievances in a confidential and anonymous way
- Unauthorized persons MUST not have access to complaints
- Personal details of complaints must not be disclosed if complainants wish to remain anonymous
- Allow safe and confidential reporting: survivors should be able to report SEA/SH without being identified publicly.
- Protect information about SEA/SH allegation, and in particular the identity of the survivor and those involved, at all times.
- Log SEA/SH cases separately from other cases and should not include identifiable information in a logbook. A separate coding system for names should be created and stored in a locked cabinet. The complaint logbook should also be stored in a different locked cabinet.

Survivor-centricity and safety

The GRM should:

- Support the creation of a supportive, dignified and protective environment for the SEA/SH survivor, and full respect of his/her rights, wishes and choices.
- Be based on the survivor's informed consent, which needs to be guaranteed throughout the GM. Maintain confidentiality and anonymity as a fundamental way to guarantee survivors' safety: survivor files should not be discussed with anyone.
- Provide feedback on the case to the survivor only and exercise strong caution before communicating any results beyond the survivor.

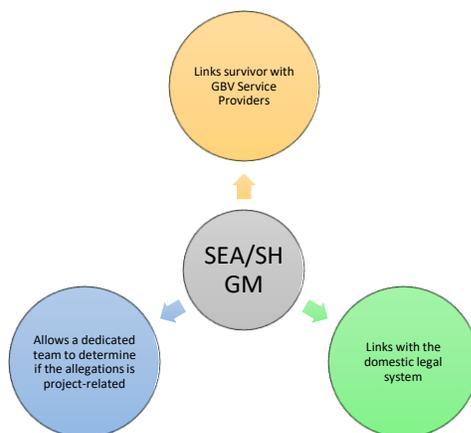


Figure 4: SEA/SH Grievance Redress remit

8.6 GBV Grievance Mechanism

8.6.1 Main actors in GM for SEA/SH

In the case of an allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or sexual harassment (SH), the main actors are: (1) the survivor;
(2) the GM operator who receives the allegation (the Focal Person);

- (3) the service provider(s) who will support the survivor; and
- (4) the team that will check on the likelihood that the allegation is linked to the project and will take action accordingly, if requested by the survivor.

The team following up and acting upon the allegation can be a specially constituted “SEA/SH Committee”, composed for instance of representatives of the client, consultant, contractor and the GBV Service Providers and charged with monitoring SEA/SH response (only when the survivor wants a response). The GBV Service Providers includes agencies providing health/medical support, psychosocial support, safety and security-related services, legal and justice related services and economic empowerment opportunities.

8.6.2 Grievance mechanism models for SEA/SH

The 3 models for the design of the GBV as prescribed by the World Bank GMs for SEA/SH Interim Technical Notes include:

- Model 1: Adapt overall project grievance mechanism to allow for the uptake of SEA/SH allegations;
- Model 2: Link project grievance mechanism to an existing intermediary to handle SEA/SH allegations; and
- Model 3: Outsource SEA/SH allegation management to a third party.

The LPRES Project would adapt Model 2, since project activities regarding Mapping of GBV Service Providers and their engagements would be carried out and ongoing respectively and in line with the outcomes of the project’s SEA/SH risk assessment

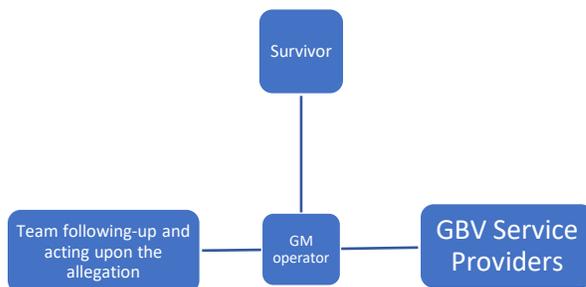


Figure 5: Main Actors in a SEA/SH Grievance Mechanism

Under model 2, an existing intermediary is identified and tasked with promptly addressing SEA/SH allegations. The intermediary is selected by the NPCO in consultation with the World Bank based on its qualifications to receive and respond to potential SEA/SH allegations in terms of experience, quality of service provision, outreach, and relationships with other GBV

actors. The intermediary can be a government actor, such as a GBV service provider in the health sector, or a nongovernmental actor with GBV expertise, such as a nongovernmental organization (NGO), an academic institution, or a community organization.

SEA/SH allegations can be reported under model 2 either through project-level GM channels or directly through the intermediary. If a SEA/SH allegation report is received through the formal grievance mechanism, the GM operator (GRM Focal Person) refers the matter to the intermediary. The intermediary will provide immediate support services in its sphere of competency, such as health or psychological support, and then refer the survivor to other relevant GBV service providers (see orange boxes 1, 2, and 3 in figure 8.3) and coordinate with the project GM operator on the survivor's behalf with the survivor's consent.

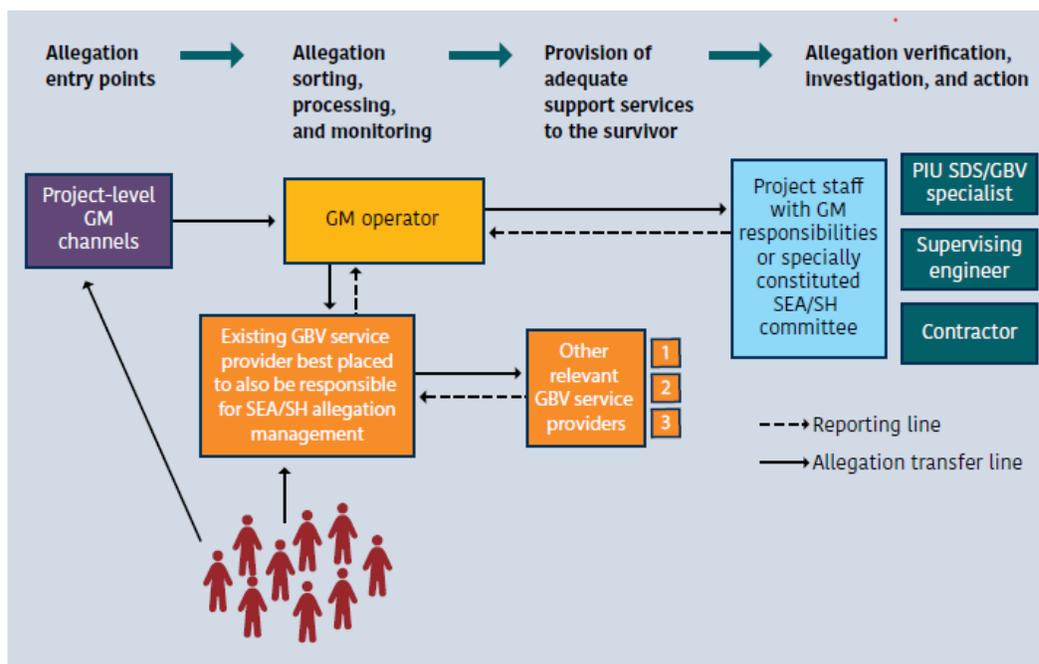


Figure 6: Model 2-Link up the Project Grievance Mechanism to an existing intermediary for the handling of SEA/SH allegations¹⁶

The intermediary is responsible for informing the GM operator of all SEA/SH allegations that have been identified as originating from the project, such as those against contractors, workers, or consultants. In this way, the State Coordinating Units and the World Bank can be kept apprised and appropriate action can be taken if the alleged perpetrator is linked to project activities and if the survivor wants to seek disciplinary action.

¹⁶ The intermediary can be an existing government GBV service provider or a NGO GBV service provider.

GBV = gender-based violence; GM = grievance mechanism; PIU = project implementation unit; SDS = Social Development Specialist; SEA = Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; SH = Sexual Harassment.

If the SEA/SH allegation is linked to the Project but the survivor does not want to submit a grievance with the alleged perpetrator, the intermediary only shares information with the GM operator about the survivor's sex and the fact that he or she does not choose to proceed with accountability processes. However, if a survivor does consent, the Service Provider can act as his or her representative and can provide additional case-related information to the GM operator so that project staff responsible for managing grievances can launch an investigation, implement sanctions, and conduct disciplinary proceedings, as appropriate (light blue boxes in figure 8.3). The relevant project staff will confirm the likelihood that the allegation is linked to the project, leaving the ultimate responsibility of implementing sanctions to the perpetrator's employer.

The intermediary will also be tasked with additional responsibilities to support the grievance management process, including conducting dialogue and awareness-raising activities about gender-based violence if they have the competency and skills to do so and/or monitoring other SEA/SH risk mitigation measures, such as if the codes of conduct are being developed and signed by contractors, workers, and consultants. From the State Coordinating Unit, the appointed GBV Specialist can be tasked with remaining in constant communication with the intermediary to manage issues properly and promptly, monitor the gathered information, and report limited information to the World Bank.

Information reported back to the State Coordinating Unit by the GBV Service Provider should include:

- the number of project-related SEA/SH allegations received and/or referred by the grievance mechanism disaggregated by age and sex
- the number of open cases and the average time they have remained open, and
- the number of cases closed and the average time they had remained open (World Bank 2020: 39).

8.6 Financing of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Cost of Remediation

The proponent shall be responsible for the funding of logistics for the GRC as well as the eventual compensation or resettlement remediation that aggrieved party may be entitled to. The proponent will also be responsible for the cost of the judicial process for cases that result to court for adjudication. The GRM implementation plan is presented in Table 16.

Table 15: Implementation Plan for Grievance Mechanism

Steps	Process	Description	Completion Time frame	Responsible Agency/Person
1	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, village,	1 day	Secretary to GRC at project level

		nature of complaint, inform the SPCO		
2	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	Social safeguard officer at SPCO
3	Screen and Establish the Merit of the Grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant/community; and assess the merit	7-14 days	GRC including the social safeguard officer & the aggrieved PAP or his/her representative
4	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, carry out resettlement redress in line with the entitlement matrix/OP 4.12	21 days or at a time specified in writing to the aggrieved PAP	PC-PCO and Social safeguard Officer
5	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-3 weeks of receiving status report	PC-PCO
6	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant
7	Funding of grievance process	GRC logistics and training, redress compensation, court process	No fixed time	The proponent (government or investor)

CHAPTER NINE: ESMF Implementation and Management

9.0 Introduction

The successful implementation of the ESMF will depend on the commitment of the NPCO 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 L-PRES 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 L-PRES;
- *Project Planning and Design*: The planning and design phases involves:
 - The environmental & social planning and design of the project, consultation with the MDAs in the different geo-political zones, 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 construction works, or site clearing for commencement of livestock activities in the participating States. 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 construction work commences. 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 L-PRES 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 L-PRES project are as follows:

9.2.1 Safeguard Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions

Institutional arrangement for the implementation of the ESMF

Steering Committee: Chaired by Minister of Agriculture & Rural Development

- Provide Policy Guidance, Ministerial Coordination and Institutional Changes regarding these ESMF/ Environmental & Social issues;

LPRES National Coordination Office (NCO)

- Provide support on implementation of project related policy decisions and guidance regarding this ESMF;
- Ensuring compliance of beneficiaries on matters of Environmental Assessment, Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues;
- Set up a functional Safeguards Unit.

Federal & State Ministry of Environment

- 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

Development Bank of Nigeria

- Coordinate the management of all Environmental & Social (E&S) mitigation efforts under component 2.2 of LPRES

- Develop an Environmental and Social Operations Manual, that covers protection of affected persons from displacement impacts covered in LPRES ESMF and DBN Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) System.
- Adopt procedures described in this ESMF (for screening, categorization, assessment of risks & impacts mitigations, review and approval by FMEnv and disclosure) for all the loan portfolio to be financed through LPRES
- Report on the status of all Environmental & Social (E&S) mitigation activities to the NPCO.

