

SFG2188 V9



**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (CSDP)**



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

(ESMP)

For

CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK OF 2 CLASS ROOMS & VIP TOILET

AT

BAYAMARI COMMUNITY IN BUSARI LGA OF YOBE STATE

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

May, 2016

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
CHAPTER 1:INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Background	5
1.2 CSDP Project Development Objectives and Components	5
1.3 Environmental Classification and Rationale for Preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	5
1.4 Objectives of the ESMP	6
CHAPTER 2:MICRO PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	7
2.1 Micro Project Description	7
2.2 Beneficial Impacts	7
2.3 Negative Impacts	7
2.4 Mitigation Measures	7
CHAPTER 3:POTENTENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	8
3.1 ESMP and Monitoring Matrix	8
3.3 Capacity Building Need and Targets	9
3.4 Summary of ESMP cost	10
REFERENCES	11
APPENDIX 1:ESMP CHECKLIST	12
APPENDIX 2: CSDP PROJECT CYCLE AND EA PROCESS	13

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<i>AF</i>	Additional Financing	<i>GO</i>	Gender Officer
<i>BH</i>	Boko Haram	<i>GRM</i>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<i>CBO</i>	Community Based Organization	<i>IDA</i>	International Development Association
<i>CDA</i>	Community Development Association	<i>IDPs</i>	Internally Displaced Persons
<i>CDD</i>	Community Driven Development	<i>LGA</i>	Local Government Area
<i>CPMC</i>	Community Project Management Committee	<i>LGRC</i>	Local Government Review Committee
<i>CSDA</i>	Community and Social Development Agency	<i>M&E</i>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<i>CSDP</i>	Community and Social Development Project	<i>OO</i>	Operation Officer
<i>EA</i>	Environmental Assessment	<i>OP</i>	Operational Policy
<i>EIA</i>	Environmental Impact Assessment	<i>PO</i>	Project officer
<i>ESMF</i>	Environmental and Social Management Framework	<i>PRA</i>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<i>ESMP</i>	Environmental and Social Management Plan	<i>RPBA</i>	Recovery and Peace Building Assessment
<i>ESSF</i>	Environmental and Social Screening Form	<i>SA</i>	State Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bayamari Community has identified the construction of blocks of 2 classrooms and ventilated improved toilet (VIP) as a priority project in their community which they believe will help in the improvement of sanitation and hygiene and reduce the incidences of water borne diseases. The community seeks the assistance of CSDP to fund the project estimated at N1, 788,309.

Based on the environmental and social checklist screening carried out in the area, this micro project is classified as a category B project. The screening result shows that this micro project is envisaged to have minimal environmental and social impacts resulting from the construction activities and wastes. But these are site specific and limited in scope, and can be readily addressed through mitigation measures contained in this ESMP.

Beneficial Impacts

The beneficial impacts of this micro project are as follow:

- Increase in enrolment of pupils will result from the improved environment which the new school block construction will provide;
- The block of class room will reduce the teacher-pupil ratio and result to improved learning
- Creation of job opportunities for the locals such as teachers and artisans

Negative Impacts

The negative or adverse impacts of this micro project at the implementation stage are as follow:

- Waste generation and poor disposal including human faeces and urine
- Outbreak of diseases due to congestion and poor hygiene
- Traffic flow obstruction and risk of accident
- Escalation of threat to insecurity due to exposure of the school premises to trespassers

To mitigate the minimal adverse potential impacts, an ESMP is prepared which include impact, mitigations and monitoring measures, cost implications which are all in this document. Also, capacity need and training requirements and cost implications were prepared.

The overall cost of implementing the ESMP is as follows:

Item	Responsibility	Cost Estimate(N)	Cost Estimate in (USD)
Mitigation & monitoring	CDA, CPMC, Head Teacher	510,000	2550
Training & Capacity Building	Consultant	450,000	2250
Sub-Total		960,000	4800
Management (10%)	SA	96000	480
Contingency (10%)		96000	480
Total		1,152,000	5760

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Federal Government of Nigeria has received financing from the World Bank (WB) for implementing a 2-year World Bank Assisted Additional Financing (AF) of Community and Social Development Project (CSDP). The thrust of the Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) is to contribute to the realization of the Nigerian government's strategy for poverty reduction by improving the welfare and living conditions of many poor and vulnerable communities in most states of Nigeria. The project has the objective to increase access by the poor to improved social and natural resources infrastructure services in a sustainable manner throughout Nigeria. This will be achieved through the provision of grant support to benefiting Communities for the implementation of community-driven micro projects under approved Community Development Plan (CDP). To commence State-level implementation of the additional financing, the Project intends to use part of the proceeds for consultancy services for the review/upgrade of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and prepare Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the participating States in the North East Geopolitical Zone.

