



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ESMS)  
FOR THE NIGERIA SPECIAL  
AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONES  
(SAPZ) PROJECT**



**National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO)  
Special Agro-Industry Processing Zones Program**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ESMS)  
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AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING ZONES  
(SAPZ) PROGRAM**

*Draft*

for



**National Project Coordinating Office (NCO)  
Special Agro-Industry Processing Zones Program**

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Document Title	Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the Nigeria Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Program	
Note to the Public	The Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) serves as an overarching risk management tool for the SAPZ program and its associated activities. It offers a framework to enhance the effective implementation of environmental and social management plans, as well as other safeguard instruments. The ultimate goal is to promote sustainability within the program.	
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## List of Acronyms and Meanings

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIHs	Agro-Industrial Processing Hubs
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ATCs	Agricultural Transforming Centres
CB	Community Benefit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental, Health & Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESRM	Environmental & Social Risks Management
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMEnv.	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FRAP	Full Resettlement Action Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMS	Gender Marker System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IFAD	International SAPZ Programme for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ISS	Integrated Safeguard Standards
KPIs	Key Performing Indicators
LFN	Laws of the Federation of Nigeria
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategies
MFIs	Multilateral Financial Institutions
MOS-PSEA	Minimum Operating Standards for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCO	National Project Coordinating Office
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulatory Enforcement Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSs	Operating Standards
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMP	Pesticide Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
R&D	Research & Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industry Processing Zones Program
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SEP	Social and Environmental Policy
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change

## Definitions of Terms

- **Baseline Data:** This refers to existing data about the environment and social conditions in the project areas. It helps establish a starting point for assessing changes.
- **Legal and Regulatory Framework:** Understanding relevant laws and regulations ensures compliance and responsible project management.
- **Mitigation Measures:** These are planned actions to minimize or prevent the identified risks. They could involve sustainable practices, habitat restoration, or community engagement.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** These systems track project performance regarding environmental and social aspects.
- **Potential Impacts:** These are the adverse effects that the project might have on the environment and society. Examples include deforestation, water pollution, land degradation, and social displacement.



# Executive Summary

The Nigeria Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Project is implementing a robust Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to ensure sustainable development and minimize negative impacts. The ESMS is integrated into all SAPZ project phases, from planning and design to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Designed as a flexible framework, the ESMS accommodates the Program's evolving phases, including the currently operational SAPZ I and the developing SAPZ II. Both phases benefit from the ESMS, which serves as a blueprint for future expansions.

A consortium of development partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), supports both SAPZ phases.

### Objectives of the ESMS are to:

- Protect human health and safety
- Minimize Environmental Impacts
- Promote sustainable resource management
- Enhance social well-being
- Ensure compliance with national and international standards

### Components of the ESMS

Plan	Key Components	Integration Points	AfDB Alignment	ISS
1. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Baseline data, impact assessment, mitigation measures, monitoring	Foundation for other plans	Environmental assessment, biodiversity conservation	
2. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Resettlement planning, compensation, monitoring	Linked to ESIA for impact assessment	Involuntary resettlement, Indigenous peoples	
3. Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP)	Mitigation measures, monitoring, reporting, grievance redress	Integrates findings from ESIA and RAP	Environmental management, social responsibility	
4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Stakeholder engagement, consultation, feedback	Informs all other plans	Stakeholder participation, gender equality	
5. Pesticide Management Plan (PMP)	Pesticide selection, use, monitoring, emergency response	Linked to ESIA and ESMP for environmental and health impacts	Occupational health and safety, pollution prevention	
6. Health & Safety (H&S)	Occupational health, safety management, emergency response	Cross-cutting issues affecting all plans	Occupational health and safety	
7. Gender Action Plan	Gender analysis, women's participation, GBV prevention	Cross-cutting issues affecting all plans	Gender equality and social inclusion	
8. Climate Change	Climate risk assessment, adaptation, mitigation	Cross-cutting issues affecting all plans	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	
9. Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)	Livelihood restoration strategies, monitoring, evaluation	Linked to ESIA and RAP for impact assessment	Poverty reduction, social inclusion	

This Executive Summary serves as the initial point of reference for stakeholders, particularly the busy Top Management, without needing to delve deeply into the ESMS document. To this end, the **Policy Vision**, **Mission** and **Statement** have been incorporated to effectively communicate the program's foundational values and transparent intentions. It signifies a dedication to sustainability, social inclusion, and responsible development. Essentially, these policy elements deliver a succinct and influential introduction to the purpose, objectives, and values of the SAPZ program. They play a pivotal role in fostering a collective understanding among stakeholders and guiding the implementation process.

### **Policy Vision**

To foster a sustainable and inclusive agricultural sector that contributes to Nigeria's development while safeguarding the environment and promoting social equity.

### **Policy Mission**

The SAPZ project aims to increase household incomes, foster job creation in rural agricultural communities, especially for youth and women, and enhance food and nutritional security in Nigeria. The development objective is to support inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development in Nigeria.

### **Policy Statement**

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), through the National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU), is committed to fostering a sustainable and inclusive agricultural sector that contributes to Nigeria's development while safeguarding the environment and promoting social equity.

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Program supports Nigeria's inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development. It promotes environmental sustainability by adopting climate-smart practices, conserving biodiversity, and managing natural resources responsibly.

The Program is aligned with the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Plan (NATIP) 2021-2024 and the National Livestock Transformation Plan 2019-2028. Implementing the Program will enhance social equity by empowering women, youth, and vulnerable groups and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. The SAPZ Program will drive national economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing the capacity of MSMEs, youth and women-led enterprises through robust Business Development Services and entrepreneurship training for entrepreneurs to sharpen their business skills, create more jobs, and improve livelihoods.

Accordingly, the SAPZ Program aligns with the current Administration's Renewed Hope Agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu and seeks to strengthen governance by promoting transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation.

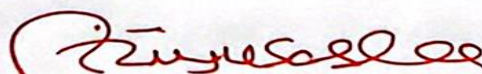
To achieve these goals, the SAPZ program will:

- Implement a robust Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) aligned with national laws, regulations and international standards.
- Prioritize gender equality, social inclusion, and climate change adaptation.
- Build strong partnerships with Ministries, Department and Agencies of the government, civil society groups, and the private sectors.
- Ensure compliance with all applicable environmental and social laws and regulations.
- Monitor and evaluate program performance to identify areas for improvement.

The National Program Coordinating Office, as the lead implementing agency, is fully committed to:

- Integrating environmental and social considerations into all SAPZ program activities.
- Building the capacity of relevant stakeholders to implement the ESMS effectively.
- The SAPZ program is committed to maintaining the highest standards of transparency and accountability in all its operations, ensuring the public's trust and confidence.

By adhering to these principles, the SAPZ program aims to create a lasting positive impact on the lives of Nigerians while protecting the environment for the present and future generations.



**Senator (Dr.) Aliyu Sabi Abdullahi, CON**  
Honorable Minister of State

### **Core Principles**

- Sustainability: Prioritize environmental protection, resource efficiency, and climate resilience.
- Equity: Promote gender equality, social inclusion, and poverty reduction.
- Partnership: Foster collaboration among government, private sector, and communities.
- Accountability: Ensure transparency and accountability in program implementation.
- Compliance: Adhere to national and international environmental and social standards.

### **Policy Objectives**

- Increase agricultural productivity and incomes for smallholder farmers.
- Expand access to markets and value chains for agricultural products.
- Improve food security and nutrition.
- Create jobs and promote rural development.
- Protect and restore the environment.
- The SAPZ program is dedicated to empowering women and youth, recognizing their potential to drive economic growth and social development.
- Strengthening governance and institutional capacity.

### **Management Commitment**

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), through the National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO), is fully committed to achieving the SAPZ project's objectives. This commitment includes:

- Allocating adequate resources for program implementation.
- Building a strong and capable team to manage the Program.
- Fostering a culture of transparency, accountability, and collaboration.
- Ensuring compliance with extant laws, regulations, and standards.

The National Project Coordination Office (NPCO) has established a robust Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) that aligns with both AfDB and other international environmental and social standards. The incorporation of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles and UNDP SDG Impact Standards enhance robust risk management and measurement across all Nigeria SAPZ project activities. Ongoing monitoring ensures compliance with host country laws and regulations, including the implementation of Corrective Action Plans.

### **ESMS Review**

The ESMS will undergo regular reviews to incorporate lessons learned, address emerging risks, and align with evolving best practices. By effectively implementing the ESMS, the SAPZ program will contribute to sustainable development, poverty reduction, and improved livelihoods for local communities.

# Section 1 General Background

## 1.0 Introduction

The Nigeria Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Project is a strategic government initiative to transform the agricultural sector by establishing Agro-processing clusters in high-potential areas. The SAPZ program seeks to contribute significantly to Nigeria's economic growth and development by enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting value addition, and creating jobs.

The Program is structured into two phases: SAPZ I, currently being implemented in seven states, and SAPZ II, in the development stage. Both phases are supported by a consortium of development partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the International SAPZ Programme for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Due to the Program's scale and potential environmental and social impacts, it has been categorized as a Category 1 project under the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). Developing a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) became imperative to manage these risks and ensure sustainable development effectively. By developing and implementing this comprehensive ESMS, the SAPZ program aims to minimize negative impacts, enhance positive outcomes, and contribute to sustainable development in Nigeria.

## 1.1 Background

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) project is a strategic government initiative to transform Nigeria's agricultural sector. By creating designated zones with optimal infrastructure and supportive policies, the SAPZ program facilitates the growth of agribusinesses, enhancing farm productivity and stimulating economic development. It fosters collaboration between government, development partners, and private investors to establish Agro-processing clusters of high-production farm regions.

### 1.1.1 Program Goals:

- Develop modern Agro-processing capacity: Cater to the growing domestic market and reduce post-harvest losses.
- Empower farmers: Create sustainable markets for farmers and generate wealth, particularly for women and youth.
- Promote import substitution: Boost domestic production and value addition in the agricultural sector.
- Drive inclusive growth: Create sustainable agriculture-related jobs and contribute to poverty reduction, food security, and economic diversification.

### 1.1.2 Strategic Approach

The Program addresses infrastructure deficits hindering agro-processing by developing clusters with essential utilities like roads, power, and water. This reduces operational costs and enhances competitiveness, unlocking Nigeria's agricultural potential.

### 1.1.3 SAPZ Project Phases

- Phase 1: Currently underway in seven states (Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Ogun, Oyo) and the FCT, with a total investment of USD 538.05 million from various sources.
- Phase 2: In preparation, 27 states expressed interest. The States include Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, Ondo, Osun, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara.

Participation/ onboarding of the States requires preparation of comprehensive feasibility studies and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)

The number of hubs and ATCs for Phase 2 is yet to be determined. Each participating State is expected to have at least one AIH and multiple ATCs.

**Further Information:**

- Program website: [Home - Special Agro Industrial Processing Zones Program \(sapz.gov.ng\)](http://sapz.gov.ng)

### 1.1.4 Project Objectives and Scope:

- Support sustainable and inclusive agro-industrial development in Nigeria.
- Increase rural household incomes and create jobs for youth and women.
- Enhance food and nutrition security through increased production and productivity.
- Develop and operate climate-adapted infrastructure in eight Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs) with facilities for processing, administration, R&D, training, and social needs.
- Establish eight Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs) linked to farmers, providing farm inputs, mechanization services, training, and storage facilities.
- Enhance productivity and value addition of select value chains through processing, branding, packaging, and market access.

### 1.1.5 Environmental and Social Safeguards

In Nigeria, projects are categorized into three types of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) using the EIA Act (Cap. E12 LFN 2004):

1. Category 1: Projects that require a full and mandatory EIA.
2. Category 2: Projects that do not require a full EIA unless they are located in an environmentally sensitive area.
3. Category 3: Projects that have beneficial impacts on the environment.

The SAPZ Project, due to its large-scale and multi-sectoral nature, is classified as Category 1 under the EIA Act. This categorization necessitates strict compliance with environmental and social safeguards to minimize potential risks and impacts.

Furthermore, under the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), the SAPZ Project is also categorized as Category 1.

This dual categorization reinforces the importance of rigorous environmental and social assessment and management.

## 1.2 Project Components

**The SAPZ program comprises four key components:**

1. **Infrastructure Development and Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) Management** involves constructing and operating AIHs and Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs) in designated areas. These facilities will provide essential infrastructure, including processing equipment, storage, and support services for agricultural producers and processors.
2. **Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Enterprise Development:** This component focuses on boosting farm productivity, creating agribusiness enterprises, and strengthening value chains within the SAPZ catchment areas. Activities include providing farmers with input, training, and access to markets.



3. **Agro-Industrial Zone Policy and Institutional Development** entails developing and implementing policies, regulations, and institutional frameworks to support the SAPZ program. It also involves capacity building for relevant stakeholders.
4. **Program Coordination and Management:** This component oversees program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. It ensures effective collaboration among government agencies, development partners, and private sector stakeholders.

## 1.3 Project Sub-components

### 1.3.1 Infrastructure Development and AIH Management:

- Construction and operation of AIHs and ATCs in selected locations.
- Development of essential infrastructure, including processing facilities, storage, and support services.
- Common facilities such as administrative offices, research and development labs, training centres, and utilities are provided.
- Land acquisition and preparation for industrial and agricultural activities.

### 1.3.2 Agricultural Productivity Enhancement:

- Support farmers through providing quality input, mechanization, and extension services.
- Development of irrigation systems, farm-to-market roads, and storage facilities.
- Implementation of contract farming and outgrower schemes.
- Promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices.

### 1.3.3 Policy and Institutional Development:

- Development of appropriate policies and regulations for the agro-industrial sector.
- Establishment of a regulatory framework for the SAPZ program.
- Capacity building for government agencies and stakeholders.

### 1.3.4 Program Coordination and Management:

- Overall program planning and implementation.
- Financial management and resource allocation.
- Monitoring and evaluation of program performance.
- Stakeholder engagement and communication.

## 1.4 Need for the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)

Given its scale and potential environmental and social impacts, the SAPZ project necessitates a robust Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). This system will ensure alignment with national and international standards, including the EIA Act CAP E12 LFN 2004 of Nigeria and the AfDB's ISS while minimizing negative impacts and maximizing positive outcomes for affected communities.

The ESMS is a cornerstone to ensure the SAPZ program and activities align with sound environmental and social governance (ESG) principles. It establishes a robust framework for managing environmental and social risks across the SAPZ project, including innovation hubs, suppliers, contractors, and other stakeholders.

## 1.5 ESMS Objectives:

- Systematically identify, assess, and prioritize environmental and social risks.
- Develop and implement effective measures to prevent, mitigate, or offset adverse impacts.
- Ensure compliance with national and international standards.
- Foster open and transparent communication with stakeholders.

- Monitor and evaluate ESMS performance.
- Enhance project stakeholders' capacity to manage environmental and social risks.
- Inform decision-making on environmental and social matters.

## 1.6 ESMS Components:

The ESMS comprises several key components depicted in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: The ESMS Components**

## 1.7 ESMS Framework:

Essentially, the ESMS is structured around policy, procedures, reporting and capacity building as depicted in Figure 1



**Figure 2: The ESMS Framework**

## 1.8 Scope, Application, and Implementation of the ESMS

### 1.8.1 Scope and Application:

The ESMS will be applied comprehensively throughout the SAPZ program, encompassing planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases. Its scope extends to all participating states, ensuring consistent application of national and international standards.

#### Guiding Principles:

The guiding principles for the ESMS are portrayed in Figure 3.



**Figure 3: The ESMS Guiding Principles**

#### Implementation Strategy:

Effective implementation of the ESMS requires the following strategies:

- **Standardized Procedures:** All participating states apply the ESMS procedures for consistency.
- **Capacity Building:** Investment in training and capacity building for program staff and stakeholders.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishment of a robust system to track performance and identify areas for improvement.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Fostering strong relationships with communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders.
- **Resource Allocation:** Adequate financial and human resources for ESMS implementation.
- **Reporting and Transparency:** Clear and transparent communication of ESMS performance.
- **Technology Utilization:** Leveraging technology for efficient ESMS management.

## 1.9 Alignment with Standards

The ESMS is designed to align with Nigeria's national legislation, the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), and globally recognized best practices. This ensures the SAPZ programme activities and operations adhere to robust environmental and social standards.

Key Alignment Areas:

- **AfDB ISS Compliance:** The ESMS incorporates the AfDB's safeguards policies and procedures to effectively manage environmental and social risks.
- **Best International Practices:** To enhance its effectiveness, the ESMS draws on principles and standards from leading institutions such as the World Bank, IFC, and IsDB.
- **Stakeholder Input:** The ESMS reflects the perspectives of affected communities and other stakeholders, promoting inclusivity and accountability.

The ESMS reinforces the NPCO's commitment to responsible investment and sustainable development by aligning with these standards.



# Policy and Management Commitment

## 2.1 Policy Statement

The policy statement outlines the Program's vision, mission, and core principles. It serves as a guided document for all stakeholders involved in the SAPZ program.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), through the National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU), is committed to fostering a sustainable and inclusive agricultural sector that contributes to Nigeria's development while safeguarding the environment and promoting social equity.

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Program supports Nigeria's inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development. It promotes environmental sustainability by adopting climate-smart practices, conserving biodiversity, and managing natural resources responsibly.

The Program is aligned with the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Plan (NATIP) 2021-2024 and the National Livestock Transformation Plan 2019-2028. Implementing the Program will enhance social equity by empowering women, youth, and vulnerable groups and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. The SAPZ Program will drive national economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing the capacity of MSMEs, youth and women-led enterprises through robust Business Development Services and entrepreneurship training for entrepreneurs to sharpen their business skills, create more jobs, and improve livelihoods.

Accordingly, the SAPZ Program aligns with the current Administration's Renewed Hope Agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu and seeks to strengthen governance by promoting transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation.

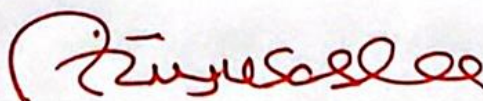
To achieve these goals, the SAPZ program will:

- Implement a robust Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) aligned with national laws, regulations and international standards.
- Prioritize gender equality, social inclusion, and climate change adaptation.
- Build strong partnerships with Ministries, Department and Agencies of the government, civil society groups, and the private sectors.
- Ensure compliance with all applicable environmental and social laws and regulations.
- Monitor and evaluate program performance to identify areas for improvement.

The National Program Coordinating Office, as the lead implementing agency, is fully committed to:

- Integrating environmental and social considerations into all SAPZ program activities.
- Building the capacity of relevant stakeholders to implement the ESMS effectively.
- The SAPZ program is committed to maintaining the highest standards of transparency and accountability in all its operations, ensuring the public's trust and confidence.

By adhering to these principles, the SAPZ program aims to create a lasting positive impact on the lives of Nigerians while protecting the environment for the present and future generations.



**Senator (Dr.) Aliyu Sabi Abdullahi, CON**  
Honorable Minister of State

### **Policy Vision**

To foster a sustainable and inclusive agricultural sector that contributes to Nigeria's development while safeguarding the environment and promoting social equity.

### **Policy Mission**

The SAPZ program aims to increase household incomes, foster job creation in rural agricultural communities, especially for youth and women, and enhance food and nutritional security in Nigeria. The development objective is to support inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development in Nigeria.

### **Core Principles**

- Sustainability: Prioritize environmental protection, resource efficiency, and climate resilience.
- Equity: Promote gender equality, social inclusion, and poverty reduction.
- Partnership: Foster collaboration among government, private sector, and communities.
- Accountability: Ensure transparency and accountability in program implementation.
- Compliance: Adhere to national and international environmental and social standards.

### **Policy Objectives**

- Increase agricultural productivity and incomes for smallholder farmers.
- Expand access to markets and value chains for agricultural products.
- Improve food security and nutrition.
- Create jobs and promote rural development.
- Protect and restore the environment.
- Empower women and youth.
- Strengthening governance and institutional capacity.

### **Management Commitment**

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), through the National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO), is fully committed to achieving the SAPZ program's objectives. This commitment includes:

- Allocating adequate resources for program implementation.
- Building a strong and capable team to manage the Program.
- Fostering a culture of transparency, accountability, and collaboration.
- Ensuring compliance with extant laws, regulations, and standards.

## Section 3 Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

The SAPZ program aims to minimize negative impacts, maximize benefits to local communities, and contribute to sustainable development in Nigeria by adhering to the country's system and international best practices and standards. To ensure effective compliance, the SAPZ program will:

- Conduct regular compliance assessments and audits.
- Integrate environmental and social safeguards into project design and implementation.
- Establish robust grievance mechanisms.
- Collaborate with government agencies, civil society, and other stakeholders.
- Continuously improving ecological and social performance.

The institutional and regulatory framework for adherence is outlined in this Section.

### 3.1 Institutional and Legal Framework

A robust institutional and legal framework is crucial for the effective implementation of the ESMS within the SAPZ Program. This sub-section delves deeper into the specifics. To achieve this, the project aligns with a comprehensive array of national, regional, and international standards, policies, and regulations, which are clearly outlined below, with further details provided in this same section.

#### a. National Regulations and Policies

Regulation/Policy	Anchoring Agency/Ministry	Key Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act (Cap. E12 LFN 2004)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandates environmental impact assessments for significant projects.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NESREA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforces environmental regulations and standards.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOSREA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulates oil and gas activities and spill response.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Policy on the Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a framework for environmental management and sustainable development.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines strategies for biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Water Resources Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry of Water Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulates water resource management.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Forestry Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a framework for sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Act 2021</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a legal framework for addressing climate change.</li> </ul>

## b. International Regulations and Standards

• Regulation/Standard	• Anchoring Institution	• Key Considerations
• African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS)	• African Development Bank	• Sets environmental and social standards for AfDB-financed projects.
• World Bank Environmental and Social Framework	• World Bank	• Outlines the World Bank's environmental and social standards.
• International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards	• International Finance Corporation	• Provides guidelines for environmental and social performance in IFC-financed projects.
• Equator Principles	• Equator Principles	• Risk management framework for financial institutions to assess and manage environmental and social risks.
• Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	• United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	• International treaty for biodiversity conservation.
• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat	• International treaty for climate change mitigation.
• Paris Agreement	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat	• International agreement to limit global warming.

It should be noted that the specific requirements of these regulations and standards may vary depending on the nature and scale of the SAPZ project. Thus, a thorough review of all applicable regulations and standards is crucial to ensure compliance and minimize environmental and social risks for each project. Also, local and state-level regulations and policies may also be relevant, depending on the specific location of the SAPZ. By adhering to these regulations and standards, the SAPZ project can contribute to sustainable development and minimize its environmental and social impacts.

## 3.2 Applicable Institutional Framework

The institutional framework for the SAPZ program is anchored by a multi-level governance structure involving federal, State, and international entities. This institutional framework provides a solid foundation for the SAPZ program to effectively manage environmental and social risks while contributing to sustainable development.



Key institutions responsible for environmental and social risk management include:

**a. Federal Level:**

- **Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv):** Oversees environmental protection and regulation, including EIA processes.
- **National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA):** Enforces environmental laws and standards.

**b. State Level:**

- **State Ministries of Environment:** Implement environmental policies at the state level and collaborate with federal agencies.
- **State Environmental Protection Agencies:** enforces environmental laws and policies at the state level, particularly those relating to waste management and sanitation.

**c. International Level:**

- Compliance with international agreements and conventions, including AfDB, IsDB, World Bank, IFC, Equator Principles, ILO, UN, CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, and SDGs.

**d. Sectoral Level**

- **Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security:** Leads agricultural development policies and programs.

## 3.3 Applicable Legal Framework

### 3.3.1 Nigerian Legal Framework

Nigeria's legal framework in environmental protection is a set of laws and regulations put together to protect the environment from the adverse impacts of developmental projects.

Key pieces of legislation applicable to the SAPZ programmes ESMS in Nigeria include:

- **The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999):** All activities constituting the NIP operations in Nigeria shall be by the precepts of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- **EIA Act Cap E12 LFN 2004:** This Act requires every major development in Nigeria to be subjected to the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, which will cover environmental and social risk assessment. All the SAPZ operations or projects to be supported in Nigeria shall consider the provisions of the EIA Act of 2004 and comply according to the screening and categorization of the project.
- **Land Use Act CAP L5 LFN 2004:** The law establishes the legal framework for government expropriation of land from individuals and communities when required for “overriding public interest/good”. It prescribes the circumstances under which the State can revoke rights of occupancy to the land and the compensation provisions that are required. Where there is a need for new land acquisition for the development of innovation or incubation hubs, it will have to comply with the provisions of the Land Use Act within the country system.
- **Employee's Compensation Act, 2010:** The Act compensates employees who suffer from occupational diseases or sustain injuries arising from accidents at their workplace or during employment. Payment of compensation (to the worker or his dependents in case of death) by the employer is rooted in the accepted principle that the employer has a duty of care to protect the health, welfare and safety of workers at work. This act will also be implemented across all hubs and supported by the SAPZ programme.
- **National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations, 1991:** Schedules 12 and 13 of the Regulations provide a comprehensive list of all waste deemed to be hazardous and dangerous as well as their management strategies. Hubs will generate both domestic and electronic waste, which will require disposal. All hubs to be

supported by the SAPZ programme shall adhere to the provisions of this regulation in their operations.

- **National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, 2009:** To complement the 1991 regulations, this regulation covers sanitation and waste control. Part 3 of the Regulations states that all owners or occupiers of premises shall provide waste receptacles for storage before collection by licensed waste managers. All hubs shall also comply with this regulation and be supported by the SAPZ programme.
- **National Environmental (Surface Water & Groundwater Quality Control) Regulations 2011:** The Regulations also include, amongst others, the application and general provisions of water quality standards for various uses such as agriculture, industrial, aquatic life and recreation. Activities within hubs across the country shall ensure that they do not pollute or contribute to pollution of surface and groundwater bodies.

Table 1 provides more information on the applicable laws and policies and highlights the key objectives of the instruments as they relate to SAPZ.

**Table 1: Relevant Laws, Policies, and Regulations for the SAPZ Program**

S/N	Instrument	Key Objectives	Relevance to SAPZ
1.	National Policy on the Environment (Revised 2016)	Environmental protection, natural resource conservation, sustainable development	Provides an overarching framework for environmental management in SAPZ
2.	Climate Change Act (2021)	Low carbon emissions, climate change mitigation and adaptation	Guides SAPZ in integrating climate resilience and low-carbon practices
3.	National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 1991	Waste management, pollution prevention	Ensures proper handling and disposal of waste generated by SAPZ activities
4.	National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, 2009	Sanitation, waste control	Promotes hygienic conditions in SAPZ areas
5.	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act (2007)	Environmental protection, enforcement	Provides a legal basis for environmental regulation and monitoring
6.	National Environmental (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2009	Noise pollution control	Mitigates noise pollution from SAPZ activities
7.	National Environmental (Surface/Groundwater Quality Control) Regulations, 2011	Water quality protection	Ensures protection of water resources used in SAPZ
8.	National Environmental Policy (2019)	Environmental governance, sustainable development	Provides policy direction for SAPZ environmental management
9.	Harmful Wastes (Special Criminal Provisions, etc.) Act CAP HI LFN 2004	Hazardous waste management	Prevents illegal handling of dangerous waste
10.	National Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulations, 1991	Effluent discharge control	Ensures safe disposal of wastewater from SAPZ activities
11.	National Gender Policy, 2006	Gender equality, women's empowerment	Promotes gender mainstreaming in

S/N	Instrument	Key Objectives	Relevance to SAPZ
			SAPZ
12.	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) Act (1993)	Food and drug safety	Ensures the safety of food and agricultural products
13.	Land Use Act	Land administration, allocation	Guides land acquisition and use for SAPZ
14.	Labour Laws (Labour Act: Chapter L1, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004)	Labour rights, working conditions	Protects workers' rights and ensures fair labour practices
15.	Employees' Compensation Act: Enacted in 2010	Workers' compensation	Provides compensation for work-related injuries
16.	Factories Act: Chapter F1, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004	Occupational safety and health	Ensures safe working conditions for SAPZ workers
17.	Trade Unions Act: Chapter T14, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004, as amended by the Trade Union (Amendment) Act 2005	Labor union rights	Protects workers' right to organize and collective bargaining
18.	Employees' Compensation Act No. 13, 2010	Workers' compensation	Provides compensation for work-related injuries
19.	State Environmental Laws and Edicts	State-specific environmental regulations	Complements national environmental laws
20.	National Policy on Climate Change (2012)	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Guides SAPZ in addressing climate change impacts
21.	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)-under revision	Biodiversity conservation	Protects biodiversity within SAPZ areas
22.	National Forestry Policy (2006)	Forest management and conservation	Ensures sustainable forest management
23.	Nigeria's Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)	Low-carbon development	Aligns SAPZ with national low-carbon goals
24.	National Gender Policy from 2006, its Strategic Framework from 2008, and the African Development Bank's Gender Policy for 2021-2025	Gender equality and women's empowerment	Promotes gender mainstreaming in SAPZ

### 3.3.2 Applicable International Legal Framework /Best Practice E & S Standards

The SAPZ program is committed to adhering to comprehensive international standards, policies, and guidelines to ensure environmental and social sustainability. These standards cover various dimensions of the Program, including environmental protection, social equity, economic development, and good governance.

#### Key International Instruments:

- **Environmental and Social Safeguards:** AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), IFC Performance Standards, and Equator Principles.
- **Labour Standards:** ILO Core Labor Standards.
- **Human Rights:** UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- **Land and Resource Management:** CBD, UNCCD, and relevant national frameworks.
- **Climate Change:** UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, and national climate policies.

- **Economic Development:** SDGs and Global Food Security Index.
- **Agricultural Practices:** Code of Conduct on Pesticide Trade, International Plant Protection Convention, and Voluntary Guidelines on Shared Water Resources in Africa.

Table 2 provides a clear overview of the international standards, policies, and guidelines relevant to the SAPZ program and their specific objectives. The SAPZ program will demonstrate its commitment to sustainable development and responsible business practices by aligning with these standards.

**Table 2: International Standards, Policies, and Guidelines for SAPZ**

Standard/Policy/Guideline	Objective	Relevance to SAPZ
African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)	Comprehensive environmental and social standards for African projects	Ensures alignment with regional development priorities
World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)	Global standards for environmental and social sustainability	Provides a benchmark for project performance
International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards	Global standards for private sector investment	Ensures alignment with private sector best practices
Equator Principles	Industry-wide standards for managing environmental and social risks	Promotes responsible financing practices
Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Safeguards	Standards for projects financed by the IDB	Relevant for projects with IDB SAPZ programming
International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Labour Standards	Establishes SAPZ programme mental labour rights	Protects worker rights and promotes decent work
UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Framework for respecting human rights	Ensures responsible business conduct
GBF-Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Promotes biodiversity conservation	Protects ecosystems and genetic resources
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement	Addresses climate change mitigation and adaptation	Promotes low-carbon and climate-resilient development
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Promotes sustainable land management	Combats land degradation and desertification
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Global framework for sustainable development	Aligns with broader development objectives
Global Food Security Index	Measures countries' food security	Supports food security and nutrition goals
Code of Conduct on International Trade in Pesticides	Safeguards against pesticide misuse	Promotes safe and sustainable agriculture
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	Prevents spread of pests and diseases	Protects crops and agricultural productivity
Voluntary Guidelines on the Management of Shared Water Resources in Africa	Promotes equitable water resource management	Supports sustainable water use and management

To ensure the SAPZ program's environmental and social sustainability, it aligns with the following prioritized international standards, further discussed here. These standards form the foundation for the SAPZ program's environmental and social management system, ensuring it meets the highest global standards.

## 1. African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS):

The African Development Bank Group's updated Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) is now in effect. Approved by the Board of Directors on April 12, 2023, and implemented on May 31, 2024, this comprehensive framework replaces the 2013 version. The new ISS prioritizes environmental and social sustainability while fostering inclusive growth across Africa. Other improvements include strengthening provisions on environmental and social requirements for value chains. Processes for resettlement financing as part of overall project costs and borrower eligibility for bank financial assistance have also been clarified.

By aligning with other multilateral development banks on crucial issues like community health, safety, gender-based violence, and stakeholder engagement, the AfDB strengthens its commitment to responsible development. The ISS also clarifies the Bank's roles and accountability to borrowers and clients.

To support the ISS, the AfDB has developed guidance notes supplemented by the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, as adopted by the MFI Working Group on Environmental and Social Standards. This comprehensive approach addresses critical areas such as gender, climate change, conflict, disaster response, and resource efficiency.

The updated ISS is anchored on three key pillars:

- **Environmental Sustainability:** Ensuring that Bank-supported operations minimize adverse environmental and social risks and impacts,
- **Social Inclusivity:** Fostering true inclusive participation in decision-making processes and protecting the rights of communities, including the vulnerable, and
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Promoting transparency in project planning and implementation and holding all stakeholders accountable to the highest standards of integrity to ensure sound environmental and social governance.

The AfDB's ten Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards (10 E&S OSs) establish the requirements for borrowers, such as Nigeria in this case. These standards guide the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks in Bank-supported operations. Borrowers must adhere to these standards throughout the entire lifecycle of the SAPZ programme, including projects, activities, and initiatives financed by the Bank. As a result, the ISS plays a critical role in the SAPZ program's E&S management framework.

E&S OS 1 (OS1): Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

E&S OS 2 (OS2): Labour and Working Conditions

E&S OS 3 (OS3): Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

E&S OS 4 (OS4): Community Health, Safety and Security

E&S OS 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land use, and Involuntary Resettlement

E&S OS 6 (OS6): Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

E&S OS 7 (OS7): Vulnerable Groups

E&S OS (OS 8): Cultural Heritage

E&S OS 9 (OS9): Financial Intermediaries.

E&S OS 10 (OS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

These standards guide identifying and assessing environmental and social risks in Bank-supported operations. Borrowers (Nigeria) must adhere to these standards throughout the entire life cycle of the SAPZ programme and projects, activities, and initiatives financed by the Bank. Thus, the ISS is critical to the SAPZ program's E&S management framework.

## 2. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS):

The World Bank ESF sets out its commitment to sustainable development through a policy and environmental and social standards (ESS) designed to support borrowers' projects, end extreme poverty, and promote shared prosperity.

The World Bank has ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle.

**Environmental and Social Standard 1:** Assessment and Management of the Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

**Environmental and Social Standard 2:** Labour and Working Conditions

**Environmental and Social Standard 3:** Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management

**Environmental and Social Standard 4:** Community Health and Safety

**Environmental and Social Standard 6:** Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

**Environmental and Social Standard 7:** Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

**Environmental and Social Standard 8:** Cultural Heritage

**Environmental and Social Standard 9:** Financial Intermediaries; and

**Environmental and Social Standard 10:** Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The ESS set out the requirements for Borrowers to identify and assess environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The application of these standards, by focusing on identifying and managing environmental and social risks, supports Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and sustainably increase prosperity for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

## 3. International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards:

These standards guide the assessment and management of environmental and social risks in private sector projects.

## 4. Islamic Development Bank (IsDB):

Through its ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS POLICY (ESSP) of February 2020, IsDB emphasizes a proactive approach to environmental and social responsibility, ensuring that projects align with sustainable development principles. IsDB took a pragmatic approach by adopting principle of proportionality and flexibility by allowing selective use of country systems and other development partners' policies, and developed its first Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy (ESSP) to i) reflect global best practices, ii) demonstrate the Bank's unique situation as a Shariah-compliant MDB, iii) enhance the Bank's global position as a AAA+ MDB, and iv) bring benefits to its MCs by taking necessary action to access global grant resources related to environmental protection.

## 5. Equator Principles:

A risk management framework adopted by financial institutions for determining, assessing, and managing environmental and social risk in projects.

## 6. ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems:

This standard provides a framework for organizations to protect the environment and respond to changing environmental conditions.