Participating Financial Institutions (under component 2.2)

- Screen all end-borrower projects for displacement impacts covered under OP 4.12, the LPRES RPF and the ESRMS of DBN.
- Engage staff and consultants knowledgeable about resettlement prepare appropriate documents.
- Coordinate the preparation of ESIA and ESMPs for end-borrower projects
- Ensure that all ESIAs/ ESMPs and OHS/CHS are prepared and disclosed in line with the procedures described in this ESMF

State Coordination Office (SCOs)

- Cover safeguard activities in the participating States;
- Liaise closely with Ministry of Environment in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of project development in areas such as:
- Review all ESMPs documents prepared by environmental and social consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies;
- Coordinate the implementation of GRM
- Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESMPs;
- Coordinate & synergize safeguard activities between the various relevant stakeholders
- Co-ordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required;

Local Government

- Liaising with the participating State to ensure proper implementation of ESMF at community level.

NGOs/CSOs

- 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.

9.2.2 Implementation Arrangement for Subcomponent 2.2 Activities

Subcomponent 2.2 builds on activities under Component 1 and Subcomponent 2.1 to further de-risk the livestock value chain, expand commercial lending in the livestock sector, and promote climate adaptation and mitigation. It will address critical challenges in providing credit to livestock value chains, particularly loan duration and realistic risk-adjusted pricing. Accordingly, Subcomponent 2.2 will finance three main activities: a credit line, risk-sharing facility, and technical assistance—all implemented through input-based financing.

The Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN), a public wholesale bank for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), will be the lead implementing partner for managing and disbursing the line of credit to participating financial institutions (PFIs) for on-lending to end-borrowers. As proven under past and current WBG-funded projects, DBN is equipped with a strong governance structure and operational capacity.

Due to the different approach for subcomponent 2.2 activities and the safeguard policies triggered by the project, the DBN and participating financial institutions (PFIs) will apply the procedures for (i) screening and project categorization (ii) scoping and TOR development (iii) assessment of risk and impacts (iv) EA instrument review and approval, and (v) disclosure and public consultation which are described in this ESMF.

DBN will assess and mitigate the environmental and social risks associated with lending to PFIs, while ensuring the PFIs are able to assess and mitigate the environmental and social risks associated with end-borrowers activities in line with the procedures and actions in this ESMF. DBN has a robust Environmental and Social Risk Management System which it will require to adapt to fit into the E&S management procedures that are set forth in this ESMF.

The capacity of PFIs to implement the ESMF will be enhanced through technical assistance provided under Component 2.2. Capacity development for PFI staff will be improved through the courses to be conducted by Centres of Excellence established under the World Bank Project Sustainable Procurement, Environment, and Social Standards Enhancement (SPESSE) Project (P169405) in six (6) Nigerian Universities.

9.2.3 Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF

- LPRES National Project Coordinator
- Environmental safeguards specialist (ESS-LPRES)
- Social safeguards specialist (SSS-LPRES)
- GBV Technical Assistant (GBV TA – LPRES)
- Procurement specialist (PS-LPRES)
- Technical specialist (TS – LPRES)
- Financial management specialist (FS – LPRES)
- Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E-LPRES)

The Safeguard roles are shown in Table 17.

Table 16: Safeguard roles and responsibilities of Institutions

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Collaboration	Service Provider
1.	Identification and/or siting of the sub-project	LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •local authority •Federal/State Ministry of Agriculture 	State Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development - Department of Animal Husbandry – LPRES
2.	Screening, categorization and identification of the required instrument (use the national EIA procedure)	Environmental safeguards specialist (ESS) on the LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •beneficiary; •local authority •Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) on the LPRES •FMENV 	
3.	Approval of the classification and the selected instrument by the Public EA Agency	LPRES Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •LPRES Env. safeguards specialist •LPRES social safeguards specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public EA Agency (PEA) • The World Bank
4.	Preparation of the safeguard document/instrument (ESIA, Env. Audit, simple ESMP, etc.) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure (considering the Bank policies' requirements)			
	Preparation and approval of the ToRs	Environmental safeguards specialist (ESS) on the LPRES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank
	Preparation of the report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Procurement specialist (PS-LPRES) •LPRES social safeguards • Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant
	Report validation and issuance of the permit (when required)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Procurement specialist (PS-LPRES) •LPRES social safeguards •Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMEnv • The World Bank
	Disclosure of the document		Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media; • The World Bank
5.	(i) Integrating the construction phase mitigation measures and E&S clauses in the bidding document prior they're advertised; (ii) ensuring that the constructor prepares his ESMP (C-ESMP), gets it approved and integrates the relevant measures in the	Technical staff in charge of the sub-project (TS-LPRES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPRES Environmental Safeguards Specialist • LPRES Procurement Specialist (PS-LPRES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Firm (Supervisor)

	works breakdown structure (WBS) or execution plan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervising consultant 	
6.	Implementation of the other safeguards measures, including environmental monitoring (when relevant) and sensitization activities	ESS-LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSS-LPRES) PS-LPRES) TS-LPRES) Financial Staff (FS-LPRES) Local authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant National specialized laboratories NGOs
7.	Oversight of safeguards implementation (internal)	SSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E-LPRES) FS-LPRES) Local authority 	Control Firm (Supervisor)
	Reporting on project safeguards performance and disclosure	Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E-LPRES ESS-LPRES SSS-LPRES 	
	External oversight of the project safeguards compliance/performance	PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E-LPRES ESS-LPRES SSS-LPRES PS-LPRES Supervisor 	
8.	Building stakeholders' capacity in safeguards management	ESS-LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSS-LPRES PS-LPRES 	Consultant
9.	Independent evaluation of the safeguards performance (Audit)	ESS-LPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSS-LPRES PS-LPRES 	Consultant
10	Develop a procedures manual for the E&S risk management process to be used for the loan portfolio financed by LPRES in line with the ESMF, RPF, IPMP and WMP of LPRES	E&S Risk Coordinator (DBN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPRES Env. safeguards specialist LPRES social safeguards specialist 	E&S Risk Coordinator (DBN)
10	Adaptation of Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to fit into procedures for E&S risk management described in this ESMF	E&S Champion for PFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESRMS Specialist (DBN) 	Consultant

The Project Implementing Entity (LPRES), and any institution participating in the implementation, will not issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) of any activity subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), without the construction phase's

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) inserted in, and will not authorize the works to commence before the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) has been approved and integrated into the overall planning of the works.

This entire section provided on the roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF, will be inserted in the E&S safeguards management section the project implementation manual (PIM).

9.3 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Effective implementation of the ESMP can be inhibited by limited technical skills and resource constraints. An outcome of the public consultations to determine capacity to implement the safeguards for the LPRES was carried out for the supporting Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as the SCOs. Limitations identified include:

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

Thus, 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 L-PRES project;
- Enhancing Occupational Health and Safety in livestock production systems;
- 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 18

Table 17: Training Modules on Environment and Social Management

Programme	Description	Participants	Form Of Training	Duration/Location	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 	L-PRES coordinating office, Environmental specialist/Safeguard Unit, Contractor staff	1/2 day Workshop	2 Day Programme of activities	Environmental & Social Specialists
Module I	Introduction to Environmental & Social Safeguards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different safeguard policies & triggers • Applicable safeguard policies to Nigeria L-PRES project 	L-PRES coordinating office, Environmental specialist/Safeguards unit, Contractor staff, participating livestock farmers, Veterinary officers, Agric. extension officers	1/2 day Workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists
Module II	Social Risks of the L-PRES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental & Social Screening • Identifying Environmental & social risks in activities • Impact identification & mitigation 	L-PRES coordinating office, Environmental specialist/Safeguards unit, Contractor staff, participating livestock farmers, Veterinary officers	1/2 day Workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists
Module III	Occupational Health & Safety issues in livestock management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of HSE • Preparing safe work practice and procedures at work • Zoonotic disease prevention 	L-PRES Environmental specialist/Safeguards unit, Veterinary officers	1/2 day Workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists
	Waste Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Techniques for managing waste streams from the Project 	L-PRES Environmental specialist/Safeguards Unit, Contractor staff, participating livestock farmers, Veterinary officers			

Programme	Description	Participants	Form Of Training	Duration/Location	Training Conducting Agency
	Gender-Based Violence and Labour Influx Management	L-PRES Environmental specialist/Safeguards Unit, Contractor staff, participating livestock farmers, Veterinary officers	2 day workshop		Environmental & Social Specialists
Total (Capacity Building & Training)			N3,500,000.00		

The capacity of the NPCO and SPCOs to implement the ESMF will be improved through the courses being offered by Centres of Excellence established under the World Bank Project Sustainable Procurement, Environment, and Social Standards Enhancement (SPESSE) Project (P169405) in six (6) Nigerian Universities.

9.4 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 L-PRES 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 ESMP for the project (as well as the quality of specialists providing ESMP consultancy services
- Provide the opportunity to report the results on safeguards and impacts and proposed mitigation measures implementation.

Upon commencement of project implementation, the environmental specialist & the safeguard unit of the L-PRES Coordinating Office will begin monitoring as an important feedback mechanism. This ensures compliance with the environmental and social measures of the ESMF. The key areas to be monitored include:

- i. Environmental aspects and means of verification.
- ii. Project areas and locations
- iii. Social aspects to be monitored and means of verification
- iv. Financial and procurement
- v. Institutional responsibilities for monitoring and supervision.

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 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 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;
- Level of understanding of environmental risks associated with project, impacts and mitigation;
- Number and percentage of targeted personnel that have undergone training specified in ESMF;
- Levels of decision-making regarding compliance with promoting safe work practices in workplace;
- Effectiveness of local authorities to contributing and making relevant decisions;

A generic monitoring schedule for the ESMF is in annex 7. The monitoring roles and responsibilities would be carried out by the following:

- **L-PRES NPCO Safeguards Unit** shall provide leadership to the different geopolitical zones in defining monitoring roles, responsibilities, tasks and targets and providing guidance in compliance requirements, while also liaising with the FMENV, where necessary.
- **L-PRES RCU Safeguards Unit** comprising the ESS and SSS shall provide regional leadership in the different geopolitical zones to the different participating States in defining monitoring roles, responsibilities, tasks and targets and providing guidance in compliance requirements, while also liaising with the NPCO Safeguards Unit, where necessary.
- **Safeguard Officers** in different participating States shall effectively monitor the sub-activities to evaluate adherence to the environmental and social guidelines and

principles for all the activities. The outcome of the monitoring exercise shall thereafter be reported to the Environmental/Social unit for necessary action.

- **MoEnv/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 considering 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.

9.5 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 19.

Table 18: Estimated Budget to Implement ESMF

	ESMF Requirements	Considerations	Total Cost per Location (N)
A	Training & Capacity Strengthening		
1	Capacity Building	Training Programs (See table 15 for details)	2,200,000.00
	Capacity Strengthening for relevant Stakeholders/	Workshops (See table 12 for details)	1,600,000.00
B	Mitigation & Management		
1	Engagement of Environmental and Social Specialists	Preparation & Management of Safeguard Instruments	As contained in item 3 below
2	Preparation of ESMP		
3	Establish Environmental & Social measures for mitigation of E&S Issues during operations	Safeguard Instruments	11,550,000.00

	ESMF Requirements	Considerations	Total Cost per Location (N)
C	Environmental & Social Monitoring		
4	Monitoring Compliance with EMP on E&S Issues during pre-operations activities	Assume quarterly transportation costs for monitoring activities over 5 days each quarter per year	2,500,000.00
	Routine field visits for inspections of Safeguards Compliance in geopolitical zones.	To cover transport, accommodation and daily allowances	2,750,000.00
5	ESMF Disclosure	For publication in newspaper media	3,300,000.00
	Total Estimated Budget		24,200,000.00
	Contingency	10% of sub-total	2,420,000.00
Total			26,620,000.00

9.6 Disclosure of Safeguard Instruments

Copies of this ESMF, like other safeguard instruments (such as ESIA/ESMPs etc.) that would be prepared for the Nigeria L-PRES and its sub-projects will be made available to the public by the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO), through the Federal Ministry of Environment.