1.2 CSDP Project Development Objectives and Components

The initial consultation suggest that the Project Development Objective (PDO) for the CSDP AF will remain unchanged as the original PDO- "to sustainably increase access of poor people to social and natural resource infrastructure services", but the key performance indicators (KPIs) will be revised. The CSDP AF KPIs will put some emphasis on support to vulnerable and disenfranchised household and individuals expand scope of assistance to such households beyond public goods (schools, health center, water etc.). It will also include demand side support i.e. a safety net. The use of a community managed approach and emphasis on local government active partnership with community groups will be retained and strengthened during CSDP AF period. The new emphasis on safety net will result in an additional component, for 'vulnerable groups' transfers, to the original design. In essence, the additional financing will now have 4 components:

- *Component 1: Coordination and Program Support Component (Federal and State Level)*
- *Component 2: LGA/Sectoral Ministries Capacity and Partnership building Component*
- *Component 3: Community-Driven Investment Component*
- *Component 4: Vulnerable Groups livelihood investment grants/transfers component.*

1.3 Environmental Classification and Rationale for Preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

As part of the credit agreement with the World Bank, projects supported by Bank's funding are usually subjected to safeguard screening to determine the environmental and social risk before approval.

The environmental and social checklist screening carried out in the field is consistent with the ESMF classification of the CSDP micro-projects as a category B project. The screening result shows that this micro project is envisaged to have minimal environmental and social impacts resulting from the construction activities and wastes. But these are site specific and limited in scope, and can be readily addressed through mitigation measures

This ESMP is therefore prepared to set out site specific mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels.

1.4 Objectives of the ESMP

The main objective of this ESMP is to review and update the environmental and social checklist prepared for the micro-project and document the actions necessary to prevent or minimize predicted negative impacts of the sub-project during project implementation.

Specifically, this ESMP is designed to ensure the following:

- Identify potential impacts that may occur during implementation stage of the various project activities;
- Develop detailed specific mitigation measures with relevant costs implication that will need to be achieved during and after sub-project implementation;
- Specify responsibilities and institutional arrangement that will be put in place to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented
- Integrating environment fully into the various activities of the proposed project and ensuring inclusion of environmental requirements into tender documents, continuing management and evaluation of the environmental performance of the project.
- Providing detailed design criteria for specific mitigation measures to be implemented.
- Tracking to ensure the effectiveness of the mitigation measures at meeting the discharge standards.
- Provide implementation and monitoring schedule

CHAPTER 2: MICRO PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

2.1 Micro Project Description

The subproject shall be the construction of block of 2 classrooms with ventilated improved toilet (VIP), for Bayamari community located in Busari local government area of Yobe state. The value of this project is N4,366,147.80 and it is expected to be completed within 6 months.

The construction works of block of 2 classrooms and VIP toilets shall include, but are not limited to: earth works – site clearance and soil excavation for classroom foundations, concrete works for foundations and superstructures and Concrete form works/reinforcement.

2.2 Beneficial Impacts

The beneficial impacts of this micro project are as follow:

- Increase in enrolment of pupils will result from the improved environment which the new school block construction will provide;
- The block of class room will reduce the teacher-pupil ratio and result to improved learning
- Creation of job opportunities for the locals such as teachers and artisans

2.3 Negative Impacts

The negative or adverse impacts of this micro project at the implementation stage are as follow:

- Waste generation and poor disposal including human faeces and urine
- Outbreak of diseases due to congestion and poor hygiene
- Traffic flow obstruction and risk of accident
- Escalation of threat to insecurity due to exposure of the school premises to trespassers

2.4 Mitigation Measures

Necessary and specific mitigation measures to the identified adverse impacts are described in the ESMP matrix that follows in the next section.