## 7. International Laws and Policies/Protocols/ Agreements on Environment

Nigeria is a signatory to various international agreements that reflect its commitment to global environmental sustainability. Nigeria has ratified various international environmental agreements and treaties, and these commitments guide the country's efforts toward global ecological sustainability. Some of these include:

- a) **Paris Agreement on Climate Change:**
  - Nigeria is a signatory to the Paris Agreement, aiming to limit global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
  - The country commits to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development.
- b) **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):**
  - Nigeria signed this convention in 1992.
  - It aims to conserve biodiversity, promote sustainable use of natural resources, and ensure equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources.
- c) **Convention on Combating Desertification:**
  - Nigeria also signed this convention in 1994.
  - It addresses desertification, land degradation, and drought, aiming to improve land management practices.
- d) **International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions:**
  - These conventions set international labour standards for occupational safety and health, child labour, and forced labour.
- e) **Global Biodiversity Framework**
  - The Global Biodiversity Framework is essential to Nigeria's commitment to global environmental sustainability.
  - Nigeria is a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which aims to conserve biological diversity.
  - CBD promotes the sustainable use of natural resources and ensures equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources.
  - The Global Biodiversity Framework is built upon the CBD and sets ambitious biodiversity conservation and restoration targets.

### 3.4 Integrating AfDB's ISS into the SAPZ Project

The Nigeria's Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Program (SAPZ) shall enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability while safeguarding the environment and improving livelihoods. To achieve these goals, the Program shall fully integrate the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and incorporate climate change considerations into its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). This Section outlines the key integration areas and strategies for successful implementation so that the SAPZ program can effectively integrate into the AfDB's ISS and climate change considerations towards sustainable development and resilience.

Integrating the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) into the SAPZ program is crucial for ensuring environmental and social sustainability. Following the approach outlined in Table 3, the SAPZ program can effectively align its environmental and social safeguards with the AfDB's ISS, enhancing the project's overall sustainability and impact.

To ensure strong alignment with the ISS requirements, the project can minimize potential negative impacts and maximize its positive contributions to sustainable development through the following:

- **Ensuring that cultural heritage is identified, assessed, and protected.** This may involve consultations with local communities and cultural experts.
- **Maintaining ongoing and meaningful engagement with all relevant stakeholders,** including local communities, government agencies, and civil society organizations.
- **Implementing robust transparency and accountability mechanisms** to ensure that the

- project adheres to the highest ethical and environmental standards.
- **Providing capacity building and training** to project staff and local communities to enhance their understanding of environmental and social issues, including cultural heritage.

**Table 3: Integrating AfDB's ISS into the SAPZ Program**

ISS Requirement	Proposed Activity	Alignment
1. Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct comprehensive ESAs, align with AfDB ESAPs and IESIA guidelines, involve stakeholders, and develop mitigation plans.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
2. Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize resettlement, provide fair compensation, and support livelihood restoration.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
3. Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify, consult, and obtain free, prior, and informed consent from indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups. Ensure benefit sharing.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
4. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct gender analysis, incorporate gender-sensitive measures, and promote women's empowerment.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
5. Labor and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adhere to labour laws, ensure occupational health and safety, and prohibit child and forced Labor. Improve agricultural productivity and enterprise development.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
6. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct biodiversity assessments, develop conservation measures, and promote sustainable resource management.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
7. Pollution Prevention and Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess pollution sources, implement prevention measures, and monitor and control pollution.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
8. Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop performance indicators, establish a monitoring and evaluation system, and take corrective actions.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
9. Climate Change Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screen for climate change impacts, incorporate them into ESIA, develop adaptation and mitigation plans, and monitor climate performance. Support the development of enabling climate-adapted infrastructure.</li> </ul>	Fully Aligned
10. Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct cultural heritage assessments, identify significant cultural sites, and develop plans to protect and conserve them. Consult with local communities and cultural experts to ensure their involvement and understanding of the project's potential impacts.</li> </ul>	<b>Fully Aligned</b>

### 3.5. Ensuring Compliance with Labor Laws for the SAPZ Program

The SAPZ program aims to create a sustainable and compliant working environment that benefits the environment and the local communities. By adhering to these national and international standards, the SAPZ program ensures its activities are environmentally and socially sustainable, minimizing negative impacts and enhancing positive outcomes for local communities and the environment.

Table 4 outlines the key mechanisms for ensuring compliance with labour laws within the SAPZ program.



**Table 4: Ensuring Compliance with Labor Laws for the SAPZ Project**

Compliance Mechanism	Description
1. Adherence to Relevant Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring all activities comply with national and international labour regulations.</li> </ul>
2. Assessment and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting ESIA's and ESMPs to identify and address potential labor-related impacts.</li> </ul>
3. Training and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training project staff and contractors in labour laws and standards.</li> </ul>
4. Implementation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing E&amp;S measures and monitoring compliance with labour laws.</li> </ul>
5. Regular Audits and Inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting regular audits and inspections to verify compliance.</li> </ul>
6. Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaging with stakeholders to address labour-related concerns.</li> </ul>
7. Reporting and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documenting E&amp;S performance and preparing reports.</li> </ul>

### 3.6 Unique Context and Compliance Requirements

The SAPZ program operates within a complex and dynamic environment characterized by diverse ecological zones, a mix of stakeholders, and a range of regulatory frameworks. To address these complexities effectively, the Program is committed to adhering to national and international standards.

### 3.7 Compliance and Assessment

To demonstrate a steadfast commitment to environmental and social sustainability, all SAPZ investments must comply with applicable local, national, and international standards. A comprehensive assessment will be conducted before project commencement to identify potential gaps between these requirements and the ESMS. The most stringent standards will ensure the highest environmental and social performance level.

### 3.8 SDG Impact Standards- Measurement and Management

The SDG Impact Standards were developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with a range of stakeholders, including businesses, investors, and civil society organizations. The SDG Impact Standards are a voluntary set of management standards designed to help businesses and investors embed sustainability and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into their core operations and decision-making processes.

These standards provide a framework for organizations to:

- Understand their impact on the SDGs
- Manage their contributions to the SDGs
- Report on their progress towards the SDGs

#### Key Components of the SDG Impact Standards

The standards are structured around four core elements:

1. **Strategy:** Aligning the organization's purpose and strategy with the SDGs.
2. **Management Approach:** Integrating the SDGs into day-to-day operations and decision-making.
3. **Transparency and Accountability:** Report on SDG-related performance and engagement with stakeholders.
4. **Governance:** Establishing clear roles and responsibilities for SDG-related activities.

The SDG Impact Standards offer a robust framework for measuring and managing the social and environmental impact of businesses and initiatives.

Adopting these standards for the SAPZ program can yield several benefits:

### Aligning with Global Sustainability Goals

- Demonstrates commitment: Aligning with the SDGs showcases SAPZ's dedication to global sustainability and responsible development.
- Enhances reputation: Adherence to the SDG Impact Standards can improve SAPZ's reputation as a leader in sustainable agriculture.
- Attracts investment: Investors increasingly seek sustainable investments, and SDG alignment can enhance SAPZ's appeal.

### Measuring and Managing Impact

- Data-driven decision-making: The standards provide a structured approach to collecting and analyzing impact data.
- Performance improvement: By setting clear targets and measuring progress, SAPZ can identify areas for improvement.
- Stakeholder engagement: The standards emphasize stakeholder involvement, ensuring the Program is responsive to community needs.

### Risk Management

- Identifying impacts: The SDG Impact Standards help to identify potential negative impacts and develop mitigation strategies.
- Building resilience: By addressing social and environmental challenges, SAPZ can become more resilient to shocks and stresses.

### Transparency and Accountability

- Reporting and disclosure: The standards require transparent reporting on SDG contributions.
- Building trust: SAPZ can build trust with stakeholders and partners by demonstrating impact.

Integrating the SDG Impact Standards into the SAPZ program can contribute to its long-term success by ensuring that it is economically viable, socially responsible, and environmentally sustainable.



## Section 4 Description of SAPZ Program – Nature and Scale

The first Phase of the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZs) Program has been implemented in seven (7) states (Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Ogun, and Oyo) and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The Program development objective supports inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development in Nigeria. The Program has four broad components, namely: (i) Support the development of enabling climate-adapted infrastructure for Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs), (ii) Improve agricultural productivity and enterprise development to enhance agrarian value chains and job creation in the SAPZ Catchment Areas, (iii) Support Agro-Industrial Zone Policy and Institutional Development, and (iv) Program Coordination and Management. The key expected outputs of the SAPZ Program (Phase I) are the development of infrastructure for eight (8) Agro-Industrial Processing Hubs (AIHs), fifteen (15) Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs), 2,300 ha of irrigated lands and farm-to-market access roads; supply of certified agricultural inputs and extension services; skills development for farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs), an updated agro-industrial zone policy and establishment of regulatory institution/special regulatory regime. SAPZ Program (Phase I) will be implemented over five years (2022 –2026). The total SAPZ Project (Phase I) cost is estimated at USD 538.05 million net of taxes. The African Development Bank will provide an ADB Loan of USD 160 million (29.7% of total cost) together with an Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) loan of USD 50 million (9.3%).<sup>1</sup>

The SAPZ Project aims to increase household incomes, foster job creation in rural agricultural communities, especially for youth and women, and enhance food and nutritional security in Nigeria. The development objective is to support inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development. The SAPZ Program interventions seek to improve the competitiveness of selected value chains. This will be achieved through increased productivity, aggregation and reliable supply of quality raw materials, value addition, market access and private sector investment. While Phase I of the SAPZ Program will be carried out in 7 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), it will be rolled out to more states in subsequent phases. About 1.5 million households would be direct beneficiaries along the entire agricultural value chain, including private-sector agribusinesses and Agro-processors, smallholder farmers, Agripreneurs and Agro-dealers. The SAPZ Program (Phase I) targets the creation of a minimum of 400,000 jobs and up to 1.6 million indirect jobs. The jobs will be created during the construction and operational phases, including jobs created by MSMEs along the value chain and factory jobs created by the tenant industries in the agro-industrial hubs.<sup>2</sup>

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) project is an initiative in Nigeria designed to boost agricultural productivity and infrastructure development.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://mapafrica.afdb.org/en/projects/46002-P-NG-AAA-002>

<sup>2</sup> <https://mapafrica.afdb.org/en/projects/46002-P-NG-AAA-002>



**Figure 4:** The Map of SAPZ Project Area  
Source: IFAD 2021

In addition, with close to 200 million people and a population growth estimated at 3% per year,<sup>3</sup> Nigeria is the most populous country on the African continent. Nigeria also has the largest economy in the region. Like other middle-income countries, Nigeria faces significant and persistent poverty and inequality. Since 2018, Nigeria has been home to the world's largest number of poor people. 62.6% of the country's population lives below the absolute poverty line.<sup>4</sup> Poverty is more acute in rural areas (52%). Major factors contributing to rural poverty include low agricultural production and productivity, limited opportunities for value-addition, challenges of marketing capacity, poor yields in quality and quantity, and significant deficits in support systems such as infrastructure, access to productivity-enhancing inputs, financial backing, commercial orientation, and effective policies, as well as environmental degradation and the effects of climate change. These challenges limit prospects for rural households. Nigeria has reached a critical level of food imports to feed its growing population, spending over USD 6 billion a year on agricultural imports.<sup>5</sup> With competing needs on the national budget, this situation threatens national food security. Over 70% of Nigeria's population cannot afford a nutrient-adequate diet. The high sensitivity of the agricultural sector to increasing climate change and climate variability combined with high poverty rates are the main sources of Nigeria's

<sup>3</sup> UNFPA, State of World Population (SWOP), 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Absolute poverty is defined by the cost of (i) basic food to satisfy daily needs set at 3,000 calories per person/day and (ii) non-food needs.

<sup>5</sup> CBN and National Bureau of Statistics, Annual Report, 2013

vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition. Climate risks and weather-related factors will increasingly have negative impacts on agricultural production. Climate projections indicate historical temperature increases and precipitation variations with early dry seasons and shorter rainy seasons.

In 2011, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) developed its Agricultural Transformation Agenda, which aims to achieve a hunger-free Nigeria through an agricultural sector that drives income growth, accelerates the achievement of food and nutritional security, generates employment, and transforms Nigeria into a leading player in global food markets to grow wealth for millions of farmers. In the context of its agricultural transformation strategy, the FGN is tackling two main interrelated challenges: (i) Meet domestic food requirements by stepping up local sourcing to reduce its food import bill, as well as (ii) Modernize its farming model to reduce poverty levels in rural areas. The FGN's strategy is to turn the country's huge food deficit into a market and employment opportunity for smallholders and operators. At the core of this strategy is the development of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones to establish a modern in-country Agro-processing capacity to supply the domestic market, promote green investments, and provide profitable market outlets to rural households. In addition to creating the right investment and policy frameworks for SAPZs, the FGN's challenge is to enable the millions of Nigerian rural smallholders and operators, youth, and women living below the poverty line to take advantage of the SAPZ market outlets.

Therefore, The FGN requested the joint support of AfDB and IFAD in materializing its transformation agenda. The FGN leveraged AfDB-IFAD complementary expertise, experience, and comparative advantage in the setting-up of SAPZs to (i) sustainably meet the domestic food supply gap for key food products, (ii) create exportable surpluses, (iii) provide income and employment opportunities for rural poor households, and (iv) produce a replicable climate resilient and low emission model for further investments. The focus lies on high potential climate resilient pro-poor value chains that can be scaled up and have relevance to the industry and off-takers operating in Agricultural Industrial Hubs (AIHs) and Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs), as well as on significantly improving livelihoods and generating decent employment, especially for women and youth. Regarding the demand and uptake of agricultural products, the FGN and AfDB focused on attracting private-sector agribusinesses to set up processing plants in zones of high food production to process commodities into food products. In addition, the FGN and AfDB created an enabling environment for the private sector by implementing appropriate fiscal policies and incentives, investment, and infrastructure policies for SAPZ.<sup>6</sup>

SAPZ's primary target groups through AfDB's investments are agroindustry investors, large aggregators and support service providers operating in the AIH and ATCs. SAPZ Phase I will directly benefit at least 1.5 million households (a large proportion of whom are directly engaged in agriculture, with 50% women) along the entire agricultural value chain, including private sector agribusinesses and Agro-processors, smallholder farmers, Agripreneurs and Agro-dealers. IFAD investments, including through the Green Climate Fund, target a total of **100,000 direct beneficiaries**, corresponding to a total of 500,000 indirect beneficiaries. These include 75,000 direct beneficiaries in Kano and Ogun states, comprising 90% farmers/producers and 10% processors, traders, and community-based service providers. In addition, the programme will support another 25,000 small operators and smallholders enrolled in the IFAD-supported VCDP programme and operate in the catchment areas of the SAPZs. The SAPZ programme will empower them to take advantage of the new market outlets created through the SAPZ. To meet its objectives, the programme is climate-focused, gender mainstreamed, nutrition and youth-sensitive, with women accounting for 50% of the direct beneficiaries and youth (aged 18-29) for 40%. The programme will also support people with disabilities and internally displaced people in gainfully engaging in commercial agriculture through dedicated support.<sup>7</sup>

Through site-specific feasibility studies conducted by the FGN and AfDB during programme appraisal, several high-potential commodities were identified based on the following criteria: (i) potential for import substitution, (ii) export prospects through value addition, and (iii) potential for pro-poor growth and inclusive employment generation, as well as (iv) Prioritization in national adaptation plans to future weather impacts. For Ogun State, there is cassava, rice, poultry, and fishery; for Kano State, there is rice, tomatoes, groundnuts,

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<sup>6</sup> Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) - IFAD - Programme Design Report (PDR) – Main Report

<sup>7</sup> Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) - IFAD - Programme Design Report (PDR) – Main Report

and sesame. Two eligible value chains were selected for programme support through a participatory approach with local authorities and communities at start-up.<sup>8</sup>

The specific project activities across the components that are capable of leading to E&S risks and impacts, as they relate to pre-construction to decommissioning phases, e.g. land acquisition, rehabilitation of dams, construction of access roads, installation of power infrastructure, water supply infrastructure, installation of processing, is presented in Appendix 2.

## 4.1 Infrastructure Development and Management for Agro-Industrial Hubs

Under the above component, the Program's objective supports the FGN in developing and setting up SAPZs in high-potential states. Each SAPZ is comprised of an agro-industrial hub (AIH) and several agricultural transformation centres (ATCs) that serve as aggregation points at the community level (more details on the ATCs are under component 2). AIHs shall be set up as a well-defined, centrally managed tract of land developed, subdivided, and dedicated to supporting firms and other stakeholders engaged in Agro-processing and related activities located throughout the production area surrounding the hub.

The AIHs shall: (a) provide enabling public economic infrastructure, logistics and specialized facilities and services required for agro-industrial activities (e.g. electricity, water, internal roads, cold-chain facilities, laboratory and certification services, operations support systems, business support services, information and communication technology, waste treatment, etc.); (b) offer associated social and support infrastructure (health facilities, recreational facilities, housing facilities etc.); (c) support private sector engagement in the management and operation of AIHs and in the procurement of private sector facility managers from the onset. These AIHs will be privately managed and serve as a nucleus for major processing activities of the selected value chain commodities. During SAPZ-Phase I, the FGN and AfDB will support the set-up of eight AIHs, namely one in each of the seven targeted states and one in the FCT, as follows:

S/N	STATE/FCT	Agro-Industrial Hub
1	Kano	Bagauda Agro-Industrial Hub
2	Ogun	Sagamu Agro Industrial Hub
3	Oyo	Ijaiye Agro Industrial Hub
4	Kaduna	Green Agro Allied Industrial Zone (GAAIZ)
5	Kwara	Lata-Nna Grazing Reserve Special Livestock Processing
6	Cross River	Ikom Agro-Industrial Hub
7	Imo	Okigwe Special Livestock Processing Hub
8	FCT	Paiko-kore/Dobi Livestock Industrial Hub Gwagwalada Area Council

<sup>8</sup> Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) - IFAD - Programme Design Report (PDR) – Main Report

# Section 5 Potential Environmental & Social Risks Associated with the SAPZ Program

## 5.1 SAPZ Program, Baseline Conditions and Potential Impacts and Risks (SAPZ Project Activities)

### SAPZ Program Aim

SAPZ 1 and 2 phases of the SAPZ program aim to:

- Increase agricultural productivity and value addition.
- Create jobs and improve livelihoods.
- Enhance food security and reduce post-harvest losses.
- Promote sustainable development.
- Attract domestic and foreign investment in the agribusiness sector.

### Project Objectives:

- Support economic and social development in Nigeria.
- Enhance rural infrastructure.
- Improve access to agricultural markets.
- Increase agricultural production and productivity.
- Stimulate the adoption of agricultural technology.
- Facilitate climate-smart agricultural practices.
- Increase value addition and Agro-processing.
- Increase skill acquisition and job creation across the agricultural value chain.

### Key Expected Outcomes:

- Development of 2,300 hectares of irrigated land and farm-to-market access roads.
- Creation of a minimum of 400,000 direct jobs and up to 1.6 million indirect jobs.
- Increased competitiveness of selected agricultural value chains.
- Improved access to markets for small-holder farmers.
- Reduced food imports and improved domestic food supply.

### Target Beneficiaries:

- 1.5 million households along the agricultural value chain (farmers, processors, agri-businesses).
- Women – 50% of direct beneficiaries.
- Youth (aged 18-29) – 40% of direct beneficiaries.
- People with disabilities and internally displaced people.

### Finding:

- Total estimated cost: USD 538.05 million (net of taxes).
- African Development Bank (AfDB): USD 160 million loan + USD 50 million Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) loan.

### Project Size:

- **Phase 1:**
  - Sixteen large infrastructures (8 Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs) and 8 Agro-Technology Centers (ATCs)) are across participating states.
  - The size of each AIH varies between 50-250 hectares.
- **Phase 2:** The program is expected to have at least 1 AIH per state and as such 27 AIH as a whole. Also, at least 2 ATCs per state, which indicates about 54 ATCs. This will be projected into the program to establish the scope of Phase 2. .
  - **Project Sector:** Agro-Industrialization (multi-sectoral)

### **Project Stage:**

- **Phase 1:** Implementation
- **Phase 2:** Preparatory (States preparing Feasibility Studies and ESIA reports)

There are anticipation that the SAPZ would cover the entire States in the federation.

SAPZ Phase 1 is currently underway in seven states: Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Ogun, and Oyo, as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The primary focus of this phase is on:

- **Infrastructure Development:** Building and improving agro-industrial hubs (AIHs) and agro-processing trading centres (ATCs).
- **Value Chain Development:** Prioritizing specific value chains such as livestock, horticulture, grains, rice, oil seeds, cassava, poultry, and soybeans.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Collaborating with government agencies, private sector, and local communities.
- **Capacity Building:** Enhancing the skills of farmers, processors, and other value chain actors.
- **Policy and Institutional Development:** Creating an enabling environment for agribusiness.

SAPZ Phase 2 aims to expand the Program's reach to 27 additional states (Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, Ondo, Osun, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, and Zamfara).

The primary focus will be replicating the successful models from Phase 1 while adapting to the specific needs of each region. Key activities will include:

- **Feasibility Studies:** Conduct in-depth assessments of potential SAPZ locations in each state.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Building on the experience from Phase 1, focusing on scaling AIHs and ATCs.
- **Value Chain Expansion:** Identifying new value chains with high potential for growth and development.
- **Private Sector Investment:** Attracting more private sector investment into the agro-processing sector.
- **Job Creation:** Generating employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women.

### **Project Components:**

1. **Infrastructure Development and AIHs Management:**
  - Focus: Create central hubs with improved facilities and services for agribusiness activities.
2. **Improving Agricultural Productivity and Enterprise Development:**
  - Focus: Boost agricultural productivity, support enterprise development, and foster economic growth.
3. **Supporting Agro-Industrial Zone Policy and Institutional Development:**
  - Focus: Develop policies, regulations, and institutions that facilitate agro-industrial activities.
4. **Program Coordination and Management:**
  - Focus: Ensure efficient program implementation, monitoring, and evaluation through effective coordination and management.

### **Project Sub-Components:**

1. **Infrastructure Development and Operationalization in AIHs and ATCs:**
  - Construction of AIHs and ATCs.
  - AIHs aggregate products, add value and distribute them for consumption or export.
  - Non-processing infrastructure (administration, R&D, health centres) and shared facilities reduce costs.
2. **Farm-Level Productivity Enhancement Infrastructure:**
  - Development of ATCs near AIHs to boost productivity.
  - Provide farmers with access to essential inputs (seeds, mechanization), handling facilities, and extension services.
  - Develop common infrastructure (water, power, roads).
3. **Boosting Productivity for Identified Commodities:**
  - Provide certified input, skills development, and updated policies to support productivity.



- Focus on key commodities and sustainable production.

### Targeted Value Chains:

While information on specific ATCs is not yet available, some AIHs focus on particular value chains, including:

- **Livestock Processing:** Kwara and FCT will house specialized beef and dairy production hubs.
- **Horticulture and Grains:** Kaduna's AIH targets tomatoes, maize, soybeans, and ginger.
- **Rice and Oil Seeds:** Kano Prioritizes rice and oil seeds alongside tomatoes.
- **Cassava, Rice, and Poultry:** Ogun's AIH targets these key agricultural products.
- **Industrial Cassava, Rice, and Soybeans:** Oyo focuses on large-scale production of these commodities.
- **Poultry, Maize, and Soybeans:** Imo's AIH priorities this value chain alongside a dedicated livestock processing hub.

## 5.2 Environmental and Social Conditions of Nigeria's Regions

To ensure inclusivity and comprehensiveness in describing the environmental and social (E&S) conditions of the participating states, a regional approach has been adopted. Rather than limiting the focus to Phase 1 states, this broader perspective includes all states that will eventually participate in the project. Consequently, a generic description of baseline conditions across all six geopolitical regions in Nigeria is provided herein. This approach not only enhances the relevance of the E&S assessment but also fosters a more holistic understanding of the conditions that will impact the success of the project.

### Overview of Nigeria

Nigeria, located in Africa, is a country of vast geographical and environmental diversity. This introduction provides a snapshot of Nigeria's geographical features, land and water areas, natural resources, and terrain. Nigeria covers a total area of 356,667 square miles, with 351,648 square miles of land and 5,019 square miles of water. It shares borders with Benin, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, and boasts a coastline along the Atlantic Ocean. The country is endowed with rich natural resources, including natural gas, petroleum, tin, and arable land. Its terrain varies from southern lowlands and central plateaus to southeastern mountains and northern plains. This geographical diversity plays a crucial role in shaping Nigeria's environmental and socio-economic landscape.

Nigeria's geographical landscape is diverse, featuring a wide array of regional characteristics and boundaries. The "[Nigeria: Reference Map | OCHA](#) (As of 29 October 2020)" offers a comprehensive overview of these geographical divisions. This map serves as an essential resource for understanding the intricate regional distinctions across the country, from the bustling urban centers to the tranquil rural areas, providing valuable insights into Nigeria's environmental and cultural fabric.



<https://www.unocha.org/publications/map/nigeria/nigeria-reference-map-29-october-2020>

**Figure 5: Nigeria: Reference Map (As of 29 October 2020)**

### Nigeria's Agroecological Diversity and Regional Challenges

Nigeria is renowned for its cultural diversity and abundant natural resources, with one of its most significant assets being its agroecological diversity. This diversity, which incorporates ecological principles into farming practices, empowers local communities to adapt agricultural techniques to their specific social, environmental, and economic contexts. The country's geography is divided into various agroecological zones, each with unique climatic, soil, and topographical characteristics that greatly influence its agricultural potential.

Nigeria's agroecological zones as depicted in Figure 5 include:

1. **Guinea Savanna:** This extensive zone features a mix of trees and grass, with characteristic woodland savanna and diverse tree species like shea butter and oil palm. It supports agriculture and livestock.
2. **Sudan Savanna:** Located in northern Nigeria, this zone experiences high rainfall variability and soil fertility challenges. It is densely populated and vital for crops like groundnuts, cotton, and maize.
3. **Sahel Savanna:** Found in the extreme northwest and northeast, this semi-arid region transitions from wooded savanna to the Sahara, facing challenges like desertification.
4. **Mangrove Swamps:** Coastal regions of the Niger Delta are characterized by brackish water and marshy land, supporting fishing and aquaculture, alongside oil palm and rice cultivation.
5. **Lowland Rainforest:** Covering southern Nigeria, this lush and fertile region is ideal for crops like cocoa and rubber, known for its biodiversity and potential for agroforestry.
6. **Freshwater Swamps:** These wetlands experience seasonal flooding and are crucial for biodiversity, offering unique agricultural opportunities.
7. **Montane Regions:** Found in higher elevations, these areas have cooler temperatures and dense forests, supporting varied agricultural practices.

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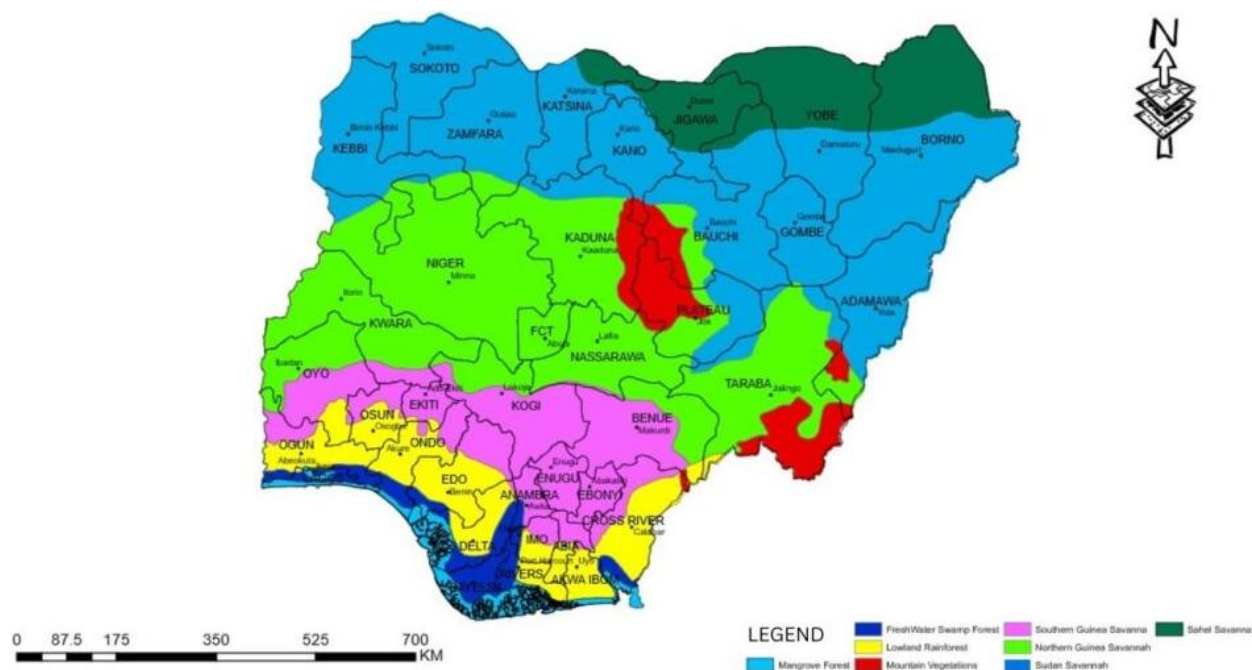


Figure 5: Agro-ecological Zones in Nigeria

### 5.3 Categorization of Baseline Conditions of Each Region

As briefly described below, each of Nigeria's six geopolitical regions has unique environmental and social conditions that must be carefully considered for the successful implementation of projects.

#### Regional Variations

- **Coastal States (Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom):** These states often face challenges related to oil pollution, coastal erosion, and the impact of oil exploration on local communities.
- **Southern States (Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi, Abia, Imo):** These states generally have higher population densities and face challenges related to deforestation, soil erosion, and access to clean water.
- **North-Central States (Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Niger):** These states often experience water scarcity, soil degradation, and conflicts related to land use.
- **North-Western States (Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto, Kebbi):** These states are more arid and prone to desertification, with water scarcity, food insecurity, and conflicts.
- **North-Eastern States (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe):** These states have faced significant security challenges, leading to displacement, food insecurity, and environmental degradation.

#### Common Challenges

- **Climate Variability:** Erratic rainfall can lead to crop failures and food insecurity.
- **Soil Erosion:** Particularly prevalent in forest zones due to deforestation and poor land management.
- **Insufficient Infrastructure:** Improved transportation and storage are critical for connecting farmers to markets and reducing post-harvest losses.
- **Climate Resilience:** Investment in climate-resilient farming systems is necessary to adapt to changing weather patterns.
- **Sustainable Practices:** Promoting organic farming and agroforestry can enhance soil health and protect the environment.

#### Opportunities

- **Crop Diversification:** Different agroecological zones present opportunities for diverse crops, enhancing food security.

- **Value Addition:** Processing agricultural products can increase income and create jobs.
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture:** Implementing resilient agricultural techniques can mitigate climate change impacts.

The detailed overview of Nigeria's geopolitical regions which covers geographical features, key cities and states, environmental baselines, and social baselines are provided below

#### **a. North Central Nigeria**

North Central Nigeria, also known as the Middle Belt, is home to the capital city Abuja and six other states: Benue, Plateau, Kogi, Nasarawa, Niger, and Kwara. The region faces significant environmental challenges, including desertification, poor land management, and competition for limited green spaces between farmers and cattle herders. These issues have led to frequent clashes and social conflicts. Additionally, the region is highly susceptible to militia attacks and sectarian crises.

##### **Geographical features:**

- North Central Nigeria, also known as the Middle Belt, is characterized by a mix of savanna and grassland. The region has diverse topography, including plains, plateaus, and hills.

##### **Key cities and states:**

- Key states in this region include Benue, Plateau, Kogi, Nasarawa, Niger, Kwara, and the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja).
- Major cities include Abuja, Jos, Minna, Lokoja, and Ilorin.

##### **Environmental Baseline:**

###### **Climate and weather patterns:**

- The region experiences a tropical savanna climate, with a distinct wet season from April to October and a dry season from November to March.
- Average annual rainfall ranges from 1,000mm to 1,500mm.

###### **Natural resources and land use:**

- Rich in agricultural land, producing crops such as yams, cassava, maize, and rice.
- Notable for mineral resources like tin, limestone, and gold.

##### **Social Baseline:**

###### **Population demographics:**

- Diverse ethnic groups, including the Tiv, Idoma, Igala, and Gwari.
- Population density varies, with more concentration around urban centers.

###### **Key socio-economic activities:**

- Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, along with mining and trade.
- The presence of Abuja brings significant administrative and political activities.

#### **b. Northeast Nigeria**

Northeast Nigeria, comprising Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states, has been severely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. The prolonged conflict has resulted in widespread displacement, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and a deepening humanitarian crisis. Environmental degradation, including the shrinking of the Lake Chad Basin, has exacerbated food insecurity and livelihood vulnerabilities. The World Bank has approved significant funding to rebuild livelihoods and address drivers of fragility in the region.

##### **Geographical features:**

- The region is characterized by plains and low-lying plateaus, with the Chad Basin occupying the northeastern part.

##### **Key cities and states:**

- Key states include Borno, Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe.
- Major cities include Maiduguri, Yola, Bauchi, and Damaturu.

**Environmental Baseline:****Climate and weather patterns:**

- Semi-arid climate, with a short rainy season and a long dry season.
- Average annual rainfall ranges from 500mm to 1,000mm.

**Natural resources and land use:**

- The region has significant agricultural potential, particularly in livestock farming and dry season farming along river floodplains.
- Rich in mineral resources like gypsum, limestone, and uranium.

**Social Baseline:****Population demographics:**

- Ethnic groups include the Kanuri, Fulani, and Hausa.
- The region has been severely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency, leading to displacement and social upheaval.

**Key socio-economic activities:**

- Agriculture, fishing, and trading are predominant activities.
- Humanitarian aid and reconstruction efforts are ongoing due to the conflict.

**c. Northwest Nigeria**

Northwest Nigeria, located at the edge of the Sahel, is experiencing a severe security crisis driven by armed groups often described as bandits. The region faces environmental challenges such as climate change, drought, and land degradation. These issues have led to increased violence and conflict between farming communities and pastoralists. The lack of job opportunities and high poverty levels contribute to social and political unrest.

**Geographical features:**

- The region features the Sahelian savanna, with vast plains and some hilly areas.

**Key cities and states:**

- Key states include Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Jigawa, and Zamfara.
- Major cities include Kano, Kaduna, Sokoto, and Katsina.

**Environmental Baseline:****Climate and weather patterns:**

- Semi-arid to arid climate, with a brief rainy season and a prolonged dry season.
- Average annual rainfall ranges from 600mm to 1,000mm.

**Natural resources and land use:**

- Significant agricultural activities, including millet, sorghum, and groundnut production.
- Rich in mineral resources such as gold and iron ore.

**Social Baseline:****Population demographics:**

- Ethnic groups include the Hausa, Fulani, and Nupe.
- The region experiences social conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

**Key socio-economic activities:**

- Agriculture, commerce, and textile manufacturing are key economic activities.
- The presence of large markets and trade centers, such as in Kano.

**d. Southeast Nigeria**

Southeast Nigeria, known for its rich cultural heritage and vibrant economy, faces environmental challenges such as gully erosion and deforestation. Improper agricultural methods and solid mineral resource exploration have led to the loss of land and biodiversity. Social conflicts and migration are common as communities struggle to adapt to these changes.

**Geographical features:**

- Characterized by hills and lowland rainforests, with numerous rivers and creeks.

**Key cities and states:**

- Key states include Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, and Imo.
- Major cities include Enugu, Awka, Umuahia, and Owerri.

**Environmental Baseline:**

**Climate and weather patterns:**

- Tropical rainforest climate, with heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- Average annual rainfall ranges from 1,500mm to 2,000mm.

**Natural resources and land use:**

- Rich in agricultural land, producing crops like oil palm, cassava, and yams.
- Significant mineral resources include coal and limestone.

**Social Baseline:**

**Population demographics:**

- Predominantly Igbo ethnic group.
- High population density and urbanization rates.

**Key socio-economic activities:**

- Agriculture, manufacturing, and trading are predominant.
- Known for its entrepreneurial spirit and vibrant markets.

**e. South South Nigeria**

South South Nigeria, home to the Niger Delta, is rich in oil and gas resources but faces significant environmental degradation due to oil spills, gas flaring, and dredging of rivers. These activities have polluted water sources, rendered farmland infertile, and displaced communities. The region also experiences social conflicts and economic challenges due to the exploitation of its natural resources.

**Geographical features:**

- The region is dominated by the Niger Delta, with extensive wetlands, mangroves, and rivers.

