

SFG2188 V12



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



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

(ESMP)

For

CONSTRUCTION OF MOTORIZED BOREHOLES

AT

WADE COMMUNITY IN DEBA LGA OF GOMBE STATE

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

May, 2016

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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

Wade Community has identified the construction of a motorized borehole 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.

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 include but not limited to the following:

- Improvement of sanitation and hygiene and reduce the incidences of water borne diseases.
- Reduction in the time it takes to get water by mainly women and children
- Reduction in the cost of buying water from vendors

Negative Impacts

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

- Water logging and run-off may result from water wastage by children playing with the pump;
- Waste water around the facility may become stagnant and a breeding factor for mosquitoes thereby increasing the incidences of malaria fever
- The use of the hand pump by the community members on daily basis will be accompanied by generation and poor handling of solid waste
- Impatience at the borehole queue by community members may result to annoyance and fighting
- There may be vandalizing of the installation
- There may be poor water quality (salinity, PH and odour) as a result of non-compliance to drilling specification by the contractor

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, SA	340,000	1700
Training & Capacity Building	Consultant	450,000	2250
Sub-Total		790,000	3950
Management (20%)	SA	79,000	395
Contingency (10%)		79,000	395
Total		948,000	4740

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 micro-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 micro-project of priority as identified by Wade community is the construction of Motorized boreholes. The need for water supply is critical to the community which it believes will help in the improvement of sanitation and hygiene and reduce the incidences of water borne diseases.

Wade community is located in Deba LGA of Gombe state and has a population of about 3,800 people. Common crops grown are Guinea corn, Maize, Rice, Groundnut, Cassava, Millet, and cowpea while the remaining 20% rear animals like cattle, Goats and Poultry.

2.2 Beneficial Impacts

The beneficial impacts of this micro project include but not limited to the following:

- Improvement of sanitation and hygiene and reduce the incidences of water borne diseases.
- Reduction in the time it takes to get water by mainly women and children
- Reduction in the cost of buying water from vendors

2.3 Negative Impacts

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

- Water logging and run-off may result from water wastage by children playing with the pump;
- Waste water around the facility may become stagnant and a breeding factor for mosquitoes thereby increasing the incidences of malaria fever
- The use of the hand pump by the community members on daily basis will be accompanied by generation and poor handling of solid waste
- Impatience at the borehole queue by community members may result to annoyance and fighting
- There may be vandalizing of the installation
- There may be poor water quality (salinity, PH and odour) as a result of non-compliance to drilling specification by the contractor

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

Impact identification	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Monitoring Measures/Indicators	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (N)
				For Mitigation	For monitoring		
Water logging of the premises may cause erosion and also can be a breeding factor for mosquito vector	-Provide for baseline drainage from battery of tap to channel runoff to main drainage -Ensure that the premises is always tidy	Site inspection	- Report of site condition	CPMC, SA	CPMC, SA	After construction Daily	50,000
Generation and poor handling of solid waste	Sensitize the community and ensure that indiscriminate waste disposal is not allowed within the premises Encourage proper waste management culture	Sensitization	- Dates and reports of sensitization	CPMC, SA, GO	CPMC, SA, GO	Twice before operation	50,000
Risk of vandalizing of installation	-Ensure that the hand pumps are not installed in an area that provides hideout opportunity for vandals, but if so provide community surveillance	- Site inspection	Evidence of specified location of the facility or surveillance arrangement	CPMC, SA	CPMC, SA	Daily	50,000
Risk of shunting and fighting	-There should be a rule to penalize those who shunt or violate queue rules	Site inspection	-Number of complaints -Number of	CPMC,SA,GO	CPMC, SA, GO	-During operation	50,000

			persons penalized				
Poor water quality due to non-compliance to drilling specification by the contractor	-Ensure strict supervision and quality assurance from the contractor Monitor water quality	Quality assurance monitoring	-Evidence of safe water drinking water via water sample monitoring	CPMC, SA, GO	CPMC, SA, GO	Monthly	140,000
Total (Mitigation)							340,000

3.2 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. Capacity building is necessary in the following areas:

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
Medical 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

3.3 Summary of ESMP cost

Item	Responsibility	Cost Estimate(N)	Cost Estimate in (USD)
Mitigation		-	-
Monitoring	CDA, CPMC, SA	340,000	1700
Training & Capacity Building	Consultant	450,000	2250
Sub-Total		790,000	3950
Management (20%)	SA	79,000	395
Contingency (10%)		79,000	395
Total		948,000	4740

Note: The budget for capacity building has been captured in another ESMP document of the CSDA.

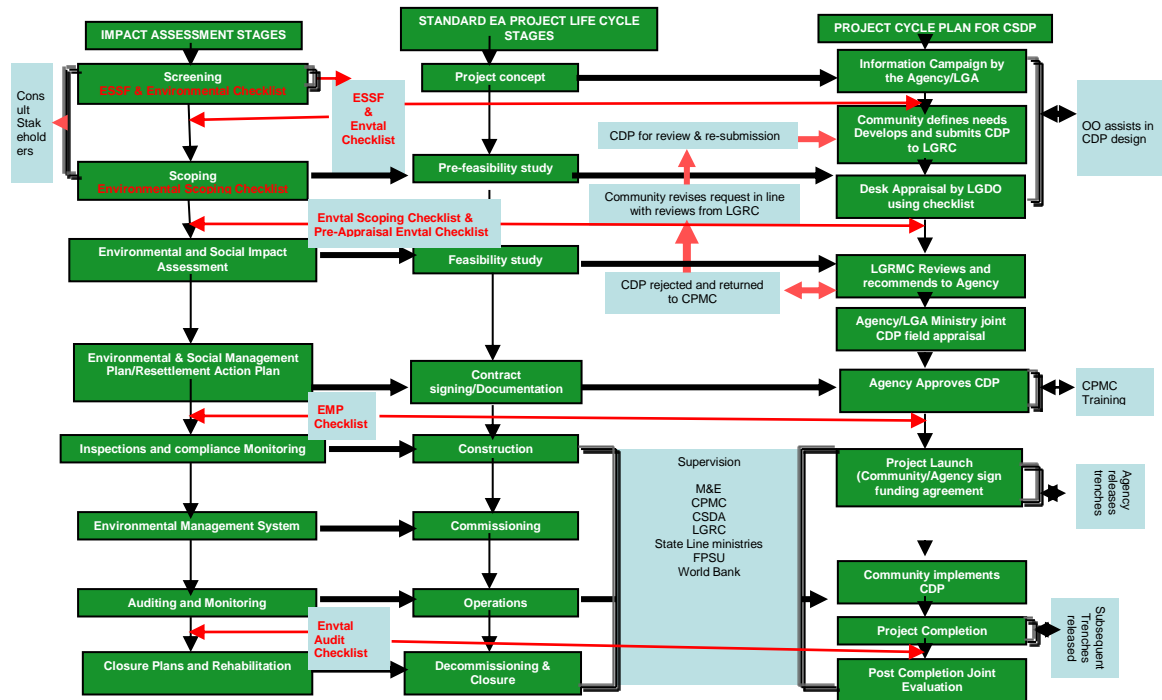
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- Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for CSDP-AF
- Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (World Bank Group) 1998
- Resettlement Policy Framework for CSDP-AF, (2014)

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)