CHAPTER 3: POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

In line with the TOR, this ESMP is to mitigate the adverse impacts at the implementation/operation phase since construction activities have been completed. It details the identified impacts, mitigation measures, responsibility for implementation and cost amongst others. The sub-section after the ESMP matrix is the monitoring arrangement to ensure effective implementation and delivery of project development objectives.

3.1 ESMP and Monitoring Matrix

		Method of Monitoring	Monitoring Measures/Indicators	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (N)
				For Mitigation	For monitoring		
Solid waste generation Disease outbreak may occur due to poor hygiene	-Effective use and maintenance of VIP toilet. -Provide dustbins -Ensure proper hygiene and sanitation -Sensitization on hygiene and sanitation						
Uncontrolled entry and exit may predispose the pupils and staff to insecurity	-Provide parameter fencing around the school - Engage the services of security personnel for 24 hours surveillance	Site inspection	Evidence of proper disposal	CDA, CPMC, Head Teacher	CPMC, SA	Daily	N50,000
Loss of asset/income due to theft	-Engage security personnel	Site inspection	Degree of cleanliness of school surroundings	CDA, CPMC, Head Teacher	CPMC, SA, GO	Daily	120,000
Accident/ traffic obstruction	-Provide speed breakers and road signage -Provide First Aid Kits	Site inspection	Evidence of parameter fence and security guards	CDA, CPMC, Head Teacher	CPMC, SA	After construction	250, 000
Solid waste generation	-Effective use and maintenance of VIP toilet. -Provide dustbins	Visit, Inspection, Information gathering	Records from the facility	CDA, CPMC, Head Teacher	CPMC, SA, GO	-During operation	40 000
Disease outbreak	-Ensure proper hygiene and	Visit,	Records from the	CDA, CPMC,	CPMC, SA	-After	50 000

may occur due to poor hygiene	sanitation -Sensitization on hygiene and sanitation	Inspection, Information gathering	facility	Head Teacher		construction -Annually	
Total Mitigation							510,000

3.3 Capacity Building Need and Targets

CSDP has not carried out training on staff implementing safeguards and monitoring since 2009, even as most of the staff that once received training in 2009 have either retired from service or have been redeployed. Assessment of capacity need supports the need to carry out a train-the trainer capacity building for the agency. Details of the capacity building plan are contained below:

Capacity Need	Participants	Subject	Resource Person	Duration	Cost (N)
Environmental and Social Management in Micro Projects	OO, PO, GO, M&E	CSDP project cycle and Environmental checklist process	WB Safeguards Consultant	1 day	150,000
WB safeguard policies and guidelines	GO, M&E	Principles and Application of OP 4.01 and OP 4.12	WB Safeguards Consultant	1 day	150,000
Waste Management, Sanitation and Hygiene	OO, PO,	Preparation and Implementation of Waste management	WB Safeguards Consultant	1 day	150,000
Total (Capacity Building)					450,000

3.4 Summary of ESMP cost

Item	Responsibility	Cost Estimate(N)	Cost Estimate in (USD)
Mitigation & monitoring	CDA, CPMC, Head Teacher	510,000	2550
Training & Capacity Building	Consultant	450,000	2250
Sub-Total		960,000	4800
Management (10%)	SA	96000	480
Contingency (10%)		96000	480
Total		1,152,000	5760

Note: The budget for capacity building as identified will be used for training to cater for all the micro projects in the state, and not necessarily to only one site or micro-project