The L-PRES Coordinating office 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 external website. Copies of other safeguards instruments (such as ESMFs/RPFs etc.) are required to be disclosed in like manner. Table 20 outlines documents to be disclosed.

Table 19: 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 (L-PRES Coordinating Office), the Federal Ministry of Environment, Local government Secretariat newspapers
Environment Management	PPMP, ESMF, ESIA, EMP, RAP/ARAP 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 Implementation Units (L-PRES Coordinating Office), & the Federal Ministry of Environment, newspapers

9.7 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 if archaeological material is discovered:

Project Staff

- All site activity in the vicinity of the find/feature/site will cease immediately.
- The location of the discovered find/feature/ site will be delineated immediately and all access to the location will be restricted. The area must be secured to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects;
- All remains are to be left in place.

On-site Archeologist

- 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.
- The appropriate course of action to be taken MUST comply substantially with the requirements of the project.

9.8 Preparation of Additional Environment and Social Risk Management Tools

This ESMF (alongside the RPF, IPMP and WMP) provide generic description of typical E&S issues, baseline conditions and mitigation measures. As described in the preceding chapters, site-specific instruments will be prepared by the SPIU when actual sub-project sites are identified.

In addition to the above instruments, and to provide more robust measures for managing E&S risks in a manner that complements some of the generic measures described in Chapter 6, the project implementation institutions will prepare additional E&S tools to address some specific issues. These additional tools will be prepared at various stages after board approval

and will form part of the legal covenants of the project. The additional requirements and the expected completion milestones are shown in Table 21 below;

Table 20: Completion Schedule for Additional Standalone E&S Risk Mitigation Tools

SN	E&S Mitigation Tool	Purpose	Responsible Party	Delivery Milestone
1	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (with GRM)	To describe all stakeholder identification and engagement methods to be applied by the project	LPRES NPCO	Before Project Effectiveness
2	Mapping of GBV/SEA services	To assess the availability and quality of prevention and response services required for the management of	LPRES NPCO	Before the commencement of project activities
3	GBV Prevention and Response Plan	To provide a concise approach for the mitigation of GBV/SEA risks of LPRES	LPRES NPCO	Before the commencement of project activities
4	Labour Management Procedures	To describes measures to mitigate risks to workforce on LPRES sub-projects	LPRES NPCO	Before the commencement of project activities
5	Security Management Plan (Security Risk Assessment)	To assess the overall state of security around project locations in each of the participating states	NPCO/SPCO	Before the commencement of project activities

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- Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) (1991). Guidelines and standards for environmental pollution control in Nigeria. Nigerian ambient air quality standard.
- Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act. No. 86 of 1992
- National Literacy Survey, 2010 (National Bureau of Statistics)
- National Policy on the Environment
- National Policy on Agriculture
- NESREA Act 2007
- Nigeria EIA Procedural Guideline 1995
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- World Bank Operational Policy 4.01, 4.08, 4.12

Annexes

Annex 1: Checklist for Screening of Environmental & Social 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"/> Migratory pathways of animals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological sites | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> obstruction of natural connection
Between river and wetlands inside
project area or natural drainage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

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"/> Insufficient drainage leading to Saline intrusion?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> negative effects on surface water Quality/quantities or flow?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> negative effects on groundwater Quality./,quantity or movement?	<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"/> increase probability of spread of Diseases and parasites?	<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"/> loss of existing buildings property, economic livelihood?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> negative impact on soil stability And compactness?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> impacts on sustainability of Associated construction waste disposal?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/> changes to the land due to material extraction?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> traffic disturbances due to						Construction material transport and wastes?

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Scale of impacts			Remarks
			High	Medium	Low	
<input type="checkbox"/> increased wind-blown /dust from material (e.g.fine aggregate) storage areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> degradation or disturbance of historical or culturally important sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> health and safety issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>					

Will the activity/sub-project require

<input type="checkbox"/> setting up of ancillary production facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> significant demand on utilities and services?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> accommodation or service Amenities to support the workforce during construction	<input type="checkbox"/>					

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

FINAL OBSERVATIONS&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 Require EIA at this Site, are the environmental issues which need to be addressed 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.	

FINALOBSERVATIONS&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 (SCU)

Signature and Date

Annex 2: Checklist for Scoping Environmental and Social issues in the ESMF

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	Rank					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 Practices)							<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/ rehabilitation of existing structures/buildings;							<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"/>
18	Inclusion Issues		✓					<input type="radio"/>
19	Gender based Violence		✓					<input type="radio"/>
20	Security		✓					<input type="radio"/>

Annex 3: List of Some Stakeholders Consulted for this ESMF

s / n	Name	Organization	Designation	Contact
	Akwa Ibom Stakeholders			
1.	Dr. J.A. Markson	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Perm. Sec.	
2.	Anefiok F. Isong	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Ag. Director, Livestock	
3.	Affiong B. Okon	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Chief Livestock Officer	08080749364
4.	Emma U. Ebeute	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Chief Livestock Officer	08037510821
5.	Ime B. Akpadiaha	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Asst. Chief Livestock Off	08036203361
6.	James M. Ukpong	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Principal Livestock Off	08032661323
7.	Ukpong O. Akpan	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Asst. Chief Liv. Officer	08038722966
8.	Christian J. Akpan	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Principal Livestock Off	08067081312
9.	Dr. Obot Obot	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Director Veterinary Services	08023028361
10.	Mr Joe Solomon	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Director, PRS	08038963628
11.	Aniete C. Ekong	Akwa Ibom State Min. of Agric	Agric Officer	08130493056
12.	Mrs. Patience Enyina	Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Environment	Head of Administration	07031080659
13.	Ekan Afangidah	Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Environment	Office mangr.	
14.	Elder Effiong-Akpan	Ministry of Lands	Director	08039444676
15.	Mr. Idongesit Ekpo	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Director PRS	
16.	Prince Bassey Inang	Nigerian Association of Sheep & Goats Producers	President	08162019005
17.	Edidiong Akpan	Nigerian Association of Sheep & Goats Producers	Secretary	07067290173
18.	Solomon Ekong	Poultry association of Nigeria	Chairman	08036815151
19.	Alexander Bobby	Poultry association of Nigeria	Secretary	08028638208
20.	Mrs Comfort G	Nigerian Association of Sheep & Goats Producers	Woman Leader	

s	Name	Organization	Designation	Contact
/				
n				
Anambra State Stakeholders				
21.	Fr. Donatus Oragwam	Private Farm – MASDEVAN	Urum	08064414009
22.	Obiagbose Chinyere	Private Farm – DEKA	Abata Nsugbe	08095888583
23.	Obunadike Ikenna	Private Farm – Kingdike	Abata Nsugbe	08034040817
24.	Ezechukwu Uchenna David	DABEZ farms	Abata Nsugbe	08109288055
25.	Akuchukwu N. Bright	BRIGHT farms		07065527487
26.	Ejike Kenneth J.	Anambra Pig Farmers Association	Nanka	
27.	Ejike Kenechi	Anambra Pig Farmers Assc.	Chairman	08067517946
28.	Prof. C. O. Ezeoku	Anambra Pig Farmers Assc.	Member	08135697217
29.	Obiageli Ezeoku	Anambra Pig Farmers Assc	Member	08186306245
30.	Uchenna Okonkwo	Uche Farms	Ogidi	08033316599
31.	Dr. Onyekachukwu Eyisi	FM Farms Limited	Nteje	08106221448
32.	Caroline Okonkwo	Okonkwo Farm	Nanka	08025846620
33.	Engr. Nnaemeka Ezuilo	Allhand Limited	CEO Adazi Enu	08037105771
34.	Odoh Agatha Chikaodili			08066255912
35.	Okonkwo Ifeoma	Ministry of Agric	Asst. PRO	08038870054
36.	Obi Tobenna	Ministry of Agric	Export Desk Officer	07037191843
37.	Chix Egbueh	FADAMA	State Project Cood.	08033169401
38.	Odiasi Evelyn	FADAMA	RFLO	08035026552
39.	Dr. Ideh Basil O	Vet Services Dept.	CVO, Vet Services	08036693542
40.	Sam Orgu	Head Livestock Component	Chief Livestock Off	08053211556
41.	Anthony Nwoko Eze	FADAMA	Project Cameraman	080342446373
42.	Hon. Obi Okoye	MoENv	SA Environment	08033852209
43.	Obele Ugochukwu	Ugoma Farms	Piggery Fish	08023706585
44.	Obele Chioma N.	Ugoma Farms	Piggery Fish	08039313728
45.	Odiegwu A.U	MoENv	Director	08033712862
46.	Maduabuchi O.U	MoAgric	Director	08024013814
47.	Nwankwo Chinedu	MoAgric	TA-HCA	08066596696
48.	Dr. Emenike. Igando	MoAgric	Perm Secretary	08035365410
49.	Evang. Sam Emmanuel	Bethel Farms	Vice Chairman PAN	08036726099
50.	Obiokoye Chukwuma	Ministry of Lands	Director	08062257063
51.	Okeke Ugochukwu	Ugobee Farms	Beekeeper	07036449077
52.	Umeazifuego Ebuka	Nobility – Farms	Piggery	08063330057
Niger State Stakeholders				
53.	Dr Okey Okwuosi	MoAgric	SSA Agric Export	08034052087
54.	Ike Edith	MoEnv	Director, Env Health Services	08033950640
55.	Hussain A. Yaro	NASGHODAN	Niger State Coordinator	08035077040
56.	Emmanuel Fayam	NASHGODAN	Secretary	08025904546
57.	Suleiman Ibrahim Ruga	Miyetti Allah	Director Admin & Vet	08130501213
58.	Shugaba Auoussanka	Butchers Association	Member	08032202096
59.	Ahassan Haruna	Min of Livestock & Forestry	Ag. Director of PRS	08185866049
60.	Dr. Ibrahim Baba	Min of Livestock & Forestry		08035968432
61.	Raji S. Adam	Min of Env	Ag. Director	08039731907
62.	Yahaya Ndaiya	Min of Env	D. Director	08038950952
63.	Dr. Sanni Bello Nma	Min of Livestock & Forestry	Director of Vet	08033772960

Annex 4: Summary of World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies triggered by LPRES

- **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.
- **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.

- **Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)**

Physical Cultural Resources is intended to ensure that projects identify and inventory cultural resources that are potentially affected by the project. Projects should include mitigation measures when there are adverse impacts on physical cultural resources. Appropriate agencies, NGOs and universities should be consulted.

Annex 5: Terms of Reference for Development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project (LPRES)**1.0 Introduction and Background**

The Government of Nigeria has requested the assistance of the World Bank for the preparation of Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The Project Development Objectives (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience¹⁷ and commercialization of producers and processors in selected livestock value chains and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.

2.0 Project locations

Specific project location is yet to be determined. However, The Project locations would be selective with focus on regions where it can demonstrate high potential of impact. The Project will target selected states and value chains based on comparative advantages, subsector growth prospect in the states, formal expression of interest by states, existing value chains and markets, and states' performance in ongoing externally financed projects in the states. Selectivity will also consider other donors' interventions in the livestock sub-sector. These criteria would be refined during the preparation phase.

