

**DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE MAPPING OF ALL TRIMING PROJECT PARTICIPATING STATES AND
DEVELOPMENT OF A PROACTIVE RESPONSE PLAN**

1.0 Background Information

To diversify the economy and create significant welfare improvements for the Nigerian citizens, the Federal Government desires to achieve sustainable growth in agricultural production and productivity. To achieve this objective, the development of irrigation infrastructure cannot be over emphasized, given its global growing competitiveness in achieving higher output as well as raising incomes sustainably for the agricultural labour force with the overall gains of reducing the number of people living below the poverty line.

To achieve this objective, the Federal Government collaborated with the World Bank towards the implementation of a seven-year project dubbed “**Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria (TRIMING) Project**”. The development objective of the program is to support and improve agricultural productivity in selected large-scale public schemes in Northern Nigeria through strengthened institutional arrangements and improved access to irrigation and drainage services including value chains with active involvement of the stakeholders.

The TRIMING Project intervention is necessitated by the fact that although agriculture is regarded as an integral part of the Nigeria’s economy, accounting for close to 30% GDP and a major rural activity, the country’s population is regarded to have exceeded the carrying capacity of its land resources when cultivated at low levels of technology, that is, without irrigation (FAO, 1987). This calls for sustainable development of irrigated agriculture in Nigeria, given its importance to rural economy, being a major tool for reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

2.0 TRIMING Project Description

The Federal Government of Nigeria with the support of the World Bank desire to accelerate the development of irrigation through improving efficiency of existing irrigation schemes, expanded areas under irrigation, and improving the safety of dams in selected basins. Doing so is fundamental to achieving the FGN’s objective under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) of producing additional 20 million metric tons of food by 2020 and builds the longer-term resilience of the agriculture sector to climate risks.

The TRIMING Project Development Objective is to improve access to irrigation and drainage services and to strengthen institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management and agricultural service delivery in selected large-scale public schemes in Northern Nigeria. This objective will be achieved through the implementation of four components, the design of which responds to the reality that water infrastructure (dams and irrigation systems), the farmers who use the water and irrigation lands, and the input and output markets for agricultural services and products are all interrelated in a larger connected system of technical, economic and social relationships. **The project components and main activities under each component are as tabulated below.**

Table 1: TRIMING Project Components

Project Components	Main Activities
Component 1: Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement	
Subcomponent 1.1: Support to Integrated Water Resources Management	The <i>piloting</i> of anticipated provisions for separation of government regulatory and operational powers and responsibilities for integrated water resources management (IWRM) of basin-wide allocation, control, and river channel maintenance for sustainable public irrigation scheme functioning.
Subcomponent 1.2: Dam Operations Improvement and Safety	Investments for sustainable operational safety, improved operational practices and increased dam safety of selected dams and reservoirs including: Bakolori, Zobe, Goronyo, Tiga, Challawa Gorge and DadinKowa dams (ie. 6 dams), and RuwanKanya operational reservoir and Hadejia Barrage.
Component 2: Irrigation Development and Management	
Subcomponent 2.1: Irrigation Infrastructure Investments	Rehabilitation of 27,000 ha to improve the performance of a total of 50,000 ha irrigation area in five schemes downstream of the existing storage reservoirs and major investment in irrigation civil works and related studies.
Subcomponent 2.2: Improving Irrigation Management at Scheme Level	Aims to ensure the long-term viability of the irrigation and drainage services delivered on public irrigation schemes by implementing a progressive management transfer to Water Users Associations (WUAs) and to autonomous professional operators, either public or private.
Component 3: Enhancing Agricultural Productivity and Support to Value Chains Development	
Subcomponent 3.1: Support to agricultural productivity and market linkages	Provide resources to enhance farmers' productivity in the rehabilitated schemes and improve their participation in value chains through a matching grant mechanism; and the establishment of Farmers' Management and Service Delivery Centres on each scheme, supported by extension and marketing agribusiness professionals.
Subcomponent 3.2: Support to Innovation and R&D	Technical assistance for farmer water schools, applied research such as improving irrigated agronomy, and introduction of innovations such as new crops or production techniques as part of emerging commercial partnerships.
Component 4: Institutional Development and Project Management	
Subcomponent 4.1: Institutional Development and Governance	This subcomponent includes five activities: capacity building and training of FMWR staff; support to RBDAs; consensus building and supporting the change process; generation, feedback, and dissemination of data, and strengthening supervision and accountability in the sector.

<p>Subcomponent 4.2: Project Management and M&E</p>	<p>The activities here will support the establishment of the Project Management Unit and other key coordination institutions within Government and will provide guidance on change management processes. The M&E activities will develop an Information System for project purposes, studies and analytical work and a records and document management system.</p>
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2.1 Project Selection and Location

Now, the TRIMING project focuses on five irrigation schemes located in three river basins of northern Nigeria with the possibility of more irrigation schemes benefiting from the intervention.