**Key cities and states:**

- Key states include Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, and Rivers.
- Major cities include Port Harcourt, Benin City, Warri, and Calabar.

**Environmental Baseline:**

**Climate and weather patterns:**

- Tropical rainforest climate, with high humidity and rainfall.
- Average annual rainfall ranges from 2,000mm to 4,000mm.

**Natural resources and land use:**

- Rich in oil and gas reserves, as well as timber and fishery resources.
- Extensive agricultural activities, including rubber and palm oil plantations.

**Social Baseline:**

**Population demographics:**

- Diverse ethnic groups, including the Ijaw, Itsekiri, Urhobo, and Efik.
- High population growth and migration rates.

**Key socio-economic activities:**

- Oil and gas extraction is the dominant economic activity.
- Agriculture, fishing, and trading are also significant.

**f. Southwest Nigeria**

Southwest Nigeria, known for its bustling cities and agricultural productivity, faces environmental challenges such as water erosion and coastal degradation. Ineffective town planning and building arrangements have led to the loss of life and property due to erosion. The region also experiences social conflicts and economic disparities.

**Geographical features:**

- The region features coastal plains, rainforests, and the Yoruba Hills.

**Key cities and states:**

- Key states include Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ondo, and Ekiti.
- Major cities include Lagos, Ibadan, Abeokuta, and Akure.

**Environmental Baseline:****Climate and weather patterns:**

- Tropical climate, with distinct wet and dry seasons.
- Average annual rainfall ranges from 1,200mm to 1,800mm.

**Natural resources and land use:**

- Agricultural activities include cocoa, rubber, and cassava production.
- Rich in limestone and bitumen deposits.

**Social Baseline:****Population demographics:**

- Predominantly Yoruba ethnic group.
- High urbanization rate, particularly in Lagos.

**Key socio-economic activities:**

- Commerce, manufacturing, and agriculture are key economic activities.

Lagos serves as the economic hub of Nigeria, with significant industrial and commercial enterprises.

## 5.4 Aligning Regional Characteristics with SAPZ Projects

The information provided above offers a foundational understanding of Nigeria's diverse environmental and social context. Given this diversity, conducting site-specific baseline assessments is crucial to identify the unique environmental and social characteristics within the SAPZ program areas. Detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) are essential to thoroughly evaluate potential impacts and develop appropriate mitigation measures for each project location.

To collect comprehensive baseline data, it is important to use a combination of remote sensing, field surveys, and existing data sources. This approach is vital in crafting effective environmental and social safeguards for the SAPZ program, ensuring that interventions are specifically tailored to the unique needs and conditions of each region.

## 5.5 Potential Impacts, Risks, and Benefits of SAPZ Activities

The SAPZ program, while aiming to impact Nigeria's agricultural sector positively, has the potential to induce both positive and negative effects on the environment and society. This section outlines potential impacts and risks categorised by environmental and social factors.

It is also crucial that relevant impacts are understood as outlined below:

1. **Beneficial Impacts:** positive effects of the SAPZ program, such as job creation, increased agricultural productivity, and economic growth.
2. **Adverse Impacts:** potential negative effects, such as land degradation, water pollution, and displacement of communities.
3. **Irreversible or Unavoidable Impacts:** any impact that cannot be mitigated or reversed. These may include habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, or long-term changes to the landscape.

Table 7 overviews the potential impacts, risks, and benefits of various SAPZ activities and stakeholder groups. However, conducting detailed assessments to identify the specific effects and developing tailored mitigation measures is important.

Table 7: Potential Impacts, Risks, and Benefits of SAPZ Activities					
Stakeholder Group	Activity	Potential Impacts	Potential Risks	Potential Mitigation Measures	Potential Benefits
Local Communities	Land clearing and construction	Déforestation, soil érosion, habitat fragmentation, displacement	Loss of livelihoods, social disruption, conflicts	Reforestation, soil conservation measures, resettlement plans, livelihood support	Access to infrastructure, employment opportunities, improved livelihoods
Local Communities	Agro-processing operations	Water pollution, air pollution, waste generation, resource depletion	Health risks, environmental degradation, social conflict	Wastewater treatment, pollution control technologies, waste management plans, community engagement	Increased income, improved food security, access to quality products
Local Communities	Transportation of goods	Air pollution, traffic congestion, accidents	Health risks, noise pollution, infrastructure damage	Public transportation, road safety measures, emissions reduction technologies	Improved market access, economic growth
Local Communities	Waste generation and disposal	Pollution, health risks, aesthetic degradation	Disease outbreaks, environmental contamination	Waste management systems, recycling programs, public awareness campaigns	Improved sanitation, cleaner environment
Local Communities	The influx of new workers	Increased demand for housing, education, and healthcare services; social tensions	The strain on local resources, the potential for conflict	Urban planning, capacity building, and social integration programs	Economic growth, job creation
Farmers	Land clearing and construction	Deforestation, soil erosion, habitat loss, displacement	Loss of livelihoods, food insecurity	Soil conservation measures, alternative livelihood options	Access to infrastructure, improved market access, increased income
Farmers	Agro-processing operations	Water pollution, air pollution, waste generation, resource depletion	Health risks, environmental degradation, reduced agricultural productivity	Good agricultural practices, waste management, technology adoption	Increased income, value addition to products, access to markets
Farmers	Transportation of goods	Air pollution, traffic congestion, accidents	Health risks, increased transportation costs	Improved road infrastructure, efficient transportation systems	Access to wider markets reduced post-harvest losses
Farmers	Waste generation and disposal	Pollution, health risks, aesthetic degradation	Disease outbreaks, environmental contamination	Proper waste management, composting, recycling	Improved sanitation, reduced ecological Impact
Farmers	The influx of new workers	Increased demand for labour, the potential for labour disputes	Wage pressures, social tensions	Labour regulations, skills training	Increased employment opportunities, knowledge transfer
Investors	Land clearing and construction	Deforestation, habitat loss, displacement	Reputational risk, regulatory compliance issues	Environmental impact assessments, stakeholder engagement	Profitability, market access, positive brand image
Investors	Agro-processing operations	Water pollution, air pollution, waste generation, resource depletion	Regulatory compliance, community opposition	Environmental management systems, technology adoption, community engagement	Profitability, job creation, economic development



Table 7: Potential Impacts, Risks, and Benefits of SAPZ Activities					
Investors	Transportation of goods	Air pollution, traffic congestion, accidents	Operational costs, regulatory compliance	Efficient logistics, transportation planning	Reduced transportation costs, improved efficiency
Investors	Waste generation and disposal	Pollution, health risks, aesthetic degradation	Regulatory compliance, operational costs	Waste management systems, recycling programs	Cost savings, improved environmental performance
Investors	The influx of new workers	Labour shortages, skill gaps	Increased operating costs, productivity challenges	Workforce planning, skills training	Access to skilled labour, increased productivity
Government Agencies	Land clearing and construction	Deforestation, habitat loss, displacement	Regulatory challenges, public opposition	Environmental impact assessments, land-use planning	Infrastructure development, job creation
Government Agencies	Agro-processing operations	Water pollution, air pollution, waste generation, resource depletion	Regulatory compliance, enforcement challenges	Environmental regulations, monitoring and enforcement	Improved public health, environmental protection
Government agencies	Transportation of goods	Air pollution, traffic congestion, accidents	Infrastructure development, public safety	Transportation planning, public awareness campaigns	Reduced traffic congestion, improved air quality
Government agencies	Waste generation and disposal	Pollution, health risks, aesthetic degradation	Regulatory compliance, enforcement challenges	Waste management infrastructure, public awareness	Improved public health, environmental protection
Government agencies	The influx of new workers	Increased demand for public services, social tensions	Resource allocation challenges, social unrest	Urban planning, capacity building	Economic growth, job creation
Workers	Exposure to hazardous substances, accidents, injuries	Health risks, reduced productivity	Safety regulations, occupational health and safety programs	Improved working conditions, health benefits	Income generation, job security
Workers	Long working hours, low wages	Social and economic impacts, labour unrest	Labour regulations, fair wages, benefits	Improved working conditions, social protection	Increased job satisfaction, reduced turnover

## 5.6 General Potential Impacts and Risks

Table 8 summarizes the Potential Impacts and Risks of the SAPZ Program. The specific impacts and risks will vary depending on the location, scale, and design of the SAPZ projects. Therefore, a detailed assessment is crucial for each project to identify and mitigate potential negative consequences.

**Table 8: Potential Impacts and Risks of the SAPZ Program**

Baseline Condition	Potential Impacts and Risks
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil erosion, landslides, Impact on drainage patterns, Increased water demand, water pollution, competition for resources, Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, vulnerability to climate change, Conversion of natural habitats, fragmentation of landscapes</li> </ul>
Soil Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of soil degradation, nutrient depletion, salinization, and Increased pressure on land resources</li> </ul>
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased water demand for agricultural activities and processing, the potential for water pollution</li> </ul>
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased vulnerability to climate change impacts; Changes in land use patterns due to climate change adaptation</li> </ul>
Land Use Patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of natural habitats due to Conversion for agriculture; Alteration of ecosystem functions; Increased vulnerability to natural hazards; Changes in land use patterns due to population growth</li> </ul>
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat loss and fragmentation, introduction of invasive species, Reduced provision of ecosystem services</li> </ul>
Ecosystem Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased vulnerability to natural hazards due to land use changes</li> </ul>
Demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population growth and migration patterns, increased urbanization, Income inequality, social disparities, Land conflicts and displacement, Changes in livelihoods</li> </ul>
Socioeconomic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unequal distribution of benefits, potential for social conflicts, Conflicts over land access and Use rights, Changes in livelihoods</li> </ul>
Land Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in land ownership and Use patterns; Potential for loss of livelihoods</li> </ul>
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence on the Program for income, vulnerability if not sustainable</li> </ul>
Cultural and Social Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social and cultural impacts, the potential for conflicts</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased demand for infrastructure, potential environmental impacts</li> </ul>

### 5.6.1 Phases of Impact Consideration

SAPZ projects can effectively manage environmental and social risks throughout their lifecycle, as shown in Figure 2. Table 4 outlines the Phases of Impact Analysis and typical mitigation measures

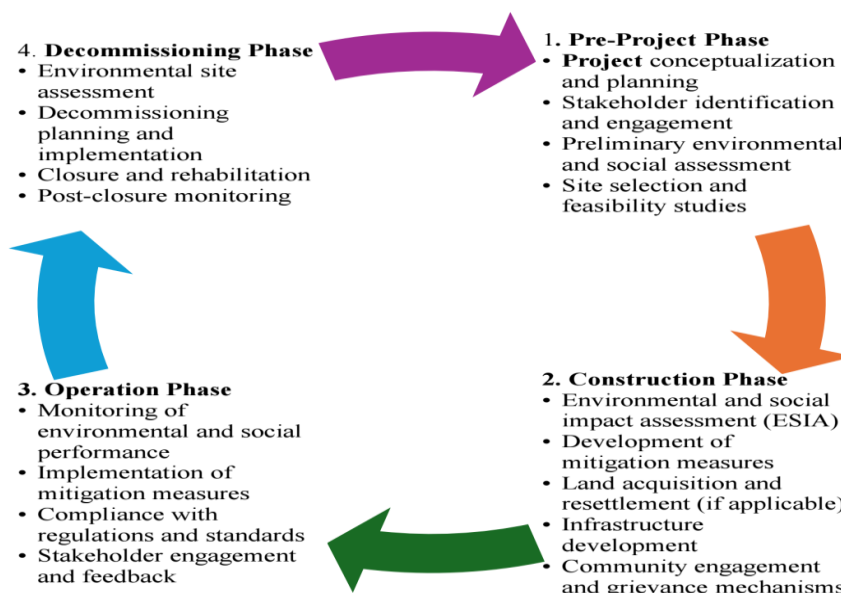


Figure 6: SAPZ projects Lifecycle for E & S Impact Consideration

Table 9: Phases of Impact Analysis and Mitigation

Phase	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Strategies	Monitoring Indicators
Pre-project	Land use change, biodiversity loss, social disruption	Stakeholder consultations, site selection criteria, baseline studies	Stakeholder satisfaction, land use change data
Construction	Soil erosion, water pollution, noise pollution, community displacement	Erosion control measures, noise mitigation, resettlement plans, labour standards	Sedimentation rates, noise levels, community complaints
Operation	Resource depletion, pollution, waste generation, labour conditions	Resource efficiency measures, pollution control, waste management, labour audits	Resource consumption, emission levels, labour turnover
Decommissioning	Land contamination, waste disposal, community transition	Site remediation plans, job training, community support programs	Land quality, employment rates, community satisfaction

#### Additional Considerations

- Cumulative impacts: Assess the combined effects of the SAPZ project and other activities in the area.
- Climate change adaptation: Consider the potential impacts of climate change and incorporate adaptation measures.
- Emergency preparedness: Develop plans to address potential accidents and disasters.
- Continuous improvement: Regularly review and update the impact assessment and mitigation plans.

## 5.7 Identifying Risks & Impacts of Project Activities

In Table 10, the Potential Risks and Impacts are summarised for some key impacts, while Appendix 3 outlines the guide for Managing E&S Risks in SAPZ.

**Table 10: Potential Risks and Impacts****i. Environmental**

<b>RISKS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL IMPACTS</b>
Release of air pollutants (air emissions)	Pollution of air, land, and surface water
Release of liquid effluents or contaminated wastewater into local water bodies or improper wastewater treatment	Surface water pollution
Generation of large amounts of solid waste and improper waste management	Pollution of land, and ground and surface water
Improper management of hazardous substances	Contamination of adjacent land and water
Excessive energy use	Depletion of local energy sources and release of combustion residuals lead to air pollution.
Excessive water use	Depletion of water resources
High or excessive noise levels	Negative effects on human health and disruption of local wildlife
Improper or excessive land use	Soil degradation and biodiversity loss

**ii. Occupational Health & Safety**

<b>RISKS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL IMPACTS</b>
<b>Physical Hazards</b>	
Slips, trips, and falls	Worker injury (sprains, strains, fractures)
Falls when working at heights	Worker injury or loss of life (fractures, life-threatening trauma)
Collision with moving equipment (vehicles, forklifts, cranes)	Worker injury or loss of life (life-threatening trauma)
Caught in by improperly enclosed, unguarded or moving machinery	Worker injury or loss of life (cuts, traumatic amputation)
Exposure to high or excessive noise levels	Loss of hearing
Exposure to extreme temperatures	Hypothermia, heat stress, dehydration
Contact with exposed or faulty electrical wires	Worker injury or loss of life (electrocution)
Explosions or fire due to ignition of dust or flammable materials	Worker injury or loss of life (asphyxiation, burnings)
Exposure to ionizing radiation (x-rays)	Worker injury or loss of life (skin lesions, radiation sickness, cancer)
Exposure to non-ionizing radiation (ultraviolet, visible light)	Worker injury or loss of life (burns, blindness, skin cancer)
<b>Chemical hazards</b>	
Inhalation, skin contact, or ingestion of hazardous chemicals (e.g. pesticides, solvents)	Worker injury or loss of life (irritation, damage to internal organs, intoxication)
Inhalation of dust	Worker illness (decreased lung capacity)
Exposure to hazardous atmospheres in confined spaces	Worker loss of life (asphyxiation)
<b>Biological hazards</b>	
Exposure to blood or bodily fluids from people or animals carrying pathogens	Worker illness or loss of life
Exposure to airborne or vector-borne diseases (bacteria, viruses or mold/fungi)	
Exposure to poisonous plants, animals or insects	
Lack of appropriate welfare facilities (e.g. potable water, toilets, washing facilities)	Worker ill-health
<b>Ergonomic Hazards</b>	
Repetitive motions	Worker injury (sprains and strains to muscles and connective tissues causing pain, inflammation, numbness or loss of muscle function)
Improper techniques for lifting heavy items	
Improperly designed or aligned workstations.	
Standing for long periods	

### iii. Labour

RISKS	POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Lack of contracts, Use of contracts not understood by workers or Use of contracts with terms that are different from actual working conditions	Forced labour
Exploitation of migrant or temporary workers by labour contractors, including unlawful wage deductions (e.g. excessive recruitment fees, transportation/housing costs)	Forced labour
Low or insufficient wages	Excessive overtime and perpetuation of the poverty cycle for workers (which can also lead to child labour)
Excessive overtime	Worker fatigue leads to higher injury rates and illnesses
Exploitation of young workers or student workers	Child labour
Lack of freedom of association or grievance mechanisms	Mistreatment of workers and workers with no ability to voice concerns or submit complaints
Abuse of workers and workers with no ability to voice concerns or submit complaints	Negative work environment and unequal access to opportunities and benefits
Verbal and physical (sexual) harassment	Worker dissatisfaction and trauma
Unsafe and unhygienic living quarters for workers	Unsafe and unhygienic living quarters for workers

### iv. Community Health, Safety & Security

RISKS	POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Release of pollutants and harmful dust into ambient air	Negative impacts on the community's health
Surface or drinking water contamination	Negative effects on the community's health
The strain on the local water supply	Conflicts among competing water users
Exposure to hazardous substances	Negative Impact on the community's health
Spread of diseases due to the influx of workers	Negative Impact on the community's health
Increase of disease vectors (e.g. mosquitoes, flies, rodents) from failure to manage liquid and solid wastes	Negative impacts on the community's health
Release of unpleasant odors	Negative effects on the community's health
Excessive noise	Negative Impact on the community's health
Improperly controlled or trained security guards	Violence against local community members
Excessive or unregulated vehicle traffic near the facility and through communities at inappropriate times (e.g. children going to school)	Injury/death of community members due to vehicular accidents
Poorly designed and constructed buildings and infrastructure	Injury/death of community members and damage to neighbouring properties

# Section 6: Environmental and Social Risks Management Process

## 6.1 Operational Requirements

To ensure alignment with environmental and social sustainability principles, the following operational requirements have been established for SAPZ projects:

- **Screening:** Potential SAPZ projects in each participating state will be assessed to identify and categorize those with significant E&S risks and impacts.
- **Due Diligence:** Comprehensive environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) will be conducted for all proposed SAPZ program with significant E&S risks and impacts. In addition, other related ESA instruments such as RAP, LRP, SEP, SEP, where applicable will be used.
- **Compliance:** Strict adherence to national and international environmental, social, health, and safety regulations is mandatory.
- **Sustainability:** All participating states in the SAPZ Project must demonstrate a commitment to sustainable practices and long-term environmental and social well-being.
- **ESMS Adoption:** All SAPZs are required to adopt the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) standards.
- **Monitoring and Enforcement:** Regular inspections and audits will assess compliance and enforce regulations.
- **Capacity Building:** Support will be provided to enhance SAPZ stakeholders' environmental and social management capabilities.
- **Reporting and Transparency:** Environmental and social performance data will be publicly disclosed to foster accountability.
- **Best Practice Adoption:** SAPZs are encouraged to implement industry's best practices to optimize environmental and social performance.

## 6.2 Procedural Guidance and Templates

To ensure consistent and effective implementation of the ESMS, the SAPZ program has developed procedural guidance documents and standardized templates. These tools provide clear instructions and formats for various ESMS activities.

### 6.2.1 Procedural Guidance Documents

To support the implementation of the ESMS, comprehensive guidance documents have been developed, including:

- **ESMS Implementation Manual:** A detailed step-by-step guide for project teams.
- **Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Guidelines:** Procedures for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental and social risks.
- **Stakeholder Engagement Plan:** Guidelines for effective stakeholder consultation and participation.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines:** Data collection, analysis, and reporting procedures.

## 6.3 Standardized Templates

To ensure consistency and efficiency, standardized templates have been developed for:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Reports, and other related safeguard instruments such as SEP, RAP, LRP etc.
- Monitoring Reports
- Incident Reporting
- Grievance Mechanisms
- Pre-project Screening Checklist
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Checklist

- Monitoring Checklist
- Compliance Checklist

### 6.3.1 ESMS Process

1. Project Initiation:
  - Screening and categorisation of projects
  - Stakeholder identification and engagement
  - Baseline studies
  - Preliminary ESMP development

#### a. Exclusion List for the SAPZ Program

##### **Purpose**

The Exclusion List identifies activities, projects, or sectors categorically ineligible for SAPZ funding or support due to severe environmental or social risks.

##### **Content**

The Exclusion List includes:

##### **Category 1: Land Use and Ecosystem Impacts**

- Projects within legally designated protected areas
- Conversion of primary forests
- Conversion of wetlands
- Soil erosion without effective mitigation
- Projects in areas highly vulnerable to climate change impacts without adequate adaptation measures

##### **Category 2: Water Resources and Pollution**

- Activities leading to significant water pollution
- Overexploitation of water resources
- Construction of large-scale water infrastructure without comprehensive assessments
- Projects without water resource management strategies to address climate change impacts

##### **Category 3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**

- Projects posing a significant threat to endangered or threatened species
- Activities leading to substantial loss of biodiversity or ecosystem services
- Introduction of invasive alien species
- Projects not considering climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services

##### **Category 4: Social Impacts**

- Projects involving involuntary resettlement without adequate compensation and resettlement plans
- Land acquisition without fair compensation
- Child labor
- Human rights violations
- Projects disproportionately impact marginalized groups without targeted mitigation measures.

##### **Category 5: Occupational Health and Safety**

- Activities involving hazardous working conditions without adequate safety measures
- Use of hazardous substances without proper handling and disposal
- Projects increasing vulnerability to climate-related health risks without mitigation measures

##### **Alignment with Global Standards**

The Exclusion List aligns with international best practices, including:

- African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguard Standards (ISS)
- World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Safeguard Environmental and Climate Analysis (SECAP)
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Safeguard Policies
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions and Recommendations
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## Criteria for Exclusion

Exclusion criteria are based on the potential for irreversible or long-term damage to the environment or society, violation of laws and standards, and inconsistency with program goals.

## 6.4 Project Screening and Categorization

Project screening is the initial step in identifying potential environmental and social (E&S) risks associated with a SAPZ project. It involves systematically evaluating projects based on their potential impacts and determining the necessary environmental and social assessment levels.

### Project Screening

**Project screening** is the initial phase of assessing a SAPZ project's potential environmental and social (E&S) impact. It involves:

1. **Identifying potential SAPZ projects:** Based on government priorities and development objectives.
2. **Conducting a preliminary screening:** Using a standardized checklist to evaluate basic project details and potential impacts.
3. **Categorizing projects:** Using a matrix to classify projects into risk levels based on factors like scale, environmental impact, social impact, resource use, compliance, and alignment with AfDB's ISS.
4. **In-depth assessment:** For projects with moderate to high E&S risk and impacts, appropriate and detailed assessments including site visits, stakeholder consultations, and preliminary environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) shall be undertaken.
5. **Review and adjustment:** Regularly reviewing project categories based on new information.

The goal is to identify potential E&S risks early in the project cycle, determine the appropriate level of assessment, and inform subsequent decision-making.

## 6.5 Project Categorization with AfDB ISS Integration

### 1. Project Identification and Initial Screening

- Identify potential SAPZ projects based on government priorities and development objectives.
- Conduct a preliminary screening using a standardized checklist to assess basic project information (location, size, type of activities, potential impacts).
- Refer to the AfDB ISS Exclusion List to identify any potential deal-breakers.

### 2. Project Categorization

- Utilize the project categorization matrix Appendix 5 to assign projects to appropriate categories (1, 2, 3, FI).
- Consider the following factors:
  - Project scale and complexity
  - Potential environmental impacts (e.g., biodiversity loss, pollution, climate change)
  - Potential social impacts (e.g., resettlement, livelihoods, cultural heritage)
  - Resource use (e.g., land, water, energy)
  - Alignment with Nigerian environmental and social laws and regulations

### 3. In-Depth Assessment

- For Category 2 and 3 projects, conduct more detailed assessments, including:
  - Site visits and consultations with stakeholders
  - Desk reviews of existing environmental and social data
  - Preliminary environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs)

### 4. Categorization Review and Adjustment

- Review project categories based on new information or changing circumstances.
- Recategorize projects as needed, following the established criteria.



**Table 11a: Project Categorization Matrix and Screening Criteria and Scoring**

**Project Categorization Matrix**

Project Category	Description	AfDB ISS Alignment	Key Considerations for Nigeria SAPZ
3: Low Risk	Minimal or no significant E&S impacts	Category 3	Suitable for small-scale Agro-processing units and agricultural extension services.
2: Moderate Risk	Potential for moderate E&S impacts	Category 2	Requires ESMP, stakeholder engagement, and the potential for limited resettlement.
1: Substantial Risk	Significant E&S impacts require comprehensive management.	Category 1	Requires full ESIA, a resettlement action plan, and detailed stakeholder engagement.
FI: Financial Intermediaries	Projects involving lending through financial intermediaries.	Category B or C	It depends on the sub-category and underlying projects.

**Table 11b: Screening Criteria and Scoring**

Criteria	Description	Scoring (1-5)	Example
Project Scale	Investment, land area, employment	3	A medium-sized Agro-processing plant with a \$5 million investment
Environmental Impacts	Potential air, water, land, and biodiversity impacts	4	A project located near a protected area with potential for deforestation
Social Impacts	Potential impacts on communities, livelihoods, and culture	2	A project with minimal community displacement but the potential for livelihood changes
Resource Use	Water, energy, land consumption	3	A project with high water consumption for irrigation
Compliance	Adherence to laws and regulations	5	A project fully compliant with all relevant environmental and social standards
AfDB Safeguards	Potential triggers (e.g., resettlement, Indigenous peoples)	2	A project located in an area with Indigenous communities
Total Score			19

*Note: The scoring system can be adjusted based on each criterion's specific context and importance.*

**Integration of AfDB ISS Requirements**

To ensure alignment with AfDB's environmental and social standards, the following should be considered:

- Prioritize meaningful consultation with affected communities and other stakeholders.
- Integrate gender considerations into project design and implementation.
- Conduct specific assessments if indigenous peoples are likely to be affected.
- Assess potential impacts on biodiversity and develop mitigation measures.
- Develop resettlement action plans if needed.

**Example Project Categorization**

- **Project 3:** Small-scale poultry farm (Category 3: Low Risk)
- **Project 2:** Medium-sized palm oil processing plant (Category 2: Moderate Risk)
- **Project 1:** Large-scale hydropower dam (Category 1: High Risk)

**Note:** Consider local environmental conditions, stakeholder input, and AfDB safeguard triggers.

## 6.5 Environmental and Social Due Diligence

Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) in the context of SAPZ refers to a systematic process of identifying, assessing, and managing potential ecological and social risks and impacts associated with a SAPZ project. It involves comprehensively evaluating the project's possible effects on people, communities, and the environment.

Key components of environmental and social due diligence for SAPZ include:

- **Risk identification:** Identifying potential environmental and social risks and vulnerabilities associated with the project.
- **Impact assessment:** The potential magnitude and significance of identified risks and impacts.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** Consulting with affected communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders to gather information and incorporate their perspectives.
- **Mitigation planning:** Developing strategies to prevent, reduce, or offset negative impacts.
- **Monitoring and reporting:** Tracking the project's environmental and social performance and reporting on findings.

### 6.7.2 Scope and Content of Environmental and Social Due Diligence Reports for SAPZ

An **Environmental and Social Due Diligence Report** is a document that outlines the findings of the due diligence process for a SAPZ project. It should provide clear and concise information about the project's potential environmental and social impacts, the measures proposed to address these impacts, and the monitoring and management plans.

**The scope and content of the report typically include:**

- **Project description:** A detailed overview of the SAPZ project, including its location, size, and objectives.
- **Environmental and social baseline:** A description of the project area's existing environmental and social conditions.
- **Impact assessment:** An analysis of the project's potential environmental and social impacts, both positive and negative.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** A summary of consultations with affected communities and other stakeholders.
- **Mitigation measures:** A detailed description of the proposed measures to prevent, reduce, or offset negative impacts.
- **Monitoring plan:** Tracking the project's environmental and social performance.
- **Management and organisational structure:** Information on how environmental and social responsibilities will be managed within the project.
- **Disclosure and communication:** A plan for sharing information about the project's environmental and social performance with stakeholders.

### 6.7.3 Environmental and Social Due Diligence Aspects for SAPZ Projects

Table 12 provides some of the key aspects SAPZ projects need to effectively manage environmental and social risks as part of the due diligence to contribute to sustainable development and build trust with local communities.

**Table 12: Typical Issues for Consideration During E and S Due Diligence**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Description</b>
Stakeholder Engagement	Involves identifying, consulting, and collaborating with affected communities, government agencies, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.
Risk Identification	Identifying potential environmental and social risks and vulnerabilities associated with the SAPZ project.
Impact Assessment	Assessing the potential magnitude and significance of identified environmental and social impacts.
Legal and Regulatory Compliance	Ensuring adherence to all applicable environmental, social, health, and safety laws and regulations.
Baseline Data Collection	Gathering information on the existing environmental and social conditions in the project area.
Mitigation Planning	Developing strategies to prevent, reduce, or offset negative environmental and social impacts.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Establishing systems to track the project's environmental and social performance and measure the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
Capacity Building	Providing training and support to project staff and stakeholders on environmental and social management.
Disclosure and Transparency	Communicating information about the project's environmental and social performance to stakeholders.
Grievance Mechanism	Establishing a process for addressing complaints and concerns from affected communities.

#### 6.7.4 Steps for Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) in SAPZ Projects

##### 1. Project Screening and Categorisation

- Identify potential projects for inclusion in SAPZ.
- Categorize projects based on potential environmental and social impacts.
- Prioritise projects for detailed assessment based on risk levels.

##### 2. Stakeholder Identification and Engagement

- Identify key stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and project-affected people.
- Develop a stakeholder engagement plan.
- Conduct consultations and information-sharing sessions.
- Incorporate stakeholder feedback into the project.

##### 3. Data Collection and Review

- Gather existing environmental and social data on the project area.
- Review project documents, permits, and licenses.
- Conduct site visits to collect firsthand information.

##### 4. Risk Assessment

- Identify potential environmental and social risks and vulnerabilities.
- Assess the likelihood and potential Impact of identified risks.
- Prioritise risks based on their severity and likelihood.

##### 5. Impact Assessment

- Conduct detailed assessments of potential environmental and social impacts.
- Evaluate both positive and negative impacts.
- Consider cumulative impacts with other projects in the area.

##### 6. Legal and Regulatory Compliance Review

- Assess compliance with national and international environmental and social standards.
- Identify any gaps in compliance and develop action plans.

##### 7. Mitigation Planning

- Develop strategies to prevent, reduce, or offset negative impacts.
- Prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

- Identify responsible parties for implementing mitigation measures.
8. Monitoring and Evaluation
    - Establish monitoring indicators and data collection methods.
    - Develop a monitoring plan to track project performance.
    - Implement a system for evaluating the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
  9. Reporting and Disclosure
    - Prepare regular reports on project progress and environmental and social performance.
    - Disclose information to stakeholders in a transparent manner.
    - Address any concerns or complaints raised by stakeholders.
  10. Capacity Building
    - Build the capacity of project staff and stakeholders to manage environmental and social issues.
    - Provide training on environmental and social best practices.

### 6.7.5 Environmental and Social Due Diligence Reports

ESDD reports document the findings of the due diligence process. They provide clear information about the project's potential impacts, mitigation measures, and management plans.

Report content:

- Project Description: Overview of the SAPZ project, including location, size, and objectives.
- Baseline conditions: Description of the existing environmental and social conditions.
- Impact assessment: Analysis of potential environmental and social impacts.
- Stakeholder engagement summary: Outline of consultations with affected communities.
- Mitigation measures: Detailed description of proposed measures to address negative impacts.
- Monitoring plan: Outline for tracking project performance.
- Management and organisational structure: Information on managing environmental and social responsibilities.
- Disclosure and communication plan: Strategy for sharing information with stakeholders.

## 6.8 Risk Assessment Process for SAPZ Projects

By following these steps and integrating AfDB ISS requirements, SAPZ projects can effectively identify, assess, and manage risks, contributing to project success and sustainability.

1. Project Context Analysis
  - Project characteristics: Define project type, location, scale, and potential impacts.
  - Stakeholder mapping: Identify key stakeholders and their roles.
  - Regulatory framework: Review applicable environmental and social laws, regulations, and standards.
2. Risk Identification
  - Environmental risks: Identify potential impacts on air, water, land, biodiversity, and climate change.
  - Social risks: Identify potential impacts on communities, livelihoods, health, and cultural heritage.
  - Economic risks: Assess financial risks, market fluctuations, and economic conditions.
  - Operational risks: Identify potential challenges in project implementation and management.
3. Risk Assessment
  - Probability assessment: Evaluate the likelihood of each risk occurring.
  - Impact assessment: Determine the potential severity of each risk.
  - Risk rating: Combine probability and Impact to prioritise risks.
  - Risk categorisation: Classify risks based on severity and likelihood (e.g., high, medium, low).
4. Risk Evaluation
  - Risk acceptability: Determine if the level of risk is acceptable based on project objectives and risk tolerance.
  - Risk treatment options: Identify potential responses to manage risks (mitigation, transfer, acceptance, avoidance).

## 5. Risk Response Planning

- Develop mitigation measures: Create specific actions to reduce or eliminate risks.
- Assign responsibilities: Determine who is responsible for implementing mitigation measures.
- Allocate resources: Provide necessary funding and support for risk management activities.
- Develop contingency plans: Prepare alternative courses of action for high-impact risks.

## 6. Risk Monitoring and Review

- Establish monitoring indicators: Track key risk indicators and project performance.
- Conduct regular reviews: Assess the effectiveness of risk management measures.
- Update risk register: Modify risk assessments as needed based on new information.

## 7. Reporting and Communication

- Transparent reporting: Communicate risk assessment findings to stakeholders.
- Documentation: Maintain clear and comprehensive records of the risk assessment process.

### Integration of AfDB ISS Requirements

- Alignment with AfDB safeguards: Ensure compliance with AfDB environmental and social standards throughout the process.
- Social and environmental impact assessment: Conduct detailed assessments for high-risk projects as AfDB ISS requires.
- Stakeholder engagement: Prioritise meaningful consultation with affected communities and other stakeholders.
- Risk management framework: Adopt AfDB's risk management tools and approaches.
- Disclosure and transparency: Adhere to AfDB's environmental and social information disclosure requirements.

## 6.9 Risk Assessment Tools and Techniques

- Risk matrix: A visual representation of the likelihood and Impact of risks.
- SWOT analysis: Identifies strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
- Scenario planning: Evaluate potential future scenarios and their Impact on the project.
- Sensitivity analysis: Assesses the Impact of changes in key variables on project outcomes.

### 6.9.1 Risk Assessment

- Impact severity: Evaluate the potential magnitude of negative impacts.
- Likelihood of occurrence: Assess the probability of impacts happening.
- Duration: Consider the expected timeframe of impacts.
- Reversibility: Determine the ease of mitigating or reversing impacts.
- Cumulative impacts: Account for potential increases in effects over time.

### 6.9.2 Risk Matrix for SAPZ Projects

A risk matrix is a tool used to visually represent the potential Impact and likelihood of risks. It is a valuable tool for prioritising projects and allocating resources. A risk matrix can visually represent the combination of impact severity and probability of occurrence, helping to prioritise projects.

#### Creating a Risk Matrix for SAPZ Projects

##### Step 1: Define Impact Severity Levels

- High: Significant negative Impact on the environment, social conditions, or project objectives.
- Medium: Moderate negative Impact with potential for recovery or mitigation.
- Low: Minimal negative Impact with limited consequences.

##### Step 2: Define Likelihood Levels

- High: Likely to occur or has occurred in similar projects.
- Medium: Possible to occur, but not guaranteed.
- Low: Unlikely to occur.

Step 3: Create the Matrix A typical risk matrix is a 3x3 grid, with impact severity on one axis and likelihood of occurrence on the other. The intersection of these axes creates nine cells, each representing a different risk level.

<b>Impact Severity</b>	<b>Low Likelihood</b>	<b>Medium Likelihood</b>	<b>High Likelihood</b>
High	High Risk	Very High Risk	Extreme Risk
Medium	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
Low	Low Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk

Step 4: Assess and Plot Risks For each identified risk, assess its Impact, severity and likelihood of occurrence. Plot the risk on the matrix to determine its overall risk level.