3.0 Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening National Institutions for Improved Service Delivery (US\$50 million). This Component will support improvement in the performance and service delivery of institutions involved in livestock sub-sector and will contribute to improving the enabling environment. It is designed to build sustainable human, institutional and policy capacity for key public and private actors in the livestock sector, to improve animal husbandry practices, access and delivery of quality extension services (animal health, feed and breeding). It will specifically support a comprehensive review of the livestock sector and development of a long-term vision and investment plan. The component will have a national reach benefiting millions of producers and value chain actors; public and private agents. It will provide support for investment in component 2 and 3 and provide the foundations for sustainability of such investment well after project life. The component will be implemented through four major sub-components:

- (i) **Sub-component 1.A: Support to livestock policy and institutional environment.** The sub-component will support national institutions in policy formulation, regulation, planning and coordination, data collection/analysis; and investment tools. Activities will include conduct of specific sector studies (such as a study on livestock identification in relation to the Performance Recording System for inseminated cattle, for example), and regular reviews of public investments and expenditures in the livestock sub-sector. It will finance: (i) the preparation of a long-term sector modernization strategy and a medium-term investment program; (ii) capacity strengthening of the FMARD staff to carry out its core responsibilities including sector analyses, production and dissemination of up-to-date statistics, policy update, overall sector coordination and subsectors monitoring and evaluation; (iii) surveys and targeted analytical works to properly monitor the effect of policy decisions, measure the impact of investments and stimulate policy dialogue between the Government and value chain stakeholders, including small farming entrepreneurs; and (iv) studies and expertise to improve the regulatory framework (alignment to international standards, certification, standardization and traceability, etc.) and conduct market intelligence. (vii) improvement of the livestock information management system, (viii) support the development of food-safety norms for livestock products, quality standards and their reinforcement, which will include the provision of specialized equipment, transportation, etc., (ix) support (capacity building, equipment, and locally sourced technical assistance) to national and international livestock research centers of information and promotion of livestock products ('Maisons des éleveurs'), (x) strengthening of inter-professional livestock associations ('Inter-professions'), and (xi) development of a contingency emergency response plan, to increase preparedness in the event of a crisis affecting the livestock sector. Given the regional nature of livestock issues, the L-PRES will fund the participation of Nigeria at regional and international events and fora on livestock development and other activities such as harmonization and coordination (resource monitoring systems, market information in the North close to Niger and Chad, infrastructure planning in border areas), consultation (market flows, and transhumance from neighboring countries), and drawing useful lessons from experience in other countries (participatory planning, conflict mitigation/resolution...). The subcomponent will support activities that will help to monitor regional fodder markets (including for poultry) to address the northern region's food security concerns (as triggering factor of past food crises in Nigeria). The subcomponent will also promote inter-ministerial collaboration and between the Governments and non-public organizations (i.e., livestock traders, pastoralists unions). It will also support the establishment of national livestock market information systems (LMIS) by providing appropriate equipment (hard and software), and train frontline personnel and other stakeholders on interpreting and using information from the system. The project will support livestock identification and traceability system, priority animal disease prevention and control program, national feed and forage development program, national breeding program and livestock master plan.

- (ii) Sub-component 1.B: Improving Service Delivery Systems.** The purpose of this sub-component is to improve service delivery systems that will enhance productivity, quality and contribute to resilience. It aims to increase availability and access to high quality services and inputs for livestock producers. Activities include: (i) genetic improvement by supporting the decentralization and privatization of artificial insemination (AI) service delivery; (ii) feed improvement through quality control (including aflatoxin assessment); (iii) development and dissemination of technical and economical guidelines for livestock production in selected value chains; (iv) transfer of new/enhanced/best farming practices and technologies by rolling out new extension models such as learning from experience (including errors), livestock farmer field schools, and provision of training on biosecurity in poultry; and (v) promotion of meat processing and conservation with improved cold chain and traditional conservation methods, combined with improved packaging, labelling and marketing. It will provide support to NAPRI to collaborate with other Universities to develop a resilient livestock breeds and facilitate access to adapted animal breeds and strengthen local research capacity in animal genetics and breed improvement. It will support geo-tagging of animals, acquisition of high quality semen, pastures development, and resilience management.
- (iii) Sub-component 1.C: Strengthening of animal health and public health Services:** The project acknowledged the importance of disease prevention as one of the key factor to achieve an increased livestock productivity. The Sub-component will contribute to the reduction of mortality and morbidity losses due to animal diseases, and to improved public health. L-PRES will address those diseases that may not necessarily have human health impact, but that strongly affect livestock productivity and/or access to markets. Some examples of such highly contagious diseases (so affecting trade also) are Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD - all ruminants and pigs), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR - goats and sheep), Newcastle Disease (ND - poultry), Classical or African swine fever (pigs). Less contagious diseases such as trypanosomiasis, control of internal and external parasites, masticis, black led disease, etc. L-PRES will collaborate with REDISSE project in maintaining high vigilance to ensure early reporting, notification and effective response to any outbreaks. The project will focus specifically on mechanisms to incentivize private veterinarians to expand their network into rural areas. It will fund Technical Assistance to crowd in private sector to support NVRI in its responsibility of producing and commercializing vaccines. Activities will include: (i) support to surveillance strategies for emerging and re-emerging animal diseases through training, emergency preparedness and response programs (contingency plans, SOPs development); (ii) support to vaccination programs and awareness campaigns for three priority diseases (small ruminants plague - PPR, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia for in cattle, and Newcastle Disease for poultry - NCD); (iii) enhance diagnostic capabilities through the acquisition of lab supplies, reagents and consumables; and (iv) promote public health and food safety through enhanced quality control of animal products, the development and implementation of control strategies for Brucellosis/Tuberculosis/Salmonellosis, and support to the implementation of the Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) national action plan. The project will focus specifically on providing local animal health services in remote pastoral areas
- (iv) Sub-component 1.D: – Contingency emergency response (zero budgets).** Following an adverse natural event that causes a major natural disaster, the Government of Nigeria may request the Bank to reallocate project funds to support response and reconstruction.

Component 2: Strengthening selected value chains (US\$90 million).

The aim of this component is to enhance the performance of selected priority value chains (beef, dairy, poultry, sheep & goats and honey) including selective crop sub-sector activities and peri-urban small producers, provided they are part of the livestock value chains and create the condition for enhanced participation of small producers and private sector in the priority value chains. The major beneficiaries of this component include producers, processors of targeted VC; indirect buyers and consumers from selected VC products. The component will benefit from the positive outcome of component 1 and help component 3 accesses a better market. The Component will have the following two sub-components:

- (i) Sub-component 2.A: Productive Partnerships for Selected Value Chains.** This component will represent the core of the project and the bulk of project financing. The subcomponent will support the improvement of production system, processing, extension services within specific VC such as dairy production, bee keeping, input supply systems/units that can be managed by the private sector (forage seeds), meat processing, conservation, and packaging, labeling and marketing of livestock products. This will include production and distribution of essential inputs for the targeted value chains such as improved pasture seeds and equipment, silage development, sylvopastoralism (or trees and hedges in the livestock systems), day-old chicks and calves, specialized production and processing equipment such as bio-digester to meet rural energy and organic manure demand, in relevant and selected states. The sub-component will also facilitate the process of emergence and development of PAs and business partnerships: Through a grant scheme, the sub-component will promote and develop “Productive Alliance” (PA) between Producer Groups (PG) and buyers/aggregators of products (meat, eggs, milk, and honey) of target species (cattle, goat, sheep, pig, poultry and bee). The sub-component will support the establishment of sustainable commercial business relations among the targeted producers, buyers/aggregators and processors of products and Financial Institutions (FIs). All producers and processors in pastoralist and non-pastoralist livestock sector will benefit from this sub-component.
- (ii) Sub-component 2.B: Enhancing the performance of value chain.** The purpose of this sub-component is to identify the bottlenecks that hamper the performance of the livestock value chains and help take appropriate actions and make public

investments to address the bottlenecks. The sub-component will finance institutional support to professional organizations, technical assistance support and training, and market infrastructures. The following activities will be implemented: (i) capitalization of knowledge on the livestock sector with focus on value chain organization and market opportunities; this includes VC studies and competitiveness master plans, and review and dissemination of sectoral regulations; (ii) strengthening of existing professional and inter-professional associations, with focus on better governance, and preparation and implementation of strategic action plans; It will also support the strengthening of the fora of the selected VC in the field to meet and discuss relevant issues and knowledge exchange. The sub-component will focus on good practices in livestock including organization of livestock farmers into common interest groups, business plans development. This activity will rely on prospecting business opportunities, identifying private investors and developing framework commercial agreements; and rehabilitating and/or building a few critical infrastructures for market access, incl. abattoirs, livestock market and access roads as required. The project design will acknowledge the key role played by the private sector in the delivery of veterinary services by supporting the attraction of private animal health providers as well as provision of advisory support by the community animal husbandry providers in underserved areas, and strengthening the capacity of such providers, where they exist. This sub-component will facilitate collaboration with Livestock-Micro Reforms in Africa (L-MIRA) funded by grant from the Gates Foundation to harmonize, simplify and improve regulations in the poultry value chain with the effect of making it easier for value chain actors to manage their regulatory responsibilities and more easily access key inputs. The multi-stakeholder inter-professional associations that the project will help to establish and strengthen will improve the vertical and horizontal coordination of livestock value chains and enhance market efficiency. Although the project does not finance large-scale meat production and processing infrastructure, industrial dairy units or large feed mills, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) will be consulted during preparation to explore investment possibilities when participating private sector operators expressed the need for such support. (iii) Promotion of value chain products at national and regional level (West Africa), and possibly international level.

Component 3: Strengthening resilience and diversification for pastoral communities and vulnerable households (US\$45 million). The L-PRES offers an innovative, comprehensive, and flexible response to pastoralists' vulnerability by delivering key public goods to enhance their livelihoods. This component aims to increase pastoralists' access to competitive, inclusive markets and to increase trade in pastoral products (especially live animals). It will support the enhancement of the livelihoods and resilience of pastoral/mobile communities as well as the diversification of livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households (incl. youth and women). The project will adopt the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to transform the lives of pastoral communities by facilitating information sharing on markets, prices, climatic conditions, water availability, and conflict-affected areas. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and mapping will also be deployed to guide public investments and monitor results. The project will promote a wider uptake of improved technologies, especially in the components related to market access and trade, and pastoral risk management. The main beneficiaries of the component will be the pastoral communities; vulnerable households. This component will be composed of the following sub-components:

- (i) **Sub-component 3.A: Enhancement of Livestock Response System and resilience:** The purpose of this sub-component is to increase capacity of institutions involved in preventing and managing pastoral crisis and improving resilience by establishing/strengthening early warning and rapid response mechanisms. This sub-component will support investment in early warning/meteorological forecasts for conflict, weather and related information, identification and traceability along the livestock value chains; recording and performance; and climate smart initiatives. It aims to institute elevated level readiness by maintaining stringent vigilance, early reporting, notification and effective response to any outbreaks. The sub-component will provide support to institutions at all levels with special focus on localities where there is elevated risk and frequency of incidence – such as disease outbreaks. Under this sub-component, the project will collaborate and work with REDISSE project. The project will recalibrate stock routes, build, rehabilitate and equip primary market infrastructure along trade routes (such as holding/auction grounds, border check-points, national and satellite laboratories).
- (ii) **Sub-component 3.B: Natural Resource Management (NRM) Enhancement.** This sub-component aims to improve the knowledge base and establish an effective and sustainable management of the natural resource on which the development of the livestock sector and healthy performance is based. The sub-component will help prepare the nation for determining its actual livestock resources, enhance the sustainable management and secure access of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to natural resources (water and pasture). The project will include mechanisms aimed at preventing and resolving localized conflicts between settled farmers and pastoralists with respect to relative access to natural resources and protection against cattle rustling.
- (iii) **Sub-component 3.C – Support for Youth and Women and Alternative livelihood for Livestock farmers.** This sub-component will provide grants to support livestock livelihood activities for youth and women, technical assistance/ business support for livelihoods diversification aimed at creating jobs and enhancing value addition at farm level and identifying and strengthening alternative livelihood opportunities. To that end, L-PRES will finance prospective activities to identify markets and develop value chains for alternative products to livestock, and will help share information about livelihood alternatives, with special attention to gender mainstreaming. While it is too early to actually identify which VC the project will support under this sub-component, early indications are that the project will finance small-scale milk collection units, and small-scale dairy processing units operated by cooperative enterprises and women's associations (dairy units), hatcheries for poultry,

hives and honey processing units.