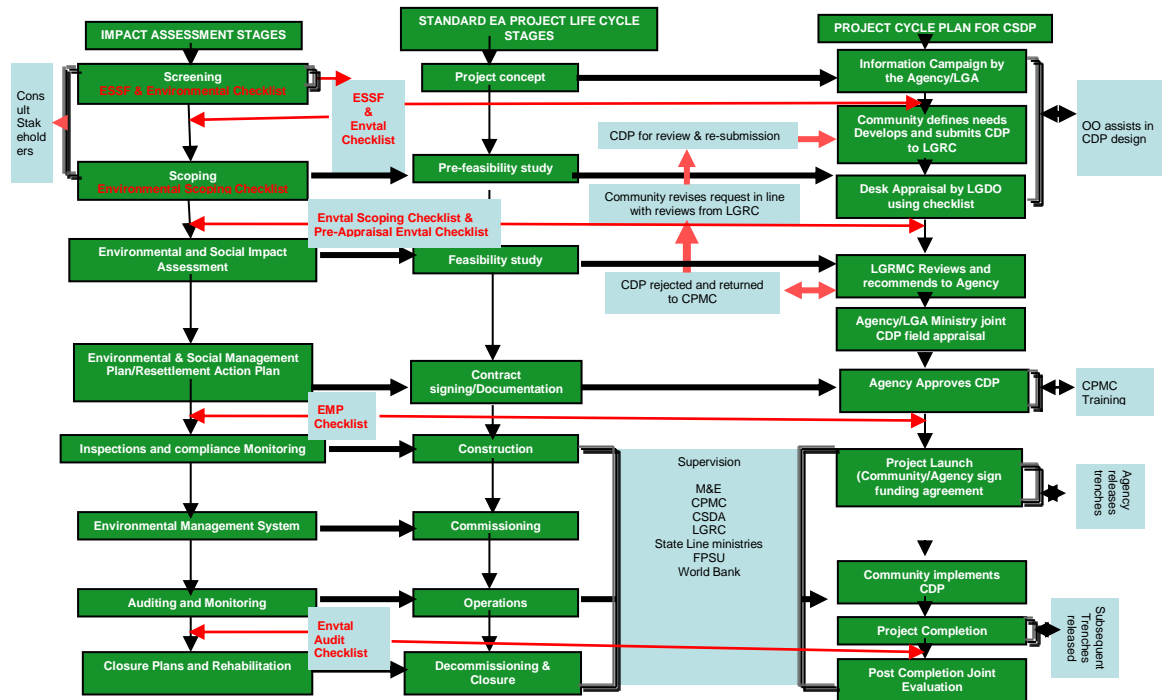
REFERENCES

- Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework for CSDP-AF (2014)
- ESMP for the Construction of Alternative Bridge No 2 at Emene, Enugu (2012); RSDT Federal Ministry of Works, Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (2003): Third National Fadama Development Project (Fadama III), Rural Infrastructure, Manual No. 4, August
- Hill R.C. (2000): Integrated Environmental Management Systems in the implementation of projects. *South African Journal of Science* 96: 50-54.
- IFC General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines: Occupational Health and Safety
- Lochner, P. (2005): *Guideline for Environmental Management Plans. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005-053* H. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town.
- Ministry Of Agriculture And Animal Resources (Minagri) (2010): Environmental Management Plan (EMP) For Nyanza 23 Sub Project , Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting And Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) Prepared by Green and Clean Solution Ltd
- Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for CSDP-AF
- Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (World Bank Group) 1998
- Resettlement Policy Framework for CSDP-AF, (2014)
- UNEP (1988): Environmental Impact Assessment, Basic procedures for developing Countries.

APPENDIX 1: ESMP CHECKLIST

S/n	Description	Response/Yes	No
1	Name of District		
2	Is the site close to		
	a. Market		
	b. School		
	c. Hospital		
	d. Residence		
	e. Government institution		
	f. Surface water		
3	What is the distance of the site to settlement/economic activity area		
4	Type of settlement in the area		
5	Are there economic activities within the corridor?		
6	Will construction work affect the movement of road users?		
7	Will it cause a slowdown of traffic flow?		
8	Will bridge construction result to public accident?		
9	Will bridge construction result to occupational hazard?		
10	Will there be waste management concerns during construction stage		
11	Will there be involuntary displacement of persons		
12	Soil: Is the project leading to changes in soil characteristics within the project area		
13	During operation, are pedestrians likely to voluntarily use the pedestrian bridge?		
14	Are there social menaces to worry about during operation (eg robbery during night hours)?		
15	Are there going to be vulnerability concerns (women, disables) that need to be addressed?		
16	Will the sitting of the bridge bring about trading activities and clustering in the vicinity?		
17	If yes to question #16:		
	a. Will this affect/increase social menace in the area?		
	b. Will it lead to poor/bad traffic condition within the arena?		
	c. Will it lead to waste littering on the bridge and around the area?		

APPENDIX 2: CSDP PROJECT CYCLE AND EA PROCESS



Source: CSDP Environmental Checklist Training by Earthguards Consult (2009)