### 6.9.3 Using the Risk Matrix

- **Prioritisation:** Risk management planning should prioritise risks in the high-risk quadrants (high, high, and extreme).
- **Resource Allocation:** Allocate resources based on the risk level. High-risk projects may require more detailed assessments and mitigation measures.
- **Decision Making:** The matrix can help make informed decisions about project design, implementation, and monitoring.

It should be noted that the specific definitions of impact severity and likelihood levels can be adjusted based on the unique characteristics of SAPZ projects and organisational risk tolerance.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Impact Severity</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Risk Level</b>
Land degradation	High	Medium	High Risk
Water pollution	Medium	High	High Risk
Social unrest	High	Low	High Risk
Economic downturn	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk

This risk matrix allows SAPZ project managers to effectively identify, assess, and prioritise risks, leading to better decision-making and improved project outcomes.

## 6.10 Application for the E&S Risk Screening

A simple matrix has been designed, as shown in Table 15, for impact severity and likelihood of occurrence. The combination determines the overall risk level.

**Table 15: E&S Risk Screening**

S/No	List major activities to be Financed	Likely Environmental Risks (describe and rate risk level*)	Likely Social Risks (describe and rate risk level)	Institutional Capacity Risk (describe and rate risk level)	Political and reputational risks (describe and rate risk level)	Overall risk rating

**E&S Risk Screening Assessment Matrix**

		Severity			
		0	1	2	3
Likelihood	1	None (0)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)
	2	None (0)	Low (2)	Medium (4)	High (4)
	3	None (0)	Medium (3)	High (6)	High (9)

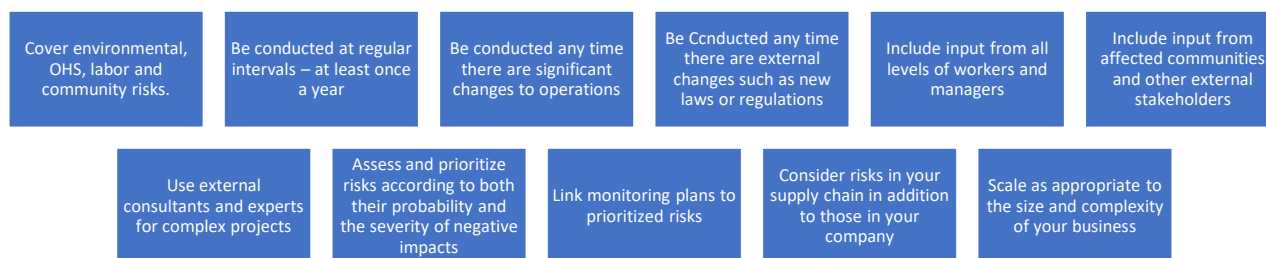
**E&S Risk Screening Level Decision**

	None	Low	Medium	High
None	None	Low	Medium	High
Finance	Finance	Finance	Derisk	Avoid



## 6.10.1 Key Considerations for a Robust Risk Assessment System

A robust risk assessment system will.



**Figure 7: Coverage of Risk Assessment**

## 6.10.2 Clear Thresholds for Categorizing Projects Based on Their Risk Level

Table 16 provides Clear Thresholds that define clear thresholds for categorizing projects based on their risk level, aligned with SAPZ 2's context and relevant regulations.

Project Characteristic	Low-Risk Thresholds	Medium-Risk Thresholds	High-Risk Thresholds
Project Type	Agroforestry, Conservation agriculture	Poultry farming, Fish farming (small scale)	Large-scale industrial agriculture, Mining
Project Scale	Land area < 10 hectares, Investment < \$1 million	Land area 10-100 hectares, investment \$1-10 million	Land area > 100 hectares, Investment > \$10 million
Location	Distance to protected areas > 10 km, not on floodplains or wetlands.	Distance to protected areas 5-10 km, Located near sensitive ecosystems	Located within protected areas, Located on floodplains or wetlands
Potential Impacts	Minimal water use, Limited Use of agrochemicals	Moderate water use, Use of some agrochemicals	High water consumption, Intensive Use of agrochemicals

Table 17 presents the specific thresholds for categorizing projects based on their risk level within the context of SAPZ 2 and the Assessment and Mitigation Requirements.

Risk Level	Description	Assessment and Mitigation Requirements
Low-Risk Projects	Minimal or no significant E&S impacts	- Limited assessment - Basic mitigation measures
Medium-Risk Projects	Potential for moderate E&S impacts	- Detailed assessment - Comprehensive mitigation strategies
High-Risk Projects	Significant potential E&S impacts	- Comprehensive ESIA's - Robust management plans

## 6.11 Managing Project's Environmental and Social Risks

To effectively manage potential environmental and social risk, a comprehensive approach ensures that the SAPZ project in Nigeria adheres to AfDB's environmental and social standards, promoting sustainable and inclusive development. The following key instruments have been identified and are further summarised below:



1. **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):** A comprehensive analysis to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the project. This includes baseline studies, impact prediction, and evaluation of alternative project designs.
2. **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):** A document outlining the measures to manage and mitigate identified environmental and social risks and impacts. It includes roles and responsibilities, timelines, and budget allocations.
3. **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP):** A strategy to ensure that all stakeholders, including affected communities, are informed, consulted, and involved in the project. It details communication methods, engagement activities, and feedback mechanisms.
4. **Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP):** A plan to restore and improve the livelihoods of communities affected by the project. It includes livelihood support programs, training, and income-generating activities.
5. **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** A detailed plan to manage involuntary resettlement, including compensation for lost assets, relocation assistance, and support for re-establishing livelihoods.
6. **Pesticide Management Plan (PMP):** Guidelines and procedures to ensure the safe and effective use, storage, and disposal of pesticides. It aims to minimize health and environmental risks associated with pesticide use.
7. **Health and Safety Plan:** Measures to ensure the health and safety of workers and communities, including workplace safety protocols, emergency response procedures, and health monitoring.
8. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** A system to address and resolve complaints and grievances from stakeholders in a timely and transparent manner. It includes procedures for filing, investigating, and resolving grievances.
9. **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP):** A framework to monitor and evaluate project performance, environmental and social impacts, and compliance with management plans. It includes indicators, data collection methods, and reporting schedules.
10. **Biodiversity Conservation and Management Plan (BCMP):** Strategies to protect and manage biodiversity and ecosystems affected by the project. It includes measures to avoid, minimize, and offset impacts on biodiversity.
11. **Gender Action Plan (GAP):** Initiatives to promote gender equality and ensure that both men and women benefit from the project. It includes gender-sensitive approaches to stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and project benefits.
12. **Child Labor Prevention Plan (CLP):** Measures to prevent the involvement of child labor in project activities, including awareness campaigns, monitoring, and enforcement of labor standards.
13. **Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP):** Plans and procedures to manage and respond to emergencies and disasters. It includes risk assessments, emergency response teams, and training exercises.

The Environmental and Social Screening Checklist and Terms of References for some of these instruments are provided in Appendix 4 with the detailed Environmental and Social Procedures, while Appendix 5 provides an overview of key components.

### 6.11.1 Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Management Plans

The SAPZ program will adhere to the relevant AfDB ISS requirements for Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA). This involves evaluating potential impacts, including labour, health, and safety, to inform decision-making, mitigate adverse effects, and promote sustainable development. The ESA process relies on comprehensive project information, accurate descriptions, and relevant social and environmental baseline data.

Where applicable, the preparation of a Full Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is mandatory upon identifying Project Affected Persons (PAPs). A suite of management plans aligned with the SAPZ program will be implemented to manage environmental and social risks effectively.

## 6.11.2 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

### Purpose:

- Conduct a thorough evaluation of potential environmental and social impacts.
- Identify risks and opportunities associated with SAPZ activities.
- Ensure compliance with relevant Nigerian and AfDB regulations and standards.

### Scope and Objectives:

- Clearly define the project's boundaries and the ESIA's purpose.
- Establish a detailed baseline of environmental and social conditions.
- Identify potential environmental and social impacts using appropriate methodologies (e.g., checklists, matrices, modelling).
- Develop and prioritise mitigation measures to address identified impacts.
- Outline how impacts will be monitored and evaluated.
- Describe the process for consulting with affected communities.
- Consider and assess alternative project options.

### Alignment with AfDB ISS and Nigerian Regulations:

- Incorporate AfDB's safeguard policies and performance standards.
- Comply with Nigeria's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations and other relevant laws.
- Address specific requirements for Indigenous peoples, such as gender, labour, and biodiversity, as outlined in AfDB ISS.

### Key Components:

- Project description and objectives
- Baseline data collection
- Impact prediction and assessment
- Mitigation measures and action plans
- Monitoring and evaluation plan
- Stakeholder engagement plan
- Alternatives analysis
- Conclusions and recommendations

Appendix 11 provides typical Terms of Reference of ESIA.

## 6.11.3 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

- **Purpose of ESMP**
  - Outline specific measures to mitigate, monitor, and manage E&S impacts.
  - Cover pollution control, waste management, and land use practices.
  - Ensure ongoing compliance with E&S requirements.
- **Organisational structure:**
  - Define roles and responsibilities for ESMP implementation.
- **Mitigation measures:**
  - Detail specific actions to address identified impacts.
- **Monitoring indicators:**
  - Establish key performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress.
- **Reporting requirements:**
  - Specify reporting formats and timelines.
- **Emergency response plan:**
  - Outline procedures for responding to environmental and social emergencies.
- **Grievance redress mechanism:**
  - Describe the process for handling complaints and grievances.

## 6.11.4 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

- **Purpose of RAP:**
  - Address the needs of people who may be displaced due to SAPZ development.
  - Provide measures for livelihood restoration, compensation, and community well-being.

- Minimise adverse effects on affected communities.
- **Identification of affected people:**
  - Determine who will be affected by resettlement.
- **Livelihood assessment:**
  - Assess the livelihoods of affected people.
- **Compensation and resettlement packages:**
  - Develop fair and equitable compensation and resettlement packages.
- **Implementation plan:**
  - Outline the steps for implementing RAP.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:**
  - Establish a system for monitoring and evaluating RAP's effectiveness.

### 6.11.5 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

#### **Purpose of SEP**

- Involve stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.
- Facilitate transparent communication, consultation, and collaboration.
- Address concerns, build trust, and promote social cohesion.
- **Stakeholder identification:**
  - Identify key stakeholders and their interests.
- **Communication strategy:**
  - Develop a communication plan to engage stakeholders.
- **Consultation methods:**
  - Outline methods for consulting with stakeholders (e.g., public meetings, surveys, focus groups).
- **Feedback mechanisms:**
  - Establish mechanisms for receiving and responding to stakeholder feedback.

### 6.11.6 Pesticide Management Plan (PMP)

The AfDB PMP is a veritable tool for managing SAPZ programs and activities. A pesticide Management Plan (PMP) is crucial for agricultural projects, especially those involving large-scale production, to ensure pesticide safety and sustainable Use. It outlines strategies to minimise the negative impacts of pesticides on human health, the environment, and biodiversity.

#### **Purpose of PMP**

- Agricultural projects must use pesticides.
- Focus on safe and sustainable pesticide use.
- Minimise health risks, environmental contamination, and harm to biodiversity.

#### **Key Components of a Pesticide Management Plan (PMP)**

- Pesticide selection and use: Guidelines for selecting appropriate pesticides based on toxicity, persistence, and environmental Impact.
- Application methods: Recommendations for safe and effective application techniques.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE): Requirements for PPE for farmers and applicators.
- Storage and disposal: Guidelines for safely storing and disposing of pesticides and their containers.
- Emergency response plan: Procedures for handling pesticide accidents and spills.
- Monitoring and evaluation: Mechanisms for tracking pesticide use, assessing impacts, and making necessary adjustments.
- Training and education: Programs to educate farmers and workers about pesticide safety and best practices.

### 6.11.7 Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

A comprehensive LRP aligned with the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) is essential for ensuring that affected communities are adequately supported and compensated for project impacts.

#### Key Components of an LRP Aligned with AfDB ISS

##### 1. Purpose and Objectives

- Restore and improve the livelihoods of affected communities.
- Mitigate adverse impacts of the project.
- Promote sustainable development and social responsibility.
- Align with AfDB's poverty reduction and social inclusion goals.

##### 2. Stakeholder Engagement

- Involve affected communities in LRP development and implementation.
- Build trust and transparency through participatory processes.
- Adhere to AfDB's stakeholder engagement principles.

##### 3. Project Context and Stakeholder Engagement

- Understand project impacts on livelihoods.
- Identify affected communities and their vulnerabilities.
- Develop a stakeholder engagement plan.
- Build trust and partnerships with community representatives.

##### 2. Livelihood Assessment

- Conduct baseline assessments of livelihoods and living standards.
- Identify livelihood assets and dependencies.
- Assess the potential impacts of the project on livelihoods.

##### 3. LRP Development

- Set clear objectives and goals for livelihood restoration.
- Develop specific livelihood restoration strategies.
- Identify target beneficiaries and prioritise interventions.
- Integrate gender, age, and disability considerations.

##### 4. Livelihood Restoration Interventions

- Provide access to financial services and credit.
- Support skills development and training.
- Facilitate access to land, water, and other resources.
- Promote sustainable agriculture and income-generating activities.
- Develop infrastructure and basic services.
- Implement resettlement and relocation programs (if applicable).

##### 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Establish key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with AfDB ISS.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Collect data on livelihood indicators (income, employment, food security).
- Conduct regular assessments to measure progress.

##### 6. Reporting and Communication

- Prepare regular reports on LRP implementation and outcomes.
- Share information with stakeholders and the public.
- Ensure transparency and accountability.

##### Integration with AfDB ISS

- **Poverty Reduction:** Focus on increasing incomes and reducing poverty.
- **Social Inclusion:** Promote gender equality, social equity, and inclusion.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Integrate ecological considerations into livelihood restoration activities.
- **Good Governance:** Ensure transparency, accountability, and participation.

**Table 18: Example LRP Indicators Aligned with AfDB ISS**

Indicator	AfDB ISS Alignment
Increase in household income	Poverty reduction
Improved access to basic services	Social inclusion
Reduction in gender inequality	Gender equality
Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices	Environmental sustainability
Community participation in LRP	Good governance

## 6.12 Climate Change Considerations in SAPZ

**Climate change is a critical factor that must be integrated throughout the SAPZ program.** It presents risks and opportunities, necessitating a comprehensive approach aligned with the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). By mainstreaming climate change considerations, SAPZ projects can enhance their resilience, contribute to low-carbon development, and achieve broader sustainability goals.

### Key Steps for Addressing Climate Change in SAPZ

#### Climate Risk Assessment

- Identify potential climate-related hazards (e.g., extreme weather events, droughts, floods).
- Assess the vulnerability of the project and communities to climate change impacts.
- Align assessment methodology with AfDB's climate risk management guidelines.

#### 2. Climate-Resilient Design

- Incorporate climate-resilient infrastructure and technologies.
- Consider climate change adaptation measures in project planning.
- Align design principles with AfDB's climate resilience standards.

#### 3. Mitigation Strategies

- Identify opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).
- Develop climate mitigation actions aligned with AfDB's low-carbon development objectives.
- Promote sustainable land use practices and renewable energy adoption.

#### 4. Stakeholder Engagement

- Collaborate with local communities, experts, and government agencies.
- Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Adhere to AfDB's stakeholder engagement principles.

#### 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Track climate-related indicators and project performance.
- Assess the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Report findings to AfDB by its reporting requirements.

#### 6. Integration with AfDB ISS

- Alignment with AfDB Climate Change Policy: Ensure all actions are consistent with AfDB's climate change policy and strategy.
- Mainstreaming Climate Change: Integrate climate considerations into all project phases.
- Knowledge Management: Share climate change knowledge and best practices.
- Financing: Explore opportunities for climate finance and green investments.

#### 7. Additional Considerations

- AfDB Climate Risk Management Framework: Utilise AfDB's tools and guidance for climate risk assessment and management.
- National Climate Policies: Align SAPZ with Nigeria's national climate change strategies.
- Co-benefits: Identify opportunities for climate action that deliver social and economic benefits.

## 6.13 Health and Safety Considerations for SAPZ

### **Incorporating Health and Safety**

To significantly enhance the health and safety of workers and communities within SAPZ, the following elements should be considered:

#### **1. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment**

- Conduct thorough assessments to identify potential hazards in the workplace.
- Evaluate the likelihood and severity of hazards.
- Prioritise hazards based on risk levels.

#### **2. Emergency Preparedness and Response**

- Develop comprehensive emergency plans, including evacuation procedures, first aid, and communication protocols.
- Establish emergency response teams and conduct regular drills.
- Ensure access to emergency medical services.

#### **3. Health Surveillance**

- Implement regular health checks for workers, especially those exposed to hazardous substances.
- Monitor occupational health indicators (e.g., respiratory function, hearing, blood pressure).
- Conduct health impact assessments on local communities.

#### **4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

- Provide appropriate PPE based on identified hazards.
- Ensure proper Use, maintenance, and disposal of PPE.
- Conduct regular inspections and training on PPE use.

#### **5. Ergonomics**

- Conduct ergonomic assessments to identify potential musculoskeletal risks.
- Implement measures to improve workstation design and work practices.
- Provide training on proper lifting and handling techniques.

#### **6. Mental Health**

- Promote mental health awareness and support programs.
- Provide access to counselling and mental health services.
- Implement stress management strategies.

### **Expanding on Community Health**

#### **7. Community Health Impact Assessment**

- Assess potential health impacts on local communities.
- Identify vulnerable populations (e.g., children, elderly, pregnant women).
- Develop mitigation measures to address identified impacts.

#### **8. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

- Protect water sources and improve access to safe water.
- Promote proper sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.

#### **9. Vector Control**

- Implement measures to control mosquitoes, rodents, and other disease vectors.
- Collaborate with local health authorities.

#### **10. Waste Management**

- Manage solid and hazardous waste to prevent health risks.
- Promote waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.

## 11. Community Health Programs

- Support community-based health initiatives (e.g., immunization, maternal and child health).
- Promote health education and awareness.

## Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation

### 12. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- Develop specific KPIs to measure health and safety performance.
- Track leading and lagging indicators.
- Use KPIs to identify trends and areas for improvement.

### 13. Data Collection and Analysis

- Establish data collection systems for health and safety incidents, near misses, and health surveillance.
- Analyse data to identify patterns and trends.

### 14. Reporting

- Prepare regular health and safety reports for management and stakeholders.
- Communicate performance metrics and achievements.

### 15. Incident Investigation

- Conduct thorough investigations into accidents and near misses.
- Identify root causes and implement corrective actions.

#### From 3: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Form

##### Project Information

- Project Name:
- Location:
- Department/Unit:
- Date of Assessment:
- Assessor(s):

##### Hazard Identification

- **Potential Hazards:** List of all potential hazards identified in the workplace, including:
  - Physical hazards (noise, radiation, heat, cold, etc.)
  - Chemical hazards (toxic substances, flammable materials, etc.)
  - Biological hazards (bacteria, viruses, mold, etc.)
  - Ergonomic hazards (repetitive motions, heavy lifting, poor posture)
  - Safety hazards (machinery, equipment, electrical hazards)
- **Hazard Description:** Briefly describe each hazard identified.
- **Location:** Specify where the hazard is located within the workplace.

##### Risk Assessment

- **Likelihood of Occurrence:** Assess the probability of the hazard occurring (high, medium, low).
- **Severity of Consequences:** Evaluate the potential Impact of the hazard (high, medium, low).
- **Risk Level:** Calculate the overall risk level based on likelihood and severity (high, medium, low).
- **Existing Controls:** List any current controls in place to mitigate the risk.
- **Recommended Controls:** Identify additional control measures to reduce the risk.

##### Action Plan

- **Responsible Person:** Assign responsibility for implementing control measures.
- **Target Date:** Set a deadline for completing control measures.
- **Monitoring and Review:** Outline how the effectiveness of control measures will be monitored and reviewed.

##### Additional Information

- **Photographs or Sketches:** Include visual aids to document hazards.
- **Employee Input:** Indicate if employees were involved in the assessment process.

**Note:** This form should be completed for each identified hazard. Regular reviews and updates are essential to ensure the form remains accurate and effective.

## 6.14 Emergency Preparedness and Response for SAPZ

A robust emergency preparedness and response plan is essential to protect workers, communities, and the environment's health, safety, and well-being. By implementing these measures, the SAPZ program will be better equipped to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies, minimising potential harm to people and the environment.

The SAPZ program will implement the following measures:

### 6.14.1 Emergency Preparedness

- **Hazard identification:** Identifying potential hazards such as fires, floods, chemical spills, or civil unrest.
- **Risk assessment:** Evaluating the likelihood and potential Impact of identified hazards.
- **Emergency response plan development:** Creating detailed plans outlining roles, responsibilities, and procedures for responding to emergencies.
- **Emergency communication systems:** Establishing effective communication channels for alerting personnel and coordinating response efforts.
- **Emergency equipment and supplies:** Providing necessary equipment, such as fire extinguishers, first aid kits, and emergency supplies.
- **Training and drills:** Conducting regular training and drills to prepare personnel for emergencies.
- **Evacuation plans:** Developing evacuation plans for different types of emergencies.

### 6.14.2 Emergency Response

- **Rapid response teams:** Establishing trained emergency response teams to handle incidents efficiently.
- **Coordination and collaboration:** Working with local emergency services and communities to ensure effective response.
- **Incident management:** Implementing a structured approach to managing emergency incidents, including command and control systems.
- **Damage assessment:** Rapid damage assessments are conducted to prioritise response efforts.
- **Recovery and rehabilitation:** Developing plans for restoring operations and supporting affected communities.

### 6.14.3 Continuous Improvement

- **Regular review and updating:** Periodically reviewing and updating the emergency preparedness and response plan based on changing conditions and lessons learned.
- **Evaluation:** Conducting post-incident evaluations to identify areas for improvement.
- **Collaboration:** Maintaining strong relationships with emergency response agencies and communities.

From 5: <b>Emergency Preparedness and Response Form</b>
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Assessment of workplace and emergency response capabilities.

**Project Information**

- Project Name:
- Location:
- Department/Unit:
- Date of Assessment:
- Assessor(s):

**Hazard Identification**

- **Potential Hazards:** List hazards (e.g., fire, flood, chemical spills, etc.)
- **Risk Assessment:** Evaluate the likelihood and severity of each hazard.
- **Control Measures:** Outline existing controls to mitigate risks.

**Emergency Response Plan**

- **Emergency Contacts:** List emergency contact numbers for relevant personnel and agencies.
- **Evacuation Procedures:** Describe evacuation routes, assembly points, and responsibilities.



- **Communication Plan:** Outline communication methods and protocols (e.g., alarms, sirens, public address systems).
- **Emergency Equipment and Supplies:** List available equipment (fire extinguishers, first aid kits, etc.) and their locations.
- **Roles and Responsibilities:** Define the roles and responsibilities of emergency response team members.
- **Training and Drills:** Outline training requirements and drill schedules.

#### Procedures

- **Incident Reporting:** Describe procedures for reporting incidents and accidents.
- **Emergency Response Actions:** Outline steps to be taken in an emergency.
- **Post-Incident Procedures:** Describe actions to be taken after an incident (e.g., investigation, damage assessment).

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

- **Review Schedule:** Specify when the emergency plan will be reviewed and updated.
- **Performance Indicators:** Identify key performance indicators for emergency preparedness and response.

#### Additional Information

- **Emergency Response Maps:** Include maps of the facility, evacuation routes, and emergency equipment locations.
- **Training Records:** Document of employee training in emergency procedures.
- **Emergency Drills:** Record details of emergency drills conducted.

## 6.15 Integration of the ESMS Management Plans

To optimize the SAPZ program's effectiveness, its environmental and social management plans (ESMP, RAP, ESIA, SEP, LRP, PMP, H&S, Gender, Climate Change, and BMP) must be seamlessly integrated. This ensures consistency, reduces risks, and promotes sustainable development. By conducting a comprehensive environmental and social assessment, including labour, health, and safety considerations, the SAPZ can effectively manage potential impacts while achieving its objectives.

Table 19 visualizes the integration of plans with a matrix that outlines the key components of each strategy and identifies areas of overlap and synergy.

Plan	Key Components	Integration Points	AfDB ISS Alignment
ASIA	Baseline data, impact assessment, mitigation measures, monitoring	Foundation for other plans	Environmental assessment, biodiversity conservation
RAP	Resettlement planning, compensation, monitoring	Linked to ESIA for impact assessment	Involuntary resettlement, Indigenous peoples
ESMP	Mitigation measures, monitoring, reporting, grievance redress	Integrates findings from ESIA and RAP	Environmental management, social responsibility
SEP	Stakeholder engagement, consultation, feedback	Informs all other plans	Stakeholder participation, gender equality
PMP	Pesticide selection, Use, monitoring, emergency response	Linked to ESIA and ESMP for environmental and health impacts	Occupational health and safety, pollution prevention
H&S	Occupational health, safety management, emergency response	Cross-cutting issues affecting all plans	Occupational health and safety
Gender	Gender analysis, women's participation, GBV prevention	Cross-cutting issues affecting all plans	Gender equality and social inclusion
Climate Change	Climate risk assessment, adaptation, mitigation	Cross-cutting issues affecting all plans	Climate change adaptation and mitigation
LRP	Livelihood restoration strategies, monitoring, evaluation	Linked to ESIA and RAP for impact assessment	Poverty reduction, social inclusion

## 6.15.1 Implementation of Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Implementing mitigation and enhancement measures is crucial for the SAPZ program's success. These provide the specific actions required to address the identified environmental and social risks and impacts of the SAPZ program. It emphasizes the development of a comprehensive action plan to guide the implementation of mitigation measures. Table 17 shows examples of Mitigation Measures of Potential Impacts for the SAPZ.

**Table 20: Mitigation Measures of Potential Impacts- Examples**

<b>Mitigation Measures of Potential Impacts- Examples</b>	
To address potential impacts, the SAPZ program the following mitigation measures provide some indication of what to do:	
1.	<b>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):</b> Conduct thorough EIAs to identify potential impacts and develop mitigation plans.
2.	<b>Planning Sustainable land use:</b> Promote sustainable land use practices, including agroforestry and conservation agriculture.
3.	<b>Water management:</b> Implement efficient water use practices, such as drip irrigation, and invest in wastewater treatment facilities.
4.	<b>Biodiversity conservation:</b> Establish protected areas and implement biodiversity conservation measures.
5.	<b>Climate change mitigation:</b> Promote climate-smart agriculture and invest in renewable energy sources.
6.	<b>Resettlement action plans:</b> Develop comprehensive resettlement action plans to support displaced communities.
7.	<b>Livelihood restoration plans:</b> Provide alternative livelihood opportunities for affected communities.
8.	<b>Social impact assessment:</b> Conduct assessments to identify potential social impacts and develop mitigation measures.

## 6.16 ESG for Nigeria SAPZ

The integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into the Nigeria Sustainable Agriculture Zones (SAPZ) program is crucial for several reasons:

- **Sustainable Development:** ESG ensures that the program contributes to long-term economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.
- **Risk Management:** By identifying and addressing potential environmental and social risks, ESG helps to mitigate financial losses and reputational damage.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** ESG promotes transparency, accountability, and inclusive decision-making, fostering trust with communities and other stakeholders.
- **Compliance:** Adherence to ESG standards is essential for complying with Nigerian laws and regulations and international best practices.
- **Global Market Access:** Many international markets increasingly prioritize sustainable products, making ESG a competitive advantage.

### Steps for Environmental and Social Governance (ESG) of the Proponent

#### 1. Establish a Dedicated E&S Unit

- Create a distinct E&S unit within the proponent's organizational structure.
- Define the unit's roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines.
- Allocate adequate resources (human, financial, and technical) to the E&S unit.

## **2. Develop an E&S Policy and Management System**

- Develop a comprehensive E&S policy outlining the proponent's environmental and social responsibility commitment.
- Establish clear E&S objectives and targets aligned with the SAPZ program's goals.
- Develop an E&S management system that integrates into the overall business management system.

## **3. Conduct Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs)**

- Undertake ESAs for all proposed projects by AfDB ISS and Nigerian regulations.
- Identify potential environmental and social impacts.
- Develop mitigation measures and action plans.
- Obtain necessary permits and approvals.

## **4. Implement Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)**

- Develop detailed ESMPs for each project based on the ESA findings.
- Allocate resources for ESMP implementation and monitoring.
- Assigning responsibilities for ESMP implementation to relevant departments.
- Track progress and make necessary adjustments to the ESMP.

## **5. Monitor and Evaluate Environmental and Social Performance**

- Establish key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure E&S performance.
- Collect and analyze environmental and social data.
- Conduct regular monitoring and auditing activities.
- Prepare annual E&S reports.

## **6. Stakeholder Engagement**

- Identify and engage relevant stakeholders (communities, government agencies, NGOs).
- Establish effective communication channels.
- Address stakeholder concerns and grievances promptly.
- Build trust and partnerships with stakeholders.

## **7. Compliance and Reporting**

- Ensure compliance with all applicable environmental and social laws and regulations.
- Maintain accurate records and documentation.
- Prepare regular reports on E&S performance.
- Disclose relevant E&S information to the public.

## **8. Capacity Building**

- Provide training and development opportunities for E&S staff.
- Enhance the E&S knowledge and skills of employees.
- Foster a culture of environmental and social responsibility.

## **9. Continuous Improvement**

- Regularly review and update E&S policies and procedures.
- Incorporate lessons learned into E&S management practices.
- Seeking opportunities for innovation and improvement.

## **6.17 Integrating the SDG Impact Standards into the SAPZ program**

The SAPZ project can effectively align with the SDG Impact Standards, demonstrate its contribution to sustainable development, and enhance its reputation and impact by following the steps outlined below.

### **Steps to Align the SAPZ Project with SDG Impact Standards**

#### **1. Identify Relevant SDGs**

- Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the SAPZ project's activities and outcomes.
- Identify the SDGs most directly aligned with the project's goals and impacts.
- Prioritize SDGs based on their relevance and potential contribution.

## 2. Set Clear and Measurable Targets

- Develop specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) targets for each relevant SDG.
- Align targets with the project's overall objectives and performance indicators.
- Consider using the SDG Impact Standards framework for target setting.

## 3. Integrate SDGs into Project Planning and Implementation

- Incorporate SDG targets into project design and implementation plans.
- Allocate resources for SDG-related activities.
- Monitor progress towards SDG targets regularly.
- Ensure that all project stakeholders are aware of the project's SDG commitments.

## 4. Data Collection and Measurement

- Establish a robust data collection system to track progress towards SDG targets.
- Identify relevant indicators and data sources.
- Collect both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive picture of impact.

## 5. Stakeholder Engagement

- Involve stakeholders in setting SDG targets and monitoring progress.
- Communicate the project's SDG commitments to stakeholders.
- Seek feedback from stakeholders on the project's impact.

## 6. Reporting and Disclosure

- Develop a transparent reporting framework for SDG performance.
- Align reporting with the SDG Impact Standards' reporting guidelines.
- Disclose SDG-related information to relevant stakeholders, including investors, customers, and the public.

## 7. Continuous Improvement

- Regularly review and update SDG targets and performance indicators.
- Identify opportunities to enhance the project's contribution to the SDGs.
- Share best practices and lessons learned with other organizations.

### Additional Considerations

- **Baseline Assessment:** Conduct a baseline assessment to establish a starting point for measuring progress towards SDG targets.
- **Capacity Building:** Provide training to project staff on SDG concepts and reporting.
- **Collaboration:** Partner with other organizations working on similar SDGs to share knowledge and resources.
- **Verification and Assurance:** Consider obtaining independent verification of SDG impact claims.

## 6.18 Use of Checklist by SAPZ

The SAPZ program can significantly benefit from aligning its operations with the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) standards. This alignment enhances the program's sustainability, social impact, and environmental performance. By aligning the SAPZ program with IFAD's SECAP standards, it can strengthen its environmental and social performance, contribute to sustainable development, and build a strong reputation as a responsible and ethical investor.

## **Relevance of SECAP to SAPZ**

The Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) developed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) offers a robust framework for assessing and managing environmental and social risks associated with agricultural development projects. Its relevance to the SAPZ program is significant due to the following reasons:

### **Benefits of Aligning with SECAP**

- Enhanced credibility: Demonstrates commitment to international standards.
- Increased access to finance: Alignment with SECAP can facilitate access to IFAD and other donor funding.
- Improved project outcomes: Stronger environmental and social performance.
- Reduced risks: Proactive management of potential challenges.
- Enhanced reputation: Builds trust with stakeholders and communities.

### **Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

- Both SECAP and SAPZ are aligned with the SDGs. By adhering to SECAP, SAPZ projects can contribute more effectively to achieving the SDGs, particularly poverty reduction, food security, and environmental protection.

### **Risk Management**

- SECAP provides a comprehensive approach to risk identification and management. SAPZ projects can benefit from SECAP's guidelines to assess potential environmental and social risks, develop mitigation measures, and monitor impacts.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

- SECAP emphasizes the importance of stakeholder participation. SAPZ projects can adopt SECAP's approach to engage with affected communities and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle.

### **Environmental and Social Performance**

- SECAP offers clear standards and indicators for measuring environmental and social performance. SAPZ projects can use these standards to track their progress and identify areas for improvement.

### **Access to Finance**

- Compliance with SECAP enhances the eligibility of SAPZ projects for IFAD and other donor funding. By demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental and social sustainability, SAPZ projects can attract additional investments.

### **Capacity Building**

- SECAP provides guidance on capacity building for project teams. SAPZ can leverage SECAP's recommendations to strengthen its staff's environmental and social management knowledge and skills.

### **Knowledge Sharing**

- SECAP offers valuable lessons learned and best practices. SAPZ can benefit from sharing experiences with other IFAD-supported projects.

## **Key Areas of Alignment**

1. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):
  - Conduct thorough ESIA for all SAPZ projects, following SECAP guidelines.
  - Identify potential environmental and social impacts.
  - Develop mitigation measures to address identified risks.
2. Stakeholder Engagement:
  - Prioritize meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle, as outlined in SECAP.
  - Ensure inclusive participation of affected communities.
  - Establish grievance redress mechanisms.

3. Climate Change Considerations:
  - Integrate climate change resilience into project design and implementation.
  - Assess climate change vulnerabilities and risks.
  - Develop adaptation and mitigation strategies.
4. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:
  - Promote gender equality and social inclusion in all project activities.
  - Address the needs of vulnerable groups.
  - Monitor and evaluate gender outcomes.
5. Biodiversity Conservation:
  - Assess potential impacts on biodiversity.
  - Develop measures to conserve and protect biodiversity.
6. Land Tenure and Resettlement:
  - Address land tenure issues and potential involuntary resettlement by SECAP standards.
  - Develop resettlement action plans if necessary.
7. Labour and Working Conditions:
  - Ensure compliance with labour standards and promote decent work.
  - Address occupational health and safety concerns.
8. Monitoring and Evaluation:
  - Establish robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track environmental and social performance.
  - Use SECAP indicators to measure progress.

### **6.19 Environmental and Social Audit (ESA)**

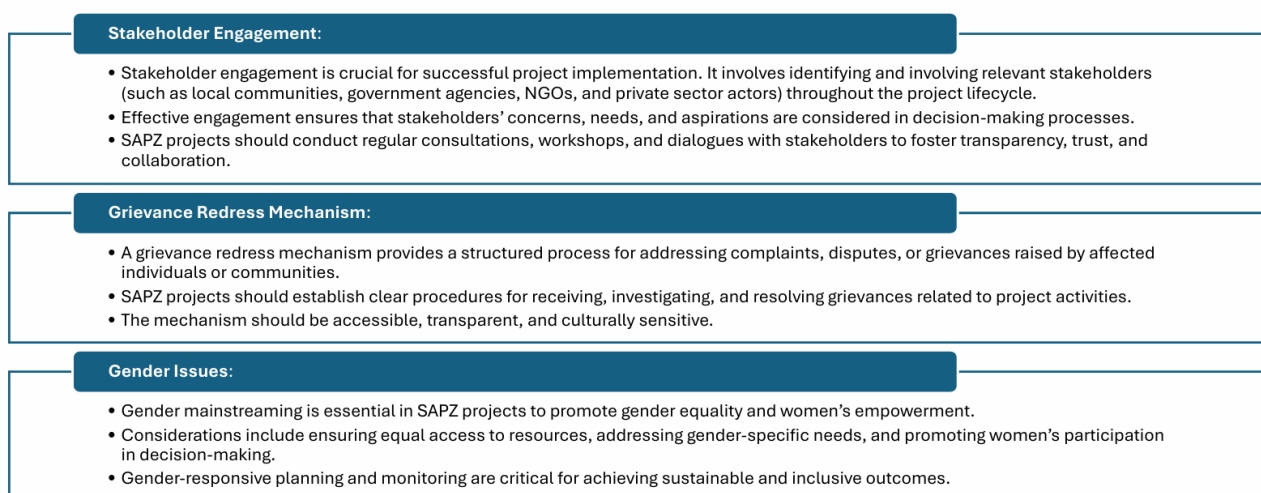
The ESA is a crucial tool to assess the environmental and social performance of a project. It helps identify compliance or non-compliance with regulations, assesses risks, and proposes corrective actions.