Component 4: Project Coordination, Institutional Support, Communication and Monitoring (US\$15 million). This aim of this component is to ensure project activities are implemented timely; coordination among the different stakeholders is instituted, and support activities relating to the overall management, monitoring & evaluation, communication. The main objectives of this Component are to: (a) ensure effective strategic and operational planning , implementation and monitoring of the Project and efficient use of various sources of funding, as well as coordination of the Project interventions implemented by participating stakeholders and partners; (b) evaluate the Project’s final results, outcomes and impacts on beneficiary smallholders/PGs; and (c) support development and communication of livestock policies, regulations, guidelines and strategies (best practices, priority directions, experience sharing, studies, and consultation) and ensure efficient knowledge management and effective communication to various public and private entities on project activities, outcomes, best practices and lessons learnt. The component will be composed of three sub-components.

- (i) **Sub-component 4.A: Project Coordination.** This component will support project implementation activities, including operating costs of the National and States Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and Steering Committee. The NPCU will be under FMARD. The NPCU will be responsible for the day-to-day project management, implementation, fiduciary management, environmental and social safeguards management.
- (ii) **Sub-component 4.B: Monitoring & Evaluation:** The sub-component will ensure the monitoring of project activities and coordination of reports from agencies and organizations that will be part of project execution or beneficiaries. Both at national and state level, M&E experts will be contracted to coordinate the work.
- (iii) **Sub-component 4.C: Communication and knowledge dissemination.** This component will create a nation-wide awareness on the relevant project activities and knowledge dissemination especially best practices. Communication will be tailored to meet the need of the different audiences.

4.0 Environment Safeguards Issues:

Nigerian EIA laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies by which the activities of Component 1 and 2 triggered three out of the ten safeguard polices: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Pest Management (OP/BP4.09) 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 farm households, acting as a cash buffer (small stock), a capital reserve (large animals) and as a hedge against inflation.

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. To reduce 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.

FMARD is also further required to disclose this document in country as a separate and stand-alone document so that it is accessible by the public, local communities, potential project affected people, local NGO’s and all other stakeholders and 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:

- Identify all relevant potential environmental risks and social concerns that may arise because of the proposed Project and its sub-projects;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities of involved actors and parties;
- 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
- Provide 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 follows 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 considered at the field preparation, during the implementation and exploitation/maintenance of equipment.
- Assess the potential environmental and social impacts related to project activities and recommend adequate mitigation measures, including costs estimation.
- Examine the Climate risks that are relevant to the project & mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the project design to mitigate the impacts
- Examine the extent of Gender-based violence that could arise in the course of project implementation
- 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 and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project. The ESMP 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 members of the public, 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 six (6) weeks after signing of contract. The expected number of consultancy fee days is 40.

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 SCPZ team within 23 days.
- (iii) Draft Final report in five (5) hard copies and one (1) electronic copy (CD) within **25 days** from commencement date. On submission of the draft report, the client shall be allowed **10 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 **35 days** from commencement date.

12.0 Reporting:

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

13.0 Payment Schedule

- | | |
|---|-----|
| • Submission of Inception Report | 10% |
| • Submission of Progress 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 (5) years' post Masters degree in Environmental or related courses and 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 consultants 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 prepare 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 6: Stakeholders Consultation Records (2018)

Name of Stakeholder (MDA):	Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Agriculture & Food Sufficiency
Date:	26 th and 27 th July 2018
Venue:	Offices of Permanent Secretary, Director Livestock Services, Director Veterinary Services
Language of Communication:	English
Attendance	25 persons
Stakeholder	Concerns & issues raised
Opening Remarks:	The purpose of the meeting was explained to all present that the preparation of safeguard instruments; ESMF, PRF, IPMP & WMP for the L-PRES (Livestock Productivity & Resilience Support Project)
Permanent Secretary	There is a need to ensure that L-PRES looks at the issues of: (i) Provision of meat for consumption instead of cattle being brought all the way from the north for the purpose of finding pasture in South-South and other geo-political zones, leading to conflicts among pastoralists & farmers/owners of land.
Ministry of Agric. Mandate	(ii) Mandate is pursued through implementation of the national laws & policies of Nigeria. (iii) Anti-grazing law is also in place in Akwa Ibom.
Livestock Value Chains in Akwa Ibom	The major livestock value chains are: (i) Small ruminants – sheep & goats (ii) Poultry (meat & eggs) – chicken, turkey, quail, ducks, goose. (iii) Pork – piggery value chain (iv) Micro-livestock (snail, rabbits, bees & grass-cutter)
Value Chain Pests & diseases/treatment	(i) <i>Small ruminants</i> • Goat kata (PPR), pneumonia, treated by annual vaccination. Mange disease, ectoparasites (ticks) & Endoparasites (worms) can be treated with broad spectrum injections & deworming of animals
	(ii) <i>Poultry</i> • Newcastle & gomboro diseases, treatment by routine vaccination
	(iii) <i>Pigs</i> • African Swine Fever (has no known cure) • Transmits tapeworm through meat.
	(iv) <i>Micro-livestock</i> • Soldier ants are pests of snails & grass-cutters • Wild drone bees are pests of beehives • Rabbits – diseases are mange & pneumonia
	(v) <i>Large ruminants (cattle)</i> • Transmit ticks & lice as they are grazing • Tsetse fly (vectors) transmitted trypanosomiasis • Tuberculosis
Waste	Animal waste is used as manure Abattoir waste Abattoir waste are used as: Offal's – used as manure Horns & hooves – can be encouraged for use as ornaments Blood – can be processed into blood meal Bones – can be processed into bone meal Feathers – contains indigestible proteins & can be processed into methane
Impact of intervention	Advantages (i) Income generation & economic stimulation (ii) Food security/sufficiency (iii) Price favourability (iv) Livestock waste can be used for other agricultural purposes

	<p>Disadvantages</p> <p>(i) Poor implementation may cause dwindling market flow and resource challenges</p> <p>(ii) Lack of off takers will cause a market glut.</p>
Environment	<p>(i) Mandate is pursued by implementation of EIA act</p> <p>(ii) EIA is a unit under the Pollution & Waste Mgt Directorate of the Ministry of Environment</p> <p>(iii) Waste management is under the WMEPA (Waste Mangt & Environmental Protection Agency) set up by an act of legislation</p> <p>(iv) The Ministry has a well equipped laboratory to undertake tests</p>
Veterinary Services	<p>(v) The discussions focused mainly on the different pests & diseases, waste of the livestock value chains in Akwa Ibom.</p>
	<p>Mandate & responsibility</p> <p>Institutions are responsible for managing livestock and agricultural pests in the agro-ecological zone/state is the Department of Veterinary services and Livestock): They provide efficient Animal Health Care Services and create awareness on zoonotic diseases in Nigeria.</p>
	<p>General veterinary waste issues (negative impacts):</p> <p>(i) Needles & syringes (plastics) – mitigation is by deep burial for needles & burning of plastics</p> <p>(vi) Residual antibiotics in the product – have in place an adequate withdrawal period.</p>
	<p>Common Pests & Diseases Issues in Akwa Ibom</p> <p>(i) Piggery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission of worms infections (roundworm, tapeworm) to human beings when meat is not properly cooked • Transmission of swine pox to humans <p>(iv) Cattle</p> <p>(vii) Transmission of tuberculosis from meat consumption.</p>
	<p>Major pesticides in use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccines for <i>Gumboro and New castle disease</i> • Ivermectin for <i>Lice</i> • Piperazine, Albendazole, Biltracide, Pyratel • Vaccines for heamorhagic septisemia • Building of water moats around housing for micro-livestock (against soldier ants) • African Swine Fever (ASF) – no known cure
	<p>Record of outbreaks/epidemics</p> <p>There has been no major outbreak of disease in recent times</p>
	<p>Waste from value chains</p> <p>Major issues in livestock production in Akwa Ibom are:</p> <p>(i)Piggery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effluent (Urine & water from waste) can cause typhoid & e-coli infections when contacted by humans. • Livestock waste (especially piggery & poultry) odour is offensive especially with more pressure on land due to urbanisation.
	<p>Controls for ensuring livestock are monitored to prevent outbreaks</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish keen observation and surveillance procedures that will be strictly followed • Promote biosecurity where necessary • Immediately quarantine animals that show symptoms of infection <p><i>Cattle</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish anti-mortem beef inspection processes • Enforce loading & offloading procedures among cattle transporters • Building standard control posts for livestock such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Landing bays <p>(viii) Watering points</p>
Access to Land	<p>(ix) Mandate is pursued using the land use act of 1978.</p> <p>(x) Akwa Ibom is 0.77% of land mass of Nigeria. Strong pressure on land in Akwa Ibom</p> <p>(xi) Recognition is given to land owners – with C of O, however, squatters also have rights</p> <p>(xii) Women have access to land but traditionally, land is inherited by male children</p> <p>(xiii) Women have a right to purchasing land</p>

	(xiv)	Grievance redress is through the petition and complaints unit of Ministry of Land, while community can make complaints directly to ministry.
Trade & Investment	(i) (ii)	Livestock cooperatives can be formed when 10 or more persons with common interest come together & may register through Bureau of Public Interests or Ministry of Women Affairs Women livestock cooperatives are not many
Access to Markets	(i) (ii) (iii)	Access can be further improved if value addition is enhanced through preservation and processing. Access will be improved with provision of storage facilities Establishment of processing centres
Constraints to livestock production – small ruminants (sheep & goats)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding (availability of pasture is affected by variability's in rainfall & temperature. • Breeding stock unavailability • Diseases - vaccination & treatment required for kata, pneumonia, lice, mange • Marketing restrictions – lack of indigenous slaughter slabs
Constraints to livestock production – poultry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing – there is no market available for the poultry produced • Investments are limited in the aspects of off takers of produce (poor financing) • Farmers are being relocated due to urbanisation. • Unfair competition from imported poultry products • Breed selection • Price of inputs remains high while attendant price of products remains poor • In-balance in the offering of extension services to farmers • Poor storage facilities • Lack of parent stock farms • Lack of adequate support facilities (e.g. incubators, cold rooms, de-feathering machines etc.)
Constraints to micro-livestock production –	(i) (ii)	Financing – major constraint is the non-availability of funding to embark upon livestock production Access to breeding stock
Women in Livestock production		Women are encouraged to participate by offering free extension services in poultry management as an incentive.