Figure 1: TRIMING Project Basins and Sites

2.2 Highlights of Project Sites

Bakalori Irrigation Scheme (BIS) in Zamfara state. This is the ‘first-mover’ as the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies have been prepared and disclosed; feasibility studies have also been prepared and the detailed designs which have been completed needs updating to accommodate for recent concerns of the Project beneficiaries. Construction commenced in November 2017. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment have been prepared and disclosed. The Project is currently implementing the Environmental and Social Management Plan. Likewise, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been elaborated and disclosed. RAP implementation is currently on-going

Middle Rima Irrigation Scheme (MRVIS) in Sokoto state. This is an area of approximately 2,000 ha equipped for irrigation with very low agricultural intensification. Furthermore, there is an existing contract for finalizing the works for a total of 5,000 ha. In this scheme, the TRIMING Project would focus on the hardware for the dam safety requirements and on the software for the irrigation scheme. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report has been finalized and disclosed. The Resettlement Action Plan elaboration is currently on-going.

Kano River Irrigation Scheme (KRIS) in Kano state. The equipped irrigation area is 15,000 ha though only 12,000 ha are being irrigated. The Project would focus in the first instance to rehabilitate the equipped irrigation area so that it becomes fully operational. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and the Resettlement Action Plan reports have both been prepared and disclosed. Implementation of these instruments commenced 4th quarter of 2018.

Hadejia Valley Irrigation Scheme (HVIS) in Jigawa state. The equipped irrigation area is 6,000 ha though only 5,000 ha are being irrigated. The project would focus in the first instance to rehabilitate the equipped irrigation area so that it becomes fully operational. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and the Resettlement Action Plan reports have both been prepared and disclosed. Implementation of these instruments commenced 4th quarter of 2018.

Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme (DKIS) in Gombe and Borno states. This is a scheme with 5,000ha in total including 2,000ha that can be commanded by gravity. Primary infrastructure including main canal and inverted siphon are in place. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and the Resettlement Action Plan reports have both been prepared and disclosed.

3.0 Justification

The TRIMING project is an EA category A project requiring full ESIA and RAP studies. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) have been prepared and disclosed in lieu of a full site specific environmental and social assessment at each of the participating schemes. In addition to these, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been included as a Framework that is applied to prepare site/scheme specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAPs). Details of prepared safeguards instruments at each scheme are contained under section 2.2.

The TRIMING Project is an infrastructural project which involves large labour influx into TRIMING project's communities which can expose women and girls to the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse unless adequate precautions are taken to prevent and address such risks.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an expression of unequal gender relations in any society. It is first and foremost a violation of human rights, and a global issue that cuts across boundaries of economic wealth, culture, religion, age, and sexual orientation. While GBV disproportionately affects women and girls, it also affects men and boys. If GBV occurs from impacts of Project activities, it becomes a major obstacle for the achievement of the TRIMING Project Development Objective.

4.0 Objectives of the Assignment

This assignment is for an update of existing mappings/delivery of a mapping of available services for survivors of GBV (medical care (CMR) and care for survivors of Intimate Partner

Violence), case management and psychosocial support services, safety and security, including availability safe accommodation arrangements for temporary physical safety of survivors at risks of physical harm, protection, and legal services) and informal resources (including services such as the existing community based mechanisms, and actors such as community based organizations (CBO), women's groups, trusted individuals such as people who have been champions to speak out about positive male norms, and the unacceptability of SEA and other forms of GBV.¹ Religious leaders and community leaders that survivors of SEA and other forms of GBV¹ can have access to in the intervened area of the project using the survivor-centred and rights-based approach. The Consultant will also assess the quality/functionality of the services and propose what can be done to bring them such entity to standard within the framework of the New Way of Working through Joint Analysis, Monitoring and Review and support to all partners on ground.

5.0 Scope of work

To ensure synergy and leverage on existing processes and initiatives, the consultant will work closely with the Federal and State Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development, UNFPA and other relevant partners working on the GBV Agenda. Efforts will be made to ensure existing GBV working groups at the field level feeds into the processes to enhance synergy, leverage ongoing processes and avoid duplications of efforts. The consultant will specifically;

- a. Prepare a service provider mapping and referral pathway:** The consultant will gather information on available GBV service providers, referral pathways for GBV survivors in Kano, Jigawa, Gombe, Borno, Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto states. This includes formal and informal services for survivors of GBV (including the location of such services) in all the LGA across the TRIMING Project participating states. The **Mapping Report** should include a map identifying the services in affected states. Electronic versions of the mapping output on GIS enabled databases that can be shared with project implementers must also accompany the mapping report. The information should be clear enough for the design of referral cards or posters, where names of the services providers, contact information, location and path to follow are clearly identified.
- b. Assessment of availability of services and referral pathway:** The consultant will conduct interviews with key stakeholders (see point on safety and ethical requirements of this TORS) to understand the strengths and gaps in existing support services, including the coordination of the referral system, and services. The assessment will evaluate the challenges faced by formal support system and informal resources to provide services to survivors and/or proper referral. This should include an assessment of the quality of formal services, such as the clinical management of sexual violence cases, case management, etc. using quality criteria used by the State Government in the respective areas.