By following the steps provided in Appendix 13 and incorporating the guidance from the AfDB ISS, SAPZ can effectively conduct environmental and social audits to improve its performance and mitigate potential risks.

## Section 7 - Stakeholder Engagement, Grievance Redress Mechanism and Gender Issues

Prioritizing stakeholder engagement, adopting effective grievance mechanisms, and promoting gender balance, the SAPZ program aims for sustainable development and positive impact. Stakeholder engagement, grievance redress mechanisms, and gender equality are critical for sustainable development. These are provided for in this Section.

The principles outlined in Figure 5 apply broadly to the Nigeria SAPZ Program



**Figure 7: Principle for Stakeholders Engagement, Grievance Redress Mechanisms, and Gender Issues SAPZ Program**

### 7.1 Stakeholder Engagement:

Effective stakeholder engagement is pivotal to the success of the SAPZ program. The program can enhance its environmental and social performance by fostering open communication, trust, and collaboration with diverse stakeholders. The SAPZ program can build strong relationships, improve project outcomes, and contribute to sustainable development by implementing a robust stakeholder engagement strategy.

#### a. Key Stakeholder Groups

The SAPZ project will prioritize engagement with the following:

- Local communities: Including farmers, landowners, and residents directly impacted by the project.
- Workers: Employees of SAPZ and related enterprises.
- Government agencies: Relevant departments at federal, state, and local levels.
- Civil society organizations: Including NGOs, community-based organizations, and other relevant groups.
- Vulnerable Groups: Where applicable, communities with specific cultural and land rights.
- Women's groups: To ensure gender-specific concerns are addressed.

#### b. Engagement Approach

A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan will be developed at the level of the participating states to guide the process, encompassing:

- Stakeholder identification and mapping: Identifying and prioritizing stakeholders based on their level of influence and interest.
- Communication channels: Establishing effective communication channels, including face-to-face meetings, online platforms, and traditional media.
- Consultation methods: Employing various techniques such as public consultations, focus groups, surveys, and grievance redress mechanisms.
- Capacity building: Providing training and support to stakeholders to enhance their participation.
- Monitoring and evaluation: Tracking engagement activities and their impact on project outcomes.

### c. Engagement Principles

The SAPZ project will adhere to the following principles:

- Transparency: Open and honest communication about the project and its impact.
- Inclusivity: Ensuring that all relevant stakeholders have an opportunity to participate.
- Respect: Valuing the perspectives and contributions of all stakeholders.
- Empowerment: Support stakeholders in actively participating in decision-making.
- Accountability: Being responsive to stakeholder feedback and concerns.

*Hint for Success in Stakeholder Engagement:*

1. Effective stakeholder engagement ensures that the voices of those affected by the SAPZ project are heard.
2. Consider additional strategies for engagement, such as participatory workshops, community forums, and joint decision-making processes.
3. Explore ways to involve vulnerable and marginalized groups (e.g., youth, elderly, disabled) to ensure inclusivity.

## 7.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is essential for fostering trust and ensuring accountability within the SAPZ project. The GRM will provide a fair and transparent process for addressing complaints and concerns raised by affected stakeholders.

### a. Key Components of the GRM

- Easily understandable guidelines for submitting grievances.
- Multiple channels for lodging complaints (e.g., online, in-person, phone).
- Protection of complainant identities and sensitive information.
- Prompt acknowledgement and response to grievances.
- Impartial investigation of grievances with evidence gathering.
- Development of appropriate and equitable resolutions.
- Opportunity for complainants to appeal to initial decisions.
- Tracking grievance trends and improving the GRM.

### b. Gender-Responsive GRM

The GRM will incorporate a gender perspective to ensure that women and marginalized groups can effectively access and utilize the mechanism. This includes:

- **Gender analysis:** Identifying gender-specific grievances and barriers.
- **Inclusive language:** Using gender-inclusive language in all GRM materials.
- **Women-friendly channels:** Providing accessible channels for women to submit grievances.



c. **Training:** Equipping GRM staff with gender sensitivity training.

**d. Alignment with AfDB Standards**

The SAPZ program will adhere to the AfDB's GRM framework, which includes establishing a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and a Grievance Redress Committee. This committee will emphasize a culturally appropriate, multi-layered, comprehensive, and robust GRM that considers three levels: the community, the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), and the relevant MDA (Ministry, Department, or Agency) overseeing the SAPZ at the state level. The focus will be on clear procedures and an independent review mechanism.

**e. Grievance Resolution Process**

A step-by-step process will be implemented, including grievance submission, acknowledgement, assessment, investigation, resolution, appeal, and final decision. Timelines for each step will be clearly defined and communicated to stakeholders.

- i. **Grievance templates:** Standardized templates will be used for efficiency and consistency. **Appendix 8 shows the indicative template for Grievance Monitoring and Tracking Log Complaints.**
- ii. **Capacity building:** Staff will receive training in grievance handling and conflict resolution.
- iii. **Communication:** Regular communication about the GRM will be conducted to raise awareness.
- iv. **Documentation:** All grievance-related information will be securely documented.
- v. By implementing a comprehensive and responsive GRM, the SAPZ program can demonstrate its commitment to accountability and build trust with affected communities.

*Hint for Success in Grievance Redress Mechanism:*

4. GRM should be accessible, transparent, and culturally sensitive.
5. Consider establishing local-level grievance committees to address issues promptly.
6. Regularly review and update the GRM based on feedback and lessons learned.

## 7.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The SAPZ program is committed to promoting gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) to ensure that all project beneficiaries, regardless of gender, have equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from the program.

**a. Gender Analysis**

A comprehensive gender analysis will be conducted to understand the specific needs, roles, and challenges women and men face in the project area. This analysis will inform the design and implementation of gender-responsive interventions.

**b. Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender considerations will be integrated into all project activities, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This will involve:

- **Incorporating gender perspectives** into project designs and decision-making processes.
- **It ensures women's meaningful participation** in project activities and leadership roles.
- **Addressing gender-based power imbalances** and stereotypes.
- **Monitoring gender-disaggregated data** to track progress and identify areas for improvement.

**c. Specific Actions**

To achieve gender equality and social inclusion, the SAPZ program will implement the following actions:

- **Women's economic empowerment:** Supporting women's access to resources, training, and markets.
- **Gender-based violence prevention:** Implementing measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.
- **Caregiving responsibilities:** Addressing the challenges faced by women due to caregiving responsibilities.
- **Social inclusion:** Promoting the inclusion of marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities and ethnic minorities.

#### **d. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Regular monitoring and evaluation will assess the program's impact on gender equality and social inclusion. Key indicators will be used to track progress and identify areas for improvement.

By prioritizing gender equality and social inclusion, the SAPZ program can create a more equitable and inclusive development pathway for all beneficiaries.

*Hint for Success in Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:*

- Conduct a thorough gender analysis to understand the unique needs and challenges women and men face.
- Ensure that women participate in decision-making processes at all levels.
- Monitor progress using gender-specific indicators and adjust strategies as needed.

## Section 8: Organization Responsibilities and ESMS Implementation Capacity

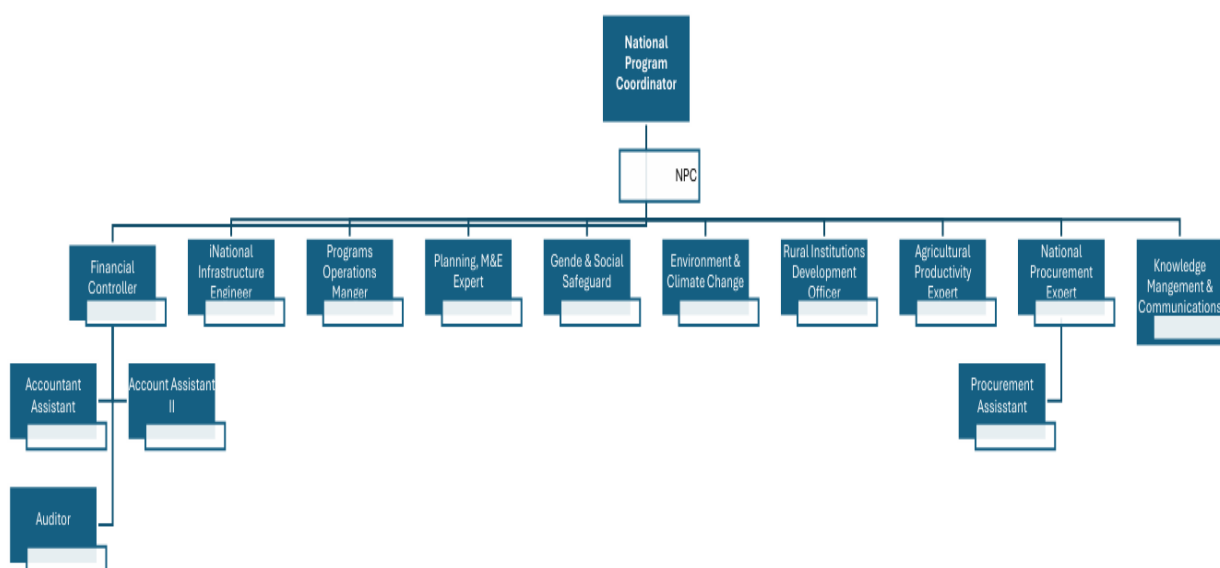
### 8.1 Organizational Structure and Roles for the SAPZ Program

The SAPZ project operates under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), with the National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO) serving as the central implementation agency. State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) will manage program execution at the state level (Table 18).

**Table 21: Roles and Responsibilities for SAPZ Program**

Role	Responsibilities
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	Provides policy direction, resource allocation, oversight
National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO)	Program management, coordination, ESMS, financial management
State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)	Program implementation at the state level, stakeholder engagement, ESMS implementation
Technical Working Groups (TWGs)	Provide technical expertise
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit	Tracks program performance, conducts evaluations
Financial Management Unit	Manages financial resources, budgeting, reporting
Procurement Unit	Oversees procurement processes
Human Resources Unit	Manages program staff
Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Unit	Public relations, stakeholder management

NPCO has an organizational chart that captures the key roles and responsibilities within the SAPZ (Figure 4).



**Figure 8: Organogram of the SAPZ Staff**

These key roles work together to drive the success of the SAPZ program, promoting agricultural industrialization and sustainable development. The key roles and responsibilities within the SAPZ organizational chart depicted in Figure 4 are briefly summarised as follows:

**1. National Program Coordinator (NPC):**

- Oversees the entire SAPZ program.

- Coordinates activities, policies, and implementation.
- Ensures alignment with the program’s objectives.
- 2. **Head of Administration:**
  - Manages administrative functions within the SAPZ.
  - Handles logistics, human resources, and office operations.
- 3. **Financial Controller:**
  - Manages financial resources and budgeting.
  - Ensures financial compliance and accountability.
- 4. **Accountant:**
  - Handles financial transactions, bookkeeping, and reporting.
  - Maintains financial records.
- 5. **Auditor:**
  - conducts internal audits to ensure financial integrity.
  - Identifies areas for improvement.
- 6. **M&E Specialist (Monitoring and Evaluation):**
  - Monitors program performance and impact.
  - Evaluates effectiveness and recommends adjustments.
- 7. **Programs Officer:**
  - Coordinates specific projects or initiatives within the SAPZ.
  - Ensures timely execution and achievement of goals.
- 8. **Planning M&E Expert:**
  - Assists with project planning and evaluation.
  - Integrates monitoring and evaluation into project design.
- 9. **Gender & Social Safeguard Specialist:**
  - Ensures gender equality and social inclusion.
  - Addresses the social and cultural aspects of the project.
- 10. **Environmental Compliance/Climate Change Safeguard Officer:**
  - Ensures compliance with environmental regulations.
  - Addresses climate change considerations.
- 11. **Infrastructure Development Specialist:**
  - Focuses on infrastructure projects (roads, utilities, etc.).
  - Coordinates construction and maintenance.
- 12. **Agricultural Productivity Specialist:**
  - Enhances agricultural practices and productivity.
  - Advises on best practices for farmers.
- 13. **Procurement Assistant:**
  - Supports procurement processes (acquiring goods and services).
  - Ensures transparency and efficiency.
- 14. **Knowledge Management & M&E Specialist:**
  - Manages information and knowledge sharing.
  - Supports monitoring and evaluation efforts.

## 8.2 Roles and Responsibilities and Authorities to Implement the ESMS

The NPCO is committed to establishing an Environmental and Social (E&S) organizational structure to effectively manage E&S risks associated with its activities across various levels and states. NCO will deploy adequate human and capital resources to implement all SAPZ ESMS requirements across supported projects effectively.

The NPCO has identified key roles and responsibilities within its organizational structure to guarantee the successful implementation of the ESMS across its operations.

### 1. Shared Responsibility for ESMS Integration:

For effective ESMS integration, all stakeholders play crucial roles:

- **NPCO:** Develops the ESMS Framework, builds capacity, establishes a robust M&E system, facilitates knowledge sharing, and coordinates with relevant government agencies.
- **SPIUs:** Integrate ESMS into project management, conduct ESIA, develop and implement ESMPs, engage stakeholders, monitor ESMS performance, and report to NPCO.
- **FMAFS:** Provides policy direction, allocates resources, and ensures alignment with national environmental and social policies.
- **State Ministries of Agriculture:** Collaborate with NPCO and SPIUs, offer technical support, and enforce environmental regulations.
- **Private Sector Partners:** Integrate ESMS into business operations, invest in sustainable practices, and support local communities.
- **Local Communities and Farmers:** Participate in ESMS processes, benefit from improved livelihoods, and contribute to environmental conservation.
- **Broader Stakeholder Collaboration:** The SAPZ program emphasizes collaboration with various stakeholders, including government agencies beyond agriculture, development partners, civil society organizations, farmer groups, research institutions, and universities.

### SAPZ General Core operations

The core operations of the SAPZ program play a crucial role in effective ESMS implementation. Each operation presents unique opportunities and challenges for environmental and social management (Table 22).

**Table 22: Core Management Operations and Their Role in ESMS Implementation**

Core Operation	Role in ESMS Implementation
Program Planning and Design	Develops overall program strategy, sets ESMS objectives, conducts baseline assessments
Project Identification and Selection	Screens projects based on environmental and social criteria prioritize projects.
Project Formulation and Appraisal	Conducts detailed ESIA, develops ESMP, identifies potential impacts and mitigation measures
Resource Mobilization	Secures funding for ESMS activities promotes sustainable investments
Project Implementation	Ensures adherence to ESMP, monitors environmental and social performance, implements corrective actions
Monitoring and Evaluation	Tracks ESMS performance, assesses effectiveness, provides feedback
Reporting and Communication	Discloses environmental and social information, engages stakeholders

### Roles and Responsibilities for General Stakeholders

- **National Project Coordinating Office (NCPO):** Oversees ESMS implementation, allocates resources, develops guidelines, builds capacity, and monitors performance.
- **State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs):** Integrates ESMS into project cycles, conducts environmental and social assessments, develops and implements management plans, engages stakeholders, and monitors performance.
- **Government Agencies (e.g., Ministry of Environment):** Provide technical guidance, enforce regulations, and participate in project review.

- **Local Communities:** Participate in project planning, provide input on impacts, and benefit from improved livelihoods.
- **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** Monitor project implementation, advocate for community interests, and provide feedback on ESMS.
- **Private Sector Partners:** Integrate ESMS into business operations and collaborate with other stakeholders.

**Table 23: Role of Key Stakeholders (FMAFS, NPCO & SPIUs) in ESMS Implementation**

<b>Role</b>	<b>Responsibilities in ESMS Implementation</b>
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	Sets environmental and social policies, provides oversight
National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO)	Develops and implements ESMS framework, builds capacity, monitors performance
State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)	Integrates ESMS into project activities and engages stakeholders
Technical Working Groups (TWGs)	Provides technical expertise on environmental and social issues
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit	Tracks ESMS performance indicators
Financial Management Unit	Ensures financial resources support ESMS activities
Procurement Unit	Incorporates environmental and social criteria into procurement
Human Resources Unit	Ensures staff are trained on ESMS requirements
Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Unit	Facilitates stakeholder participation in ESMS

#### **Specific Roles Within the NPCO:**

- **National Program Coordinator (NPC):** Oversees overall ESMS implementation, resource allocation, policy alignment, and stakeholder management.
- **Program Operations Manager (PMO):** Manages day-to-day ESMS operations, coordinates team members, ensures compliance, and facilitates communication.
- **National Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (PME) Expert:** Develops and implements ESMS monitoring and evaluation plans, conducts baseline analysis, and prepares reports.
- **Environmental and Climate Change Safeguards Officer (ECCO):** Identifies and assesses ecological and climate change risks, develops mitigation measures, ensures compliance, and provides guidelines for climate-resilient actions.
- **Gender and Social Safeguards Officer (GSSO):** Integrates gender and social considerations, monitors impacts on vulnerable groups, and addresses gender-based violence.
- **Knowledge Management and Communication Officer:** Develops and maintains ESMS documentation, facilitates knowledge sharing, and prepares reports.

#### **Project-Level ESMS Management**

At the project level, a dedicated team manages environmental and social aspects.

- **Project Manager:** Oversees overall project implementation, including E&S aspects. Ensures compliance with E&S requirements, monitors progress, and resolves E&S issues.

- **Environmental and Social Specialist:** Provides technical expertise on E&S matters, conducts assessments, develops and implements E&S plans, and monitors compliance.
- **Community Liaison Officer:** Builds and maintains relationships with local communities, addresses grievances, and ensures community participation in project decision-making.
- **Project Team:** Shares responsibility for E&S compliance and implementation within their respective roles.

## 8.3 Organisational Capacity and Competency

### 7. Capacity Assessment/Training Needs

A comprehensive assessment was conducted to address SAPZ program training needs, analyzing program objectives, target beneficiaries, and implementation phases. This identified specific training requirements for various stakeholders.

The assessment revealed significant capacity gaps within the NPCO and State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) in terms of manpower and understanding of environmental and social risk management. The NPCO, with only two officials managing project safeguards, is overburdened. Similarly, the SPIUs lack dedicated environmental and social (E&S) personnel, hindering their ability to effectively respond to E&S requirements. This inadequate capacity is evident in the low response rates to the survey instrument, highlighting a broader issue of insufficient understanding and implementation of E&S management systems.

To address these capacity gaps and improve the quality of the project's baseline assessment, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Dedicated E&S Personnel:** Each SPIU should allocate dedicated E&S staff to manage ESMS-related tasks and communications. This may involve hiring new staff or reassigning existing personnel.
2. **Training and Support:** Provide comprehensive training and ongoing support to E&S personnel to enhance their knowledge and skills in ESMS implementation.

By implementing these recommendations, the NPCO and SPIUs can strengthen their capacity to effectively manage environmental and social risks, resulting in a more robust project baseline assessment and improved overall project performance.

A training needs matrix was developed to outline core, role-specific, and additional training needs (Table 15).

An assessment of the NPCO's capacity to manage ESMS revealed gaps in ESMS knowledge, project management, stakeholder engagement, risk management, monitoring and evaluation, and technical expertise.

To address these gaps, the following actions are recommended:

- Establish a dedicated ESMS unit within the NPCO.
- Recruit qualified E&S professionals.
- Provide comprehensive training and development.
- Consider outsourcing specialized services.
- Conduct a cost-benefit analysis for capacity building.

By investing in capacity building, the NPCO can effectively manage E&S risks and ensure the long-term sustainability of the SAPZ project.

The importance level for integrating ESMS, adhering to AfDB safeguards, and addressing climate change adaptation varies for each stakeholder group. Emphasis should be placed accordingly to ensure effective training outcomes (Table 21)

**Table 24: Training Needs Matrix for SAPZ Program**

Stakeholder Group	Core Training Needs	Role-Specific Training Needs	Additional Training Needs	ESMS Integration	AfDB Safeguards	Climate Change Adaptation
SAPZ NPCO Staff	Environmental safeguards, project cycle management, financial management, stakeholder engagement, M&E, gender equality, social inclusion	Leadership, strategic planning, policy development, coordination, risk management, communication, negotiation, ICT, HR management	ESMS integration, AfDB safeguards, climate change adaptation	Strong	High	High
Project Managers	Environmental safeguards, project cycle management, financial management, stakeholder engagement, M&E, gender equality, social inclusion	Project planning, implementation, risk management, financial analysis, problem-solving, leadership, communication	ESMS integration, AfDB safeguards, climate change adaptation	Moderate	Medium	Medium
Technical Experts	Environmental & social safeguards, project cycle management, financial management, stakeholder engagement	Specialized technical skills, data analysis, technology application, problem-solving	ESMS integration, AfDB safeguards, climate change adaptation	High	Medium	Medium
Community Liaison Officers	Environmental safeguards, project cycle management, stakeholder engagement, M&E, gender equality, social inclusion	Community development, conflict resolution, communication, capacity building, financial literacy	ESMS integration, AfDB safeguards, climate change adaptation	Low	Low	Low
Government Agencies	Environmental safeguards, project cycle management, financial management, stakeholder engagement, M&E,	Policy alignment, coordination, partnership building, public-private partnerships	ESMS integration, AfDB safeguards, climate change adaptation	High	High	High



	gender equality, social inclusion					
Private Sector Partners	Environmental safeguards, project cycle management, financial management, stakeholder engagement	Investment climate, partnership building, project implementation, risk management	ESMS integration, AfDB safeguards, climate change adaptation	Moderate	Medium	Medium
Local Communities	Environmental safeguards, project benefits, stakeholder engagement, M&E, gender equality, social inclusion	Livelihood enhancement, financial literacy, communication, participation	ESMS integration, AfDB safeguards, climate change adaptation	Low	Low	Low

### Training Plan

The provided training needs matrix outlines the core competencies required for different stakeholder groups involved in the SAPZ program. This serves as a foundation for developing a tailored training plan.

### Training Objectives

- Enhance understanding of environmental and social safeguards
- Build capacity for ESMS implementation and monitoring
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- Improve project management and decision-making skills
- Foster a culture of sustainability and social responsibility

### Training Modules: Introduction to ESMS

#### Core Modules:

- Introduction to environmental and social safeguards
- Overview of the SAPZ program and its objectives
- ESMS principles and frameworks
- Project cycle management
- Stakeholder engagement and consultation
- Gender equality and social inclusion
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Financial management
- Reporting and communication

#### Role-Specific Modules:

- **SAPZ NPCO Staff:** Leadership and management, policy development, coordination, risk management, communication, negotiation, ICT, HR management
- **Project Managers:** Project planning and implementation, financial analysis, problem-solving, leadership, communication
- **Technical Experts:** Specialized technical skills, data analysis, technology application, problem-solving
- **Community Liaison Officers:** Community development, conflict resolution, communication, capacity building, financial literacy

- **Government Agencies:** Policy alignment, coordination, partnership building, public-private partnerships
- **Private Sector Partners:** Investment climate, partnership building, project implementation, risk management

**Table 26: Training Plan Outline**

Stakeholder Group	Training Module	Delivery Method	Duration
SAPZ NPCO Staff	ESMS Integration and AfDB Safeguards	Face-to-face workshop	Three days
Project Managers	Project Cycle Management and Risk Management	Online course	5 hours
Community Liaison Officers	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication	On-the-job training	Two weeks

### Training Delivery Methods

- Face-to-face workshops: For interactive learning and group discussions
- Online training: For flexibility and accessibility
- On-the-job training: For practical learning through experience
- Mentorship and coaching: For individual skill development

### Training Evaluation

- Pre- and post-training assessments: To measure knowledge and skill improvement
- Participant feedback: To gather feedback on training effectiveness
- Training impact evaluation: To assess the long-term impact of training on project performance

### Training Module 2: Deepening Understanding of ESMS for Effectiveness

**Aim:** Participants will gain a comprehensive understanding of ESMS principles, the AfDB ISS, and the practical steps for implementing an effective ESMS within the SAPZ program.

#### Module 1: ESMS Fundamentals and AfDB Integration

- Introduction to ESMS principles and concepts
- Overview of the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)
- Alignment of ESMS with AfDB standards and requirements
- Benefits of a robust ESMS for SAPZ projects

#### Module 2: Environmental and Social Risk Management

- Identification and assessment of potential environmental and social risks
- Risk prioritization and mitigation planning
- Application of AfDB's risk categorization framework
- Integration of climate change considerations into risk assessment

#### Module 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress

- Importance of stakeholder engagement in ESMS
- Developing effective stakeholder engagement plans
- Grievance redress mechanisms and complaint handling procedures
- Alignment with AfDB's standards on stakeholder engagement and grievance management

#### Module 4: ESMS Implementation and Monitoring

- Developing an ESMS implementation plan
- Monitoring and evaluation indicators
- Reporting requirements and formats
- Integrating ESMS into project management systems
- AfDB's performance management framework for ESMS

## Module 5: Capacity Building and Knowledge Management

- Building internal capacity for ESMS implementation
- Developing training materials and resources
- Knowledge sharing and collaboration
- Continuous improvement of the ESMS

### Training Plan Outline

#### Stakeholder Group | Training Module | Delivery Method | Duration |

1. **SAPZ NPCO Staff** | ESMS Fundamentals and AfDB Integration, Environmental and Social Risk Management, Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress, ESMS Implementation and Monitoring, Capacity Building and Knowledge Management | Face-to-face workshop, online modules, on-the-job training | 3-5 days | |
2. **Project Managers** | ESMS Fundamentals and AfDB Integration, Environmental and Social Risk Management, Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress, ESMS Implementation and Monitoring | Face-to-face workshop, online modules | 2-3 days | |
3. **Technical Experts** | Environmental and Social Risk Management, ESMS Implementation and Monitoring | Online modules, workshops, on-the-job training | 2-3 days | |
4. **Community Liaison Officers** | Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress, ESMS Implementation and Monitoring | Face-to-face workshops, on-the-job training | 2 days | |
5. **Government Agencies** | ESMS Fundamentals and AfDB Integration, Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress, ESMS Implementation and Monitoring | Face-to-face workshops, online modules | 2-3 days | |
6. **Private Sector Partners** | ESMS Fundamentals and AfDB Integration, Environmental and Social Risk Management, ESMS Implementation and Monitoring | Online modules, workshops | 1-2 days | | Local Communities | ESMS Fundamentals, Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress | Face-to-face seminars, community meetings | 1 day |

#### Note:

- This general outline can be adjusted based on specific needs and constraints. The duration can vary depending on the depth of the content and the participants' experience level.
- *Other areas of need will be identified and expounded as the E&S policy is implemented and as the NCO programs expand.*
- *Details of the training content/topics are provided in a separate document.*

## 8.4 Further advancement in the ESMS Implementation – Resources

### Training Programs:

- **ESMS Fundamentals:** This introductory training will provide participants with a clear understanding of ESMS principles, their application in the SAPZ program context, and the benefits of effective implementation.
- **Identifying and Assessing Environmental and Social Risks:** This training will equip participants with skills to identify potential environmental and social risks associated with various SAPZ activities. It will also cover risk assessment methodologies to prioritize and mitigate these risks.
- **ESMS Implementation Process:** This training will delve deeper into the practical steps for developing and implementing ESMS within the SAPZ program. It will utilize the IFC ESMS Handbook as a reference and guide participants through creating an ESMS framework, policy development, and establishing monitoring and reporting mechanisms.
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress:** This training will focus on effective communication and engagement strategies with stakeholders like local communities and

indigenous peoples. It will also address grievance redress mechanisms to address concerns transparently and efficiently.

## 8.5 Financial Resources

To ensure effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), the National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO) will establish a dedicated E&S function with adequate financial resources. This function will manage the environmental and social risks associated with the SAPZ project.

### **Estimated Budget for ESMS Implementation**

Creating an accurate budget requires detailed information about the specific activities, locations, and scale of the SAPZ projects. The following is a general framework to guide the budget development process.

#### Key Considerations

- **Project Scope:** Clearly define the scope of ESMS activities for both NPCO and participating states, including monitoring, evaluation, reporting, capacity building, and corrective actions.
- **Cost Drivers:** Identify the primary factors influencing the budget, such as project size, geographical location, number of beneficiaries, and required resources.
- **Cost Categories:** Categorize costs into clear and manageable categories for budgeting and tracking purposes.
- **Data Availability:** Collect relevant data on personnel costs, equipment, materials, and external services.
- **Contingency:** Allocate a percentage of the total budget for unforeseen expenses.

#### Budget Categories

1. **Personnel Costs:**
  - Salaries and benefits for ESMS staff at NPCO and state levels
  - Consultants and experts for specific tasks (e.g., environmental assessments, social impact assessments)
  - Training costs for staff
2. **Operational Costs:**
  - Office space, equipment, and utilities
  - Travel and transportation expenses
  - Communication costs (phones, internet, etc.)
  - Stationery and office supplies
  - Data collection and analysis costs
3. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
  - Environmental monitoring costs (e.g., air, water, soil quality testing)
  - Social impact assessments
  - Data analysis and reporting
  - External audits and verification
4. **Capacity Building:**
  - Training materials development
  - Training delivery costs (facilitators, venues, materials)
  - Consultancy fees for capacity-building assessments
5. **Contingency:**
  - Allocate a percentage of the total budget for unforeseen expenses.

#### **Budget Development Process**

1. **Data Gathering:** Collect detailed information on project activities, personnel requirements, equipment needs, and cost estimates for each budget category.
2. **Cost Estimation:** Develop a detailed cost estimate for each budget category, considering salaries, equipment prices, and service costs.

3. Budget Allocation: Allocate funds to each budget category based on project priorities and available resources.
4. Sensitivity Analysis: Conduct a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of different cost scenarios on the overall budget.
5. Review and Approval: Obtain approval for the budget from relevant stakeholders.

### Budget Allocation

Allocate specific budget lines for various ESMS activities, including:

- Personnel costs (salaries, benefits)
- Training and capacity building
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Reporting and documentation
- Corrective action implementation
- Contingency funds
- External expertise (consultants, auditors)
- Funding Sources: Identify potential funding sources, such as government allocations, donor support, or project revenue.

In Table 23, a simplified example is presented. The actual budget will require a more detailed breakdown and cost estimates. Following these steps and conducting a thorough cost analysis, you can develop a realistic and comprehensive budget for ESMS implementation in the Nigeria SAPZ program.

**Table 26: Example Budget Table**

Budget Category	NPCO (Estimated Cost) - \$	State Level (Estimated Cost) - \$	Total - \$
Personnel Costs	90,000.00	73,000.00	163,000.00
Operational Costs	45,000.00	20,000.00	65,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	55,500.00	25,000.00	80,000.00
Capacity Building	100,000.00	75,000.00	175,000.00
Contingency	10,000.00	7,000.00	17,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>

## 8.6 ESMS Review Process

The ESMS will undergo a periodic review every two years by the Fund. This review will incorporate lessons from supported hubs and other relevant good practices. It will also include a comprehensive evaluation of the ESMS appendices. The review will continuously assess emerging environmental and social risks that could impact SAPZ project activities and ensure their integration into the ESMS.

Triggers for ESMS Review:

- Policy or objective changes due to senior management decisions
- Major incidents or events necessitating significant policy or procedural revisions
- Changes in the scope or scale of operations affecting environmental and social risks

The NPCO will inform the AfDB, other funders, and relevant stakeholders about any proposed significant changes to the ESMS.

ESMS Management Review Agenda:

- Assessment of progress on the ESMS improvement plan
- Evaluation of action plan implementation

- Compliance with review of environmental and labour laws and regulations
- Analysis of environmental and social performance
- Identification of potential adjustments to risk assessments
- Approval of necessary resources by senior management

## 8.7 Monitoring and Supervision

Effective monitoring and supervision are crucial for ensuring the successful implementation of the Nigeria Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) program while mitigating potential environmental and social impacts. This section outlines the monitoring and evaluation framework, including responsibilities, frequencies, and reporting mechanisms.

### Monitoring Framework

- **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):** A comprehensive set of KPIs will be developed to track the progress of SAPZ activities, including but not limited to:
  - Production volumes and value of agricultural products
  - Job creation and employment opportunities
  - Infrastructure development and utilization
  - Environmental impact indicators (e.g., air and water quality, soil erosion, biodiversity)
  - Social impact indicators (e.g., gender equality, poverty reduction, community engagement)
- **Monitoring Responsibilities:**
  - **States:** Each participating state will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of SAPZ activities within their jurisdiction, collecting data on KPIs, and preparing monthly reports.
  - **NPCO:** The Nigeria Project Coordination Office (NPCO) will oversee the overall monitoring and evaluation process, provide technical guidance to states, and consolidate state reports into a combined monthly report for submission to the African Development Bank (AfDB).
  - **External Experts:** Independent experts will be engaged for specific assessments and evaluations to verify monitoring data and provide recommendations.
- **Monitoring Frequency:**
  - **States:** Monthly reports on SAPZ activities, including progress on KPIs, challenges, and corrective actions.
  - **NPCO:** Monthly consolidated report to AfDB, including analysis of state reports, overall program performance, and recommendations.
- **Data Management and Reporting:**
  - A centralized monitoring and evaluation system will be established to collect, store, and analyze data.
  - Regular data quality checks will be conducted to ensure accuracy and consistency.
  - Reports will be prepared according to AfDB reporting guidelines.

### Supervision and Evaluation

- **Regular Site Visits:** NPCO staff and external experts will conduct regular site visits to assess project progress, identify potential issues, and provide technical assistance.
- **Performance Evaluation:** Annual performance evaluations will be conducted to assess the SAPZ program's overall effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.
- **Corrective Action:** Corrective actions will be implemented promptly to address any deviations from planned activities or performance targets.
- **Lessons Learned:** Lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation will be documented and shared to inform future program activities.

By following this robust monitoring and supervision framework, the SAPZ program can effectively track progress, measure outcomes, and make necessary adjustments to achieve its objectives while minimizing negative impacts.

Table 24 provides a concise overview of the monitoring and supervision activities, responsibilities, and outputs. The frequency of site visits and performance evaluations can be adjusted based on project needs and risks.

**Table 27: Monitoring and Supervision Summary**

Activity	Responsible Party	Frequency	Output
Develop KPIs	NCO, with input from states and experts	Baseline	KPI document
Collect data on KPIs	Participating states	Monthly	State-level reports
Consolidate state reports	NCO	Monthly	Combined monthly report
Conduct site visits	NCO and external experts	Regular	Site visit reports
Conduct performance evaluations	NCO	Annually	Performance evaluation report
Implement corrective actions	NCO and states	As needed	Corrective action plans
Document lessons learned	NCO	Continuously	Lessons learned report

**a. Measuring the environmental and social performance**

**Effective monitoring is essential for assessing the SAPZ program's environmental and social performance.** By establishing relevant indicators and tracking progress over time, we can evaluate the project's impact and identify areas for improvement. By systematically monitoring and evaluating the SAPZ program's performance, we can identify areas of success, challenges, and opportunities for improvement.

**b. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**

KPIs are quantifiable measures used to track progress towards specific goals. They can be categorized into the following, with more details in Appendix 7.