Description	Venue: Permanent Secretary's Conference Room. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Kaduna State.
Meeting Date	2 nd August 2018.
Language of Communication	English and Hausa
Groups Consulted	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Veterinary Services and Livestock), Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA), Kaduna State Association of Livestock Farmers (Miyetti Allah) Kaduna State Women Association of Livestock Farmers (Miyetti Allah, Kautal Hore, Fulbe Fini and Marjire Mobgal Fulbe)
Number of Participants	80 persons in attendance
Introduction	The meeting commenced at 10.00am with an opening prayer by a member of the Stakeholders. The Director of Livestock, Mr Muhammad Hussaini introduced the consultant and his team who have been engaged by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to prepare a safeguard report for the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support. The lead consultant further addressed the stakeholders briefly on the overview of the project.
Overview of the project	A brief description was given as an overview of the livestock subsector and the gaps in productivity in Nigeria, which has necessitated that the FGN request the assistance of the World Bank for the L-PRES. The ESMF is required by the L-PRES to identify & formulate a framework of how environmental & social issues of the project will be addressed.
Summary of Discussion	The consultant inquired to get information contained in the environmental and social framework checklist designed for this project.
Perception and Response of the people	All stakeholders present during the consultation commended the effort of Federal Government of Nigeria towards ensuring that the potential adverse environmental and social impact from the project are properly mitigated and thus achieving the project development objective. The questions were addressed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There exist a Department of veterinary services and Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Kaduna State. They provide efficient Animal Health Care Services and create awareness on zoonotic diseases in Nigeria. • Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) under the authority of Ministry of Environment enforce of environmental laws and regulations on waste management, Carry out quarterly facility inspections on livestock farms and ensure quality compliance through environmental audit. <p>CAPACITY NEEDS:</p> <p>Department of veterinary services and livestock: Increase in the number of staff strength (extension workers) to address the needs of livestock farmers, Training for already existing workers, equipping of laboratories to give precisions and diagnosis to diseases.</p> <p>Kaduna Environmental Protection Agency: Equipping the existing laboratories for environmental assessment and Staff training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEnv is conversant with the legislation on Environmental Assessment, procedures and framework and has kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency KEPA as a regulatory authority/enforcement agency. • The personnel have the capacity to assess the possible environmental and social risk and impacts associated with the project development. There is a synergy between the state level livestock productivity institutions and federal as the activities carried out by the state is reported to the federal. There has been a high level of compliance on environmental standards by the private

	<p>firms through the regulatory authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The livestock value chain in the state includes cattle – Meat, dung, horns, hooves, blood meal. Poultry – Meat, egg and manure. Sheep and goat –meat, droppings. • The negative impact that will arise from environmental risk is pollution of air and water bodies • This environmental risk can be mitigated through proper waste disposal and channeling. • No group was identified to be worsened off by the activities of this project • 50% of the women are engaged in livestock production and about 90% directly involved in dairy production both as individual and cooperatives. • The major environmental challenges facing livestock productivity is Climate change and growing threat of pest and diseases • The most significant impact of climate change on livestock production comes from heat stress. Variation in temperature and rainfall increases disease outbreak as warmer and wetter weather increase the occurrence of disease vectors such as biting flies and ticks are more likely to survive all year round • Major waste stream for different livestock value chain in the state Cattle – dungs, blood, hooves, horns, bones Poultry- litters (mixture of excreta, spilled feed and feathers) Sheep and goat-urines and droppings.
Concerns and Questions raised	The concerns of the stakeholders were as stated in their capacity needs which also addressed their request and the need to outsource waste management in the state.
How Concerns and questions were addressed	The lead consultant assured the stakeholders that there request has been properly documented and that the project will ensure that the environmental risk associated with livestock productivity will be controlled.
Conclusion	All relevant documents were collected and the meeting ended with a closing prayer by a member of the stakeholder.

Annex 7: Monitoring Schedule for LPRES ESMF

Responsibility	Frequency	Areas to Monitor
Planning Research & Statistics Dept. in MoE	Quarterly	Environmental & Social Implementation
Environmental & Social Safeguards Specialist in RSU & SPCO	As required	Monitoring Plan
PMS of the relevant sectors	As required	Component objectives in relevant to the sectors
PSC	Annually	PDO, DLIs, KRAs
TC, PIU	As required	All project activities
PMC	Quarterly	All project activities
Ministry of Budget and Planning	Quarterly	Key Result Areas, Project Development Objectives

Annex 8: Requirements on disclosure and translation of safeguards documentation

1. For information on disclosure requirements, please see the OPCS Instructions: Preparation of Investment Project Financing:
http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTOPCS/Resources/380831-1360104418611/Instructions_Track_2.pdf
2. For information on translation requirements, please see the Translation Framework Guidance:
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTINFODISCLOSURE/Resources/Translationframework.pdf>

Appendix 9: Outline of an Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP)

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7.0 Conclusion & Recommendations Error! Bookmark not defined.

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Annex 1b: Persons Met During Study

Annex 3: General Environmental Management Conditions for Maintenance/Maintenance Contracts

Annex 4: Sample – Socioeconomic data collection form (Questionnaire)

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Annex 7: Sample Company Code of Conduct

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Annex 10: Waste Management Plan

Annex 11: Cultural Heritage Management/Chance Find Procedure

Annex 12: Labour Influx Plan

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Annex 14: Security Management Plan (Sample)

Annex 10: Environmental, Health & Safety Guidelines General Environmental Management Conditions for Maintenance/Maintenance Contracts

General

1. In addition to these general conditions, the Contractor shall comply with any specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall inform himself about such an EMP, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully take into account relevant provisions of that EMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved EMP after written instruction by the Supervising Engineer (SE) to fulfil his obligation within the requested time, the Owner reserves the right to arrange through the SE for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor.
2. Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance requirements specified in an EMP. In general, these measures shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from earth mixing sites, asphalt mixing sites, dispersing coal ashes, vibrating equipment, temporary access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity dust producing activities.
 - (b) Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy maintenance activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities.
 - (c) Ensure that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels is maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.
 - (d) Prevent bitumen, oils, lubricants and waste water used or produced during the execution of works from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs, and also ensure that stagnant water in uncovered borrow pits is treated in the best way to avoid creating possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
 - (e) Prevent and minimize the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary maintenance camps and access roads on the biophysical environment including protected areas and arable lands; local communities and their settlements. In as much as possible restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards.
 - (f) Upon discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archaeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately report such findings to the SE so that the appropriate authorities may be expeditiously contacted for fulfilment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.
 - (g) Discourage maintenance workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic welfare of the local communities.
 - (h) Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation, etc.
 - (i) Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in maintenance workers camps.
 - (j) Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long-distance transportation.
 - (k) Ensure public safety and meet traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents.
3. The Contractor shall indicate the period within which he/she shall maintain status on site after completion of civil works to ensure that significant adverse impacts arising from such works have been appropriately addressed.
4. The Contractor shall adhere to the proposed activity implementation schedule and the monitoring plan / strategy to ensure effective feedback of monitoring information to project management so that impact management can be implemented properly, and if necessary, adapt to changing and unforeseen conditions.
5. Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the SE for adherence to the contract conditions and specifications, the Owner may appoint an Inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. State environmental authorities may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the SE, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors to implement measures required to ensure the adequacy rehabilitation measures carried out on the bio-physical environment and compensation for socio-economic disruption resulting from implementation of any works.

Worksite/Campsite Waste Management

6. All vessels (drums, containers, bags, etc.) containing oil/fuel/surfacing materials and other hazardous chemicals shall be bonded in order to contain spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during the Maintenance shall be collected and disposed at designated disposal sites in line with applicable government waste management regulations.
7. All drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops and camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations.
8. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected and disposed of appropriately at designated sites or be re-used or sold for re-use locally.
9. Entry of runoff to the site shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures such as banks, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.
10. Maintenance/maintenance waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a daily basis.
11. If disposal sites for clean spoil are necessary, they shall be located in areas, approved by the SE, of low land use value and where they will not result in material being easily washed into drainage channels. Whenever possible, spoil materials should be placed in low-lying areas and should be compacted and planted with species indigenous to the locality.

Material Excavation and Deposit

12. The Contractor shall obtain appropriate licenses/permits from relevant authorities to operate quarries or borrow areas.
13. The location of quarries and borrow areas shall be subject to approval by relevant local and national authorities, including traditional authorities if the land on which the quarry or borrow areas fall in traditional land.
14. New extraction sites:
 - a) Shall not be located in the vicinity of settlement areas, cultural sites, wetlands or any other valued ecosystem component, or on high or steep ground or in areas of high scenic value and shall not be located less than 1km from such areas.
 - b) Shall not be located adjacent to stream channels wherever possible to avoid siltation of river channels. Where they are located near water sources, borrow pits and perimeter drains shall surround quarry sites.
 - c) Shall not be located in archaeological areas. Excavations in the vicinity of such areas shall proceed with great care and shall be done in the presence of government authorities having a mandate for their protection.
 - d) Shall not be located in forest reserves. However, where there are no other alternatives, permission shall be obtained from the appropriate authorities and an environmental impact study shall be conducted.
 - e) Shall be easily rehabilitated. Areas with minimal vegetation cover such as flat and bare ground, or areas covered with grass only or covered with shrubs less than 1.5m in height, are preferred.
 - f) Shall have clearly demarcated and marked boundaries to minimize vegetation clearing.
15. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of Maintenance work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations.
16. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas. Sediment and other pollutant traps shall be located at drainage exits from workings.
17. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of the general conditions, and any applicable EMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the SE.
18. Areas for depositing hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the SE and appropriate local and/or national authorities before the commencement of work. Use of existing, approved sites shall be preferred over the establishment of new sites.

Rehabilitation and Soil Erosion Prevention

19. To the extent practicable, the Contractor shall rehabilitate the site progressively so that the rate of rehabilitation is similar to the rate of maintenance.
20. Always remove and retain topsoil for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall not be stripped when they are wet as this can lead to soil compaction and loss of structure.
21. Topsoil shall not be stored in large heaps. Low mounds of no more than 1 to 2m high are recommended.
22. Re-vegetate stockpiles to protect the soil from erosion, discourage weeds and maintain an active population of beneficial soil microbes.
23. Locate stockpiles where they will not be disturbed by future maintenance/Maintenance activities.
24. To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired.

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

Water Resources Management

32. The Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water demands of local communities.
33. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community and after obtaining a permit from the relevant Water Authority.³⁴ Abstraction of water from wetlands shall be avoided. Where necessary, authority has to be obtained from relevant authorities.
35. Temporary damming of streams and rivers shall be done in such a way avoids disrupting water supplies to communities downstream, and maintains the ecological balance of the river system.

36. No maintenance/Maintenance water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.
37. Wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or road drains.
38. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system, and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion.

Traffic Management

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

Blasting

42. Blasting activities shall not take place less than 2km from settlement areas, cultural sites, or wetlands without the permission of the SE.
43. Blasting activities shall be done during working hours, and local communities shall be consulted on the proposed blasting times.
44. Noise levels reaching the communities from blasting activities shall not exceed 90 decibels.

Disposal of Unusable Elements

45. Unusable materials and Maintenance elements such as electro-mechanical equipment, pipes, accessories and demolished structures will be disposed of in a manner approved by the SE. The Contractor has to agree with the SE, which elements are to be surrendered to the Client's premises, which will be recycled or reused, and which will be disposed of at approved landfill sites.
46. As far as possible, abandoned pipelines shall remain in place. Where for any reason no alternative alignment for the new pipeline is possible, the old pipes shall be safely removed and stored at a safe place to be agreed upon with the SE and the local authorities concerned.
47. AC-pipes as well as broken parts thereof have to be treated as hazardous material and disposed of as specified above.
48. Unsuitable and demolished elements shall be dismantled to a size fitting on ordinary trucks for transport.