¹ Sexual exploitation and abuse will be understood as a facet of Gender Based Violence that is defined as any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes, including but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as “The actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions” (IASC 2016). In the context of Bank-supported projects, SEA occurs against a beneficiary or member of the community. The UN considers all sexual activity with someone younger than 18 to be sexual abuse.

- c. **Assessment of accessibility of services.** This should include an analysis of barriers to accessing services. Some of the barriers to be analyzed are social/attitudinal (e.g. stigma, acceptance of violence, restrictions to women's mobility, etc.); logistical (e.g., distance, cost, hours of operation, etc.); informational (e.g., lack of awareness of services, lack of knowledge regarding the importance of services, etc.), 'co-ordinational' (e.g. lack of coordination between service providers, weak follow up of cases and monitoring); lack of capacity of professional staff, economic (cost of services, transport, child care, etc) among others identified by the consultants.
- d. **Help Seeking Behaviour:** this is to understand survivors' service access pathway. This is an exercise which should not be undertaken by interviewing survivors by the consultant, but by talking to key informants (such as health workers, midwives, village leaders, youth leaders, representatives of women's groups, NGOs, CBOs etc. to have a knowledge of services that exist and services (formal and informal) that are being used by survivors. This should give an overview of which services are being used and why some are preferred as opposed to others.
- e. **Protocol of Actions to Disclosure during Mapping Exercise:** Though the mapping is not intended to seek out survivors, there is always a risk that survivors could be among the key informants and other groups of people that the consultant's organization will interview during mapping, as such, should there be disclosure of specific cases during the mapping exercise, it is imperative for the consultant to design a Protocol of specified actions that shall be undertaken. This will include a prior identification of a SEA functional response system to which these survivors can be channelled to, should such an incident occur.
- f. **Provide a forum for sharing information** on activities, identifying needs and gaps in relation to the outcome of the mapping exercise, as well as for planning inter-agency referral pathway response activities.

6.0 Key informants for the community mapping and assessment of services

To conduct the requested mapping and quality assessment, at least the target groups below should be approached:

- a. National health officials in coordinating participatory Ministries,
- b. healthcare providers at service delivery points,
- c. police,
- d. social workers and psychosocial support counsellors,
- e. duty bearers (magistrates, members of local councils, etc.),
- f. local government authorities,
- g. representatives from government health facilities,
- h. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) key focal points,
- i. Members of the CMR Working group of the North East.
- j. community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society, faith-based organizations (FBOs), as well as
- k. community leaders or informal groups that typically support survivors of violence.
- l. Women's interest groups.

7.0 Safety and Ethical requirements/considerations

Before undertaking any activity, the team will make sure that it understands all ethical considerations and familiarize themselves with the WHO safety and Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies. Three main principles will need to be followed:

- Respect: for the wishes, rights, and dignity of the survivor and be guided by the best interests of the child
- Confidentiality: always, except when the survivor or the service provider faces imminent risk to her or his well-being, safety, and security
- Safety and security: ensure the physical safety of the survivor and those who help her

In this sense, to gather information for the required work, the organization will NOT conduct interviews or research using the GBV survivors and will only make use of secondary sources and interviews with defined target groups. This with the objective to minimize harm to women and children.²

Therefore, the WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies should be adhered to strictly, as outlined in the link below

http://www.who.int/gender/documents/OMS_Ethics&Safety10Aug07.pdf

8.0 Key Deliverable and Timeline

Consultant Deliverable	Duration
Inception Report including Methodology and data collection tools/instruments to map services and assess their quality”	1 week after contract signing
Service provider mapping and identification of referral pathway	3 weeks after contract signing
Report with assessment of services and referral pathway	8 weeks after contract signing
Validation of the report with key stakeholders in TRIMING participating states before dissemination.	10 weeks after contract signing
Report with recommendations for the enhancement of the referral system, as well as an exit strategy to ensure regular updates and field monitoring	12 weeks after contract signing