- **Environmental indicators:**
  - Resource consumption (energy, water)
  - Waste generation and management
  - Air and water quality
  - Biodiversity conservation
  - Land use change
  - Greenhouse gas emissions
- **Social indicators:**
  - Community health and safety
  - Labour conditions (wages, hours, safety)
  - Access to basic services (education, healthcare)
  - Livelihood improvement
  - Gender equality
  - Social inclusion
- **Economic indicators:**
  - Agricultural productivity
  - Income generation
  - Job creation

- Investment returns

Table 25 provides a foundation for developing specific KPIs tailored to the SAPZ program. This would undergo further refinement to align KPIs with project objectives, data availability, and monitoring capacity about the realities. The SAPZ program can effectively measure its environmental, social, and economic impacts by carefully selecting and tracking these KPIs.

**Table 28: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for SAPZ Program**

**i. Environmental Indicators**

Indicator	Measurement	Source
Resource consumption (energy, water)	Total energy and water consumption per unit of output	Utility bills, production records
Waste generation and management	Quantity and type of waste generated recycling rates	Waste management records
Air and water quality	Levels of pollutants in air and water bodies	Environmental monitoring data
Biodiversity conservation	Changes in biodiversity indices (e.g., species richness, habitat quality)	Biodiversity assessments
Land use change	Changes in land cover (e.g., deforestation, agricultural expansion)	Satellite imagery, land use maps
Greenhouse gas emissions	Total GHG emissions from SAPZ operations	GHG inventory

**ii. Social Indicators**

Indicator	Measurement	Source
Community health and safety	Incidence of occupational accidents, health surveys	Occupational health records, community surveys
Labour conditions (wages, hours, safety)	Compliance with labour laws, worker satisfaction surveys	Labour inspections, worker surveys
Access to basic services	Availability and usage of education, healthcare, and infrastructure	Government data, community surveys
Livelihood improvement	Changes in household income, employment rates	Household surveys, employment data
Gender equality	Women's participation in the workforce, leadership positions	Labour data, gender analysis
Social inclusion	Participation of marginalized groups (e.g., youth, disabled)	Community surveys, project records

**iii. Economic Indicators**

Indicator	Measurement	Source
Agricultural productivity	Yield per hectare, production volume	Agricultural production data
Income generation	Farmer and processor incomes	Financial records, surveys
Job creation	Number of jobs created employment rates	Employment data
Investment returns	Return on investment for investors	Financial performance data

**c. Data Collection and Analysis**

A robust data collection system should be implemented to gather data for these indicators. Table 29 below provides general guidance on data collection and analysis methods. Specific approaches may



vary depending on the context, available resources, and data quality. Combining quantitative and qualitative data is essential to provide a comprehensive understanding of the SAPZ program's impact. Following these recommendations, the SAPZ program can effectively monitor and evaluate its performance, leading to improved decision-making and increased impact.

**Table 29: General Guidance on Data Collection**

**i. Environmental Indicators**

KPI	Data Collection Methods	Analysis Techniques
Resource consumption (energy, water)	Utility bills, metering, production records	Trend analysis, correlation analysis with output
Waste generation and management	Waste logs, surveys, site inspections	Waste composition analysis, waste reduction calculations
Air and water quality	Monitoring stations, laboratory analysis	Trend analysis, comparison with standards
Biodiversity conservation	Biodiversity surveys, habitat assessments	Species richness analysis, habitat quality indices
Land use change	Satellite imagery, ground truthing	Land cover change analysis, spatial analysis
Greenhouse gas emissions	Emission factors, activity data	GHG inventory, life cycle assessment

**ii. Social Indicators**

KPI	Data Collection Methods	Analysis Techniques
Community health and safety	Health surveys, medical records, accident reports	Health impact assessment, risk assessment
Labour conditions (wages, hours, safety)	Worker surveys, labour inspections, payroll data	Wage analysis, labour compliance checks, safety audits
Access to basic services	Household surveys, government data	Service coverage analysis needs assessment
Livelihood improvement	Income surveys, expenditure analysis	Income distribution analysis, poverty impact assessment
Gender equality	Gender disaggregated data, focus group discussions	Gender gap analysis, social equity assessment
Social inclusion	Community surveys, participatory assessments	Inclusion indicators, vulnerability analysis

**iii. Economic Indicators**

KPI	Data Collection Methods	Analysis Techniques
Agricultural productivity	Yield data, farm records	Yield analysis, efficiency analysis
Income generation	Farmer surveys, financial records	Income distribution analysis, profitability analysis
Job creation	Employment surveys, payroll data	Job creation analysis, employment impact assessment
Investment returns	Financial statements, project budgets	Financial performance analysis, cost-benefit analysis

## 8.8: Reporting

Regular environmental and social performance reports should be generated using clear and concise language. This information should be shared with government agencies, communities, and investors.

### b. Tracking Effectiveness of Mitigation Measures

The SAPZ program will implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that environmental and social risks are effectively managed. This includes:

- **Continuous monitoring:** Regular assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of mitigation measures.
- **Performance evaluation:** Comparing actual performance against established targets and benchmarks.
- **Data analysis:** Utilizing data to identify trends, patterns, and areas for improvement.
- **Adaptive management:** Adjusting mitigation measures based on monitoring results and changing circumstances.
- **External verification:** Engaging independent experts to validate monitoring findings for high-impact projects.
- **Documentation:** Maintaining detailed records of monitoring activities, findings, and corrective actions.

By systematically tracking the performance of mitigation measures, the SAPZ program can demonstrate its commitment to environmental and social responsibility and make necessary adjustments to improve outcomes.

## 8.9 Managing Non-Compliance

This has to be specified in the covenant in clear terms. The possible consequences of non-compliance will be clearly stated. Non-compliance is not identified or determined during screening. It is identified during monitoring and supervision by site visits or review of reports and checklists. Actions to be taken may include but are not limited to:

- *Ensuring that the corrective Action plan is in place and implemented*
- *Cancelling of contract*
- *Discontinue further disbursement*
- *Denial of future agreements*

## 8.10 Red Flags and Environmental Authorizations for SAPZ Project

### Understanding the Context

The SAPZ project is a complex initiative with distinct characteristics across different states in Nigeria. Therefore, while the following framework provides a general overview, it is essential to tailor it to the specific context of each SAPZ location. By proactively identifying and addressing potential risks through robust regulatory review, risk assessment, and compliance monitoring, SAPZ programs can effectively contribute to sustainable development. In fact, by meticulously implementing these components, SAPZ programs can enhance their environmental and social performance, fostering trust with stakeholders and ensuring long-term sustainability.

### a. Regulatory Review: Permits, Licenses, and Authorizations

Given the multi-sectoral nature of SAPZ, a comprehensive regulatory review is essential. The key permits and licenses likely to be required are outlined below:

<b>Permit Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Environmental Permits	EIA/ESIA, water use, air quality, waste management, forest clearance
Land Use Permits	Land use change, right-of-way, land acquisition
Infrastructure Permits	Building, road construction, power generation
Industrial Permits	Factory registration, hazardous substance handling, emission standards compliance

**b. Risk Assessment: Potential Red Flags**

Red flags serve as early warning indicators for potential environmental and social issues. In the context of SAPZ projects, here are some key red flags to be aware of:

1. **Inadequate Environmental and Social Assessment:** Failing to conduct thorough assessments can lead to unforeseen risks and negative impacts on ecosystems and local communities.
2. **Weak Stakeholder Engagement:** Insufficient involvement of local communities, farmers, and other stakeholders can hinder successful implementation.
3. **Monitoring and Compliance Challenges:** It's difficult to address issues promptly and ensure compliance with regulations without robust monitoring mechanisms.
4. **Land Use Conflicts:** Disputes over land rights, compensation, and resettlement can disrupt SAPZ implementation.
5. **Infrastructure Gaps:** Insufficient infrastructure (such as roads, water supply, and power facilities) can hinder agribusiness operations within the SAPZ.
6. **Limited Capacity Building:** Neglecting capacity building for local communities and businesses may impact on the sustainable management of SAPZ activities.

**c. Addressing these red flags**

Addressing these red flags proactively is essential for the long-term success and sustainability of agricultural development in Nigeria. For more detailed information, refer to Table 14, which overviews key red flags and potential mitigation strategies for SAPZ programs.

**Table 31: Risk Assessment: Potential Red Flags**

<b>Red Flag</b>	<b>Description</b>
Inadequate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Rigorous and independent ESIA processes, clear guidelines for ESIA scope and depth, and enforcement of EIA recommendations.
Lack of Stakeholder Engagement	Community engagement plans, capacity building for community representatives, grievance redress mechanisms, and benefit-sharing agreements.
Weak Monitoring and Compliance	Independent monitoring agencies, clear performance indicators, regular audits, and penalties for non-compliance.
Land Use Conflicts	Fair compensation packages, resettlement plans, land-use rights clarification, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
Inadequate Infrastructure Development	Prioritization of infrastructure development, public-private partnerships for infrastructure financing, and long-term infrastructure maintenance plans.
Limited Capacity Building	Comprehensive training programs for farmers, processors, and local government officials and access to technical assistance and knowledge-sharing platforms.
Corruption and Governance Issues	Transparent procurement processes, anti-corruption measures, capacity building for public officials, and citizen participation.

<b>Red Flag</b>	<b>Description</b>
Market Risks	Market analysis, diversification of products, value chain development, and risk management strategies.
Social and Gender Inequality	Gender-sensitive project design, women's empowerment programs, inclusive decision-making processes, and monitoring of gender outcomes.
Land Use Conflicts	Overlapping land claims, rights of local communities, or Indigenous peoples
Environmental Sensitivities	Projects located in protected areas, wetlands, or areas with high biodiversity
Social Impacts	Potential for significant displacement, loss of livelihoods, or social unrest
Climate Vulnerability	Projects located in areas prone to climate-related hazards
Non-Compliance	History of non-compliance with environmental or social regulations
Financial Constraints	Insufficient financial resources for environmental and social safeguards
Weak Governance	Weak institutional capacity to manage environmental and social risks

#### **d. Compliance Monitoring: Procedures for the SAPZ Programs**

Effective compliance monitoring is crucial for SAPZ projects to protect the environment, benefit communities, and maintain project sustainability. By systematically tracking project performance, identifying potential issues, and taking corrective actions, SAPZ programs can build trust with stakeholders and ensure long-term success.

#### **Key components of the Compliance Monitoring Procedures**

##### **1. Defining Roles and Responsibilities**

- **Establish a dedicated monitoring team:** This team can be internal to the SAPZ management or an external consultant with expertise in environmental and social safeguards.
- **Assign clear roles:** Determine the roles of different stakeholders involved in monitoring, including government agencies, local communities, and civil society organizations.
- **Create a responsibility matrix:** Outline specific responsibilities for each team member or organization, ensuring clear accountability.

##### **2. Developing Monitoring Indicators**

- **Align indicators with project objectives:** Ensure monitoring indicators directly contribute to project goals and outcomes.
- **Consider environmental and social performance:** Develop indicators for both environmental and social aspects, including air and water quality, waste management, biodiversity, land use, social impacts, and labour conditions.
- **Use quantitative and qualitative indicators:** Combine both indicators for a comprehensive assessment.
- **Set performance benchmarks:** Establish clear performance targets for each indicator to measure progress.

##### **3. Data Collection Methods**

- **Conduct regular site visits:** On-the-ground assessments are crucial for verifying information and identifying potential issues.
- **Utilize remote sensing:** Employ satellite imagery and drones to monitor land use change, deforestation, and other environmental impacts.
- **Review project documents:** Analyze project plans, reports, and permits to assess compliance.
- **Conduct stakeholder interviews:** Gather information on project impacts from affected communities.

- **Collect environmental data:** Monitor air and water quality, noise levels, and other relevant parameters.

#### 4. Reporting and Communication

- **Develop standardized reporting templates:** Create clear and consistent formats for monitoring reports.
- **Include key performance indicators:** Summarize project performance against established benchmarks.
- **Provide visual representations:** Use graphs, charts, and maps to illustrate data effectively.
- **Disseminate reports widely:** Share reports with stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and project partners.
- **Facilitate feedback:** Encourage feedback on monitoring reports to improve future monitoring efforts.

#### 5. Corrective Action

- **Establish a rapid response mechanism:** Develop procedures for addressing non-compliance issues promptly.
- **Conduct root cause analysis:** Identify the underlying causes of non-compliance to prevent recurrence.
- **Develop corrective action plans:** Outline specific steps to address identified issues, including timelines and responsibilities.
- **Monitor corrective action implementation:** Track progress and ensure effective implementation of corrective measures.
- **Document corrective actions:** Maintain records of all non-compliance issues and corrective actions taken.

## 8.11 Public Notification of E&S Records, Charts, and Reports

### Disclosure Policy

**Alignment with Nigerian Laws and AfDB ISS:** The proponent shall adhere to the Nigerian Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) regarding public disclosure of environmental and social information.

#### Scope of Disclosure:

- Environmental permits and licenses
- Monitoring data (air, water, waste, noise, etc.)
- Social impact assessments and management plans
- Grievance reports and resolutions
- Annual E&S reports
- Emergency response plans

#### Methods of Disclosure:

- Proponent's website
- Designated public information centres
- Local government offices
- Newspapers and other media outlets (for significant issues)

#### Accessibility:

- Clear and easily understandable language in reports
- Summary versions of complex information
- Provision of information in local languages
- Reasonable fees for information requests (in line with FOIA)

### Annual E&S Reporting

#### Format and Content:

- Adherence to Nigerian Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations and AfDB ISS reporting requirements
- Clear and concise presentation of data and information
- Use of visuals (graphs, charts, maps) to enhance understanding

- Inclusion of key performance indicators (KPIs)
- Comparison of performance against established targets

**Distribution:**

- Submission to relevant government agencies (Federal Ministry of Environment, State Ministry of Environment, etc.)
- Distribution to local communities through public meetings, notice boards, and local media
- Availability on the proponent's website
- Provision of hard copies upon request

**Accessibility:**

- Ensure reports are available in both English and local languages
- Provide summary versions for community members
- Conduct public consultations to explain the report

**Public Access to E&S Information**

**Designated Access Points:**

- Proponent's website with a dedicated E&S section
- Public information centres located near project sites
- Relevant government offices (e.g., State Ministry of Environment)

**Information Request Process:**

- Establish a clear procedure for submitting information requests
- Acknowledgement of requests within a specified timeframe
- Provision of information within a reasonable timeframe (in line with FOIA)
- Fees for information requests (if applicable) by Nigerian regulations

## 8.12 Data Management in SAPZ ESMS

The SAPZ ESMS intends to build a strong foundation for data management, enabling effective data analysis, decision-making, and reporting. The implementation strategies are outlined below:

**1. Key Considerations for Data Management in SAPZ ESMS**

- **Data Governance:** Establish clear roles and responsibilities for data management, including data ownership, stewardship, and access control.
- **Metadata Management:** Develop a comprehensive metadata management system to document data characteristics, sources, and quality.
- **Data Integration:** Ensure seamless integration of data from various sources (e.g., monitoring systems, surveys, databases) for a holistic view.
- **Data Security and Privacy:** Implement robust security measures to protect sensitive data, comply with privacy regulations, and ensure data confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

**2. Data Management Tools and Technologies**

- **Database Management Systems (DBMS):** Choose a suitable DBMS (e.g., PostgreSQL, MySQL, SQL Server) based on data volume, complexity, and required functionalities.
- **Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence (DW/BI) Tools:** Consider using DW/BI tools to store, manage, and analyze large volumes of data for reporting and decision-making.
- **Geographic Information Systems (GIS):** Integrate GIS to visualize spatial data and analyze geographic patterns.
- **Cloud-Based Solutions:** Explore cloud-based platforms for data storage, processing, and analysis to enhance scalability and accessibility.

**3. Data Quality Management**

- **Data Profiling:** Conduct regular data profiling to assess data quality and identify inconsistencies and anomalies.
- **Data Cleansing:** Implement data cleaning processes to remove errors, duplicates, and inconsistencies.
- **Data Validation:** Establish data validation rules to ensure data integrity and accuracy.

## 9.0 Conclusion

The ESMS provides a comprehensive framework for integrating environmental and social risk management into the SAPZ project. By implementing robust ecological and social due diligence procedures alongside existing risk management practices, the NCO will effectively identify, assess, and manage potential impacts associated with SAPZ projects.

This system ensures appropriate environmental and social management measures before project approval. Moreover, it facilitates ongoing oversight and supports project hubs throughout the program's lifecycle. The ESMS will enhance the NPCO's operational efficiency, mitigate corporate, operational, and reputational risks, and ensure compliance with national regulations and international standards, such as those of the African Development Bank.



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## Appendices

Appendix 1: Proposed Project Activities

SN	State	AIH Location	AIH Size (Ha)	ATC Location	ATC Size (Ha)	Remark/Value chain
1	KWARA	Lata-Nna Grazing Reserve	3005	Oladon Grazing Reserve (Ifelodun LGA)	Not allocated	Special Livestock Processing Hub (Beef and Dairy)
				Kinikini Grazing Reserve (Kaiama LGA)	Not allocated	
				Gidan Magajia Grazing reserve (BaruteenLGA)	Not allocated	
				Afon Milk Collection Center (AdaLGA)	Not allocated	
2	KADUNA	GAAIZ Hub (25Km Kad-Abj Expressway)	1515	Dutsen-Wai (KubauLGA) for the horticulture and grains	20	Tomato, Maize, Soybeans & Ginger
3	KANO	Bagauda	250	Dawanau (KuraLGA)		Tomato, Rice and Oil Seed
				Kura		Rice
				Bagwai		Tomato
				Kakara	1.7 Ha	Livestock/beef
4	CROSS RIVER	Ikom	35	Obanliku		Proposed relocation of AIH from Ikom to Adiabo (Udukpani LGA)
5	OGUN	Sagamu interchange	150	Sawanjo		Cassava, Rice and Poultry
6	OYO	Ijaiye Agro Industrial Hub in Oyo		Eruwa farm Settlement.		Industrial Cassava, Rice and Soybean
7	IMO	Okigwe (Owerri -Aba Road, (Ngor OkpalaLGA)	50	Ngor Okpala for the poultry, maize and soybeans		Special Livestock Processing Hub
	FCT	Paiko-kore/Dobi (Gwagwalada AC)	55	Kawu (Bwari AC) Karshi (AMAC)		Livestock Beef and Dairy

## Appendix 2: Framework/Guide for Managing E&S Risks in SAPZ

This framework provides a comprehensive approach to managing Environmental and Social (E&S) risks within the SAPZ project. It covers the entire project lifecycle, from inception to closure.

### Key Phases and Their Focus

- **Phase 1: Project Conception and Design**
  - Identifies potential E&S impacts and risks
  - Initiates stakeholder engagement
  - Categorizes the project based on risk level
  - Develop preliminary mitigation plans
- **Phase 2: Project Preparation**
  - Conducts detailed ESIA for high-risk projects
  - Deepens stakeholder engagement
  - Identifies applicable safeguard policies
  - Establishes baseline conditions
  - Assesses capacity building needs
- **Phase 3: Project Implementation**
  - Develop a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
  - Maintains ongoing stakeholder engagement
  - Implements mitigation measures
  - Establishes monitoring and evaluation systems
  - Sets up a grievance redress mechanism
  - Provides training and capacity building
- **Phase 4: Operation and Maintenance**
  - Continuously monitors environmental and social performance
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures
  - Ensures compliance with regulations
  - Maintains stakeholder engagement and grievance redress
  - Provides ongoing capacity building
- **Phase 5: Closure and post-closure**
  - Conducts a final environmental and social audit
  - Continuing monitoring for long-term impacts
  - Develop a closure plan
  - Addresses potential long-term liabilities

### Key Considerations Throughout the Project Lifecycle

- Risk-based approach: Prioritizes E&S risks and allocates resources accordingly.
- Stakeholder engagement: Build strong relationships with affected communities.
- Adaptive management: Allows for flexibility and adjustments based on changing circumstances.
- Capacity building: Develops the skills and knowledge of project staff and stakeholders.
- Monitoring and evaluation: Tracks progress and informs decision-making.
- Compliance: Adheres to environmental and social laws and regulations.
- Transparency and accountability: Ensures open communication and responsibility.

## Appendix 3: Exclusion List

This exclusion list outlines activities not supported by providing financial products and services. The exclusion list shall comply with Nigeria's laws and be aligned with the exclusion requirements of AfDB and other multilateral and bilateral financiers that provide financing to the Fund. The Exclusion List shall be reviewed occasionally to ensure compliance with national regulations in the country and in alignment with AfDB's lists of prohibited activities.

- Hubs participating in the exportation of maize, timber (rough or sawn), raw hides and skin (including wet blue and all unfinished leather) HS Codes 4101.2000.00 – 4108.9200.00, unprocessed rubber latex and rubber lumps, artefacts and antiquities.
- Hubs involved in processes related to wildlife animals classified as endangered species and their products (e.g., crocodile, elephant, lizard, eagle, monkey, zebra, lion, etc).
- Hubs supporting production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws, regulations, international conventions, and agreements.
- Hubs supporting the production of our trade in radioactive materials, except medical materials and quality-control equipment for which the radioactive source is trivial and adequately shielded.
- Hubs supporting the production of or trade-in or use of unbonded asbestos fibres or other products with bonded asbestos as the dominant material.
- Production of or trade in pharmaceuticals, chemical compounds and other harmful substances subject to international phase-outs or bans, including pesticides classified as Class IA (extremely hazardous), IBM (highly hazardous) or II (moderately hazardous).
- Production or trade in ozone-depleting substances, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), is subject to international phase-outs or bans.
- Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- Purchase of logging equipment for use in unmanaged primary tropical rainforests.
- Production and activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour and child labour as defined by national regulations.
- Production or trade in weapons and ammunition.
- Cross-border trade in waste and waste products, unless compliant with the Basel Convention and the underlying regulations.
- Any activities involving significant degradation or conversion of natural and critical habitats and any activities in legally protected areas.

## Appendix 4: SAPZ Project Screening and Categorization

### A. Steps for SAPZ project screening and categorization

1. **Project Identification and Data Gathering:**
  - Identify potential SAPZ projects based on government priorities, economic potential, and infrastructure availability.
  - Gather project-specific data, including information on project location, size, type, potential impacts, and stakeholders.
2. **Project Screening:**
  - Develop screening criteria, covering aspects such as project type, scale, location, technology, governance, potential impacts, resource use, compliance, and AfDB safeguards.
  - Create a standardized screening tool with clear instructions and scoring mechanisms.
  - Evaluate each project against the screening criteria and assign scores based on the severity of potential impacts.
3. **Project Categorization:**
  - Develop a categorization matrix based on criteria like scale, environmental impacts, social impacts, resource use, compliance, AfDB safeguards, and total score.
  - Assign projects to categories (e.g., High Risk, Medium Risk, Low Risk) based on their scores.
4. **Decision Making and Next Steps:**
  - Category 1 Projects: Require comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), and additional safeguards (e.g., Resettlement Action Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans, Labor Management Plans).
  - Category 2 Projects: Need detailed ESIA and ESMP.
  - Category 3 Projects: Involve limited environmental and social assessment.
  - Ensure alignment with AfDB ISS (Integrated Safeguards System) requirements throughout the process.
  - Identify safeguard triggers based on screening results.
  - Provide training on AfDB ISS to project teams.

### B. Structure for SAPZ Project Screening and Categorization

#### Section 1: Project Screening

##### 1.1 Screening Criteria

- **Project Characteristics**
  - Type (agriculture, infrastructure, etc.)
  - Scale (investment, land area, employment)
  - Location (proximity to sensitive areas, including specific details like protected areas, water bodies, etc.)
  - Technology (traditional, modern, with specific examples)
  - Governance (ownership, management structure)
  - Partnerships (types of partnerships, roles and responsibilities)
- **Potential Impacts**
  - Environmental (air, water, land, biodiversity, climate change, specific indicators like greenhouse gas emissions)
  - Social (communities, livelihoods, culture, gender, labor, indigenous peoples)
  - Economic (financial, market impacts, job creation)
- **Resource Use**
  - Water (quantity, quality, efficiency)
  - Energy (consumption, sources, efficiency)
  - Land (use intensity, conversion, restoration)
  - Waste (generation, management, recycling)
- **Compliance**
  - Adherence to national and international laws, regulations, and standards (specific examples)
- **AfDB Safeguards**

- Potential triggers (resettlement, indigenous peoples, gender, labor, biodiversity, with clear definitions and examples)

## 1.2 Screening Tool

- Standardized tool with clear scoring mechanisms for each criterion
- Incorporate definitions, examples, and guidance for data input
- Include sections for project information, decision-making, and risk matrix
- User-friendly interface for easy navigation

## 1.3 Screening Process

- Gather comprehensive project information
- Apply screening criteria consistently and objectively
- Calculate the total score based on weighted criteria
- Categorize projects based on predefined thresholds

## Section 2: Project Categorization

### 2.1 Categorization Criteria

- Define clear and distinct criteria for low, medium, and high-risk categories
- Align with AfDB ISS categories and provide a clear mapping
- Establish numerical thresholds based on screening scores, considering the weighting of criteria

### 2.2 Categorization Matrix

Criteria (Weighted)	Category 3 (Low Risk)	Category 2 (Medium Risk)	Category 1 (High Risk)	AfDB ISS Equivalent
Scale	<5	5-10	>10	1
Environmental Impacts	Low	Medium	High	2 or 1
Social Impacts	Low	Medium	High	2 or 1
Resource Use	Efficient	Moderate	Inefficient	2 or 3
Compliance	Full	Partial	Non-compliant	1
AfDB Safeguards	Minimal	Moderate	Significant	2 or 1
Total Score	<20	20-30	>30	3, 2, or 1

### 2.3 Decision Making

- Assign projects to appropriate categories based on matrix and expert judgment
- Consider additional factors (location, stakeholders, cumulative impacts)
- Determine next steps based on category (assessment, management plan)

## Section 3: Integration of AfDB ISS

- Ensure full alignment with AfDB ISS requirements
- Identify potential safeguard triggers based on screening results
- Provide comprehensive capacity building on AfDB ISS for project teams

## Section 4: Environmental and Social Evaluation Form

- Standardized form with clear sections for project information, environmental aspects, social aspects, evaluation, and recommendations
- Align with AfDB ISS requirements and provide specific guidance for data collection
- Incorporate opportunities for stakeholder input

## Section 5: Aligning SAPZ with AfDB Project Categories

- Clearly explain AfDB project categories (Category 1, 2, 3) and their implications
- Provide examples of SAPZ components and their potential category assignments
- Emphasize the importance of continuous assessment and adjustment of categories

## C. Aligning SAPZ with AfDB Project Categories for Risk

The AfDB categorizes projects based on their potential environmental and social (E&S) impacts, determining the necessary level of assessment and management. The table provided outlines three main categories:

- **Category 1:** High-risk projects with significant adverse E&S impacts requiring a full ESIA.
- **Category 2:** Medium-risk projects with limited E&S impacts requiring an ESMP.
- **Category 3:** Low-risk projects with minimal or no significant E&S impacts.

To effectively align the Nigeria SAPZ program with the AfDB categorization, it's crucial to conduct a thorough assessment of each SAPZ project based on its specific characteristics.

**Potential Alignment:**

SAPZ Component	Potential AfDB Category	Rationale
Large-scale industrial parks	Category 1	Significant potential impacts on land use, water resources, air quality, and social aspects.
Infrastructure development (roads, utilities)	Category 2	Potential impacts on land use, biodiversity, and communities.
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	Category 3	Generally lower environmental and social impacts.

**Additional Considerations**

- **FI Category:** If the SAPZ program involves financial intermediaries, the FI-A, FI-B, or FI-C categories may be applicable.
- **Hybrid Categories:** Some SAPZ components might exhibit characteristics of multiple categories, requiring a more nuanced approach.
- **Continuous Assessment:** The project categorization should be reviewed regularly as the project progresses to account for changes in circumstances.

**Implementing Categorization**

1. **Develop clear criteria:** Define specific criteria for assigning projects to each category based on AfDB ISS guidelines and local context.
2. **Conduct assessments:** Evaluate each SAPZ component against the defined criteria.
3. **Document the process:** Clearly document the categorization process and rationale for each project.
4. **Apply appropriate safeguards:** Implement corresponding environmental and social safeguards based on the assigned category.

**D. Summary of Project Screening and Categorization - IsDB's Project Evaluation Process**

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has a rigorous process in place to assess the potential environmental and social impacts of projects it finances. This process involves screening, categorizing, and monitoring projects to ensure they meet specific environmental and social standards.

**Key steps:**

1. **Project Screening and Categorization:**
  - Early identification of potential environmental and social risks and impacts.
  - Categorization into four levels (A, B, C, FI) based on the severity of potential impacts.
  - Category A projects require comprehensive environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs).
  - Category B projects require less extensive assessments but still demand careful evaluation.
  - Category C projects have minimal or no adverse impacts and require a basic analysis.
  - Category FI involves financial intermediaries and requires them to screen and categorize sub-projects.

## 2. Integration into Decision Making:

- The IsDB conducts its own environmental and social due diligence.
- Requires clients to conduct assessments and prepare environmental and social documentation.
- Reviews clients' assessments and documentation to ensure adequate measures are in place.
- Allows for a phased approach in exceptional circumstances.

## Integration of the SAPZ project with AfDB Project Categories for Risk and IsDB's Project Evaluation Process

SAPZ Component	AfDB Category	Rationale	IsDB Category (Equivalent)
Large-scale industrial parks	Category 1	Significant potential impacts	Category A
Infrastructure development	Category 2	Potential impacts	Category B
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	Category 3	Minimal or no significant impacts	Category C

### SAPZ components:

- **Large-scale industrial parks:** Agro-processing plants, cold storage facilities, packaging units.
- **Infrastructure development:** Roads, railways, power supply, water supply, waste management.
- **Small and medium-sized enterprises:** Farm input suppliers, agricultural processing units, marketing cooperatives.



## Appendix 5: E&S Screening Form

### PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

S/N	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
1	Name of Hub	
2	Site Location	
3	Date of establishment	
4	Geolocation	
5	Short description of the surrounding environment	
6	Site main focus	
7	Site components and main activities	
8	Date of Field Evaluation	

### PART B: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE OPERATIONS AND AVAILABLE SPACE

#### Note

1. Where applicable, provide information on the type and scale of the construction/rehabilitation activity (e.g., area, land required and approximate size of structures for the Site).
2. Where applicable, provide information on the construction activities, including support/ancillary structures and activities required to build them, e.g., need to quarry or excavate materials, water source, access roads, etc.
3. Where applicable, describe how the construction/reconstruction activities were/will be carried out. Include a description of support/activities and resources required for the construction/rehabilitation.
4. Describe the surroundings of the Site using diagrams/maps (site drainage, waste areas, generator area, fuel storage, etc.)
5. Indicate if there are receptors that are sensitive to these activities/operations (watercourses, aquifers, access roads, local communities, etc)

### PART C: E&S ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

S/N	Criteria	Yes or no	Comments
1	Will the project alter the natural environment, displace people or impact their livelihoods?		
2	Will the project be displaced or involve relocating more than 50 homes or a population of 200 or more?		
3	Will the project encroach or be located inside a protected natural habitat?		
4	Will the project displace, modify, or render a Cultural Heritage site or structure inaccessible?		
5	Will the project cause air, land, and water pollution or generate hazardous waste materials?		

6	Will the project activities present risks to the health and safety of its workers or nearby communities?		
7	What are the contractual arrangements for workers' rights and bargaining?		
8	Will the project be located in the territory of any historically underserved traditional ethnic community or indigenous people (as defined by AfDB)?		

**PART D: SCREENING FORM FOR IDENTIFICATION OF AfDB OSS TRIGGERED AND IDENTIFICATION OF APPROPRIATE SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENT**

S/N	AfDB OS	Triggered		If YES (Reason/details)	Safeguard Instrument/Document Needed
		Yes	No		
1	OS1- Environmental Assessment and Management of ES Risks and Impacts				
2	OS2 – Labour and Working Conditions				
3	OS3 -Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management				
4	OS4 – Community Health, Safety and Security				
5	OS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement				
6	OS6 - Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources				
7	OS7 - Vulnerable Groups				
8	OS8 - Cultural Heritage				
9	OS9 - Financial Intermediaries				
10	OS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure				

## Appendix 6: Environmental and Social Evaluation Form

An Environmental and Social Evaluation Form (ESEF) is a document used to assess the potential impacts of a project on the environment and society. It's a crucial tool for identifying, evaluating, and mitigating these impacts before a project starts.

This form is a general template and should be adapted based on the specific requirements of the SAPZ program, relevant national regulations, and the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

### Project Information

- Project Name:
- Location:
- Proponent/Developer:
- Date of Evaluation:

### Project Description

- Brief overview of the project, including objectives and scope.
- Alignment with national development plans and policies.
- Description of project components and activities.
- Estimated project timeline, budget, and financing sources.

### Environmental Aspects

#### a. Air Quality

- Potential emissions (e.g., greenhouse gases, particulate matter, volatile organic compounds)
- Compliance with national air quality standards and AfDB ISS requirements
- Mitigation measures and air quality management plan

#### b. Water Resources

- Water consumption, discharge, and reuse
- Potential impacts on water bodies and dependent ecosystems
- Compliance with water quality standards and AfDB ISS requirements
- Water management and conservation plan

#### c. Land Use and Soil

- Land acquisition and use change
- Soil erosion and degradation
- Compliance with land use laws and regulations
- Soil conservation and rehabilitation measures

#### d. Biodiversity

- Impact on flora, fauna, and ecosystems
- Identification of threatened or endangered species
- Compliance with biodiversity conservation laws and AfDB ISS requirements
- Biodiversity conservation and management plan

#### e. Waste Management

- Waste generation, management, and disposal
- Compliance with waste management regulations
- Waste minimization and recycling initiatives
- Hazardous waste management

## **Social Aspects**

### **a. Community Engagement**

- Stakeholder identification and consultation
- Grievance redress mechanism
- Resettlement action plan (if applicable)
- Compliance with AfDB ISS requirements on involuntary resettlement

### **b. Labour and Working Conditions**

- Employment opportunities and labour standards
- Occupational health and safety
- Compliance with national labour laws and AfDB ISS requirements
- Labor management plan

### **c. Cultural Heritage**

- Identification and assessment of cultural heritage sites
- Compliance with cultural heritage laws and regulations
- Heritage conservation and management plan

### **d. Indigenous Peoples**

- Identification and consultation with Indigenous peoples (if applicable)
- Respect for Indigenous peoples' rights and cultural practices
- Compliance with AfDB ISS requirements on Indigenous peoples

### **e. Gender Equality**

- Assessment of gender impacts
- Gender-inclusive project design and implementation
- Compliance with AfDB ISS requirements on gender equality

## **Evaluation and Rating**

- Assess the project's potential environmental and social impacts against national regulations and AfDB ISS standards.
- Rate the potential impacts using a standardized rating scale (e.g., low, medium, high).
- Identify mitigation measures and develop an environmental and social management plan (ESMP).

## **Recommendations**

- Based on the evaluation, provide recommendations for environmental and social management.
- Identify areas requiring further assessment or detailed studies.
- Outline monitoring and evaluation plans.

## Appendix 7: Environmental and Social Procedures

The procedures for addressing Environmental and Social (E&S) and Sustainability issues in the AfDB-Supported SAPZ Program shall be guided by the following instruments.

### **1. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment**

- Conduct E&S impact assessments for all new projects and programs.
- Identify potential E&S risks and opportunities.
- Develop mitigation measures and monitoring plans.

### **2. Environmental Management**

- Implement environmental management systems.
- Monitor and report on environmental performance.
- Ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

### **3. Social Impact Management**

- Conduct social impact assessments.
- Develop and implement social management plans.
- Engage with affected communities.

### **4. Labor and Working Conditions**

- Ensure fair labor practices.
- Promote safe working conditions.
- Comply with labour laws and regulations.

### **5. Community Engagement and Participation**

- Engage with local communities.
- Foster participatory decision-making processes.
- Support community development initiatives.

### **6. Grievance Mechanism**

- Establish a grievance mechanism.
- Address E&S concerns and complaints.
- Provide feedback and resolution.

### **7. Sustainability and Climate Change**

- Integrate sustainability and climate change considerations.
- Promote green technologies and practices.
- Support climate resilience and adaptation.

### **8. Monitoring and Reporting**

- Monitor E&S performance.
- Report on E&S and sustainability issues.
- Conduct regular audits and reviews.