Health and Safety

49. In advance of the maintenance/Maintenance work, the Contractor shall mount an awareness and hygiene campaign. Workers and local residents shall be sensitized on health risks particularly of Cholera, tetanus and Hepatitis.
50. Adequate road signs to warn pedestrians and motorists of maintenance/Maintenance activities, diversions, etc. shall be provided at appropriate points.

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

Repair of Private Property

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

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

Contractor's Environment, Health and Safety Management Plan (EHS-MP)

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

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

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

55. The Contractor's EHS-MP shall provide at least:

a description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in an EMP;

a description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts;

a description of all planned monitoring activities (e.g. sediment discharges from borrow areas) and the reporting thereof; and the internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for such.

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

EHS Reporting

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

EHS management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;

Problems encountered in relation to EHS aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);

Lack of compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;

Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to EHS aspects; and

Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to EHS management during site meetings.

Training of Contractor's Personnel

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

EHS in general (working procedures);

Emergency procedures; and

Social and cultural aspects (raise awareness on social issues).

Cost of Compliance

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

Annex 11: COVID 19 Protocols

- Ensure COVID-19 protocols are printed and displayed in a place where all staff have access to the information
- Provision of a safe place as an isolation center or room on site in case of emergency
- Integrate COVID-19 awareness symptoms as topics of importance in daily staff briefings
- Obtain contact details of State COVID-19 response unit and display on notice board for personnel to have access.
- Ensure implementation of the government established and SPCU preparedness & Response protocols COVID-19 by:
 - Preventing overcrowding on site by following govt. established regulations on social distancing
 - Provide wash hand basins for proper and thorough washing to enter and leave sites
 - Carry out regular temperature checks at the beginning and end of each working day
 - Use of minimum required PPE (face masks, gloves and face shields etc.)

Ensure daily disinfecting of tools with strong disinfectant (bleach etc.) after work

Annex 12: Stakeholder Consultation Records (2021)

Date	2 nd December, 2021
Time	4: 30pm – 6:28pm
Venue	Virtual (Zoom)
Attendance	72 (with records of 67 participants)
Stakeholders in Attendance	LPRES Government Preparation Team, 17 State Teams, NGOs and Livestock Breeder Associations, LPRES E & S Consultants, FMEEnv
Language	English

Objectives of the meeting: The objectives of the meeting are as follows;

1. To discuss revisions made to the LPRES project and changes made to the safeguard instruments
2. To obtain feedback and input of stakeholders on the instruments

Overview of Discussions: Sequel to the revision of the safeguard instruments prepared for the LPRES project in 2018 and disclosed in-country, some project components and the geographical coverage of the project had undergone some changes.

Following guidance provided by the Bank E&S specialists, the ESMF has been revised in some aspects. Main revisions to the instruments affect the following issues;

1. Occupational Health & Safety
2. Gender-Based Violence
3. Labour Influx
4. Fragility and Ongoing Conflict

The review led to a strengthening of the ESMF by;

1. Improving the analytical work done in the environmental and social baseline around the identified issues
2. Improving the legal framework review
3. Enhancing the mitigation with more action particularly those related to Gender-Based Violence

Feedback from stakeholders

In response to the presentation on the revisions made to the safeguard instruments, participants at the meeting provided feedback which are captured in the discussion log shown in the table below;

Issue/Concern Raised	Issue Raised by	Action Required/Response Provided
Environmental and Social Issues		
Regular conflict between herders and farmers can be reduced if state governments subscribe to agricultural insurance products being designed under the Nigeria Agric Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Does LPRES have plans to facilitate the use of such insurance products to protect farmers and herders who lose crops and their herds because of these conflicts? This will help in managing the potential for conflict which has been identified as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment	Azubuike Nwokoye (ActionAid, Nigeria)	This is an emerging area that the government preparation team will consider in going forward.
How would the GBV mitigation component be implemented? It is important that a comprehensive package of GBV mitigation actions including mapping of	Dr. Princess (New Initiative for Social Development)	This has already been included into the ESMF.

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services and provision of multi-sectoral survivor-centered services should be made available.		
LPRES was not prepared under the World Bank Environmental & Social Framework which has more robust provisions on Labour and Working Conditions under ESS2. However, it would have been nice to include Labour Management Procedures into the ESMF.	Mrs. Odetoro (FMEnv)	The ESMF addresses Labour Influx being a relevant social concern of LPRES due to the sensitivity of likely project sites to an incoming population of project workers
Will there be provision for a landscaping program for planting edible grass along highways at state and national level as seen in the Netherlands as a way of also controlling erosion?	Chukwuemeka Ogbuagu	Noted. This would be a suitable mitigation measure for remediating land cleared for construction purposes during the decommissioning phase project activities involving construction work under component 2 and 3.
How would issues of involuntary resettlement and restriction of access and use rights be addressed under LPRES?	Mrs Lai-Solarin (FMARD)	The Resettlement Policy Framework is the instrument which is prepared to address risks related to resettlement and restrictions on land use.
Other issues related to other project areas		
L-PRES should work on educating cattle breeders on the adoption of the use of high yielding breeds of cattle for better productivity	Emmanuel Naandokol (Jos)	Noted
Needed information on the timeline of the project	Emmanuel Kwapdimma	The project is still in the pipeline and is being prepared for approval by the World Bank board. Post-approval, there are still a few processes to be undertaken before the project becomes effective
Needs information as to when the project is commencing, highlighting the need to move from deliberation and consultations to implementation.	Madu Samuel	
Why is the project not focused on ranching? Ranching is a practice that would help to resolve most of the problems related to clashes between herders and farmers	Azubuike Nwokoye (ActionAid, Nigeria)	LPRES is not solely about ranching. The project will support different technologies and practices that could potentially improve the yield and productivity of livestock in different parts of the country.
Does L-PRES cover all livestock or is it cattle-specific?	Paul-Richards Obiora (Pig Farmers Association of Nigeria)	The scope of the project covers all other value chains. The reason why cattle appear to get more attention is because of the volatile nature of cattle rearing in the country.

Attendance

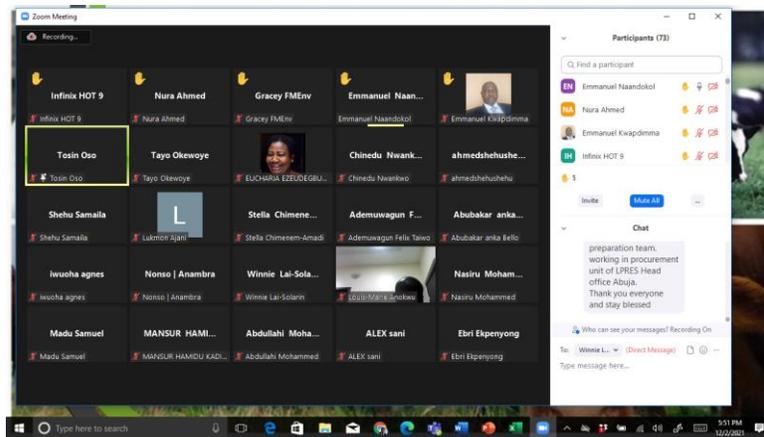
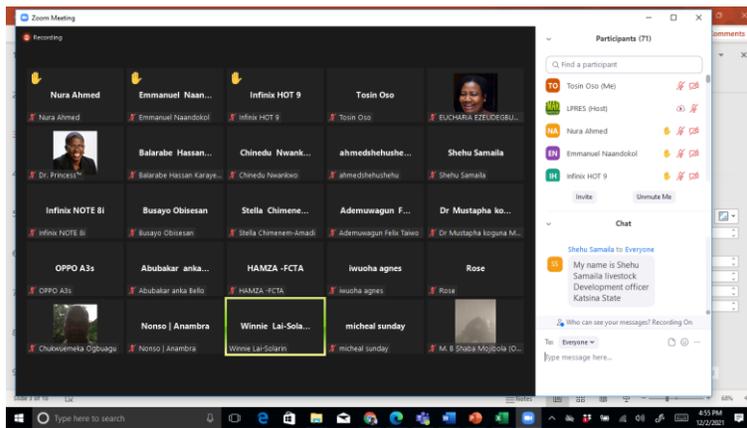
SN	Participants Name	Organization
1	Winnie Lai-Solarin	FMARD
2	Dr. Princess Olufemi-Kayode	New Initiative for Social Development (NISD)
3	Oluwatosin Oso	Consultant, WBG
4	Hamza Sajim	ARDS, SPDO FCT
5	Ezeudegbunam Eucharia	Procurement Unit, LPRES Preparation Team, FMARD
6	Osegbue Anthony Ikechukwu	LPRES HQ
7	Ibitayo Femi James	Animal Husbandry Unit, L-PRES FG Preparation Team

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8	Peter Alike	Animal Husbandry Unit, LPRES Preparation Team
9	Adamu Dakogi	Head, Animal Herds Unit
10	Samuel Alabi	Head, M&E Unit, L-PRES FG Preparation Team
11	Kunle Adeoye	Procurement Unit, L-PRES Preparation Team
12	Sawiyu Jimoh	Accounts Unit, LPRES FG Preparation Team
13	Ekene Adokwe	Anambra State
14	Wihioka Stella Nnene	Animal Husbandry Officer, Rivers State FMARD
15	Dr. Junaid	L-PRES Kano State
16	Shehu Ahmed Shehu	SPDO Katsina
17	Mohammed Awwal Abdullahi	Extension Officer Borno State L-PRES
18	Balarabe Karaye	Perm Sec, Kano State MARD
19	Emmanuel Naandokol	Animal Husbandry Officer, Plateau State
20	Busayo Obisesan	WBG
21	Dr. Mustapha Koguna	Animal Health Officer, LPRES Kaduna State
22	Babatobi Olatunde Damola	Senior Livestock Developmet Officer, FMARD, Ekiti State
23	Paul-Richards Obiora	Coordinator, Pig Farmers Association, Anambra State
24	Nwankwo Kingsley Chinedu	Health Officer, L-PRES, Anambra State
25	Chukwuemeka Ogbuagu	Extension Officer, Anambra State
26	Dr. Kujumah Wasa	Perm Sec, Niger State Min. of Livestock and Fisheries
27	Dr. Solomon	Vet. Officer, Anambra State
28	Shehu Samaila	Livestock Developmet Officer, Katsina State
29	Zainab Ahmed	M&E, L-PRES, Katsina State
30	Nura Ahmed	M&E, Niger State
31	Makinta Alhaji Ali	PDO, Borno State
32	Hananiah G. Albert	Deputy Director, Livestock, L-PRES SPDO Taraba State
33	Mansur Hamidu	ICT Officer, Niger State
34	Adewale Michael Sunday	Senior Animal Husbandry Officer, Osun State
35	Ajani Lukmon Adekunle	Senior Animal Husbandry Officer, Lagos State
36	Azubike Nwokoye	Food and Agriculture Programme Coordinator, ActionAid Nigeria
37	Adegbulu Foluke Helen	Ondo State
38	Olusegun Alajo	Ondo State
39	Ikpikhumi Betsy	L-PRES, Aimal Husbadry Officer, FMARD. Edo State
40	Amaranjo Eugene	Imo State
41	Iwuoha Agnes	Chief Animal Health Officer, Imo State
42	Adeogun Olufemi	L-PRES Ondo State
43	Tukur Abdullahi	Extension officer, Katsina State
44	Jiya D. Mohammed	SPDO Niger State
45	Mr Aniefiok F. Isong	Director, Animal Husbandry, Akwa Ibom state
46	Ebri Ekpenyong	Nasarawa State FMARD
47	Mrs. Odetoro	FMEnv
48	Prof. Daniel Ezeokoli	President, Anambra State Pig Association
49	Sokari Christian Dearson	FMARD Rivers State DAHS
50	Nnamdi Aforka	Animal Health Unit, FMARD-LPRES FG Preparation Team
51	Engr. Steve Tsado	New Initiative for Social Development (NISD)
52	Mrs. Ono	FMEnv
53	Sani Alexander	National Project Accountant. L-PRES FGPT
54	Madu Samuel	Livestock farming, Anambra State
55	Abubakar Anka Bello	Animal Husbandry Officer (FMARD) Zamfara State
56	Umoh Uwem Sunday	Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, FMARD Kaduna
57	Louis-Marie Anokwu	Operations Unit L-PRES

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58	Hassan Adamu Hassan	Livestock officer, Borno State
59	Babaginda Shehu	Communication Unit L-PRES FGPT
60	Isiadinso Raymond O	President, FIPAN, ASAN
61	Emmanuel Kwapdimma	
62	Aminu Jidda	MIS Officer, L-PRES, Borno State
63	Olakitan Oluwagbuyi	
64	Valentine Omeje Ikechukwu	
65	Cordelia Chiagozi	
66	Iwuoha Agnes	
67	Biodun Oyeleye	New Initiative for Social Development



Annex 13: Outline of Security Management Plan

A. Security Personnel Arrangements

The section outlines arrangements for personnel that will be deployed for basic project-site protection, such as;

- (i)** the project private security force (in-house or contracted) and/or
- (ii)** Arrangements made with public security.