9.0 Profile of Organization

- At least 10 years of proven experience working on Gender Based Violence
- Proven experience in carry out GBV Mapping in Nigeria
- Proven experience of local presence in the project areas
- Proven linkage with other organizations (CBO, NGOs, international organizations) working with GBV/SEA in Nigeria

² “A woman may suffer physical harm and other forms of violence if a partner finds out that she has been talking to others about her relationship with him. Because many violent partners control the actions of their girlfriends of wives, even the act of speaking to another person without his permission may trigger a beating.” For more information on ethical considerations see: VAWG Resource guide, <http://www.vawgresourceguide.org/ethics>

- Sound understanding of the underlying ethical principles of GBV programming as well as quality standards
- Ability to provide competent key experts

10.0 STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Qualifications and team composition

The Consultant shall at a minimum, provide the key staff described below. Curriculum Vitae shall be provided in respect of each key staff Experience and a track record in World Bank safeguard policies work.

The team shall include a Day-to-Day Project Manager and Team Leader and other key staff for each of the necessary expertise. The following list of required key staff is regarded as a minimal in the Consultant's project team as follows:

S/N	Title	Specific Expertise	Years of Exp.
1	Team Leader (Gender Expert)	<p>He/ She must possess a minimum of a Master's Degree in Social Science or any closely related area with at least 6 years of experience in gender and women's empowerment in Nigeria, gender analysis and integration at the community level, implementing gender initiatives and strategies, sensitizing stakeholders on gender issues, mainstreaming gender, documenting success stories.</p> <p>Essential Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting gender-sensitive analyses to ensure the differential needs, constraints, capacities, priorities of women and men targeted by the project are understood and addressed; • Mainstreaming of gender into project activities and project management tools, including tracking of gender equality results and gender-sensitive analysis of data collected; • Solid understanding of gender issues in the operational context of irrigation, agriculture or other World Bank operations. <p>This senior position will involve responsibility for the day-to-day management of the project and for all negotiations and joint planning with the officials of the TRIMING Project. Good interpersonal skills will be essential, including the ability to work with the staff of the TRIMING Project, private sector organisations, Water Users Associations and other critical stakeholders</p>	6

2	Communications /Public Engagement Expert	<p>He/ She must possess a minimum of a Master’s Degree in Mass communication, Media/Theatre Art, Development studies, international relations, Social Sciences or related discipline with at least five (5) years’ experience in stakeholder engagement and community dialogue in development projects. Experience in GBV/SEA is highly desirable.</p> <p>Other skills needed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent report writing skills and good communication and interpersonal skills; • Experience in evaluating policies, influencing projects/programs in the Irrigation and Agricultural sector. • Fluency in spoken and written English is mandatory while ability to communicate in Hausa language is added advantage. 	5
3	Social Safeguard Specialist	<p>He/ She must possess a Master’s Degree in Social Sciences or related field from a recognized University with at least Seven (7) years practical post-qualification experience in social analysis and social work. She/he will have demonstrated expertise in the design and implementation of census surveys and socio-economic data collection and analysis to support the mapping of GBV/SEA service providers. She/he will have demonstrated skills in working effectively with public sector clients, and in implementing effective consultation and participation at project and community levels, especially in Nigeria. He/she should have served in a similar capacity and with relevant experience in GBV mapping and preparation of a proactive response plan; GRM among others. Experience of working with farmers and women groups is an added advantage; Familiarity with Bank safeguards standards and best practice is necessary.</p>	7
4	Legal and Regulatory Specialist	<p>He/ She must possess educational qualification in law, economics, law, finance, management, public policy or other relevant discipline. The expert should have professional experience with law and regulatory frameworks around Gender sensitivity at both National and Regional levels and must be familiar with international practices in Gender legislation and</p>	5

		regulation as well as World Banks' Environmental and Social Standards.	
5	Monitoring and Evaluation Expert	<p>He/ She must possess an advanced degree in statistics, economics, social sciences, public policy, or a related field with 5 years' experience in designing and implementing relevant types of assessments, particularly involving complex institutions. Previous experience working on World Bank projects will be an advantage.</p> <p>He/she should would be required to carry out but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the identified GBV Service Providers. • Update the TRIMING M&E matrix by updating the list of indicators and their value in liaison with the TRIMING M&E specialist • Take responsibility for other M&E related tasks assigned by the Team Lead 	5
6	Institutional and Capacity Development Expert	<p>He/ She must possess an advanced university degree (Master's level or above) is preferable in Public Administration, Sociology, Anthropology, Political or economic sciences complemented by training on social and/or gender issues. Must have a high level of analytical skills. The core task of this expert will be to build and enhance the technical competencies needed to support the GBV/SEA proactive response plan</p>	5

11.0 Duration

This assignment will have to be completed within a period of 3 (three) months commencing immediately after contract signing.