### **9. Capacity Building and Training**

- Provide E&S training for staff and stakeholders.
- Build capacity for E&S management.
- Support continuous learning and improvement.

### **10. Compliance and Accountability**

- Ensure compliance with AfDB E&S policies.
- Hold staff and contractors accountable.
- Enforce consequences for non-compliance.

## Appendix 8: Key Components of the E&S Procedures

### **Project Identification and Screening**

- Screening criteria development: Define clear and operational criteria for categorizing projects based on potential E&S impacts.
- Screening process: Establish a standardized method for screening projects to determine the required level of E&S assessment.
- Risk identification: Identify potential E&S risks associated with each project category.

### **Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA)**

- ESA requirements: Define the scope and depth of ESA based on project category and identified risks.
- Baseline data collection: Specify data requirements for conducting baseline assessments.
- Impact assessment: Outline methodologies for assessing potential E&S impacts.
- Mitigation planning: Develop guidelines for identifying and implementing mitigation measures.
- Stakeholder engagement: Define procedures for consulting with affected communities and other stakeholders.

### **Safeguard Management**

- Safeguard policies: Clearly outline the applicable AfDB safeguard policies and standards.
- Safeguard triggers: Identify specific circumstances that trigger the application of safeguard policies.
- Safeguard action plans: Develop detailed action plans for addressing identified safeguard issues.
- Monitoring and reporting: Establish procedures for tracking and reporting on safeguard implementation.

### **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**

- ESMP development: Specify the content and format of ESMPs.
- ESMP approval: Outline the approval process for ESMPs.
- ESMP implementation: Define responsibilities for implementing ESMP actions.
- ESMP monitoring and review: Establish procedures for tracking ESMP performance and adjusting.

### **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting**

- Performance indicators: Develop key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure E&S performance.
- Monitoring frequency: Determine the frequency of monitoring activities.
- Data collection and analysis: Specify methods for collecting and analyzing monitoring data.
- Reporting requirements: Define reporting formats and timelines.
- Corrective action: Outline procedures for addressing non-compliance issues.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

- Complaint handling procedures: Establish clear guidelines for receiving and addressing complaints.
- Investigation process: Define procedures for investigating complaints.
- Remediation actions: Outline steps for resolving complaints and providing redress.
- Monitoring and evaluation of GRM: Track the performance of the GRM.

### **Capacity Building**

- Training needs assessment: Identify capacity-building needs for project staff and stakeholders.
- Training programs: Develop training modules on E&S topics.
- Training delivery: Implement training programs and evaluate their effectiveness.
- Knowledge management: Share knowledge and best practices among project stakeholders.

### **Specific Procedures for Natural Resource Use Restrictions**

- Identification of protected areas: Map and identify protected areas within the SAPZ project area.
- Assessment of impacts: Evaluate the project's potential impacts on protected areas.
- Mitigation measures: Develop strategies to minimize impacts on protected areas and biodiversity.
- Collaboration with protected area management: Establish partnerships with relevant authorities.
- Monitoring and enforcement: Implement measures to monitor compliance with environmental regulations.

### **Law Enforcement and Due Diligence**

- Risk assessment: Identify potential risks related to law enforcement and illegal activities.
- Due diligence procedures: Establish procedures for conducting due diligence on project partners and suppliers.
- Collaboration with law enforcement: Develop partnerships with law enforcement agencies to prevent illegal activities.
- Monitoring and reporting: Track incidents of illegal activities and report to relevant authorities.

## Appendix 9: Terms of References for Environmental and Social Safeguard Instruments

please see for more details: <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/ESAP%20Basics%20Guide%20%28En%29.pdf>

### **a. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for AfDB Projects**

#### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**Title: Conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase 2 (SAPZ II) Program**

#### **1.0: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

The Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) is a major investment program of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), driven by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) in collaboration with the state governments, Development partners, relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and private investors to develop agro-processing clusters in areas of high agricultural production across the country. It is a strategic move to rapidly develop modern agro processing capacity to serve the vast and growing local market, create sustainable market for farmers and reduce postharvest losses of local agricultural produce and thereby create wealth for farmers, promote import substitution and create sustainable agriculture related jobs for women and youth.

This clustering approach is to help address investment challenges in the development of agro-processing enclaves across Nigeria, including poor access to quality infrastructure, inadequate feedstock supplies and other challenges confronting agro-processing environment. SAPZs, therefore, will be developed with requisite infrastructure like road, power, water for agro processing environment which will help reduce cost absorptions and engender competitiveness in agro-industrial production that is critical to further unlocking the potentials of Nigeria's Agriculture to create ready markets and wealth for farming communities and reduce rural poverty.

The SAPZ Program is aligned with the national policies and priorities. It seeks to sustainably contribute to poverty alleviation, zero hunger and inequality while providing opportunities for economic diversification, job creation, building climate resilience and improved livelihoods in Nigeria. It will also contribute to rural infrastructure development, improved access to agricultural markets, increased farm productivity, the adoption of agricultural technology, climate smart agricultural production and processing practices, increased value addition and agro-processing, increased skills acquisition and job creation, for all actors along the value chain, including the smallholder farmers, women and youth, people with special needs and vulnerable groups.

The first Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Program will be implemented in seven (7) states, namely: Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Ogun, and Oyo, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The Program is valued for a total sum of USD538.05 million (net taxes), funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Federal and State Governments.

The second phase of the SAPZ program (SAPZ II) has been receiving relevant attention at appropriate quarters. Expression of interests (EOIs) from about twenty-seven (27) states to participate in the second phase have been submitted to Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Abuja. It will commence immediately with the enlisting of interested states based on their levels of readiness.

The SAPZ II will be made up of two building blocks which are the Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs) and the Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs) across all the participating states. It is expected that each AIH, depending on the acreage of land to be committed may require an ESIA and a Resettlement Action

## **a. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for AfDB Projects**

Plan (RAP). For the ATCs to perform the functions for which they are intended, networks of Aggregation Centers (ACs) are required to aggregate the different commodities. So, together with the ESIA and RAP required for the AIH, ESIA and/or ESMPs may be required for the ATCs and ACs accordingly. It should be noted however, additional ESIA may be required for any major ancillary infrastructure to be constructed or rehabilitated (e.g. dams and irrigation facilities, access roads, off-site power infrastructure etc). The additional ESIA will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the outcome of the feasibility studies from the states.

SAPZ II has been classified as Category 1 in accordance with the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and the Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP) of the African Development Bank (AfDB). The category is on the basis of the large-scale, multisector and sensitive nature of the program. The environmental and social safeguards (ESS) concerns are to be addressed through the outcome of this study as a national instrument. This framework instrument needs to be translated into specific, cost, measurable, and monitorable actions for specific project sites through the preparation of the site-specific management and action plans.

### **1.1 PROJECT COMPONENTS**

The SAPZ Program has four broad mutually reinforcing components namely:

- (i) Support the development of enabling climate adapted infrastructure for Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs).
- (ii) Improve agricultural productivity and enterprise development to enhance agricultural value chains and job creation in the SAPZ Catchment Areas.
- (iii) Support Agro-Industrial Zone Policy and Institutional Development; and
- (iv) Program Coordination and Management.

#### **1.1.1 The key design features of the program are the following:**

- Support economic and social development programs of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and the State.
- Contribute to rural infrastructure development.
- Improve access to agricultural markets.
- Increase agricultural production and productivity.
- Stimulate the adoption of agricultural technology.
- Facilitate climate smart agricultural production and processing practices.
- Increase value addition and agro-processing; and
- Increase skills acquisition and job creation for all actors along the value chain, including the smallholder farmers, women and youth.

### **1.2.**

#### **1.3.ENVISAGED OUTCOME OF SAPZ II PROGRAM**

The SAPZ II Programme will support infrastructure development and operationalization. A focus on the key expected outputs of the SAPZ Program (Phase I) will guide the consultant in channeling the projected outcomes of the feasibility study. The expected outcomes of the Phase II of the SAPZ Program is itemized below:

##### **1.2.1. Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIH)**

The activities here include the development of about X number of AIHs strategically located in proximity to the production areas, supply of raw materials to AIHs for secondary value addition and supply centers for distribution and retail to consumers/ export of surplus. The hubs will be equipped with agro-processing facilities where value addition processes will be taking place. The hub will also house associated non processing infrastructure and common infrastructure facilities which include administration office, R&D, QA & QC lab, Knowledge centre and ICT, procurement centre, community vocational centre, health centre, residential/duty post-recreational/playground, electricity, water, power, fire station, Solid Waste Management centre, Public toilets, internal/access roads, solar street



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light and truck parking required for Agro-Industrial activities. It will also include the development of processing support infrastructure facilities (cold stores, veterinary clinics, livestock/poultry quarantine zone, livestock /poultry breeding center etc.). These shared facilities will enable agricultural producers, processors, aggregators and distributors to operate in the same vicinity to reduce transaction costs. Each hub covers typically an area of 20 – 250 hectare and includes centrally managed tracts of land developed, subdivided, and dedicated to supporting firms and other stakeholders engaged in agro-processing and related activities, located throughout the production area surrounding the hub.

The design of the Hub offers a variety of prepared land plots complete with infrastructure for anchor investors to build their agro-processing factories. The prepared land sites complete with infrastructure facilitates will include industrial sheds, small, medium and large-scale industrial lands.

#### **1.2.2. Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs)**

The ATC is a community based rural institution that will enhance agricultural production and Productivity located in proximity to Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). This institution will boost the supply of raw materials to the Agro Industrial Hub being developed under component one. It will also support development of farm level productivity enhancing infrastructure in agribusiness zones, including development of production clusters and Aggregation Centers (ACs). SAPZ II is expected to develop about xx numbers of ATCs and ACs strategically located within the farm communities around the AIH and would be responsible for facilitation of farmers access to essential inputs such as quality seed/specie (as the case may be), agro-chemicals, farm mechanization/digitalization, primary handling facilities, Storage warehouses, cold storage, health/veterinary centres, market, QA&QC, extension services and admin block. It will also include the development of common infrastructure facilities (water, power, fire station, internal/access roads, streetlight, truck parking and security outpost.

This component will also support:

- a. Land development: about xx Ha of irrigated lands and farm to market access roads.
- b. Land registration and certification,
- c. Development of new and rehabilitation of old irrigation facilities to guarantee optimum and year-round production,
- d. Development of grazing land in the livestock farming areas and development of contract farming schemes
- e. Development of marketing and post-harvest facilities. Under the Program, the drive towards boosting productivity (and consequently production) for the identified commodities will be fully supported.
- f. Supply of certified agricultural inputs and extension services.
- g. Skills development for farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs); and

### **2.0 OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSIGNMENT**

The Services to be provided under this assignment is the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) Study to assist the state to participate in the FGN/AfDB/IsDB/IFAD supported SAPZ II programme. The assignment will be undertaken to ensure that the adverse and beneficial impacts of the SAPZ II activities on the physical and social environment are identified and assessed. The studies (ESIAs) will also outline measures for the avoidance, elimination, amelioration, and mitigation of the adverse impacts and enhancement of the beneficial impacts through implementation of feasible alternatives in line with the Policies and Laws of the Federal Government of Nigeria and the funders.

### **3.0 SCOPE OF SERVICE**

The expected output of the ESIA is a report that provides basic information about the scope of adverse environmental and social impacts to be induced by the project operations and mitigation and monitoring actions to be taken and the cost implications. The study should cover environmental and Social Screening to determine whether sub-projects are likely to have potential negative environmental and social impacts so as to determine appropriate mitigation measures for activities with adverse impacts;

### **a. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for AfDB Projects**

to incorporate mitigation measures into sub-project design; to review and approve sub-project proposals and to monitor environmental parameters during implementation.

Specifically, the following activity will be undertaken:

- i. Initial scoping activities in order to understand the project's field of influence, activities and impacts that will have to be outlined in the ESIA's
- ii. Reviewing the Operational Safeguards of the AfDB especially OS1, IFAD and IsDB, as well as those of the Federal Government (especially Federal Ministry of Environment) and the State regulations.
- iii. Description of the proposed project by providing a description of the relevant project components and presenting plans, maps schematic diagrams, figures and tables.
- iv. Provide maps to illustrate the general setting of the location and project-related development sites, as well as SAPZ adjoining areas, which can be potentially affected.
- v. Identify and describe all potential significant changes that may occur as a result of the project. These would encompass environmental and social impacts, both positive and negative, as a result of project interventions including gender related issues (at different stages of project implementation) - such as involuntary resettlement, social conflicts and disturbance, or environmental risks such as threats to land and natural resources, biodiversity, and natural habitats.
- vi. Identify all potential climate change risks and impacts through collection of baseline climate information to climate-proof the project and provide recommendation on key climate change adaptation and mitigation measures to off-set the identified climate risks.
- vii. Obtain baseline data on physical, biological and socio-economic environment, including land use, land cover and agricultural practices.
- viii. Specific types of projects and associated environmental and social impacts that might require separate assessments in relation to location, project size, and other site-specific factors need to be identified.
- ix. An analysis of alternative approaches against current project plans from an environmental, socioeconomic and cultural standpoint. Alternatives should be compared in terms of their potential impacts; capital and operating costs, suitability under local conditions, including skill requirements, public and political acceptability, level of technology as well as their institutional, training and monitoring exigencies.
- x. An analysis of existing environmental policies and legislation, including directives for environmental impact assessment and assessment needs for strengthening these policies in the context of this project.
- xi. Analysis of the sub-sector specific policies, laws and regulations that have environmental implications. The sectoral investment planning process in terms of objectives, methodology and procedures for review and approval of plans and projects should be carefully reviewed.
- xii. Description and analysis of the physical, biological and social environment conditions in the study area before project implementation. This analysis shall include the interrelations between environmental and social components and the importance that society and local populations attach to these components, in order to identify the environmental and social components of high value or presenting a particular interest; Description of the project environment shall be obtained from a combination of literature review, field sampling, in-situ measurements and laboratory analyses of samples.
- xiii. Analysis of biophysical issues related to Climate and meteorology, Air and Noise, Geology, Topography and hydrogeology, Surface Water Quality, drainage pattern and aquifer characteristics, Soil, biological aspects: flora and fauna, endemic and endangered species including sources of data.

**a. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for AfDB Projects**

- xiv. Sampling of relevant biophysical parameters within the project area of influence including air, noise, water and soil using in-situ and laboratory analysis as appropriate.
- xv. Discuss the results and their implications for the proposed project. **Analyses of samples should be done in an accredited Federal Ministry of Environment Laboratory.**
- xvi. Collate data on the size and social structure of the local population, and assessment of the groups/people expected to be impacted directly or indirectly by the project: their needs, their demands, their ability to deal with change, physical and economic displacements likely to occur, impact on road users (school children, business owners, etc.), health assessments, waste management practices, the existing human capital in the form of education and skills and the potential for improving that, gender issues, and vulnerable groups, and the need for measures of mitigation;
- xvii. Presentation of a summary of the impacted communities for the project: location, access, population (number, demographic and social characteristics); economy (employment rate, income distribution); services (types, capacity, and adequacy) and housing. Concern is the ability to provide work force, service new development and absorb and adjust to growth (worker/family). The report should identify and assess the social impacts identified during the public consultation process and those that, based on consultant's experience, are also likely to occur. In some instances, the affected communities may not be aware of or be in a position to identify all the social impacts that may occur. However, this does not mean that they will not occur. In such cases the consultant should use his experience to identify additional social impacts that have not been raised by the public.
- xviii. Conduct stakeholder engagement including engagement, including grievance redress mechanism (GRM), with women and people living with disability in the engagement process
- xix. Prepare an ESIA report with Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in line with the AfDB ISS, and the FMEEnv requirements, and to ensure that project affected persons are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in project decision making process to maintain credibility of the Project developers and funders. The ESMP should identify:
  - a. The potential environmental and social impacts resulting from project activities and propose mitigation measures.
  - b. The monitoring indicators.
  - c. Capacity assessment for the various actors responsible for the implementation of the ESMP and capacity building program to enhance their skills.
  - d. Identify the needed instruments such as the development of Grievance Redress Mechanism, Pest Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Waste Management Plan, and Resettlement Action Plan as the need may be.

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- e. Identify the institutional responsibilities for the implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of the ESMP.
- f. Provide estimated Cost of Implementing and Monitoring the ESMP including the cost of capacity building, mitigation, monitoring activities.
- g. Description of approach to resolving grievances on project interventions adapted
- h. A schedule for implementation.
- xx. Submission of an ESIA report in a concise format containing all studies, processes, analyses, tests and recommendations for the proposed intervention. The report shall focus on the findings, conclusions and any recommended actions, supported by summaries of the data collected and citations for any references used in interpreting those data. It should provide a description of the specialist studies undertaken and the report should include a bibliography, maps, photographs, diagrams and any other diagrammatic representation needed to facilitate

**a. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for AfDB Projects**

understanding of the main text, detailed data should be presented in annexes or a separate volume. Unpublished documents used in the assessment should also be included or referenced in an appendix and the location of the originals of such documents indicated.

- xxi. Conduct ESIA's for the respective AIH, ATCs and the ACs where applicable.
- xxii. Liaise with the E&S unit of the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) to obtain final ESIA approval from the Federal Ministry of Environment.

**4.0. DURATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT**

The assignment is required to be completed by eligible Consultancy firm within (24 weeks) from the date of engagement.

**5.0. QUALIFICATION AND COMPETENCE**

The Consultant, who shall be duly registered with the Federal Ministry of Environment, towards achieving the objectives noted under section 2. The Team lead should have.

- i. not less than four (4) supporting staffs and 15 years of graduation with minimum of 10 years working experience and in-depth understanding of, and experience with, the existing regulatory regime and personnel associated with review and approval of environmental projects in Nigeria.
- ii. Experience in undertaking environmental and social assessment in compliance with African Development Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System.
- iii. Extensive experience in supporting and undertaking the production of reports and related documents that are comprehensive, understandable and address the needs of the regulatory and review processes.
- iv. In-depth understanding of key issues that are of importance to all stakeholders, including resettlement and livelihood restoration issues in the Nigerian context, and regulators and a proven track record in effectively engaging these groups in the project processes through consultation.
- v. A proven record and experience of several successfully completed environmental and social projects in Nigeria.
- vi. Extensive experience working with industry as well as State and Federal Government MDAs and stakeholders on environmental matters in Nigeria.
- vii. In-depth understanding of, and experience with, the existing regulatory regime and personnel associated with surveying projects and practices in Nigeria.
- viii. A proven record and experience of several successfully completed surveying projects in Nigeria.
- ix. Experience working with Land Surveys industry as well as State and Federal Government MDAs and stakeholders in Nigeria; and
- x. Excellent written and verbal communication skills; Efficient and effective time management, evidence of having carried out similar assignments with the African Development Bank or any International Donor will be an added advantage

Qualified firms shall submit List of key staff required and overall permanent and temporary staff in fields related to the assignment including the specialist (an irrigation specialist, drainage specialist, rural sociologist, terrestrial ecologist (of various specializations), surveyor, aquatic ecologist/fisheries expert, hydrologist, agronomist, soil chemist or physicist, economist and epidemiologist etc.

**6.0 DELIVERABLES AND TIMELINE**

<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Payment (%USD)</b>
<b>Inception Report:</b> - This should include methodology and work plan with clearly defined strategy for carrying out the ESIA with timelines for the various outputs. The report should	<b>4-8 weeks</b>	<b>30%</b>

**a. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for AfDB Projects**

<p>include detailed Project including plan for the on-site activities Complete Work plan document Draft Survey Tools the Consultant must submit (4) hard copies and a soft copy (USB stick) of the inception report.  <b>Progress Report:</b> An update on the progress of the Baseline survey and plans for completion of the survey and next activities.</p>		
<p><b>2nd Progress Report:</b> - Presentation of the results of consultations, questionnaires and other information collected from the field to include. Land Surveys Certified Survey Plans for each of the Phase 2 Projects. Draft ESIA Report for each of the AIH, ATC/AC: - A draft report containing compilations of the Inception and 2nd Progress report on all various sections of a good ESIA.</p>	<b>8-16 weeks</b>	<b>30%</b>
<p>Draft Final ESIA inclusive of detailed ESMP Report. Presentation of the ESIA at a Panel to be held by the Federal Ministry of Environment. ESIA certification and approval letters from the FMEnv for each state. Draft Final ESIA report.</p>	<b>16-24 weeks</b>	<b>40%</b>

**8.0 REPORTING**

The consultant will work under the overall supervision and guidance of the State Government or her appointed representative and report to same.

## **b. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for AfDB Projects**

These Terms of Reference provides a structured approach to preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan for AfDB projects. If you need more detailed templates or specific examples, you can refer to the AfDB's official documents and guidelines available on their website.

### **1. Introduction**

- **Project Overview:** Provide a brief description of the project, including its objectives, scope, and context.
- **Purpose of the ESMP:** Explain the purpose of the ESMP, including its objectives and expected outcomes.

### **2. Scope of the ESMP**

- **Audit Coverage:** Define the scope of the ESMP, including the specific environmental and social aspects to be managed.
- **Project Phases:** Specify the project phases to be covered by the ESMP (e.g., planning, implementation, completion).

### **3. Audit Objectives**

- **Compliance:** Assess compliance with AfDB's environmental and social policies and procedures.
- **Effectiveness:** Evaluate the effectiveness of environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and mitigation measures.
- **Impact:** Identify and assess the environmental and social impacts of the project.
- **Recommendations:** Provide recommendations for improving environmental and social performance.

### **4. Audit Methodology**

- **Data Collection:** Outline the methods for collecting data, including interviews, site visits, document reviews, and stakeholder consultations.
- **Assessment Criteria:** Define the criteria and indicators to be used for assessing environmental and social performance.
- **Reporting:** Describe the format and content of the ESMP report, including the structure and key sections.

### **5. Roles and Responsibilities**

- **Audit Team:** Specify the composition of the audit team, including the lead auditor, environmental and social specialists, and any other relevant experts.
- **Stakeholders:** Identify the key stakeholders involved in the ESMP process, including project management, local communities, and regulatory authorities.

### **6. Timeline and Budget**

- **Timeline:** Provide a detailed timeline for the ESMP, including key milestones and deadlines.
- **Budget:** Outline the estimated budget for the ESMP, including costs for data collection, travel, and report preparation.

### **7. Deliverables**

- **ESMP Report:** A comprehensive report detailing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the ESMP.
- **Action Plan:** A plan for addressing the ESMP findings and implementing the recommendations.
- **Follow-up:** Procedures for monitoring the implementation of the action plan and conducting follow-up assessments if necessary.

### **8. Approval and Review**

- **Approval Process:** Describe the process for obtaining approval for the ESMP plan and final report.
- **Review Process:** Outline the process for reviewing and approving the ESMP findings and recommendations.

## **b. Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for AfDB Projects**

### **Terms of Reference (ToR) for Preparing an Environmental and Social Audit for AfDB Projects**

This Terms of Reference provides a structured approach to preparing an environmental and social audit for AfDB projects. If you need more detailed templates or specific examples, you can refer to the AfDB's official documents and guidelines available on their website.

#### **1. Introduction**

- **Project Overview:** Provide a brief description of the project, including its objectives, scope, and context.
- **Purpose of the Audit:** Explain the purpose of the environmental and social audit, including its objectives and expected outcomes.

#### **2. Scope of the Audit**

- **Audit Coverage:** Define the scope of the audit, including the specific environmental and social aspects to be assessed.
- **Project Phases:** Specify the project phases to be covered by the audit (e.g., planning, implementation, completion).

#### **3. Audit Objectives**

- **Compliance:** Assess compliance with AfDB's environmental and social policies and procedures.
- **Effectiveness:** Evaluate the effectiveness of environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and mitigation measures.
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- **Reporting:** Describe the format and content of the audit report, including the structure and key sections.

#### **5. Roles and Responsibilities**

- **Audit Team:** Specify the composition of the audit team, including the lead auditor, environmental and social specialists, and any other relevant experts.
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#### **6. Timeline and Budget**

- **Timeline:** Provide a detailed timeline for the audit, including key milestones and deadlines.
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#### **7. Deliverables**

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#### **8. Approval and Review**

- **Approval Process:** Describe the process for obtaining approval for the audit plan and final report.
- **Review Process:** Outline the process for reviewing and approving the audit findings and recommendations.

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

**1.0: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

The Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) is a major investment program of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), driven by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) in collaboration with the state governments, Development partners, relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and private investors to develop agro-processing clusters in areas of high agricultural production across the country. It is a strategic move to rapidly develop modern agro processing capacity to serve the vast and growing local market, create sustainable market for farmers and reduce postharvest losses of local agricultural produce and thereby create wealth for farmers, promote import substitution and create sustainable agriculture related jobs for women and youth.

This clustering approach is to help address investment challenges in the development of agro-processing enclaves across Nigeria, including poor access to quality infrastructure, inadequate feedstock supplies and other challenges confronting agro-processing environment. SAPZs, therefore, will be developed with requisite infrastructure like road, power, water for agro processing environment which will help reduce cost absorptions and engender competitiveness in agro-industrial production that is critical to further unlocking the potentials of Nigeria's Agriculture to create ready markets and wealth for farming communities and reduce rural poverty.

The SAPZ Program is aligned with the national policies and priorities. It seeks to sustainably contribute to poverty alleviation, zero hunger and inequality while providing opportunities for economic diversification, job creation, building climate resilience and improved livelihoods in Nigeria. It will also contribute to rural infrastructure development, improved access to agricultural markets, increased farm productivity, the adoption of agricultural technology, climate smart agricultural production and processing practices, increased value addition and agro-processing, increased skills acquisition and job creation, for all actors along the value chain, including the smallholder farmers, women and youth, people with special needs and vulnerable groups.

The first Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Program will be implemented in seven (7) states, namely: Cross River, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Ogun, and Oyo, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The Program is valued for a total sum of USD538.05 million (net taxes), funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Federal and State Governments.

The second phase of the SAPZ program (SAPZ II) has been receiving relevant attention at appropriate quarters. Expression of interests (EOIs) from about twenty-seven (27) states to participate in the second phase have been submitted to Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Abuja. It will commence immediately with the enlisting of interested states based on their levels of readiness.

The SAPZ II will be made up of two building blocks which are the Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs) and the Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs) across all the participating states. It is expected that each AIH, depending on the acreage of land to be committed may require an ESIA and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). For the ATCs to perform the functions for which they are intended, networks of Aggregation Centers (ACs) are required to aggregate the different commodities. So, together with the ESIA and RAP required for the AIH, ESIA and/or ESMPs may be required for the



**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

ATCs and ACs accordingly. It should be noted however, additional ESIA's may be required for any major ancillary infrastructure to be constructed or rehabilitated (e.g. dams and irrigation facilities, access roads, off-site power infrastructure etc). The additional ESIA will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the outcome of the feasibility studies from the states.

SAPZ II has been classified as Category 1 in accordance with the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and the Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP) of the African Development Bank (AfDB). The category is on the basis of the large-scale, multisector and sensitive nature of the program. The environmental and social safeguards (ESS) concerns are to be addressed through the outcome of this study as a national instrument. This framework instrument needs to be translated into specific, cost, measurable, and monitorable actions for specific project sites through the preparation of the site-specific management and action plans.

**1.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS**

The SAPZ Program has four broad mutually reinforcing components namely:

- (v) Support the development of enabling climate adapted infrastructure for Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs).
- (vi) Improve agricultural productivity and enterprise development to enhance agricultural value chains and job creation in the SAPZ Catchment Areas.
- (vii) Support Agro-Industrial Zone Policy and Institutional Development; and
- (viii) Program Coordination and Management.

**1.1.1 The key design features of the program are the following:**

- Support economic and social development programs of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and the State.
- Contribute to rural infrastructure development.
- Improve access to agricultural markets.
- Increase agricultural production and productivity.
- Stimulate the adoption of agricultural technology.
- Facilitate climate smart agricultural production and processing practices.
- Increase value addition and agro-processing; and
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**1.4.**

**1.5.ENVISAGED OUTCOME OF SAPZ II PROGRAM**

The SAPZ II Programme will support infrastructure development and operationalization. A focus on the key expected outputs of the SAPZ Program (Phase I) will guide the consultant in channeling the projected outcomes of the feasibility study. The expected outcomes of the Phase II of the SAPZ Program is itemized below:

**1.2.1. Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIH)**

The activities here include the development of about X number of AIHs strategically located in proximity to the production areas, supply of raw materials to AIHs for secondary value addition and supply centers for distribution and retail to consumers/ export of surplus. The hubs will be equipped with agro-processing facilities where value addition processes will be taking place. The hub will also house associated non processing infrastructure and common infrastructure facilities which include administration office, R&D, QA & QC lab, Knowledge centre and ICT, procurement centre, community vocational centre, health centre, residential/duty post-recreational/playground, electricity, water, power, fire station, Solid Waste Management centre, Public toilets, internal/access roads, solar street light and truck parking required for Agro-Industrial activities. It will also include the development of processing support infrastructure facilities (cold stores,

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

veterinary clinics, livestock/poultry quarantine zone, livestock /poultry breeding center etc.). These shared facilities will enable agricultural producers, processors, aggregators and distributors to operate in the same vicinity to reduce transaction costs. Each hub covers typically an area of 20 – 250 hectare and includes centrally managed tracts of land developed, subdivided, and dedicated to supporting firms and other stakeholders engaged in agro-processing and related activities, located throughout the production area surrounding the hub.

The design of the Hub offers a variety of prepared land plots complete with infrastructure for anchor investors to build their agro-processing factories. The prepared land sites complete with infrastructure facilitates will include industrial sheds, small, medium and large-scale industrial lands.

**1.2.2. Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs)**

The ATC is a community based rural institution that will enhance agricultural production and Productivity located in proximity to Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH). This institution will boost the supply of raw materials to the Agro Industrial Hub being developed under component one. It will also support development of farm level productivity enhancing infrastructure in agribusiness zones, including development of production clusters and Aggregation Centers (ACs). SAPZ II is expected to develop about xx numbers of ATCs and ACs strategically located within the farm communities around the AIH and would be responsible for facilitation of farmers access to essential inputs such as quality seed/specie (as the case may be), agro-chemicals, farm mechanization/digitalization, primary handling facilities, Storage warehouses, cold storage, health/veterinary centres, market, QA&QC, extension services and admin block. It will also include the development of common infrastructure facilities (water, power, fire station, internal/access roads, streetlight, truck parking and security outpost.

This component will also support:

- h. Land development: about xx Ha of irrigated lands and farm to market access roads.
- i. Land registration and certification,
- j. Development of new and rehabilitation of old irrigation facilities to guarantee optimum and year-round production,
- k. Development of grazing land in the livestock farming areas and development of contract farming schemes
- l. Development of marketing and post-harvest facilities. Under the Program, the drive towards boosting productivity (and consequently production) for the identified commodities will be fully supported.
- m. Supply of certified agricultural inputs and extension services.
- n. Skills development for farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs); and

**2.0 OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSIGNMENT (RAP)**

- To identify and assess the potential social and economic impacts of the project, particularly those related to involuntary resettlement.
- To develop a comprehensive plan for the resettlement of affected persons, including compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration.
- To ensure that resettlement is carried out in a fair, equitable, and transparent manner, in accordance with international best practices and national laws.

**3.0 SCOPE OF SERVICE**

**Scope of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed to address the social and environmental impacts associated with the involuntary resettlement of people and communities affected by the SAPZ II project. The RAP will cover the following key areas:

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

**1. Identification of Affected Persons (IAPs)**

- Identification of individuals and communities directly and indirectly affected by the project.
- Classification of affected persons based on the severity of impacts.
- Data collection on demographics, socio-economic conditions, and asset ownership of IAPs.

**2. Assessment of Impacts and Losses**

- Assessment of the nature and extent of impacts, including:
  - Loss of land and property
  - Loss of livelihoods and income sources
  - Disruption of social and cultural practices
  - Environmental degradation
- Valuation of losses and damages to be compensated.

**3. Entitlement Framework**

- Development of a clear and equitable entitlement framework, including:
  - Compensation for land, housing, and other assets
  - Livelihood restoration programs
  - Relocation assistance (housing, infrastructure, and social services)
  - Transitional assistance (food, cash, or in-kind support)

**4. Implementation Plan**

- Development of a detailed implementation plan, including:
  - Timeline for resettlement activities
  - Institutional arrangements and responsibilities
  - Budget allocation and financial management
  - Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

**5. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress, identify challenges, and measure the effectiveness of resettlement activities.
- Key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess the implementation of the RAP.
- Regular monitoring and reporting.

**6. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

- Establishment of a grievance redress mechanism to address complaints and concerns of affected persons.
- Clear procedures for filing and resolving grievances.
- Timely resolution of grievances.

**7. Capacity Building**

- Capacity building for project staff and affected communities to implement the RAP effectively.
- Training on resettlement principles, procedures, and best practices.

By following this scope, the RAP will ensure that the resettlement process is conducted in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner, minimizing negative impacts on affected persons and promoting sustainable development.

Specifically, the following activity will be undertaken:

**Project Area:**

- Define the geographical area affected by the project, including specific locations where resettlement may occur.

**Zone of Influence:**

- Identify the areas where direct and indirect project impacts are expected, focusing on areas where people may be displaced or their livelihoods affected.

**2. Potential Impacts**

**Project Activities:**

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

- List specific project activities that may trigger involuntary resettlement, such as:
  - Land acquisition for infrastructure development (roads, railways, pipelines)
  - Construction of processing facilities
  - Establishment of agricultural zones
  - Development of residential areas for project workers

**Zone of Impact:**

- Establish the specific areas affected by resettlement, including villages, communities, or individual landholdings.

**Alternatives:**

- Describe strategies to avoid or minimize resettlement, such as:
  - Identifying alternative land acquisition options
  - Adjusting project design to reduce the area of land required
  - Implementing land pooling or land consolidation schemes

**3. Organizational Responsibility**

**Institutional Capacity:**

- Evaluate the capacity and commitment of the implementing agency (e.g., state government, project implementing unit) to execute the RAP.
- Assess the technical expertise and financial resources available for resettlement activities.

**Capacity-Building Actions:**

- Propose necessary actions to enhance institutional capacity, such as:
  - Training and capacity building for project staff and stakeholders
  - Establishing a dedicated resettlement unit
  - Developing standard operating procedures for resettlement activities

**Timetable and Budget:**

- Include a detailed schedule and budget for resettlement activities, considering factors such as land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration.

**4. Community Participation**

**Consultations:**

- Describe how displaced and host communities will be involved in the consultation process, including:
  - Public consultations and workshops
  - Individual consultations with affected households
  - Formation of community-based organizations
- **Summary of Views:**
  - Summarize the communities' views and concerns regarding the project and resettlement, and how these were considered in the RAP.
- **Resettlement Alternatives:**
  - Review various resettlement options with affected communities and consider their preferences.
- **Grievance Redress:**
  - Outline procedures for addressing grievances, including the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism and timelines for resolving complaints.

**5. Integration with Host Communities**

**Consultations:**

- Detail consultations with host communities and local governments to identify potential conflicts and develop strategies for integration.
- **Payment Arrangements:**
  - Explain how land or other assets will be compensated, including the valuation methodology and payment schedules.

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

- **Conflict Resolution:**
- Describe measures to handle conflicts between resettlers and host communities, such as mediation, arbitration, or legal recourse.
- **Public Services:**
- Outline measures to enhance public services in host communities, including:
  - Provision of basic amenities (water, sanitation, electricity)
  - Development of infrastructure (roads, schools, health facilities)
  - Support for livelihood diversification and income-generating activities

**6. Socioeconomic Studies**

**Survey Findings:**

- Discuss findings on the population, household organization, assets, and expected losses of affected communities.
- **Displacement Impact:**
  - Detail the extent of physical and economic displacement, including loss of land, housing, livelihoods, and social networks.
- **Land Tenure and Infrastructure:**
  - Describe land tenure systems and affected public infrastructure and social services in the project area.

**7. Legal Framework**

**Conflict Resolution:**

- Discuss mechanisms for resolving conflicts and appeals, including legal and administrative procedures.
- **Legal Steps:**
  - Outline the legal steps required to implement resettlement, such as land acquisition procedures, compensation regulations, and resettlement policies.
- **Land Rights:**
- Explain the process for recognizing legal rights to land and ensuring fair compensation for land acquisition.