The full staffing arrangements must be detailed in this section

B. Physical Security Arrangements

This section includes a description of applicable security measures to be used on all project premises including but not limited to;

- (i)** security barriers, such as fences, gates, locks, guard posts,
- (ii)** surveillance/electronic security systems used,
- (iii)** other elements of the security management system.

C. Security Operating Procedures

This section is required to provide a brief description of key security operating procedures. Key procedures should include a brief description of the following:

- **Boundary Security**—how security will maintain control of the project’s perimeter and channel people to access-control points.
- **Access-Point Operations**—the types of checks and screening for both people and vehicles at gates or other access points. This will include entry and exit searches and purpose, and who is subject to them.
- **Incident Response**—how security will respond to an incident and who is responsible for responding. Responses should be based on proper and proportional use of force. The role of public security, including when they are called and by whom, for example, regarding criminal activity.
- **Security Patrols**—what patrols check and how often.
- **Travel Security**—(if applicable) any special procedure for off-site travel security.
- **Materials Storage and Control**—(if applicable) any controls over the transport, inventory, and maintenance of storage areas for raw materials, equipment, etc. Note that these are stored in accordance with appropriate national laws and regulations and relevant good international industry practice, including the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines.
- **Information and Communication**—procedures for categorizing, handling, and controlling sensitive information.

- Firearms Security—project policy regarding firearms on-site, as well as the responsibilities and procedures for issuing and storing any security firearms, ammunition, and non-lethal weapons. This should include: location for storage; how weapons are properly secured during storage; records for issuance; who they may be issued to; safeguarding while in possession of the personnel; and audits.
- Special Situations – There may be instances where large-scale events (e.g., criminal activity, demonstrations, civil disorder) require interventions by public security which is not specifically associated with the project. When planning for such events or emergencies, there should be clarity on how project security (private or public) passes control over to formal public security (for example, police, military, emergency responders).

D. Supervision and Control

The elements to be described in this section are;

- (i) Management Structure and Responsibility which includes overall lines of control, accountability, and supervision for the security effort.
- (ii) Definition of supervision responsibility for the daily performance of the security.
- (iii) Description of personnel with overall responsibility for security information sharing and communication. This will include;
 - a. Responsibility for Conducting Security Risk Assessments: Discuss the responsibilities for conducting risk assessments, who participates in them (e.g., senior management, community relations team, key stakeholders from communities, etc.), and what the assessments cover.
 - b. Cross-Functional Coordination: Describe interdepartmental coordination, community relations, human resources, and government relations are important partners in project security. Outline any planning/coordination activities between security and other departments, which may range from participation in security risk assessments to weekly meetings.

E. Private Security Management

Private security's role is to provide preventive and defensive services, protecting workers, facilities, equipment, and operations wherever they are located. Private security personnel have no law enforcement authority and will not encroach on the duties, responsibilities, and prerogatives reserved for public security forces.

This section should describe the following;

- a. Provision and Composition of the Private Security Personnel: This will provide information on whether security personnel are direct employees or from a third-party security provider.

- b. **Contract Provisions:** Include any provisions (e.g., for uniforms and equipment).
- c. **Active Oversight of Contractor Performance:** To ensure proper performance, the project will undertake audits, assist with training, inquire into any credible allegations of abuse or wrongdoing, and monitor site performance on an ongoing basis.
- d. **Security Personnel Background Screening:** The project will perform and/or require its security provider to perform valid background checks on potential security personnel to screen for any allegations of past abuses, inappropriate use of force, or other criminal activity and wrongdoing. No individual for whom there is credible negative information from these checks will serve on the project. These checks will be documented and maintained in individual personnel records, which are subject to review by the project and during project supervision.
- e. **Security Personnel Equipment:** Describe equipment to be provided to personnel, including radios, nonlethal weapons, and any firearms and ammunition. Security personnel should only be armed if it is justified by the SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT (SRA) is the only viable and effective mitigation measure for a clear threat.
- f. **Use of Force by Security Personnel:** The use of force by private security is only sanctioned when it is clearly for preventive and defensive purposes and in proportion to the nature and extent of the threat. When it is necessary to arm security personnel, the project will ensure that those who are armed exhibit high levels of technical and professional proficiency and clearly understand the rules for the use of force. This means being properly trained on using force effectively, proportionality, and consistent with good international practice, applicable laws.

F. Public Security

Roles of Public Security Personnel Role: Summarize the memorandum of understanding or other agreement with public security, including commitment to the project's Code of Conduct and outlining disciplinary action process. If public security personnel are assigned to the project to provide some aspects of security, then this section should describe provision of any equipment or other support, the role of the public security force, joint contingency planning, and coordination mechanisms.

G. Other Considerations

- i. Security Personnel Background Screening
- ii. Security Personnel Equipment
- iii. Security Use of Force
- iv. Security Personnel Training

Procedure for handling Allegations of Misconduct against security personnel.

Annex 14: Code of Conduct for Project Workers on Sexual Exploitation/Harassment Mitigation Requirements of Civil Works

FOR INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE

I, _____ (*name of employee*), mitigating the environmental and social risks of the activities of the firm in the immediate project influence area in an integral component of my work responsibilities. Deliberate acts of non-compliance constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or termination of employment. All forms of non-compliance to ESHS are unacceptable either on the work site, neighbouring project communities, or at worker's camps.

Specifically, I agree that while working projects on funded under the LPRES, I will:

- i. Maintain conflict-free relationships with residents of project areas *when such relationships and interactions become necessary*.
- ii. Study and understand all documents that have been prepared by the client and the contractor firm addressing the environmental and social impacts of construction and construction-related activities
- iii. Attend all scheduled ESHS trainings and meetings including induction/kick-off trainings, toolbox talk meetings, refresher trainings e.t.c.
- iv. Attend and actively partake in training courses related to HIV/AIDS, GBV and CAE as requested by my employer.
- v. Comply with all ESHS site instructions provided by supervising engineer and contractor staff
- vi. Report all accidents and incidents to site manager within 1 hour of occurrence by conventional or electronic means
- vii. Provide information of the risk of coming within the proximity of areas where injurious activities are taking place of such potential for injuries
- viii. Ensure that work areas (for which I have responsibility) are properly cordoned off and inaccessible to unprotected persons
- ix. Ensure the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) related to each level of construction works that I may be involved with at all times
- x. Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
- xi. Not use language or behaviour towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
- xii. Report through the GRM or to my manager every conflict or disagreement with other workers, or community residents.

Specifically, with regard to Sexual relations, I also covenant as follows;:

- i. Not participate in sexual activity with children—including grooming or through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defence.
- ii. Not engage in sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.
- iii. Not have sexual interactions with members of the communities surrounding the work place and worker's camps that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties involved in the sexual act. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex—such sexual activity is considered “non-consensual” within the scope of this Code.
- iv. Not participate in sexual activity with children—including grooming or through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defence.
- v. Not engage in sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.

- vi. Not have sexual interactions with members of the communities surrounding the work place and worker’s camps that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties involved in the sexual act. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex—such sexual activity is considered “non-consensual” within the scope of this Code.
- vii. Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.
- viii. Not invite unaccompanied children into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
- ix. Not sleep close to unsupervised children unless absolutely necessary, in which case I must obtain my supervisor’s permission, and ensure that another adult is present if possible.
- x. Use any computers, mobile phones, or video and digital cameras appropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography through any medium (see also “Use of children’s images for work related purposes”).
- xi. Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
- xii. Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labor which is inappropriate given their age or developmental stage, which interferes with their time available for education and recreational activities, or which places them at significant risk of injury.
- xiii. Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labour laws in relation to child labour.

I understand that it is my responsibility to use common sense and avoid actions or behaviour that could be construed as GBV or CAE or breach this code of conduct. I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and CAE. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action and may affect my ongoing employment.

Signed by _____
(Employee)
Title: _____
Date: _____

Signed by _____
(Employer/Manager)
Title: _____
Date: _____

Annex 16 Steps for CERC activation

Step	Actions	Responsible
1	Decision to trigger CERC: In the event of an official declaration of emergency, based on preliminary damage and needs assessment, the Ministry of Finance will inform the Bank about its interest of triggering CERC	Ministry of Finance
2	Identification of emergency activities: Following Ministry of Finance's decision to trigger CERC, it will seek support from the Table Bank through the PIU in the selection of a list of emergency response activities within the Positive List based on results of the preliminary damage and needs assessment. Summary information will be prepared on proposed activities, including the nature and amount of goods, the location and type of the proposed emergency services/works and their preliminary technical specifications, estimated costs and safeguard implications.	Ministry of Finance / WB / PIU & governmental agencies
3	Request of activation: The Ministry of Finance will send a letter requesting the activation of the CERC to WB. This letter shall include the description of the event, the needs, indication of funding source and amount to be reallocated, and list of activities to be carried out in response to the emergency.	Ministry of Finance / PIU
4	WB review and non-objection: The World Bank upon positive review of activation request grants no-objection.	WB
5	Reallocation: The World Bank processes the reallocation of funds from Project components to CERC.	WB

6	<p>Implementation of Emergency Activities: PIU start the implementation of approved emergency activities.</p> <p><i>a. Procurement:</i> Major activities under this step include, inter-alia, (i) analysis of procurement implementation capacity and methods¹⁸; (ii) preparation of technical specifications and bills of quantities for critical goods, works and non-consulting services, (iii) recruitment of a consultant/consulting firm for design/supervision of emergency subprojects; and (iv) procurement of goods, works and non-consulting services for implementation of emergency activities.</p> <p><i>b. Financial Management and Progress Reporting:</i> The PIU will follow the Project's FM and reporting procedures as defined in the Financing Agreement and detailed in the Project's Operations Manual.</p> <p><i>c. Monitoring and Evaluation:</i> The oversight and reporting mechanisms established for the Project will also be applied. An annually external financial audit firm will audit the annual financial statements of the whole Project, including those financed through Disbursement Category 4.</p>	PIU
7	<p>Final reporting: a final report will be prepared by the PIU once all emergency activities are finished and submitted to the WB.</p>	PIU