**8. Institutional Framework**

**Responsible Agencies:**

- Identify agencies responsible for resettlement activities, including the project implementing agency, government departments, and NGOs.
- **NGO Role:**
  - Assess the role and capacity of NGOs in project implementation, such as providing technical assistance, social mobilization, and capacity building.

**9. Eligibility**

**Displaced Persons:**

- Define who qualifies as displaced persons, including those who lose land, housing, or livelihoods as a result of the project.
- **Eligibility Criteria:**
  - State the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation and assistance, such as land ownership, residency, and dependency on affected resources.
- **Cut-off Dates:**
- Specify cut-off dates for eligibility to ensure fairness and transparency.

**10. Valuation of and Compensation for Losses**

**Valuation Methodology:**

- Explain the methodology for valuing losses and determining replacement costs, including market value, replacement cost, and income loss.
- **Compensation Packages:**

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

- Propose compensation types and levels according to local practices and international standards, considering factors such as land value, housing costs, and loss of income.

**11. Sites Selection, Preparation, and Relocation**

**Relocation Sites:**

- Describe the arrangements for selecting and preparing relocation sites, considering factors such as proximity to livelihoods, access to services, and environmental impact.
- **Physical Relocation:**
- Outline the procedures and timetables for physical relocation, including assistance with transportation, housing construction, and household relocation.
- **Influx Prevention:**
- Discuss measures to prevent the influx of ineligible persons to relocation sites.
- **Tenure Regularization:**
- Explain legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers in relocation sites.

**12. Shelter, Infrastructure, and Social Services**

**Housing Plans:**

- Explain plans to provide or finance housing for displaced persons, considering their needs and preferences.
- **Infrastructure:**
- Detail plans for infrastructure development in relocation sites, including roads, water supply, sanitation, and electricity.
- **Social Services:**
- Outline plans for social services, such as schools, health facilities, and community centers, ensuring comparable services for resettlers and host communities.

**13. Environmental Protection**

**Environmental Impacts:**

- Assess the environmental impacts of resettlement activities, such as deforestation, soil erosion, and water pollution.
- **Mitigation Measures:**
- Describe measures to mitigate and manage environmental impacts, including afforestation, soil conservation, and waste management.

**14. Implementation Schedules**

**Schedule:**

- Provide a detailed implementation schedule for all resettlement activities, including target dates for land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and infrastructure development.

**15. Costs and Budget**

**Cost Estimates:**

- Provide detailed cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including land acquisition, compensation, relocation, infrastructure development, and monitoring and evaluation.
- **Expenditure Timetable:**
- Specify a timetable for expenditures to ensure timely implementation of resettlement activities.
- **Funding Source:**
- Identify the source of funds for resettlement activities and arrangements for their timely flow.

**16. Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Monitoring Plan:**

- Explain how resettlement activities will be monitored, including key performance indicators and data collection methods.

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

- **Performance Indicators:**
- Name performance monitoring indicators, such as the number of people resettled, the value of compensation paid, and the quality of relocation sites.
- **Impact Evaluation:**
- Describe arrangements for evaluating the impacts of resettlement, including social, economic, and environmental impacts.

**4.0. DURATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT**

The assignment is required to be completed by eligible Consultancy firm within (24 weeks) from the date of engagement.

**5.0. QUALIFICATION AND COMPETENCE**

**Consultant Qualifications and Experience for RAP Development**

The consultant should have a strong understanding of international best practices in resettlement and rehabilitation, as well as a thorough knowledge of Nigerian laws, regulations, and cultural contexts.

**Key Qualifications and Experience:**

- **Technical Expertise:**
  - Proven experience in conducting resettlement action plans, including needs assessments, impact assessments, and implementation planning.
  - Strong understanding of international standards and guidelines for resettlement, such as the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework (IRP).
  - Expertise in social and economic surveys, data analysis, and report writing.
- **Institutional Capacity:**
  - Experience working with government agencies, NGOs, and communities to implement resettlement programs.
  - Ability to build strong relationships with stakeholders and facilitate effective communication.
  - Understanding of the institutional context in Nigeria and the role of various stakeholders in the resettlement process.
- **Technical Skills:**
  - Proficiency in data analysis and report writing.
  - Skills in GIS and other relevant software tools.
  - Knowledge of environmental and social impact assessment methodologies.

**Specific Skills and Experience:**

- **Social and Economic Assessment:**
  - Experience in conducting socioeconomic surveys to assess the impact of the project on affected populations.
  - Ability to identify and analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of affected persons, including their livelihoods, income sources, and social networks.
- **Land Acquisition and Valuation:**
  - Understanding of land acquisition procedures and valuation methodologies.
  - Experience in negotiating land acquisition agreements and compensating affected persons.
- **Livelihood Restoration:**
  - Knowledge of livelihood restoration strategies, including skills training, microfinance, and agricultural development.
- **Infrastructure Development:**
  - Experience in planning and implementing infrastructure development, such as housing, roads, and water supply systems.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:**

**c. Title: Terms of Reference (TOR) for Conducting Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the participation of Interested State in the Second Phase of Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Phase Program**

- o Ability to design and implement monitoring and evaluation systems to track the progress of resettlement activities.

By selecting a qualified consultant with the necessary expertise, the project can ensure that the RAP is well-designed, effectively implemented, and monitored to minimize the adverse impacts of the project on affected communities.

**6.0 DELIVERABLES AND TIMELINE**

**RAP Deliverables and Timeline**

<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Payment (%USD)</b>
<b>Inception Report</b>	4 weeks	30%
<b>Baseline Data Collection and Analysis</b>	8-12 weeks	20%
<b>Identification and Verification of Affected Persons (IAPs)</b>	10-12 weeks	10%
<b>Assessment of Losses and Damages</b>	12-16 weeks	10%
<b>Development of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</b>	16-20 weeks	20%
<b>Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement</b>	Ongoing	-
<b>Finalization of RAP and Approval</b>	20-24 weeks	10%

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**Note:**

- The specific timeline for each deliverable may vary depending on the complexity of the project and the number of affected persons.
- Regular progress reports should be submitted to the client to ensure timely delivery of the RAP.
- The consultant should maintain close coordination with the project implementation unit and other relevant stakeholders throughout the process.
- The payment schedule can be adjusted based on specific project requirements and contractual agreements.

**Key Deliverables of the RAP:**

- Detailed project description and identification of affected persons
- Assessment of social and economic impacts
- Development of a resettlement plan, including compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration measures
- Implementation plan and monitoring framework
- Grievance redress mechanism
- Environmental and social management plan

By following this timeline and delivering the required deliverables, the consultant can ensure the timely and effective implementation of the resettlement action plan.

**8.0 REPORTING**

The consultant will work under the overall supervision and guidance of the State Government or her appointed representative and report to same.



#### **d. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)**

##### **1. Background**

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) program may inadvertently impact the livelihoods of local communities. To mitigate these impacts and promote sustainable livelihoods, a comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is essential. The LRP will outline strategies to restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected communities.

##### **2. Objective**

The primary objective of this TOR is to engage a qualified consultant to develop and implement an LRP for the SAPZ program. The LRP will address the following key areas:

- **Identification of Affected Persons:** Identify individuals and communities whose livelihoods may be affected by the project.
- **Assessment of Livelihood Impacts:** Assess the nature and extent of livelihood impacts, including loss of income, access to resources, and social capital.
- **Livelihood Restoration Strategies:** Develop and implement strategies to restore and enhance livelihoods, such as:
  - Skills training and capacity building
  - Access to credit and finance
  - Infrastructure development
  - Market linkages
  - Social safety nets
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the implementation of the LRP and assess its impact.

##### **3. Scope of Work**

The consultant will be responsible for the following tasks:

1. **Identification of Affected Persons:**
  - Conduct field surveys and interviews to identify individuals and communities who may be affected by the project.
  - Develop a database of affected persons, including demographic information and livelihood profiles.
2. **Livelihood Assessment:**
  - Assess the current livelihoods of affected persons, including their income sources, assets, and skills.
  - Identify the potential impacts of the project on livelihoods.
3. **Livelihood Restoration Strategies:**
  - Develop tailored livelihood restoration strategies for different groups of affected persons.
  - Provide training and capacity building in relevant skills, such as agriculture, livestock rearing, and entrepreneurship.
  - Facilitate access to credit and financial services.
  - Support the development of value chains and market linkages.
  - Implement social safety net programs to protect vulnerable groups.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
  - Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the implementation of the LRP.
  - Collect data on the impact of the LRP on the livelihoods of affected persons.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of the LRP and make necessary adjustments.

##### **4. Deliverables**

The consultant will deliver the following:

- A comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)
- Detailed implementation plans for each livelihood restoration activity
- Training materials and guidelines
- Monitoring and evaluation tools and procedures

By implementing a robust LRP, the SAPZ program can ensure that the livelihoods of affected communities are protected and enhanced.

## **e. Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Cultural Heritage Consultant**

### **1. Introduction**

The [Project Name] project is a significant development initiative that may impact cultural heritage resources. To ensure the preservation and protection of these resources, a Cultural Heritage Consultant is required to undertake a comprehensive assessment and develop a heritage management plan.

### **2. Objectives**

The primary objectives of this consultancy are to:

- Identify and assess potential cultural heritage sites and artifacts within the project area.
- Develop a comprehensive heritage management plan to mitigate potential impacts and preserve cultural heritage resources.
- Provide guidance and support to the project team during construction and operation phases.

### **3. Scope of Work**

The consultant will be responsible for the following tasks:

- **Desk Study:**
  - Review relevant historical, archaeological, and cultural heritage documentation.
  - Analyze existing maps, aerial photographs, and satellite imagery.
  - Identify potential cultural heritage sites based on available information.
- **Field Survey:**
  - Conduct field surveys to identify and assess cultural heritage sites, including:
    - Archaeological sites
    - Historical buildings and structures
    - Religious sites
    - Traditional settlements
    - Intangible cultural heritage
  - Document the condition of identified sites, including photographs, measurements, and descriptions.
- **Heritage Impact Assessment:**
  - Assess the potential impacts of the project on identified cultural heritage sites.
  - Develop mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts.
  - Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) that outlines strategies for the preservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural heritage resources.
- **Chance Find Procedures:**
  - Develop a detailed Chance Find Procedure to guide project staff in the event of unexpected discoveries.
  - Provide training to project staff on the identification, reporting, and protection of cultural heritage finds.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
  - Establish a monitoring system to track the implementation of the CHMP.
  - Conduct periodic monitoring visits to assess the condition of cultural heritage sites.
  - Prepare regular progress reports and final reports on the implementation of the CHMP.

### **4. Qualifications and Experience**

The consultant should have the following qualifications and experience:

- Advanced degree in <sup>1</sup> archaeology, anthropology, history, or a related field.
- Proven experience in conducting cultural heritage assessments and developing heritage management plans.
- Knowledge of national and international heritage laws and regulations.

#### **e. Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Cultural Heritage Consultant**

- Strong understanding of the cultural heritage of the project area.
- Excellent communication and report-writing skills.
- Ability to work effectively with a multidisciplinary team.

##### **5. Deliverables**

The consultant is expected to deliver the following:

- A detailed project inception report outlining the proposed methodology.
- A comprehensive cultural heritage assessment report, including findings and recommendations.
- A detailed Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).
- A Chance Find Procedure.
- Regular progress reports.
- A final report summarizing the project's achievements and lessons learned.

##### **6. Timeframe**

The consultant is expected to complete the assignment within [timeframe] from the date of contract signing.

##### **7. Payment**

Payment will be made in [number] installments based on the achievement of specific milestones as outlined in the contract.

By engaging a qualified cultural heritage consultant, the project can ensure the preservation and protection of valuable cultural heritage resources.

#### **f. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing Nigeria SAPZ Stakeholders Engagement Plan Aligning with AfDB's Standards**

##### **1. Introduction**

The purpose of this Terms of Reference (TOR) is to outline the requirements and responsibilities for developing a comprehensive Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Nigeria Special Agro-Processing Zones (SAPZ) program, in alignment with the African Development Bank's (AfDB) standards and guidelines. The SEP aims to facilitate effective communication, consultation, and collaboration with all relevant stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.

##### **2. Objectives**

- To ensure the identification and analysis of all relevant stakeholders involved in the SAPZ program.
- To develop engagement strategies tailored to the needs and interests of different stakeholder groups.
- To promote transparency, inclusivity, and accountability in stakeholder interactions.
- To establish mechanisms for addressing stakeholder concerns, grievances, and feedback.
- To foster strong partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders to support the successful implementation of the SAPZ program.

##### **3. Scope of Work**

The consultant or team responsible for developing the SEP will undertake the following tasks:

###### **a. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis**

- Identify and classify all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, community members, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic and research institutions, international organizations, and the media.
- Conduct a stakeholder mapping exercise to determine the influence, interest, and potential impact of each stakeholder group on the SAPZ program.

###### **b. Stakeholder Engagement Strategies**

## **f. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing Nigeria SAPZ Stakeholders Engagement Plan Aligning with AfDB's Standards**

- Develop tailored engagement strategies for different stakeholder groups to ensure effective communication and collaboration.
- Identify appropriate communication channels for disseminating information, conducting consultations, and facilitating participation.
- Propose methods for continuous engagement, including regular updates, workshops, focus groups, and public meetings.

### **c. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

- Design a robust GRM to address stakeholder complaints and concerns effectively.
- Establish clear procedures for lodging, tracking, and resolving grievances.
- Form a Grievance Redress Committee comprising representatives from the community, government agencies, and the SAPZ program.
- Ensure the GRM is culturally appropriate, accessible, and responsive.

### **d. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**

- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities.
- Identify key performance indicators to measure engagement effectiveness, such as the number of stakeholder meetings, feedback received, and grievances resolved.
- Propose mechanisms for continuous improvement based on M&E findings.

### **e. Capacity Building**

- Provide training and capacity-building support to SAPZ program staff and stakeholders to enhance their understanding of stakeholder engagement principles and practices.
- Develop training materials and conduct workshops on effective communication, consultation, and grievance redress.

### **f. Reporting and Documentation**

- Prepare a comprehensive SEP document detailing the stakeholder engagement strategies, GRM, M&E framework, and capacity-building activities.
- Ensure all stakeholder engagement activities are documented and reported regularly to promote transparency and accountability.

## **4. Deliverables**

The consultant or team will deliver the following outputs:

- Stakeholder mapping and analysis report
- Tailored stakeholder engagement strategies
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) framework
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework
- Training materials and capacity-building workshop reports
- Comprehensive Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) document
- Regular progress reports on stakeholder engagement activities

## **5. Timeline**

The development of the SEP should be completed within a specified timeframe, with key milestones and deadlines outlined in the implementation schedule.

## **6. Budget and Resources**

Provide a detailed budget outlining the costs associated with developing the SEP, including stakeholder consultations, training workshops, and other related activities. Ensure adequate resources are allocated to support the successful completion of the SEP.

## **7. Qualifications and Experience**

The consultant or team should have the following qualifications and experience:

- Proven experience in stakeholder engagement, community consultation, and grievance redress.
- Familiarity with AfDB's environmental and social standards and guidelines.
- Strong analytical and communication skills.
- Experience working in Nigeria or similar contexts is preferred.

## **f. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing Nigeria SAPZ Stakeholders Engagement Plan Aligning with AfDB's Standards**

### **8. Reporting and Supervision**

The consultant or team will report to the SAPZ program management and the designated AfDB representative. Regular updates and progress reports will be required to ensure alignment with project objectives and timelines.

This Terms of Reference provides a comprehensive framework for developing a robust Stakeholders Engagement Plan for the Nigeria SAPZ program, ensuring alignment with AfDB's standards and guidelines. Let me know if you need further assistance!

## **g. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing Specific Plans**

### **1. Pesticide Management Plan (PMP)**

#### **1.1 Background**

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) program aims to enhance agricultural productivity and processing capacity in Nigeria. To ensure the sustainable and safe use of pesticides within the SAPZ, a comprehensive Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) is essential. The PMP will outline strategies to minimize the risks associated with pesticide use, protect human health, and safeguard the environment.

#### **1.2 Objective**

The primary objective of this TOR is to engage a qualified consultant to develop and implement a comprehensive PMP for the SAPZ program. The PMP will address the following key areas:

- **Pesticide Selection and Use:** Promote the use of low-risk pesticides and integrated pest management (IPM) techniques.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Enhance the knowledge and skills of farmers, extension workers, and other stakeholders in safe pesticide handling, application, and disposal.
- **Storage and Handling:** Ensure the safe storage, transportation, and handling of pesticides.
- **Environmental Monitoring:** Monitor environmental impacts associated with pesticide use and implement mitigation measures.
- **Emergency Response:** Develop and implement emergency response plans to address pesticide spills and accidents.
- **Waste Management:** Establish a system for the safe disposal of pesticide containers and unused pesticides.

#### **1.3 Scope of Work**

The consultant will be responsible for the following tasks:

1. **Pesticide Inventory and Risk Assessment:**
  - Identify all pesticides used within the SAPZ.
  - Assess the toxicity and environmental impact of each pesticide.
  - Develop a list of approved pesticides for use in the SAPZ.
2. **Training and Capacity Building:**
  - Develop and conduct training programs for farmers, extension workers, and other stakeholders on:
    - Safe pesticide handling, application, and disposal.
    - Personal protective equipment (PPE) use.
    - Early warning signs and symptoms of pesticide poisoning.
    - Emergency response procedures.
    - IPM techniques.
3. **Pesticide Storage and Handling:**
  - Develop guidelines for the safe storage, transportation, and handling of pesticides.
  - Ensure that pesticides are stored in secure, locked facilities.
  - Implement measures to prevent pesticide theft and misuse.

#### g. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing Specific Plans

##### 4. Application Techniques:

- Promote the use of IPM techniques to minimize pesticide use.
- Train farmers on proper application techniques, including calibration and nozzle selection.

##### 5. Environmental Monitoring:

- Develop a monitoring plan to assess the environmental impact of pesticide use.
- Monitor water bodies, soil, and air quality for pesticide residues.
- Implement corrective actions to mitigate environmental risks.

##### 6. Emergency Response:

- Develop an emergency response plan to address pesticide spills, accidents, and health emergencies.
- Conduct regular drills and training exercises.

##### 7. Waste Management:

- Establish a system for the collection, storage, and disposal of empty pesticide containers.
- Ensure compliance with national and international regulations for pesticide waste disposal.

##### 8. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan to track the implementation of the PMP.
- Collect data on pesticide use, environmental impact, and training activities.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the PMP and make necessary adjustments.

#### 1.4 Deliverables:

- A comprehensive Pesticide Management Plan (PMP)
- Training materials and manuals
- Record-keeping system for pesticide use and environmental monitoring
- Emergency response plan
- Monitoring and evaluation reports

By implementing a robust PMP, the SAPZ program can ensure the safe and sustainable use of pesticides, protect human health, and safeguard the environment.

#### h. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing a Gender Action Plan (GAP)

##### 1. Background

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) program aims to promote inclusive and sustainable agricultural development in Nigeria. To ensure that women and marginalized groups benefit from the program, a Gender Action Plan (GAP) is essential. The GAP will outline strategies to address gender inequalities and promote women's empowerment within the SAPZ.

##### 2. Objective

The primary objective of this TOR is to engage a qualified consultant to develop and implement a GAP for the SAPZ program. The GAP will address the following key areas:

- **Gender Analysis:** Conduct a gender analysis to identify gender-specific needs, constraints, and opportunities within the SAPZ.
- **Women's Empowerment:** Develop strategies to empower women, including access to resources, training, and leadership opportunities.
- **Gender-Sensitive Project Design:** Ensure that all project activities are designed and implemented in a gender-sensitive manner.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the implementation of the GAP and assess its impact.

##### 3. Scope of Work

The consultant will be responsible for the following tasks:

###### 1. Gender Analysis:

#### **h. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing a Gender Action Plan (GAP)**

- Conduct a gender analysis to identify gender roles, norms, and power dynamics within the project area.
- Assess the specific needs and constraints of women and marginalized groups.
- 2. Gender-Sensitive Project Design:**
  - Review project plans and identify opportunities to incorporate gender-sensitive interventions.
  - Develop strategies to ensure women's equal participation and benefit from the project.
- 3. Women's Empowerment:**
  - Design and implement programs to empower women, including:
    - Training and capacity building
    - Access to finance and credit
    - Leadership development
    - Support for women-led enterprises
- 4. Gender-Based Violence Prevention:**
  - Develop strategies to prevent and address gender-based violence within the project area.
  - Establish grievance mechanisms and support services for victims of gender-based violence.
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation:**
  - Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the implementation of the GAP.
  - Collect data on gender-disaggregated indicators.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of the GAP in achieving its objectives.

#### **4. Deliverables**

The consultant will deliver the following:

- A comprehensive Gender Action Plan (GAP)
- A detailed implementation plan for the GAP
- Training materials and tools
- Monitoring and evaluation tools
- Regular progress reports

By implementing a robust GAP, the SAPZ program can ensure that women and marginalized groups benefit from the project and contribute to the sustainable development of the region.

#### **i. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing a Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan**

##### **1. Background**

The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) program is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events, changing rainfall patterns, and increased temperatures. To build resilience and mitigate climate change, a comprehensive Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) is essential.

##### **2. Objective**

The primary objective of this TOR is to engage a qualified consultant to develop and implement a CCAMP for the SAPZ program. The CCAMP will address the following key areas:

- **Climate Risk Assessment:** Assess the potential impacts of climate change on the SAPZ, including physical and socioeconomic risks.
- **Adaptation Strategies:** Develop strategies to adapt to climate change, such as drought-tolerant crop varieties, efficient irrigation systems, and disaster risk reduction measures.

## **i. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Developing a Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan**

- **Mitigation Measures:** Implement measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable land use practices.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the implementation of the CCAMP and assess its effectiveness.

### **3. Scope of Work**

The consultant will be responsible for the following tasks:

#### **1. Climate Risk Assessment:**

- Conduct a climate risk assessment to identify potential climate change impacts on the SAPZ.
- Analyze historical climate data and future climate projections.
- Assess the vulnerability of the SAPZ to climate change.

#### **2. Adaptation Strategies:**

- Develop adaptation strategies to address climate-related risks, including:
  - Diversification of crops and livestock
  - Improved water management practices
  - Climate-smart agriculture
  - Early warning systems
  - Disaster risk reduction measures

#### **3. Mitigation Measures:**

- Identify opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as:
  - Energy efficiency measures
  - Renewable energy technologies
  - Sustainable land use practices
  - Waste reduction and recycling

#### **4. Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the implementation of the CCAMP.
- Establish key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Collect data on climate-related impacts, adaptation and mitigation actions, and their outcomes.

#### **5. Capacity Building:**

- Provide training and capacity building to stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Promote awareness of climate change issues and best practices.

### **4. Deliverables**

The consultant will deliver the following:

- A comprehensive Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP)
- A climate risk assessment report
- Detailed implementation plans for adaptation and mitigation measures
- Training materials and guidelines
- Monitoring and evaluation tools and procedures

By implementing a robust CCAMP, the SAPZ program can build resilience to climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure the long-term sustainability of agricultural production and processing.



## Appendix 10: Mitigation Measures of Potential Impacts- Examples

<b>Mitigation Measures of Potential Impacts- Examples</b>	
To address potential impacts, the SAPZ program the following mitigation measures provide some indication of what to do:	
1.	<b>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):</b> Conduct thorough EIAs to identify potential impacts and develop mitigation plans.
2.	<b>Planning Sustainable land use:</b> Promote sustainable land use practices, including agroforestry and conservation agriculture.
3.	<b>Water management:</b> Implement efficient water use practices, such as drip irrigation, and invest in wastewater treatment facilities.
4.	<b>Biodiversity conservation:</b> Establish protected areas and implement biodiversity conservation measures.
5.	<b>Climate change mitigation:</b> Promote climate-smart agriculture and invest in renewable energy sources.
6.	<b>Resettlement action plans:</b> Develop comprehensive resettlement action plans to support displaced communities.
7.	<b>Livelihood restoration plans:</b> Provide alternative livelihood opportunities for affected communities.
8.	<b>Social impact assessment:</b> Conduct assessments to identify potential social impacts and develop mitigation measures.

<b>Potential E&amp;S Impacts</b>	
A comprehensive list of potential E&S impacts will serve as a foundation for identifying relevant screening criteria. Below is a categorized list of the potential effects:	
<b>Environmental Impacts</b>	
1.	<b>Air quality:</b> Emissions, air pollution
2.	<b>Water quality:</b> Pollution, contamination, water scarcity
3.	<b>Land use:</b> Deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation
4.	<b>Biodiversity:</b> Loss of habitat, species extinction, ecosystem disruption
5.	<b>Climate change:</b> Greenhouse gas emissions, climate vulnerability
6.	<b>Waste management:</b> Solid waste, hazardous waste, waste disposal
7.	<b>Natural resources:</b> Overexploitation of resources, depletion
<b>Social Impacts</b>	
1.	<b>Community health and safety:</b> Occupational health, public health, accidents
2.	<b>Land acquisition and resettlement:</b> Displacement, compensation, livelihood impacts
3.	<b>Labour rights:</b> Working conditions, wages, child labour, forced labour
4.	<b>Indigenous peoples:</b> Cultural heritage, land rights, consultation
5.	<b>Social inclusion:</b> Gender equality, disability inclusion, marginalized groups
6.	<b>Livelihoods:</b> Impact on local economies, job creation, income generation

## Appendix 11: Indicators to Monitor

### Environment

1. Environmental laws and regulations
2. Resource utilization efficiency (energy, water, important input materials, etc.)
3. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
4. Release of pollutants into air, water, and land
5. Handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous chemicals
6. Hazardous and non-hazardous waste
7. Recover, reuse, treatment, and proper disposal of waste
8. Consideration of non-chemical means to control economically significant pests and vectors
9. Conversion of forest lands or wetlands

### Labour and Working Conditions

1. Human resources policies and procedures
  1. Documented labour policies and procedures
  2. Clear communications throughout the company
2. Working conditions and terms of employment
  1. Respect for collective bargaining agreement, if applicable
  2. Reasonable working conditions and terms of employment (e.g. compensation, benefits)
  3. Protection for migrants, contract or temporary workers
  4. Clean and appropriate accommodation, if applicable
3. Workers' organizations
  1. Workers' rights to form and to join workers' organizations
  2. There is no discrimination against those who organize
4. Non-discrimination and equal opportunity
  1. Non-discrimination in hiring, promotion and compensation practices
  2. Training, tools and opportunities for advancement
  3. Freedom from harassment by management or other workers
  4. Remedy for past discrimination
5. Retrenchment
  1. Consideration of alternatives and mitigation in case of retrenchment
  2. Payments and benefits in compliance with national law
6. Grievance mechanism
  1. Transparent process for receiving and resolving worker complaints
  2. No retaliation or discrimination
7. Child labour
  1. Minimum age for employment
  2. Conditions for engagement of young workers
8. Forced labour
  1. Freedom of movement, freedom to resign
  2. No retention of identification papers or money to detain workers
9. Occupational health and safety
  1. Safe work environment and dormitories, if applicable
  2. Emergency prevention and response system
  3. Personal protective equipment and appropriate training
  4. Documentation and reporting of accidents, near misses, and illnesses
  5. Appropriate use of potentially hazardous chemicals by Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC).
10. Workers engaged by third parties
  1. Extension of labour policies to labour contractors, recruiting agencies and other third parties

2. Grievance mechanism for contracted workers
11. Supply chain
  1. Extension of policies and monitoring of the supply chain concerning child labour, forced labour and worker safety in the supply chain

**Community Health, Safety and Security**

12. Community Health and Safety
  1. Consumer product safety
  2. Health and safety of the public related to company activities
  3. Health and safety of the public related to the construction, operation, and decommissioning of equipment and infrastructure
  4. Downstream impacts related to wastewater disposal
  5. Potential community exposure to hazardous materials and substances
  6. Transportation and disposal of hazardous waste
  7. Implications for ecosystem services on which communities rely
  8. Effect on land ownership through acquisition and resettlement
  9. Community exposure to water-borne, vector-borne and communicable diseases associated with company activities
  10. Communicable diseases related to the influx of temporary or permanent project labour
  11. Emergencies caused by company activities, equipment and infrastructure
  12. Excessive or unregulated vehicle traffic near the facility and through communities
13. **Security personnel**
  1. Appropriate screening, training, equipping and monitoring of direct or contracted workers providing security services
  2. Grievance mechanism for workers and the community to express concerns about the security system and personnel
  3. Investigation of allegations of past abuse

## Appendix 12: Grievance Monitoring and Tracking Log Complaints

Case no. and Date Claim Received	Name of Person Receiving Complaint	Where/how the complaint was received	Claim Type and content (include all grievances, suggestions, and inquiries)	Acknowledgement of the Complainant? (Y/N – if yes, include date, method of communication & by whom)	Expected Decision Date	Decision Outcome (Include names of participants and date of Decision)	Was the Decision communicated to the complainant? Y/N. If yes, state when, by whom and via what method of communication	Was the complainant satisfied with the Decision? Y/N	State the Decision. If no, explain why and if known, will pursue an appeals procedure	Any follow-up action (and by whom, by what date)?

## Appendix 13: Major Incident Reporting Template

Reported by: .....  
Date of Report: .....  
Title/Role: .....  
Incident no: .....

### INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident: .....  
Time of Incident: .....  
Name of the person involved in the incident: .....  
Name of Victim: ..... Location: .....  
Specific area of Location: ..... Additional Person(s) Involved: .....  
Witnesses: .....

Incident description, including any events leading to or immediately following the incident

Names of Supervisory staff involved, along with their response to the incident

Was a police report filed? .....

Reporting Officer: .....  
Phone: .....  
Police action taken: .....  
Reporting Staff name: .....  
Reporting Staff Signature: ..... Date: .....  
Supervisor name: .....  
Supervisor Signature: ..... Date: .....

## Appendix 15: FIRE RESPONSE PROCEDURE

### 1.0 **Purpose and Scope:**

1.1. **Purpose:** Set out responsibilities and activities to respond to emergencies resulting from fire. Identify the roles, responsibilities, and authorities needed to facilitate the site's emergency preparedness and response effectively.

1.2. **Scope:** This procedure applies to all activities and processes at [Name of Site].

### 2.0 **Definitions:**

1. **EMERGENCY:** Situation that poses an immediate threat of:

- Injuries and damage to health
- Fatalities (death)
- Damage to property
- Damage to the environment

2. **FIRE EMERGENCY:** Situation that poses or signals immediate threat in the form of:

- Uncontrolled fire or imminent threat of uncontrolled fire
- Smoke or burning
- Uncontrolled release or spillage of flammable or combustible substance
- Sounding of the fire alarm

3.0 **Responsibility and Authority:** This procedure is the Site facility manager's or designates responsibility. The Site facility manager shall report to the Site manager on emergency preparedness matters and have total authority during emergencies. The Site facility manager shall have the authority to declare an emergency. Without the facility manager, these authorities shall revert to the Site manager.

1. The facility manager shall:

- Review and revise this procedure at least once a year.
- Ensure that everyone is aware of their responsibilities as defined in this procedure.
- Ensure that the required fire detection, alarm and response equipment is present in all designated areas.
- Assemble fire brigades in each work area by the work area supervisors.
- Regularly schedule and deliver training to fire brigades.
- Periodically schedule and organize evacuation drills in all work areas.
- Analyze the results of drills (e.g., evacuation time) and take appropriate action.

2. The Site manager shall:

- Ensure that the responsibilities as defined in this procedure are included in job descriptions.
- Regularly test all emergency equipment to ensure it is in working condition.
- Schedule maintenance of emergency equipment by an approved contractor.
- Take immediate action when the equipment needs to be repaired or replaced.

3. All workers shall:

- Participate in evacuation drills.

- Immediately inform a member of the fire brigade or work area supervisor in the event of a fire.
- Evacuate the building through the nearest exit when the fire alarm sounds.
- Gather at the designated muster points.

Other responsibilities are defined in the work instructions.

#### 4.0 Work Instructions:

##### 1. **FIREFIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS**

- The cardinal rule in firefighting is to preserve life and then property.
- The **person who discovers the fire** shall call for in-house assistance immediately after discovering the fire. Do not enter a burning room or building without another qualified person to assist. Alert other employees immediately.
- Determine if the fire can be extinguished within an appropriate time limit with the portable equipment in the building. If the equipment is sufficient, use it to extinguish the fire. If not, call the fire department, activate an alarm and evacuate the building.
- The **person who discovers the fire** should notify the telephone operator and provide the exact location and nature of the fire.

##### 2. The **telephone operator** will notify the following individuals in turn:

- Engineering control room.
- Time office.
- Operations manager.
- Maintenance department.
- Facility manager.
- All other heads of departments.
- Unless instructions or conditions dictate otherwise, the **telephone operator** will remain on duty and serve as the information and control centre.

As soon as the **maintenance unit** is notified, the electrician will cut off the power supply of the affected area, bring the elevators (if available) down to the ground level and provide an adequate lighting arrangement (with emergency lighting if extra light is required) for firefighting or evacuation. The **maintenance unit** shall reach the fire hydrant pump room (if safe) for smooth pump operation. The **work area supervisor** (or the shift in charge) will make appropriate decisions regarding building evacuation and firefighting with the help of an internally trained team and notify the city's fire department.

##### 2. **BUILDING EVACUATION:**

It is essential to make decisions quickly and evacuate the premises to prevent the loss of lives. The evacuation procedure shall be handled with expertise and without delay. When evacuation from the building is necessary, everyone must leave through the nearest exit or as advised. In labour-intensive industries, many people will have to be evacuated in a very short time. In the past, many workers in the textile industry, for example, lost their lives due to blocked or locked exits or an insufficient number of exits. Make sure exit routes can be used in case of an emergency.

- Close, but do not lock doors behind you as you leave the building.

- Employees and visitors should gather near the designated muster point in a safe area upwind from smoke or toxic gases that will not hamper emergency vehicles or services when they arrive.
- Conduct a head count of all employees and visitors to ensure that everyone is accounted for.
- Employees are not to re-enter the evacuated building until they are advised by the designated officer (operations manager or safety manager).
- Only trained and competent personnel with suitable PPEs can perform rescue operations (for a trapped employee/visitor, for example).

**3. MEDICAL AID:** Treat all minor injuries with first aid but remember that first aid is only temporary. First aid provides the immediate treatment needed before a doctor can reach the victim onsite or before the victim can be transported to a doctor. When someone is injured, the most important thing to do is to survey the scene to determine if the situation is safe or if the victim must be moved from a dangerous location to a safe place. Call for emergency medical help immediately for all life-threatening situations and send people to guide the emergency team to the victims.

#### 4. FIRST AID FOR FIRE INJURIES AND BURNS

- Move the patient to fresh air.
- Move the patient from the heat of the fire.
- Do not allow crowding around the patient.
- Remove or cut away clothes from affected parts of the body.
- Open buttons and loosen clothing.
- Pour chilled water on the affected parts.
- Apply any antiseptic cream.
- Get a doctor.

#### 5. ASPHYXIA:

If the patient has difficulty breathing or there are symptoms of collapse:

- Give artificial respiration with a respirator or mouth-to-mouth respiration.
- Supply oxygen.
- Take the patient to the hospital or to receive medical help.

#### 6. SHOCK: If the patient perspires, has a low pulse, and the body is cold:

- Cover the victim with a blanket. (Do not touch burned parts.)
- Make sure the victim remains lying down.
- Elevate feet if you do not suspect head or neck injury or leg fracture.
- Get medical help.
- Monitor vital signs.
- Prevent the loss of body temperature.
- Take the patient to a hospital immediately.

5.0 **Emergency Response Team:** The purpose of the Emergency Response Team is to deal with catastrophic accidents within the company. The team's responsibilities are to meet immediately when an emergency is reported and determine the course of action.

NAME	TITLE	HOME PHONE	CELL PHONE



	Site Manager		
	Facility Manager		
	Shift-in-charge		

*Emergency Response Team members may be called upon on short notice.*

**6.0 Reference Documents:** Evacuation plan, plant map with locations of emergency exits, firefighting equipment and first aid stations.

**7.0 Records:** Training logs, drill logs, firefighting and medical equipment maintenance and inspection logs; water gauge and pressure inspection logs